NAME

arp – address resolution display and control

SYNOPSIS

arp *hostname*

arp –**a**

arp –**d** *hostname*

arp –**f** *filename*

arp –**s** *hostname ether_address* [**temp**] [**pub**] [**trail**]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

The **arp** program displays and modifies the Internet-to-Ethernet address translation tables used by the address resolution protocol (see **arp**(7P)).

With no flags, the program displays the current ARP entry for *hostname*. The host may be specified by name or by number, using Internet dot notation.

OPTIONS

–**a** Display all of the current ARP entries. The definition for the flags in the table are:

- **P** Publish; includes IP address for the machine and the addresses that have explicitly been added by the -s option. ARP will respond to ARP requests for this address.
- **S** Static; not learned for the ARP protocol.
- **U** Unresolved; waiting for ARP response.
- **M** Mapping; only used for the multicast entry for **224.0.0.0**

–**d** Delete an entry for the host called *hostname*. This option may only be used by the super-user.

–**f** Read the file named *filename* and set multiple entries in the ARP tables. Entries in the file should be of the form

hostname ether_address [**temp**] [**pub**] [**trail**]

(see option –**s** for argument definitions).

–**s** Create an ARP entry for the host called *hostname* with the Ethernet address *ether_address*. The Ethernet address is given as six hexadecimal bytes separated by colons. The entry will be permanent unless the word **temp** is given in the command. If the word **pub** is given, the entry will be published. For instance, this system will respond to ARP requests for *hostname* even though the hostname is not its own. The word **trail** indicates that trailer encapsulations may be sent to this host. **arp** –**s** can be used for a limited form of proxy **ARP** when a host on one of the directly attached networks is not physically present on the subnet. Another machine can then be configured to respond to **ARP** requests using **arp** –**s**. This is useful in certain **SLIP** or **PPP** configurations.

SEE ALSO

ifconfig(1M), **arp**(7P)