

Ipconfig

Archived: 2026-04-06 01:54:50 UTC

Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, **ipconfig** displays the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for all adapters.

ipconfig [/all] [/renew [*Adapter*]] [/release [*Adapter*]] [/flushdns] [/displaydns] [/registerdns] [/showclassid *Adapter*] [/setclassid *Adapter* [*ClassID*]]

/all : Displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters. Without this parameter, **ipconfig** displays only the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway values for each adapter. Adapters can represent physical interfaces, such as installed network adapters, or logical interfaces, such as dial-up connections.

/renew [*Adapter*] : Renews DHCP configuration for all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the *Adapter* parameter is included. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use **ipconfig** without parameters.

/release [*Adapter*] : Sends a DHCPRELEASE message to the DHCP server to release the current DHCP configuration and discard the IP address configuration for either all adapters (if an adapter is not specified) or for a specific adapter if the *Adapter* parameter is included. This parameter disables TCP/IP for adapters configured to obtain an IP address automatically. To specify an adapter name, type the adapter name that appears when you use **ipconfig** without parameters.

/flushdns : Flushes and resets the contents of the DNS client resolver cache. During DNS troubleshooting, you can use this procedure to discard negative cache entries from the cache, as well as any other entries that have been added dynamically.

/displaydns : Displays the contents of the DNS client resolver cache, which includes both entries preloaded from the local Hosts file and any recently obtained resource records for name queries resolved by the computer. The DNS Client service uses this information to resolve frequently queried names quickly, before querying its configured DNS servers.

/registerdns : Initiates manual dynamic registration for the DNS names and IP addresses that are configured at a computer. You can use this parameter to troubleshoot a failed DNS name registration or resolve a dynamic update problem between a client and the DNS server without rebooting the client computer. The DNS settings in the advanced properties of the TCP/IP protocol determine which names are registered in DNS.

/showclassid *Adapter* : Displays the DHCP class ID for a specified adapter. To see the DHCP class ID for all adapters, use the asterisk (*) wildcard character in place of *Adapter*. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically.

/setclassid Adapter [ClassID] : Configures the DHCP class ID for a specified adapter. To set the DHCP class ID for all adapters, use the asterisk (*) wildcard character in place of *Adapter*. This parameter is available only on computers with adapters that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically. If a DHCP class ID is not specified, the current class ID is removed.

/? : Displays help at the command prompt.

- The **ipconfig** command is the command-line equivalent to the **winipcfg** command, which is available in Windows Millennium Edition, Windows 98, and Windows 95. Although Windows XP does not include a graphical equivalent to the **winipcfg** command, you can use Network Connections to view and renew an IP address. To do this, open Network Connections, right-click a network connection, click **Status**, and then click the **Support** tab.
- This command is most useful on computers that are configured to obtain an IP address automatically. This enables users to determine which TCP/IP configuration values have been configured by DHCP, Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA), or an alternate configuration.
- If the *Adapter* name contains any spaces, use quotation marks around the adapter name (that is, "**Adapter Name**").
- For adapter names, **ipconfig** supports the use of the asterisk (*) wildcard character to specify either adapters with names that begin with a specified string or adapters with names that contain a specified string. For example, **Local*** matches all adapters that start with the string Local and ***Con*** matches all adapters that contain the string Con.
- This command is available only if the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** protocol is installed as a component in the properties of a network adapter in Network Connections

To display the basic TCP/IP configuration for all adapters, type:

ipconfig

To display the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters, type:

ipconfig /all

To renew a DHCP-assigned IP address configuration for only the **Local Area Connection** adapter, type:

ipconfig /renew "Local Area Connection"

To flush the DNS resolver cache when troubleshooting DNS name resolution problems, type:

ipconfig /flushdns

To display the DHCP class ID for all adapters with names that start with *Local*, type:

ipconfig /showclassid Local*

To set the DHCP class ID for the **Local Area Connection** adapter to *TEST*, type:

ipconfig /setclassid "Local Area Connection" TEST

Format	Meaning
<i>Italic</i>	Information that the user must supply
Bold	Elements that the user must type exactly as shown
Ellipsis (...)	Parameter that can be repeated several times in a command line
Between brackets ([])	Optional items
Between braces ({}); choices separated by pipe (). Example: {even odd}	Set of choices from which the user must choose only one
Courier font	Code or program output

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[Ping](#)

[Command-line reference A-Z](#)

Source: <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb490921.aspx>