Networking commands:

Linux/Unix:

1. **ifconfig or ip addr:**
    - **Displays or configures network interfaces.**
    - **Example: ip addr show eth0**
2. **ping:**
    - **Tests connectivity between your computer and a target.**
    - **Example: ping google.com**
3. **traceroute:**
    - **Traces the route packets take to reach a network host.**
    - **Example: traceroute google.com**
4. **netstat:**
    - **Displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, etc.**
    - **Example: netstat -an**
5. **nslookup:**
    - **Queries DNS to obtain domain name or IP address mapping.**
    - **Example: nslookup google.com**
6. **route:**
    - **Displays or manipulates the IP routing table.**
    - **Example: route -n**
7. **dig:**
    - **Queries DNS servers.**
    - **Example: dig google.com**

Advanced Networking commands:

Linux/Unix:

1. **iptables:**
    - **Configures packet filtering, NAT, and other network-related tasks in the Linux kernel.**
    - **Example: iptables -L**
2. **tcpdump:**
    - **Captures and analyzes network traffic.**
    - **Example: tcpdump -i eth0**
3. **nmap:**
    - **Scans networks and ports for security auditing.**
    - **Example: nmap -sP 192.168.1.0/24**
4. **ip rule:**
    - **Manages advanced routing rules.**
    - **Example: ip rule add from 192.168.1.0/24 table 100**
5. **ss:**
    - **Provides detailed information about socket connections, replacing netstat.**
    - **Example: ss -tunlp**
6. **ethtool:**
    - **Displays and changes ethernet device settings.**
    - **Example: ethtool eth0**