**Network Configuration command in Linux**

In Red Hat Linux, networking configuration can be managed using various utilities and configuration files. Here's an overview of how networking configuration is typically handled:

* **NetworkManager:** NetworkManager is a service that manages network connections and devices. It provides a command-line interface (nmcli) as well as a graphical user interface (GNOME NetworkManager) for managing network settings.

After the system is updated, we will run this command to install nmcli.

**sudo yum install NetworkManager**

Press “y” when prompted with “Do you want to continue? [Y/n]”. After the installation has completed, we can start the Network Manager with this command.

**systemctl start NetworkManager.service**

Next, we will enable Network Manager to start on system boot with using the systemctl command below.

**systemctl enable NetworkManager.service**

We will cover more of the basic nmcli commands further along in this article, but the complete reference can be found in the nmcli man page using the “man nmcli” command.

* **Viewing network connection details:**

nmcli connection show

* **Listing available network devices:**

nmcli device status

* **Creating a new network connection:**

nmcli connection add type ethernet ifname eth0

* **Starting and stopping network connections:**

nmcli connection up connection\_name

nmcli connection down connection\_name

* **ifconfig: The ifconfig command displays and configures network interfaces.**
* **Viewing network interface details:**

ifconfig

* **Configuring a network interface:**

sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 up

* **Bringing down a network interface:**

sudo ifconfig eth0 down

* **ip: The ip command is a more powerful replacement for ifconfig. It can be used to perform various network-related tasks, including configuring network interfaces, routing tables, and more.**
* **Viewing network interface details:**

ip addr show

* **Configuring a network interface:**

sudo ip addr add 192.168.1.10/24 dev eth0

sudo ip link set eth0 up

* **Displaying routing table:**

ip route show

* **hostnamectl: The hostnamectl command allows you to view and modify the system hostname and related settings.**
* **Viewing the system hostname:**

hostnamectl

* **Setting the system hostname:**

sudo hostnamectl set-hostname newhostname

These are some of the basic commands and methods for configuring networking in Red Hat Linux. Depending on your specific requirements, you may need to use additional tools or delve deeper into configuration files to customize your network setup.