**Linux network commands:**

1. ifconfig command:
   1. ifconfig --help, displays the parameters for this command.
   2. ifconfig -a, lists all the network interfaces.
   3. ifconfig eth0 10.0.3.2/24 up, activates the card "eth0" with ip 10.0.3.2 and mask 255.255.255.0.
   4. 4. ifconfig eth0 hw ether 02: 32: 45: 11: 00: 11, changes the MAC address of the card eth0.
   5. ifconfig eth0 down, disable the card eth0.
2. route command:
   1. route add default gw 10.0.3.1, insert into the routing table default gateway 10.0.3.1.
   2. route del default, delete the default gateway.
   3. route add -net 192.168.0.0/24 gw 192.168.0.1, insert into the routing table gateway 192.168.0.1 for the network 192.168.0.
   4. route del -net 192.168.0.0/24, deletes the routing for the 192.168.0 network.
   5. route -n, displays the routing table.
3. arp command:
   1. arp -n, displays the arp cache on the computer.
   2. arp -d 10.0.2.1, delete the record ip 10.0.2.1 from the arp cache.
   3. arp -s 10.0.2.1 00: 23: 45: 23: 45: A3, enter the ip-mac correlation "10.0.2.100: 23: 45: 23: 45: A3 "to the arp cache.

REFERENCES

[1] http://lartc.org/howto/ "Linux Advanced Routing & Traffic Control HOWTO"  
[2] http://tldp.org/HOWTO/NET3-4-HOWTO.html "Linux Networking-HOWTO (Previously the Net-3 Howto)