

Network info from google

In Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 10, manage basic networking primarily

using `nmcli` (command-line) or `nmtui` (text interface) to control NetworkManager. Key changes include the removal of `ifcfg` file support, favoring key files in `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/`. The `dhclient` tool is also replaced by an internal DHCP client.

Key Networking Commands and Tasks (RHEL 10)

• View Network Status:

- `ip a`: View IP addresses and interface status.
- `nmcli device status`: Check device states.
- `nmcli connection show`: List active network profiles.

• Configure Networking (DHCP):

- `nmtui`: Open the text-based user interface to edit connections.
- `nmcli con add type ethernet con-name <name> ifname <interface>`: Create a new DHCP connection.

• Configure Static IP:

- `nmcli con mod <connection> ipv4.addresses <ip/mask> ipv4.gateway <gateway> ipv4.method manual`: Sets static IP.
- `nmcli con mod <connection> ipv4.dns "8.8.8.8"`: Sets DNS servers.
- `nmcli con up <connection>`: Apply changes.

• Troubleshooting:

- `ping <host>`: Test connectivity.
- `ip route`: View routing table.
- `nmcli dev connect <interface>`: Reconnect an interface.

• Hostname:

- `hostnamectl set-hostname <new_name>`: Change the system hostname.

RHEL 10 fully deprecates the older `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/` format. Always use `nmcli` or `nmtui` to ensure configurations are properly saved in the new key file format.

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