

# [Redes] Comandos: ping

- Alguno de los usos del comando **ping**, *Packet Internet Groper*:
  1. Comprobar la conectividad del host local con uno o varios equipos de una red TCP/IP mediante el envío de paquetes ICMP de solicitud y respuesta.
  2. Medir la latencia o tiempo que tardan en comunicarse dos puntos remotos y de esta forma detectar posibles problemas en las conexiones de red.
  3. Localizar una IP correspondiente a un dominio Web.

## Usage

```
ping [options] <destination>
```

## Options

```
<destination>    dns name or ip address
-a               use audible ping
-A               use adaptive ping
-B               sticky source address
-c <count>       stop after <count> replies
-C               call connect() syscall on socket creation
-D               print timestamps
-d               use SO_DEBUG socket option
-e <identifier> define identifier for ping session, default is random for
                  SOCK_RAW and kernel defined for SOCK_DGRAM
                  Imply using SOCK_RAW (for IPv4 only for identifier 0)
-f               flood ping
-h               print help and exit
-I <interface>  either interface name or address
-i <interval>   seconds between sending each packet
-L               suppress loopback of multicast packets
-l <preload>    send <preload> number of packages while waiting replies
-m <mark>       tag the packets going out
-M <pmtud opt>  define mtu discovery, can be one of <do|dont|want>
-n               no dns name resolution
-O               report outstanding replies
-p <pattern>    contents of padding byte
-q               quiet output
-Q <tclass>     use quality of service <tclass> bits
-s <size>       use <size> as number of data bytes to be sent
-S <size>       use <size> as SO_SNDBUF socket option value
-t <ttl>        define time to live
-U               print user-to-user latency
-v               verbose output
-V               print version and exit
-w <deadline>  reply wait <deadline> in seconds
-W <timeout>   time to wait for response
```

### IPv4 options:

```
-4               use IPv4
-b               allow pinging broadcast
-R               record route
-T <timestamp>  define timestamp, can be one of <tsonly|tsandaddr|tsprespec>
```

### IPv6 options:

```
-6               use IPv6
-F <flowlabel>  define flow label, default is random
-N <nodeinfo opt> use icmp6 node info query, try <help> as argument
```

## Ejemplos

1.  
`$ ping 192.168.113.254`

Hace infinitas peticiones de respuesta hasta que se corte el proceso con `Ctrl+C`

2.  
`$ ping www.google.es -c 5`

Hace solo 5 peticiones de respuesta y además nos mostrará la IP pública de ese nombre.

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