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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'ip-monitor.8' command

$ man ip-monitor.8

IP-MONITOR(8) Linux IP-MONITOR(8)

NAME

ip-monitor, rtmon - state monitoring

SYNOPSIS

ip monitor [all | OBJECT-LIST] [file FILENAME] [label] [all-nsid] [dev DEVICE]

OPTIONS

-t, -timestamp

Prints timestamp before the event message on the separated line in format:

Timestamp: <Day> <Month> <DD> <hh:mm:ss> <YYYY> <usecs> usec <EVENT>

-ts, -tshort

Prints short timestamp before the event message on the same line in format:

[<YYYY>-<MM>-<DD>T<hh:mm:ss>.<ms>] <EVENT>

DESCRIPTION

The ip utility can monitor the state of devices, addresses and routes continuously. This option has a slightly different format. Namely, the monitor command is the first in the command line and then the object list follows:

ip monitor [all | OBJECT-LIST] [file FILENAME] [label] [all-nsid] [dev DEVICE]

OBJECT-LIST is the list of object types that we want to monitor. It may contain link, address, route, mroute, prefix, neigh, netconf, rule, stats, nsid and nexthop. If no file argument is given, ip opens RT? NETLINK, listens on it and dumps state changes in the format described in previous sections.

If the label option is set, a prefix is displayed before each message to show the family of the message. For example:

```
[NEIGH]10.16.0.112 dev eth0 lladdr 00:04:23:df:2f:d0 REACHABLE
[LINK]3: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state
DOWN group default
    link/ether 52:54:00:12:34:57 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

If the all-nsid option is set, the program listens to all network name? spaces that have a nsid assigned into the network namespace were the program is running. A prefix is displayed to show the network name? space where the message originates. Example:

```
[nsid 0]10.16.0.112 dev eth0 lladdr 00:04:23:df:2f:d0 REACHABLE
```

If the file option is given, the program does not listen on RTNETLINK, but opens the given file, and dumps its contents. The file should con? tain RTNETLINK messages saved in binary format. Such a file can be generated with the rtmon utility. This utility has a command line syn? tax similar to ip monitor. Ideally, rtmon should be started before the first network configuration command is issued. F.e. if you insert:

```
rtmon file /var/log/rtmon.log
```

in a startup script, you will be able to view the full history later. Nevertheless, it is possible to start rtmon at any time. It prepends the history with the state snapshot dumped at the moment of starting.

If the dev option is given, the program prints only events related to this device.

SEE ALSO

ip(8)

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