

# Arping

The arping command in Linux is a network utility used to discover and probe hosts on a local network by sending ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) requests. It works similarly to the ping command, but instead of using the ICMP protocol to communicate, it uses ARP packets. Here are some key points about the arping command:

## Usecase: -

- **Checking Host Availability:** Determine if a specific host is up and responding on the local network.
- **IP Address Conflict Detection:** Identify if multiple devices are claiming the same IP address.
- **MAC Address Discovery:** Find the MAC address associated with a given IP address.

## Example: -

1. This sends ARP requests to the IP address 192.168.1.1 and waits for replies.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# arping 192.168.172.135
ARPING 192.168.172.135
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
^C
--- 192.168.172.135 statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% unanswered (0 extra)
```

2. The -c option limits the number of ARP requests sent to 5.

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# arping -c 5 192.168.172.135
ARPING 192.168.172.135
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
--- 192.168.172.135 statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% unanswered (0 extra)
```

3. The -I option specifies the network interface (e.g., eth0).

```
(root@kali)-[/home/kali]
# arping -I eth0 192.168.172.135
ARPING 192.168.172.135
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
Timeout
^C
--- 192.168.172.135 statistics ---
11 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% unanswered (0 extra)
```