

[Redes] Comandos: ping

Usos

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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