NAME

ping – send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts

SYNOPSIS

/usr/sbin/ping *host* [*timeout*]

/usr/sbin/ping [**–s**] [**–dlLnrRv**] [**–i** *interface*] [**–I** *interval*] [**–t** *ttl*] *host* [*packetsize*] [*count*]

AVAILABILITY

SUNWcsu

DESCRIPTION

ping utilizes the ICMP protocol's **ECHO_REQUEST** datagram to elicit an ICMP **ECHO_RESPONSE** from the specified *host* or network gateway. If *host* responds, **ping** will print *host* **is alive** on the standard output and exit. Otherwise after *timeout* seconds, it will write **no answer from** *host*. The default value of *timeout* is 20 seconds.

When the –**s** flag is specified, **ping** sends one datagram per second (adjustable with –**I**), and prints one line of output for every **ECHO_RESPONSE** that it receives. No output is produced if there is no response. In this second form, **ping** computes round trip times and packet loss statistics; it displays a summary of this information upon termination or timeout. The default datagram packet size is 64 bytes, or you can specify a size with the *packetsize* command-line argument. If an optional *count* is given, **ping** sends only that number of requests.

When using **ping** for fault isolation, first ping the local host to verify that the local network interface is running.

If **ping** is successful and the host responds, the exist status is 0. If a host does not respond, or an error was returned, the exit status is 1.

OPTIONS

–d Set the **SO_DEBUG** socket option.

–l Loose source route. Use this option in the IP header to send the packet to the given host and back again. Usually specified with the –**R** option.

–L Turn off loopback of multicast packets. Normally, if there are members in the host group on the outgoing interface, a copy of the multicast packets will be delivered to the local machine.

–n Show network addresses as numbers. **ping** normally displays addresses as host names.

–r Bypass the normal routing tables and send directly to a host on an attached network. If the host is not on a directly-attached network, an error is returned. This option can be used to **ping** a local host through an interface that has been dropped by the router daemon (see **in.routed**(1M)).

–R Record route. Sets the IP record route option, which will store the route of the packet inside the IP header. The contents of the record route will only be printed if the –**v** option is given, and only be set on return packets if the target host preserves the record route option across echos, or the –**l** option is given.

–v Verbose output. List any ICMP

packets, other than **ECHO_RESPONSE**, that are received.

–i *interface*
Specify the outgoing interface to use for multicast packets. The default interface for multicast packets is determined from the (unicast) routing tables.

–I *interval*
Specify the interval between successive transmissions. The default is one second.

–t *ttl*
Specify the IP time to live for unicast and multicast packets. The default time to live for unicast packets is set with ndd (using the **icmp_def_ttl** variable). The default time to live for multicast is one hop.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Success — the machine is alive.

non-zero An error has occurred — either a malformed argument has been specified, or the machine was not alive.

SEE ALSO

ifconfig(1M), **in.routed**(1M), **netstat**(1M), **ndd**(1M), **rpcinfo**(1M), **icmp**(7P)