**traceroute command in Linux with Examples**

**traceroute** command in Linux prints the route that a packet takes to reach the host. This command is useful when you want to know about the route and about all the hops that a packet takes. Below image depicts how traceroute command is used to reach the Google(172.217.26.206) host from the local machine and it also prints detail about all the hops that it visits in between.



The first column corresponds to the hop count. The second column represents the address of that hop and after that, you see three space-separated time in milliseconds. *traceroute*command sends three packets to the hop and each of the time refers to the time taken by the packet to reach the hop.

**How to open an image file from the Linux terminal**

Many [image viewer](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/i/image-viewer.htm) applications are available for [Linux](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/l/linux.htm). The simplest, most common and powerful is ImageMagick. To proceed, select a topic from the list below or view all of the sections in order.

* [Checking if ImageMagick is installed.](https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch001720.htm)
* [Installing ImageMagick](https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch001720.htm)
* [Using ImageMagick to display a file.](https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch001720.htm)
* [Learn more about ImageMagick.](https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch001720.htm)

Checking if ImageMagick is installed

ImageMagick comprises many different commands for viewing, manipulating, and modifying images. The tool used to display files is called **display**. To find out if it's already installed on your system, open a [terminal](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/t/terminal.htm) and at the command prompt, run the following command.

display -version

If ImageMagick is installed, the command above displays the version information, like the example below.

Version: ImageMagick 6.8.9-9 Q16 i586 [http://www.imagemagick.org](http://www.imagemagick.org/)

Copyright: Copyright (C) ImageMagick Studio LLC

Features: DPC Modules OpenMP

Delegates: bzlib djvu fftw fontconfig freetype jbig jng jpeg [...]

Installing ImageMagick

If you don't have ImageMagick installed on your system, you can install it with your [package](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/p/packsoft.htm) manager. To do so, use the command listed below that corresponds to your Linux distribution.

[Debian](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/debian.htm) or [Ubuntu](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/ubuntu.htm):

sudo apt update && sudo apt-get install imagemagick

[CentOS](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/c/centos.htm):

sudo yum update && sudo yum install ImageMagick

[Fedora](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/f/fedora-linux.htm):

sudo dnf update && sudo dnf install ImageMagick

[OpenSUSE](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/s/suse-linux.htm):

sudo zypper refresh && sudo zypper install ImageMagick

[Arch Linux](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/a/arch-linux.htm):

pacman -Sy imagemagick

Using ImageMagick to display a file

To display an image file, run **display** <file name>. For example:

display logo.jpg

The command above creates a new window displaying the image named **logo.jpg**, as shown in the example below.