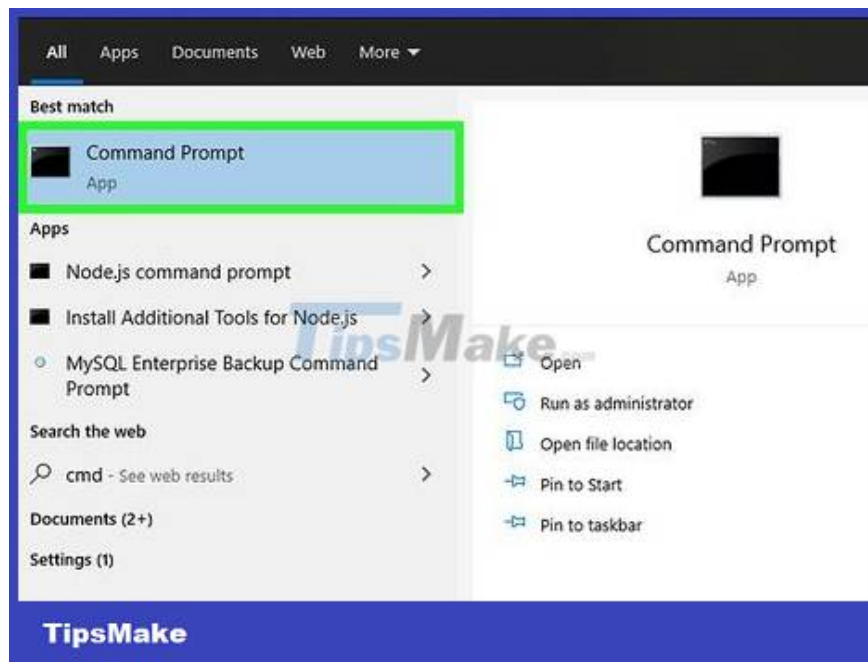


How to Find the Subnet Mask

The network is divided into many subnetworks for faster data transmission and easier management. Routers do this by assigning subnet masks, a series of numbers that represent where to look in an IP address to be able to identify subnets.[1] X Research source In most cases, finding the subnet mask on a computer is quite simple. However, on other devices it may be more complicated. If another device requires entering the subnet mask, you can reuse the parameters as on the computer.

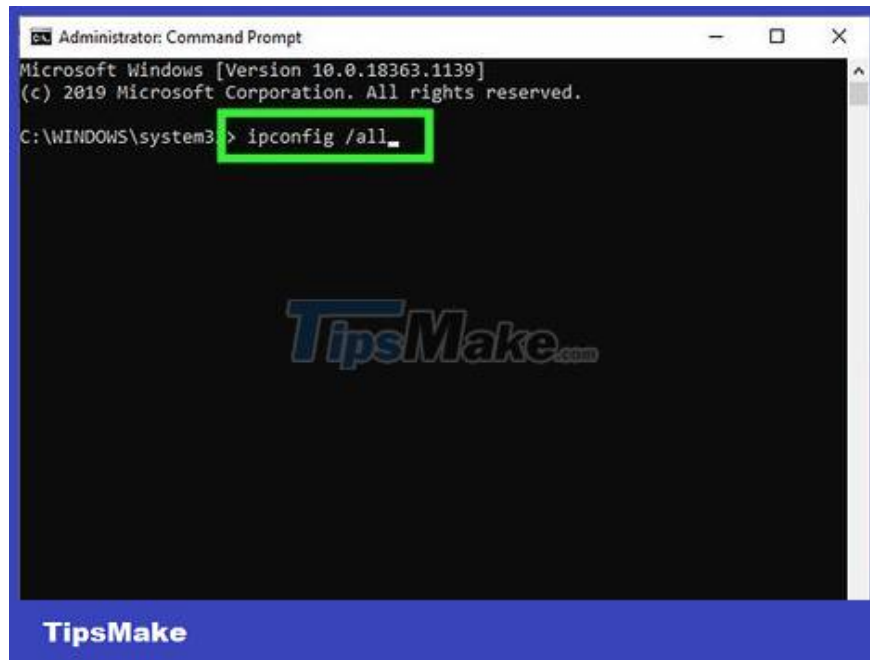
On Windows



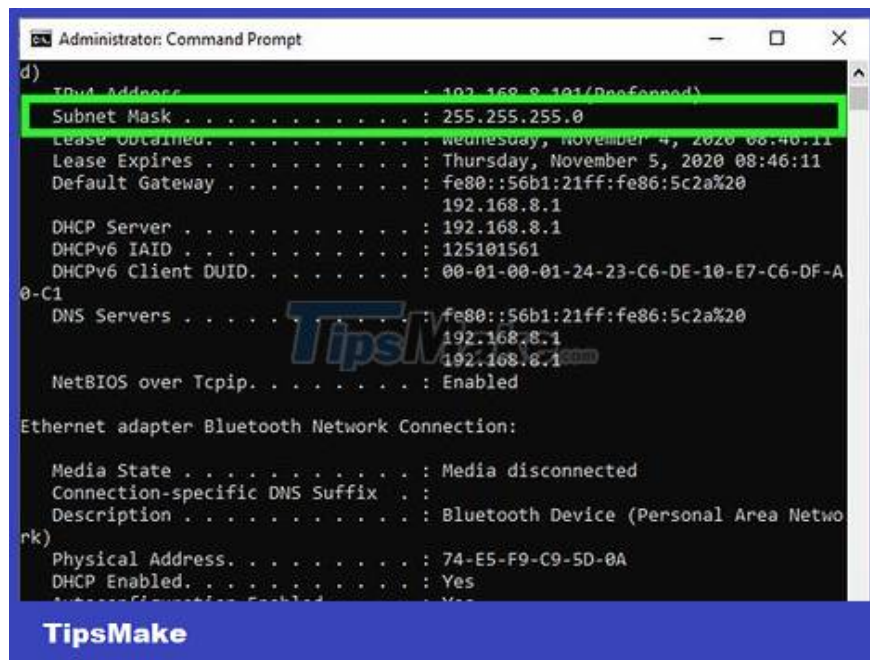
Open Command Prompt. Press the Windows key at the same time to open the Command Prompt window.

If Command Prompt doesn't open, click the Start button or the Windows icon in the lower left corner of the screen. Then, enter "command prompt" in the search bar and then double-click on the icon that appears. You may also need to tap the Search button first to access the search bar.

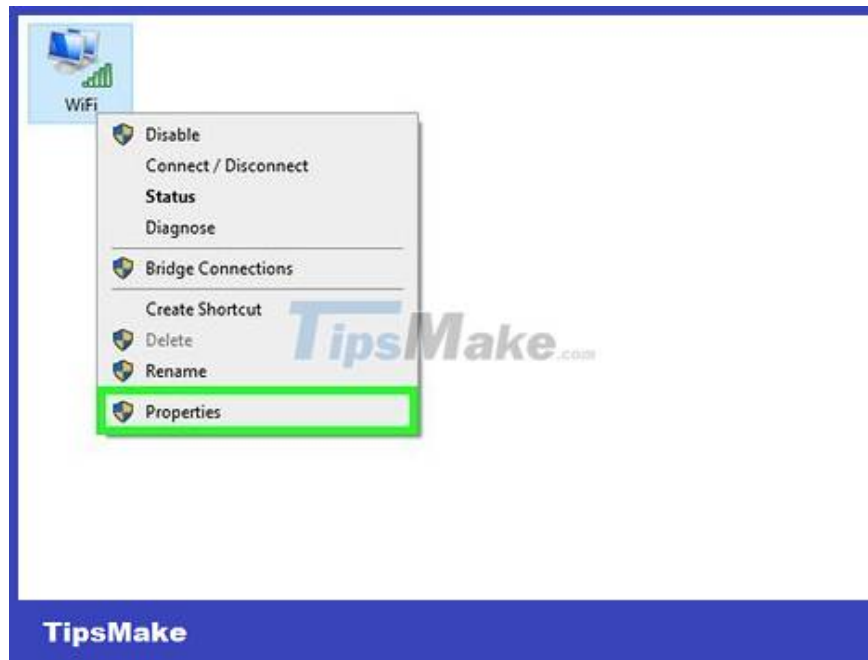
If there are no icons in the lower left of the touchscreen, move the mouse pointer to the lower right and swipe up or from the right.



Enter the ipconfig command. Enter the **ipconfig /all** command exactly , including spaces, then press ? Enter. Windows ipconfig is a program that tracks all networks and this command will open a list containing all network information.



Find the subnet mask. This option is located in the "Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection" section. Look for the line that begins with "Subnet Mask" and look carefully to determine the subnet mask. Most subnet masks are a series of numbers starting with 255, such as 255.255.255.0.



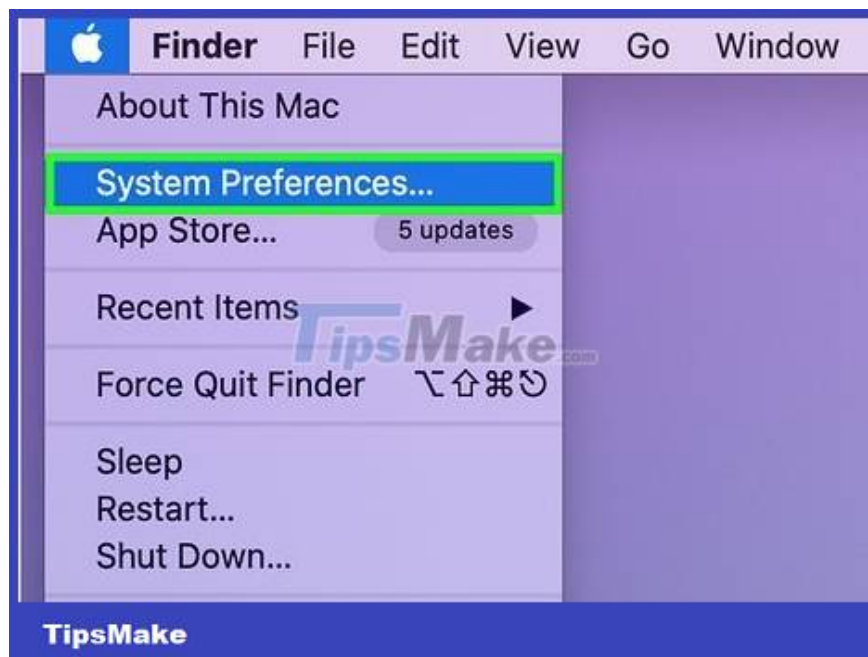
Or you can find it in the Control Panel. Here's another way to find this information:

Go to Control Panel ? Network & Internet ? Network and Sharing Center.

On most new Windows operating systems, click "Change adapter settings" on the left. For Windows Vista, click "Manage Network Connections".

Right-click "Local Area Connection" and select "Status". Then, click "Details" on the window that opens and find the subnet mask parameter

On Mac



Click the "System Preferences" icon in the Dock. If the Dock doesn't have this icon, click the Apple icon in the upper left of the screen and select "System Preferences".



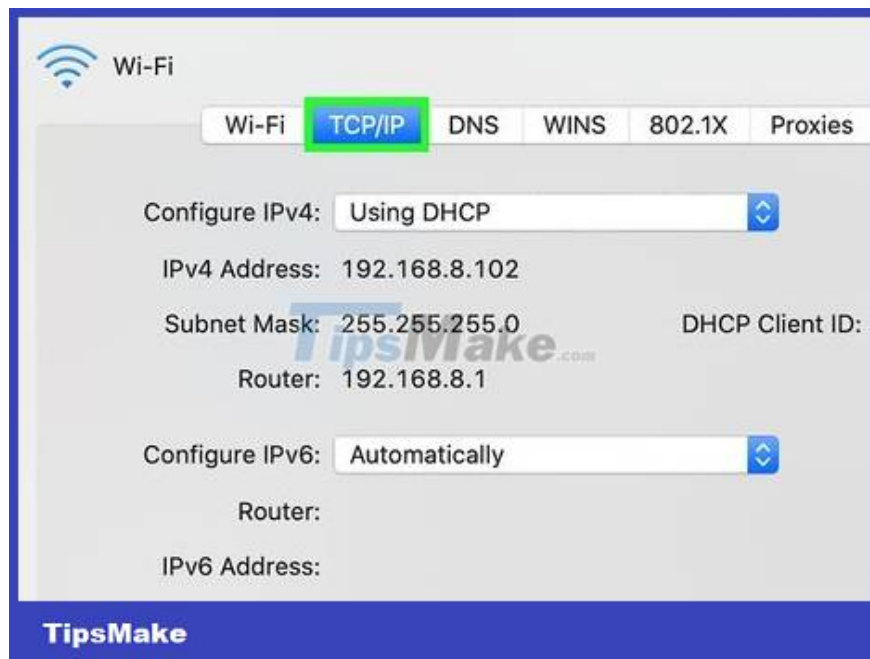
Click the "Network" icon. On most versions of Mac OS X, the gray Network globe icon is usually located in the "System Preferences" window. If you can't find it, enter Network in the search bar at the top right of the System Preferences window.



Select Internet connection from the list on the left. Click the network name that shows a green dot and a "Connected" status below.



Click "Advanced" if you're using WiFi. This option is located at the bottom right of the window. With most connection types, you will see the Subnet Mask parameter displayed on the right side of the screen.



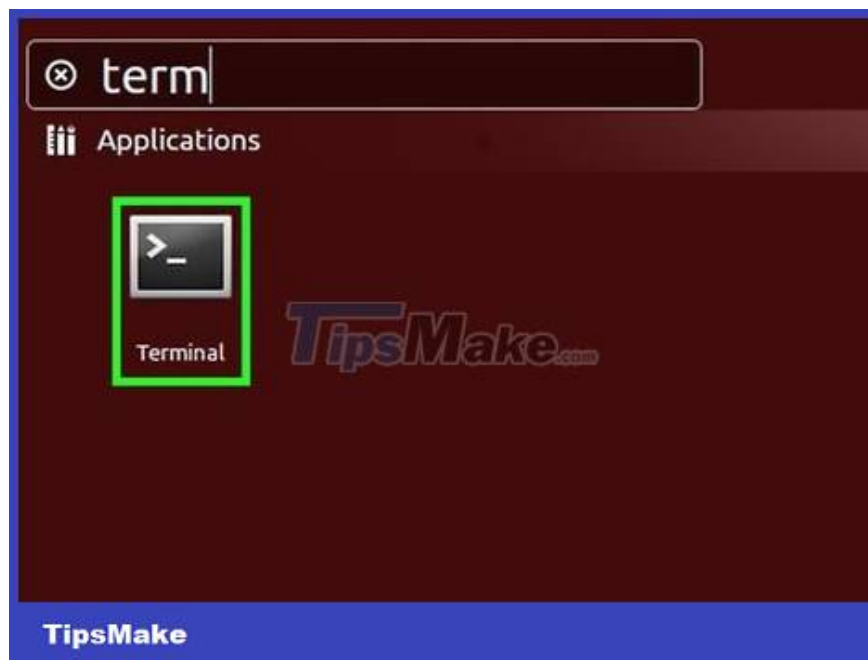
Select the TCP/IP tab in the "Advanced" window. TCP/IP on Mac specifies a network access protocol.



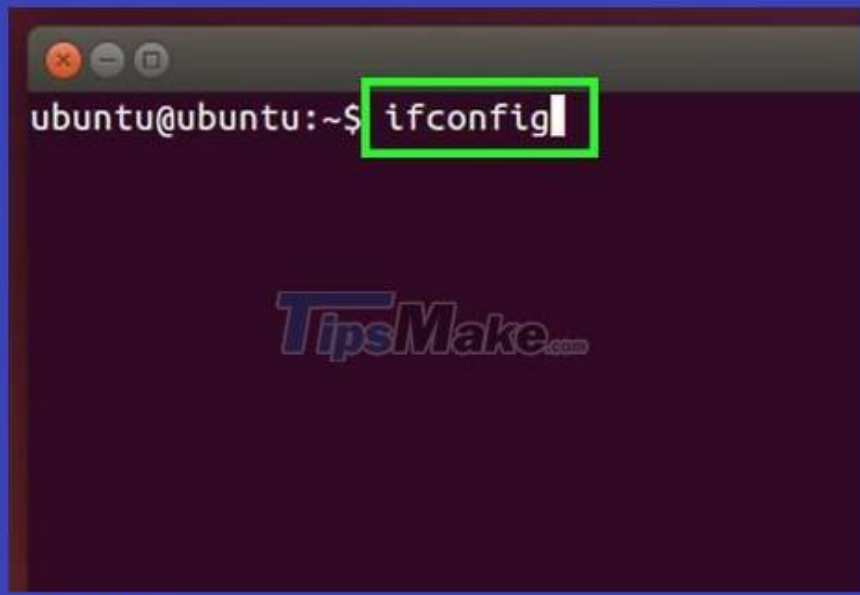
Find the subnet mask. The subnet mask will be labeled "Subnet Mask" and start with the number 255.

If the only numbers you see are in the bottom half of the screen, below the "Configure IPv6" heading, you're connecting to an unused IPv6 local network. subnet mask. If you want to go online, you need to select "Using DHCP" from the "Configure IPv4" menu and then click Renew DHCP Lease.

On Linux



Open the command line. If you don't know how to open the command line, you need to look at the specific instructions for the Linux release on your device. You should also familiarize yourself with the command line environment before continuing.

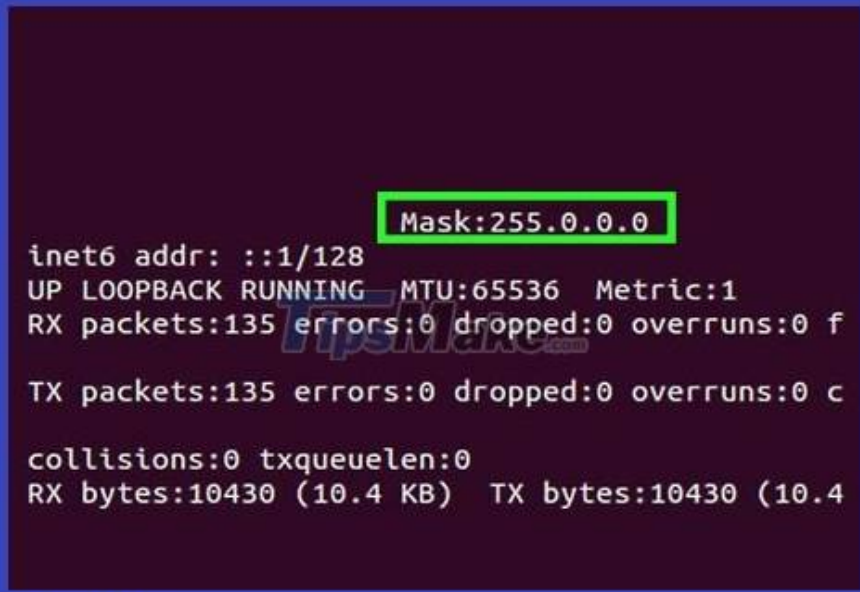


```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
```

The image shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is 'ubuntu@ubuntu:~\$' and the command 'ifconfig' is being entered. The text 'ifconfig' is highlighted with a green rectangular box. A 'TipsMake.com' watermark is visible in the center of the terminal. At the bottom of the terminal window, the text 'TipsMake' is displayed in white on a blue background.

Enter the ifconfig command. On the command line, type **ifconfig** then press `? Enter`.

If nothing happens other than the message that you must be a super user (administrator), follow this guide to get root access.

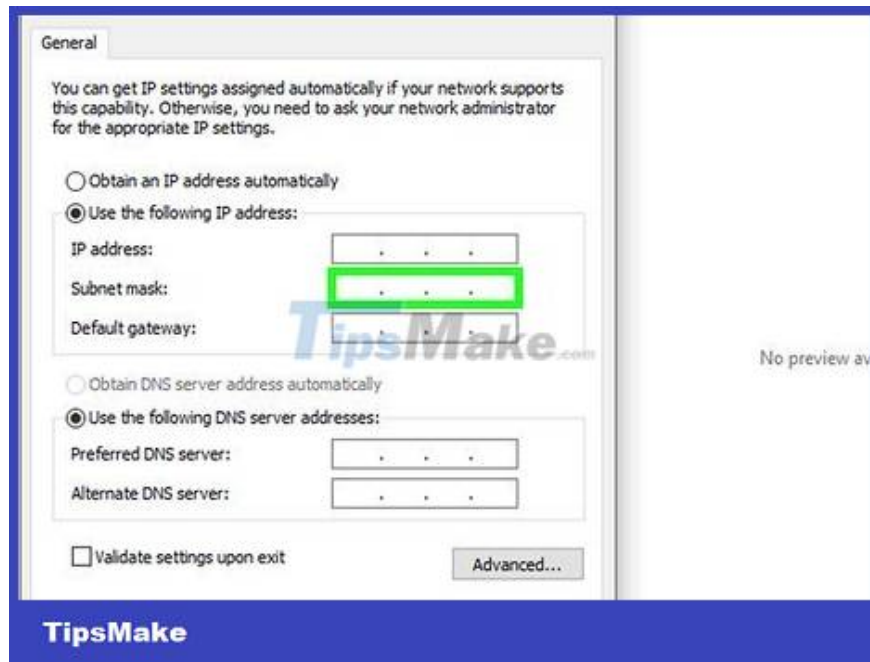


```
Mask:255.0.0.0
inet6 addr: ::1/128
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
RX packets:135 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 f
TX packets:135 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 c
collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
RX bytes:10430 (10.4 KB) TX bytes:10430 (10.4
```

The image shows the output of the 'ifconfig' command. The line 'Mask:255.0.0.0' is highlighted with a green rectangular box. The rest of the output shows network statistics for a loopback interface. A 'TipsMake.com' watermark is visible in the center of the terminal. At the bottom of the terminal window, the text 'TipsMake' is displayed in white on a blue background.

Find the subnet mask. This information will be labeled "Mask" or "Subnet Mask" and begin with the number 255.

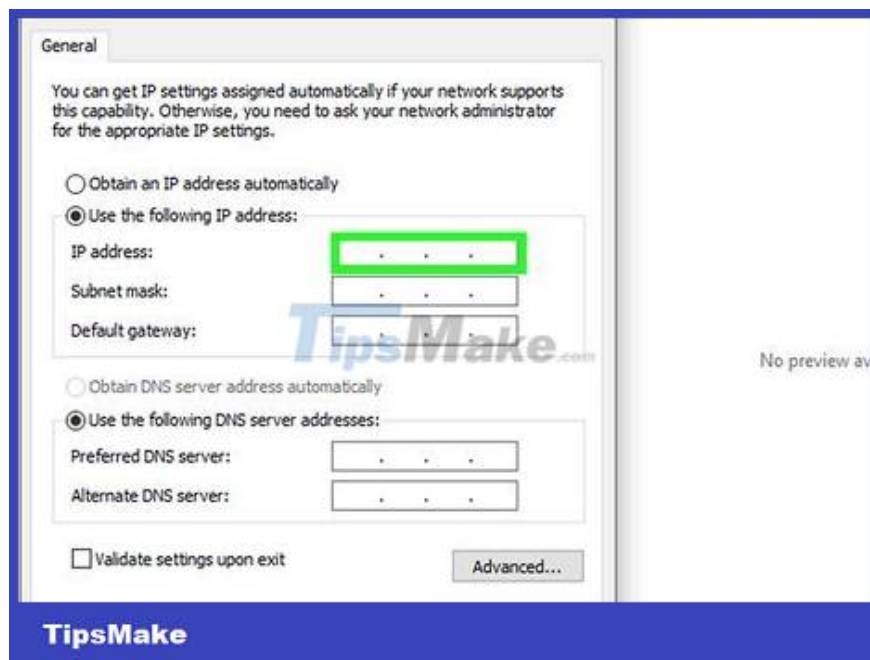
Set up your TV or other device



Use the same parameters as on the computer. When setting up a smart TV or other device, you may need to enter a subnet mask. This parameter is specified for local networks. If you want optimal results, follow the instructions above to find the subnet mask on your computer. This parameter may also apply to other devices on the network.

If the device still does not connect, open the information on your computer for reference and to change the device settings.

If you cannot find the subnet mask on your computer, you can try entering the number sequence 255.255.255.0. This is the subnet mask common to most home networks.

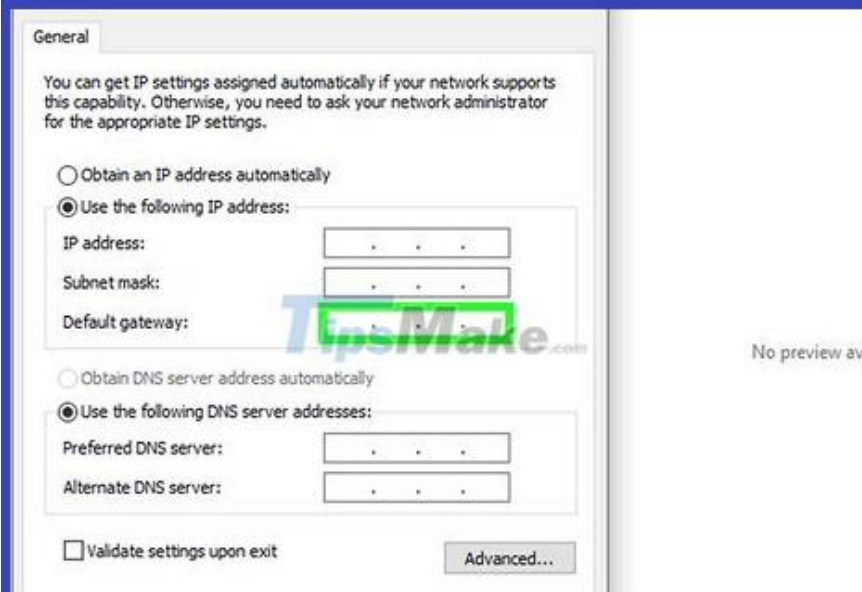


Change IP address. If the device still can't get online, you need to check the IP address. This information is also located on the subnet mask settings window. You can use any method to find the subnet mask and compare it with the IP address on your computer. Then, copy the entire IP address of the computer except the last number or group of numbers after the last dot and replace it with a larger number (but must be less than 254). You should replace it with a number that is at least 10 larger, as closer numbers may already be in use by other additional devices on the network.

For example, if your computer's IP address is 192.168.1.3, you can set the device IP address to 192.168.1.100.

If you can't find your computer's IP address, you can check the label on the router or search for keywords that include the router brand along with "IP address" or "IP address" on the network. Then, change the last group of numbers of the address and use it for the new device.

If you still can't find the information, you can try the number sequence 192.168.1.100, 192.168.0.100, 192.168.10.100 or 192.168.2.100.



The image shows a screenshot of a network configuration window titled "General". The window contains the following elements:

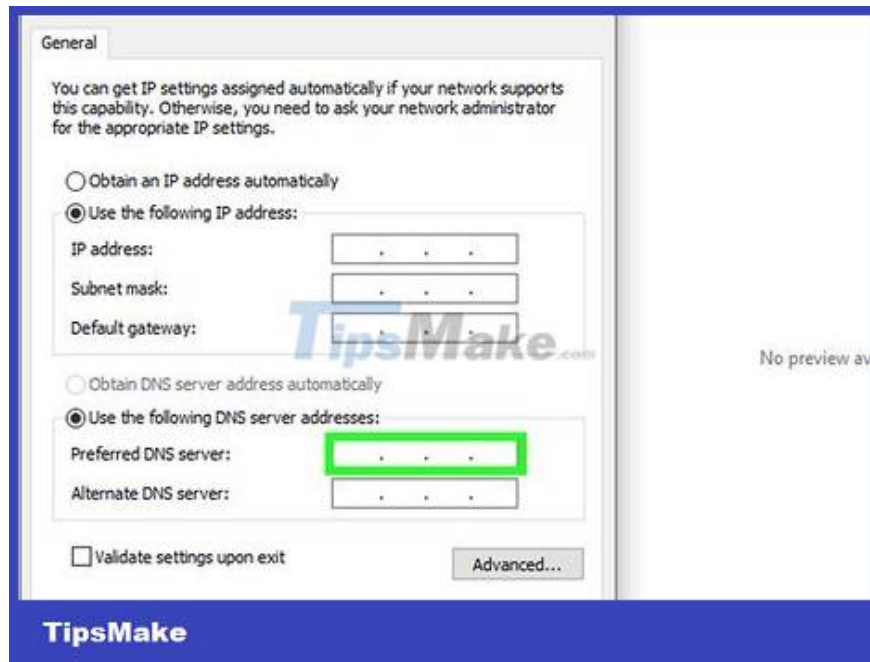
- A text block: "You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings."
- Two radio buttons: "Obtain an IP address automatically" (unselected) and "Use the following IP address:" (selected).
- Three input fields for "IP address:", "Subnet mask:", and "Default gateway:", each containing three dots as placeholders.
- Two radio buttons: "Obtain DNS server address automatically" (unselected) and "Use the following DNS server addresses:" (selected).
- Two input fields for "Preferred DNS server:" and "Alternate DNS server:", each containing three dots as placeholders.
- A checkbox labeled "Validate settings upon exit" (unchecked).
- An "Advanced..." button.
- A "No preview available" message on the right side.
- A "TipsMake.com" watermark is visible over the "Default gateway" field.

The "TipsMake" logo is also present at the bottom left of the screenshot.

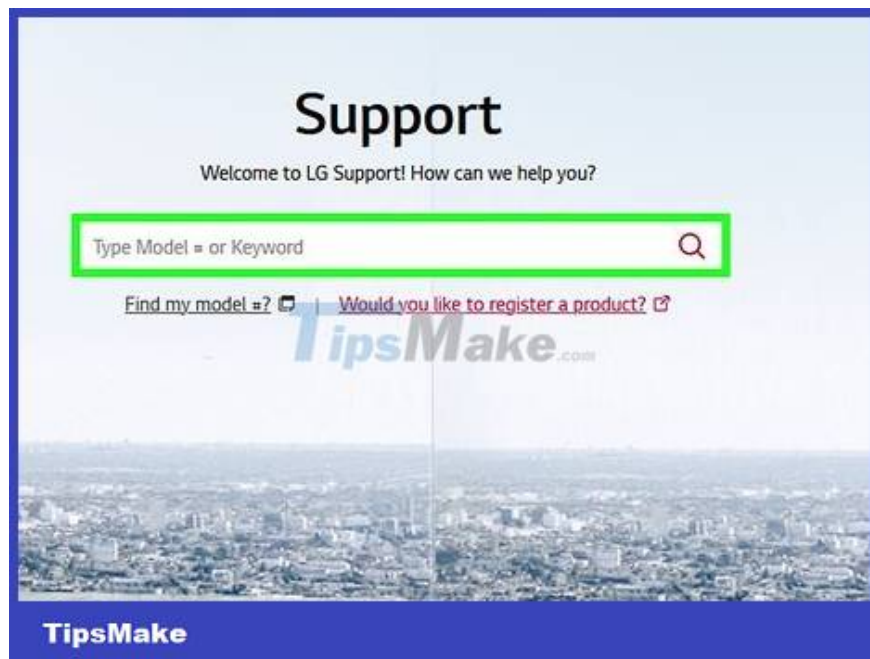
Set up Gateway port. This Gateway value needs to be set similarly to the computer, this is also the IP address of the router. This value is almost the same as the device's IP address, only the last group of numbers differs (replaced by 1).

For example, if a device on the network has an IP address of 192.168.1.3, you can set the value 192.168.1.1 for the Gateway port.

On any browser, enter **http://** along with the Gateway port value. The router's information page opens if the Gateway port is correct.



Set up DNS. You can reuse your computer's DNS settings or Gateway values. Besides, you can also search for the keyword "public DNS" or "public DNS" online to see more options.



Contact the manufacturer. If after setup the device still cannot connect, you need to contact the manufacturer's technical support.

You finished reading the article "**How to Find the Subnet Mask**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.