

Examples of Using ip command

```
greys@becky:~ $  
greys@becky:~ $ ip -br -4 a  
lo                UNKNOWN          127.0.0.1/8  
eth0              UP                192.168.1.66/24  
greys@becky:~ $
```

ip command showing IPv4 addresses

You may have seen the [ip command](#) page on this website, and even used `ip addr show` version of it. Here's a few more really powerful options for [ip](#).

Show Only IPv4 Addresses with ip command

If default `ip addr show` (or `ip a` for short) is too much information:

```
greys@becky:~ $ ip addr show  
1: lo:  mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default  
qlen 1000  
link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00  
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo  
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
inet6 ::1/128 scope host  
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever  
2: eth0:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default  
qlen 1000  
link/ether b8:27:eb:b5:fb:da brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff  
inet 192.168.1.66/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth0  
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

```
inet6 fe80::ba27:ebff:feb5:fbda/64 scope link
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

...just specify the **-4** option (short for IPv4) to only show IPv4 addresses info:

```
greys@becky:~ $ ip -4 addr show
1: lo:  mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
qlen 1000
inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default
qlen 1000
inet 192.168.1.66/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth0
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Show Specific Interface with ip command

To further narrow it down and show just info for one of the interfaces, specify it in the command line:

```
greys@becky:~ $ ip -4 addr show dev eth0
2: eth0:  mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP group default
qlen 1000
inet 192.168.1.66/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth0
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Show Brief Summary using ip command

Just specify `-br` option to see just bare essentials for the specified interfaces (or all of them if you're not indicating interface name) – you'll get interface name, status (whether it's UP or DOWN right now) and the assigned IP address:

```
greys@becky:~ $ ip -br -4 addr
lo                UNKNOWN          127.0.0.1/8
eth0              UP               192.168.1.66/24
```

If I want to just show this for **eth0**, here's how I do it

```
greys@becky:~ $ ip -br -4 addr show dev eth0
eth0              UP               192.168.1.66/24
```

That's useful enough to learn in case [ifconfig command is not found](#) or you simply want to use [ip command](#) instead of [ifconfig command](#) a bit more.

See Also

- [Unix Commands](#)
- [Linux Commands](#)
- [Basic Linux Commands](#)
- [ifconfig](#)
- [ip](#)