

[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.

Sintaxis

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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