

How to use ipconfig command

This article will show you how to find the IP address in Windows using the ipconfig command.

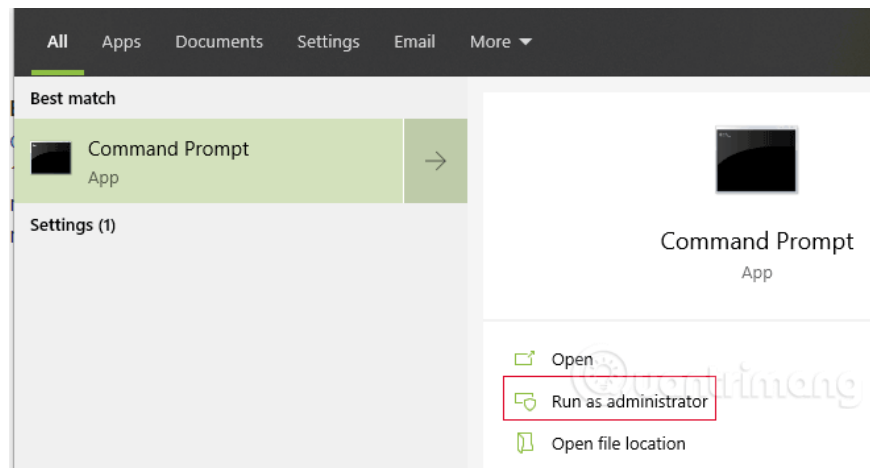
This article will show you how to find the IP address in Windows. The images illustrated in the article were taken on Windows 10, so it may be different from other Windows versions. This guide also helps you find MAC addresses (hardware), DHCP servers, DNS servers and other useful information. This information can be useful when troubleshooting poor ResNet connectivity.

1. Here's how to check if your IP address is static or dynamic
2. 6 ways to view IP addresses on computers, smartphones or Tablet
3. How to assign static IP addresses in Windows 7, 8, 10, XP or Vista

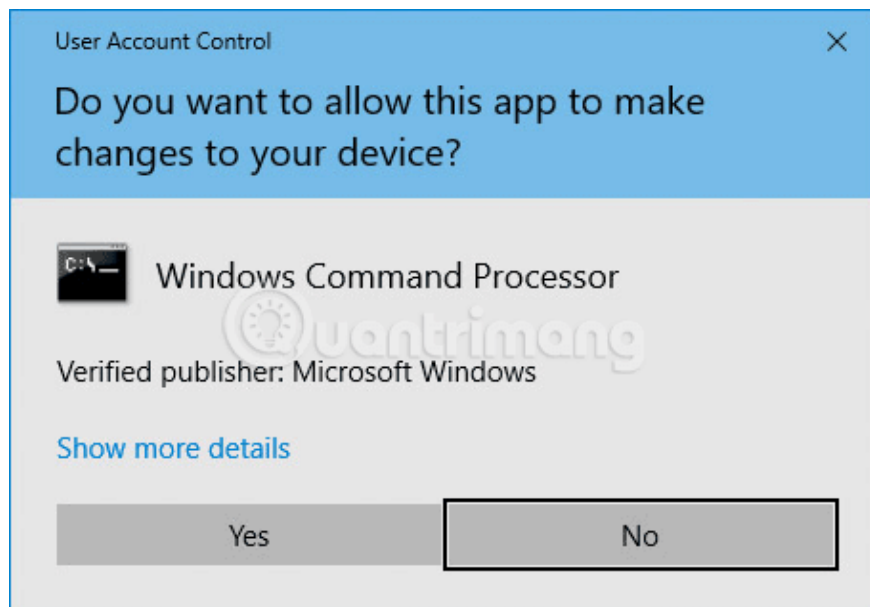
How to find the IP address using ipconfig command

Step 1 . Enter cmd in the search box, then right-click on Command Prompt and select **Run as administrator** . On Windows 10 1903, you have the Run as administrator option right on the search results, select it.

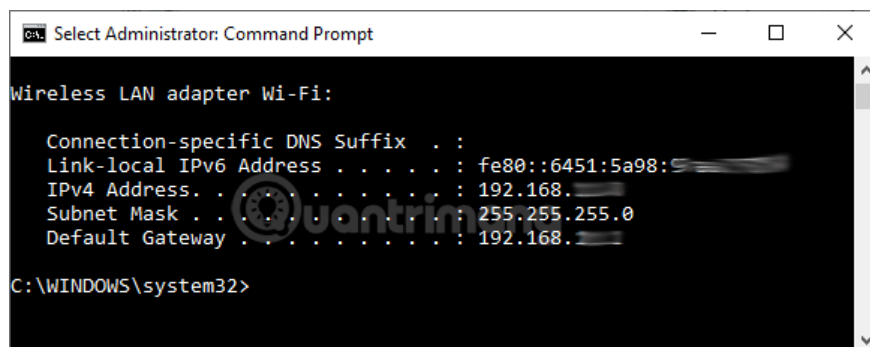
1. How to open and run cmd with Admin permissions on Windows



The User Account Control window appears, click Yes.



Step 2 . At the command prompt **C:>** type **ipconfig** , then press **Enter** . You will see information about the IP address, subnet mask and default gateway. If your address is 192.168.xx, 10.xxx or 172.16.xx, this is an internal IP address from the router or other device. The IP address that everyone sees is the router's. If you get the address 169.254.xx, this is the Windows address, this means your network connection is not working properly.



Step 3 . If you want more information about your network connection, enter **ipconfig / all** at the command prompt. You can get the same information as ipconfig with adding MAC addresses (hardware), DNS and DHCP server addresses, information for IP lease, etc. Same as above, if the IP address of You are 192.168.xx, 10.xxx or 172.16.xx, you get an internal IP address from the router or other device. If you get the address 169.254.xx, this is the Windows address, which means your network connection is not working properly.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . : 
Description . . . . . : Qualcomm Atheros QCA9377 Wireless Network Adapte
Physical Address. . . . . : B8-86-87-08-
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6451:5a98: (Preferred)
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168. (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Lease Obtained. . . . . : Wednesday, June 26, 2019 5:07:08 PM
Lease Expires . . . . . : Saturday, June 29, 2019 8:06:19 AM
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.
DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.
DHCPv6 IAID . . . . . : 6242
DHCPv6 Client DUID. . . . . : 00-01-00-01-21-60-63-BA-2C-60-0C-
DNS Servers . . . . . : 8.8.8.8
                        8.8.4.4
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Step 4 . If there is a problem with ResNet connection, you can perform release (release) and grant new (renew) IP address to fix the problem. Type **ipconfig / release** and press **Enter** , then type **ipconfig / renew** and press **Enter** again. If the connection does not matter, you will receive a valid IP address, subnet mask and default gateway after a few seconds.

1. Fix IP address conflict error on Windows computer

```
C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

G:\>ipconfig /release

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

G:\>
```

```
C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

G:\>ipconfig /renew

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 152.7.x.x
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.254.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 152.7.x.1

G:\>
```

The ipconfig commands are advanced

1. **ipconfig /?** : Display help message.
2. **ipconfig / all** : Displays all configuration information.
3. **ipconfig / allcompartments** : Displays information for all parts of the network.
4. **ipconfig / release** : Freeing IPv4 addresses for specific adapters.
5. **ipconfig / release6** : Free the IPv6 address for a specific adapter.
6. **ipconfig / renew** : Grant new IPv4 addresses for specific adapters.
7. **ipconfig / renew6** : Grant the new IPv6 address for the specific adapter.
8. **ipconfig / flushdns** : Clear the DNS Resolver cache.
9. **ipconfig / registerdns** : Refresh all DHCP lease and re-register the DNS name.
10. **ipconfig / displaydns** : Displays the contents of the DNS Resolver cache.
11. **ipconfig / showclassid** : **Displays** all allowed DHCP class IDs for the adapter.
12. **ipconfig / setclassid** : Edit the DHCP class ID.

I wish you all success!

You finished reading the article "**How to use ipconfig command**" 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.