9 NETWORK COMMANDS EVERY LINUX ADMIN SHOULD KNOW

Basic Linux network commands every admin should be able to use for troubleshooting network connection problems. Here are the most important nine network commands for Linux Admins.
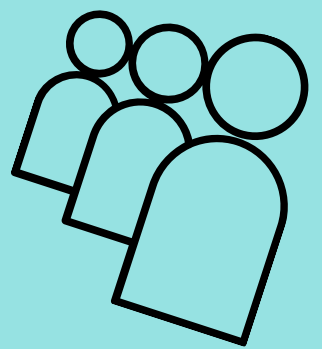
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1 ip

The *ip* command replaced the old *ifconfig* and route commands. The *ip* command allows you to configure, add, delete and view network interfaces.

2 netstat

The *netstat* command allows you to examine network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, multicast memberships and more.

3 nmap

The *nmap* utility is used for network discovery, auditing, and administration. The more useful tasks *nmap* can take care of are what ports are open on a remote machine and OS/service detection.

4 traceroute

If you use the ping command (which is a very basic network command every admin should already know) and it displays missing packets, you'll want to use *traceroute* to find the route those packets are taking. This is a very handy tool to find out which hop in a route is causing problems.
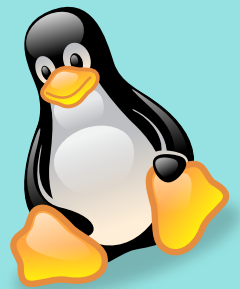
5 tcpdump

tcpdump is a packet sniffing tool that will display network packets being transmitted over the network. The *tcpdump* command can either read contents in real-time or from a previously captured session.
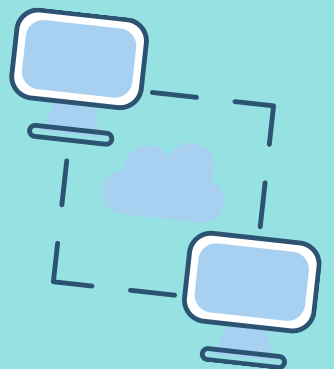
6 ssh

For doing remote network administration, you'll be using Secure Shell (SSH).

7 wget

The *wget* command allows you to download files to your server. This is useful when that server doesn't have a GUI to make downloading files easier.

8 netplan

Netplan is the command used on Ubuntu Server to test and apply network interface configurations. *Netplan* reads YAML files from the */etc/netplan* directory. You can configure multiple interfaces and then test the configuration with the command:

9 nmtui

Nmtui is an ncurses interface on Red Hat-based distributions that allows you to configure and bring up/take down network interfaces. This is a front end for the *nmcli* command, which is considerably easier to use