### Examples of Using ip command

Table: Examples of Using ip command

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<td><code>ip addr show</code></td>
<td>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</td>
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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