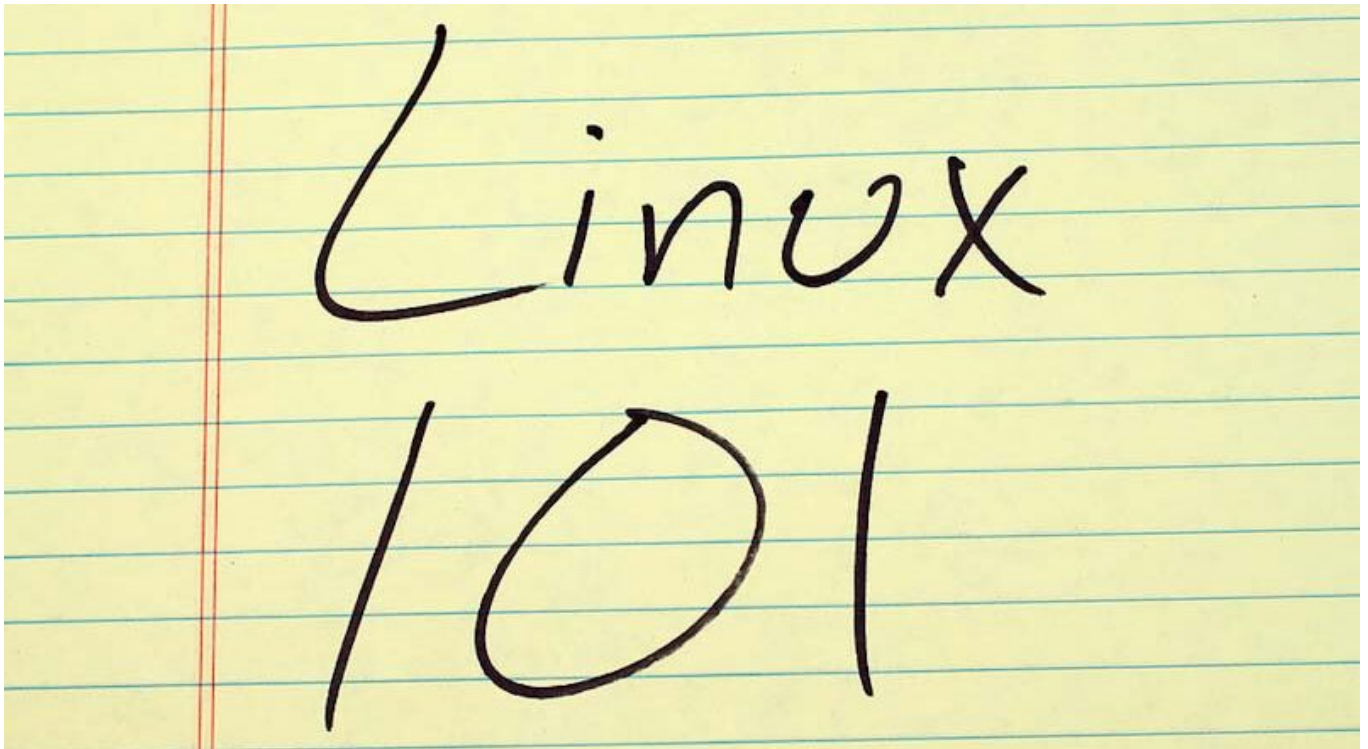


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### 5 Linux network commands that are similar or the same as in the Windows shell – Part 1

Blog

Let us take a look at the most common network commandline utilities which exist both in Linux and in Windows. We can see that the names for the commands almost all the same. It makes sense as these tools are really part of the daily toolset any IT engineer will use, whether you are working in Linux or Windows.

#### traceroute (tracert in Windows)

The handy `tracert` that is familiar from Windows-environments has its equivalent in `traceroute`. You should be aware of the extra protocols that you can use for tracing routes with `traceroute`. Furthermore, in `traceroute` you can use `TCP SYN` or `ICMP ECHO` for probes. You can also select a custom port to use.

#### ping (ping in Windows)

Check the availability of a node with `ping` in both Linux and Windows. This might very well be one of the simplest tools when checking if a network endpoint is available.

## netstat (netstat in Windows)

Use `netstat` to check all the network connections. Moreover, you can check both listening and established ports on the local node. `netstat` can be used with a range of options in both Linux and Windows. For instance, you have the option to check routing tables for OSI layer 2 information and multicast memberships. Additionally it can be argued that the Linux command `ss` to investigate sockets almost has replaced `netstat`. But for the purpose of daily network tasks, `netstat` is still very useful in Linux distributions.

## nslookup (nslookup in Windows)

Use `nslookup` to query Internet name servers in both Linux and Windows. Although `dig` was favoured over `nslookup` for some time, `nslookup` is still a very important tool in the toolchest. It is worth mentioning that `dig` has more options. Consequently it is great for wrapping the command in Bash scripts.

## curl (curl in Windows)

`curl` or Client URL has been around since 1998 and was the successor to `HttpGet`. This is a robust tool to transfer data over networks, with its support for a number of protocols (HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, FTPS, SCP, SFTP, TFTP, DICT, TELNET, LDAP).

This completes this part one of our round-up of five common Linux network commands with their Windows equivalents. In the next part, we will automate these commands in Linux with Bash scripts.

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