How to find your network card MAC Address

Contributed by Wahoo Prime
Tuesday, 27 February 2007
Last Updated Saturday, 28 July 2007

Windows

- Windows NT/2000/2003/XP
- Windows 95/98/ME
- DOS/Windows 3.11/Windows for Workgroups

Macintosh

- Macintosh OS X
- Macintosh OS w/ Open Transport (Pre-MacOS X)
- Macintosh OS w/ MacTCP (Pre-MacOS X)

UNIX/Linux

- Linux
- Solaris/SunOS
- FreeBSD/NetBSD
- OpenBSD
- Caldera/SCO UnixWare/OpenUNIX
- HP-UX (HP UNIX)
- IRIX (SGI UNIX)
- NeXTStep (NeXT UNIX)
- AIX (IBM UNIX)
- Tru64 UNIX (Digital UNIX)

Windows NT/2000/2003/XP

- Open the command prompt
- From the command prompt type "ipconfig /all"
- (If the information scrolls off the screen you can type "ipconfig /all|more")
- Find the network adapter you want to know the MAC address of
- Locate the number next to Physical Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00-02-2D-11-55-4D.

Example "ipconfig /all" output:

Ethernet adapter Wired:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : roundfile.com

Description . . . . . : ORiNOCO PC Card (5 Volt)

Physical Address. . . . . : 00-02-2D-11-55-4D

Windows 95/98/ME

- Click the Start Menu, then select Run
- Type in "winipcfg" and click OK
- Select the appropriate Ethernet adapter
- Locate the number next to Adapter Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00-10-5A-44-12-B5. Example "winipcfg" output:

Macintosh OS X

- Wired (MacOS 10.2 and earlier)

- From the dock, select System Preferences
- Select Network, Select Location, Select Interface
- Select TCP/IP Tab
- Locate the number next to the Ethernet Address. This is your MAC address

- Wired (MacOS 10.3 and later)

- From the dock, select System Preferences
- Select Network, Select Location, Select Interface
- Select Ethernet Tab
- Locate the number next to the Ethernet ID. This is your MAC address

- Wireless (AirPort)

- From the dock, select System Preferences
- Select Network, Select Location, Select Interface
- Select AirPort Tab

- Locate the number next to the AirPort ID. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:0D:93:13:51:1A.

Macintosh OS w/ Open Transport (Pre-MacOS X)

- From the Apple Menu, select Control Panels
- Open either the Appletalk or the TCP/IP Control Panel
- From the Edit Menu, select User Mode
- Change the mode to Advanced or Admin
- Click the Info Button (lower left hand corner)
- An AppleTalk or TCP/IP window will pop up
- Locate the number next to the Hardware Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00 0D 93 13 51 1A.

Macintosh OS w/ MacTCP (Pre-MacOS X)

- Make sure CAPS Lock is not on
- Make sure the Macintosh is connected to an Ethernet network
- From the Apple Menu, select Control Panels
- Open the MacTCP Control Panel
- Hold down the Option Key and click the Ethernet icon
- Locate the number next to the Hardware Ethercard Address that appears beneath the icon. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00 0D 93 13 51 1A.

Linux

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)
- Type "ifconfig -a"
- From the displayed information, find eth0 (this is the default first Ethernet adapter)
- Locate the number next to the HWaddr. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:08:C7:1B:8C:02.

Example "ifconfig -a" output:

eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:08:C7:1B:8C:02

inet addr:192.168.111.20 Bcast:192.168.111.255 Mask:255.255.255.0

Solaris/SunOS

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "/sbin/ifconfig -a"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (it will probably be called le0 or ie0)

- Locate the number next to ether. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 0:3:ba:26:1:b0 -- leading zeros are removed. For this example, the actual MAC Address would be 00:03:ba:26:01:b0.

Example "ifconfig -a" output:

le0: flags=863 mtu 1500

inet 192.168.111.30 netmask ffffff00 broadcast 192.168.111.255

ether 0:3:ba:26:1:b0

FreeBSD/NetBSD

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "ifconfig -a"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (the name changes based on the Ethernet card installed)

- Locate the number next to the HWaddr. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:08:C7:1B:8C:02.

(Using the command"dmesg"will also display the MAC address -- along with a lot of other information)

Example "ifconfig -a" output:

ed0: flags=8843 mtu 1500

inet 192.168.111.40 netmask 0xffffff00 broadcast 192.168.111.255

ether 00:08:C7:1B:8C:02

OpenBSD

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "netstat -in"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (the name changes based on the Ethernet card installed)

- Locate the number below Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:08:c7:1b:8c:02.

Example "netstat -in" output:

```
Name  Mtu  Network  Address           Ipkts    Ierrs Opkts    Oerrs Colls
fxp0  1500 <Link>   00:08:c7:1b:8c:02 4112773  0     224501  0     0
```

Caldera/SCO UnixWare/OpenUNIX

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "ndstat"

- From the displayed information, find net0 (this is the default first Ethernet adapter)

- Locate the number below MAC Address in use. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:00:c0:88:0a:2e.

Example "ndstat" output:

```
Device       MAC address in use    Factory MAC Address
------       ------------------    -------------------
/dev/net0    00:00:c0:88:0a:2e     00:00:c0:88:0a:2e
```

HP-UX (HP UNIX)

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "/usr/sbin/lanscan"

- From the displayed information, find lan0 (this is the default first Ethernet adapter)

- Locate the number below Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 0x000E7F0D81D6 -- the leading hexadecimal indicator should be removed. For this example, the actual MAC Address would be 00:0E:7F:0D:81:D6.

Example "lanscan" output:

Hardware Station Dev Hardware Net-Interface NM Encapsulation Mjr

Path Address lu State NameUnit State ID Methods Num

2.0.2 0x000E7F0D81D6 0 UP lan0 UP 4 ETHER 52

IRIX (SGI UNIX)

- IRIX 4.01 or later

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "netstat -ia"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (the name changes based on the Ethernet card installed)

- Locate the number below Address. This is your MAC address

- Alternate Method

- Typing "/etc/nvram eaddr" should also show the MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:00:6b:71:1a:6a.

Example "netstat -ia" output:

Name Mtu Network Address Ipkts Ierrs Opkts Oerrs Coll

ec0 1500 nowhere warum 6514913 10234 184317 0 13513

192.168.111.90

00:00:6b:71:1a:6a

NeXTStep

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "/sbin/ifconfig -a"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (it will probably be called le0 or ie0)

- Locate the number next to ether. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 0:0:f:a1:75:a0 -- leading zeros are removed. For this example, the actual MAC Address would be 00:00:0f:a1:75:a0.

Example "ifconfig -a" output:

le0: flags=863 mtu 1500

inet 192.168.111.70 netmask ffffff00 broadcast 192.168.111.255

ether 0:0:f:a1:75:a0

IX (IBM UNIX)

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "netstat -ia"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (the name changes based on the Ethernet card installed)

- Locate the number below Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of 00:09:6B:51:1f:79.

Example "netstat -ia" output:

Name Mtu   Network   Address   Ipkts Ierrs Opkts Oerrs Coll

ec0   1500 nowhere   flotsam   5514233 11434 101317   0 14113

192.168.111.95

00:09:6B:51:1f:79

u64 UNIX (Digital UNIX)

- As the root user (or user with appropriate permissions)

- Type "netstat -ia"

- From the displayed information, find the Ethernet adapter (the name changes based on the Ethernet card installed)

- Locate the number below Address. This is your MAC address

The MAC Address will be displayed in the form of >00:00:F8:1a:73:da.

Example "netstat -ia" output:

Name Mtu   Network   Address   Ipkts Ierrs Opkts Oerrs Coll

ec0 1500 nowhere jetsam 5514233 11434 101317 0 14113

192.168.111.95

00:00:F8:1a:73:da