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Guidelines for obtaining the Physical (MAC) address of the Wifi adaptor in a computer.

1. Windows Laptops

Open command prompt Startmenu-> Run-> cmd -> press enter then enter the command "ipconfig /all" as shown below.

```
C:\Users\1 >ipconfig /all

Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : 
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : amritanet.edu
Node Type . . . . . : Unknown
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:

Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
Description . . . . . : TP-Link Wireless Nano USB Adapter
Physical Address. . . . . : 60-83-E7-9B-B3-43
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
```

```
Wireless LAN adapter Wi-Fi:
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : yourdomain.local
    Description . . . . . : Intel(R) Wi-Fi 6 AX201
    Physical Address. . . . . : AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.15(Preferred)
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Lease Obtained. . . . . : Friday, July 10, 2026 1:00:00 PM
    Lease Expires . . . . . : Saturday, July 11, 2026 1:00:00 PM
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
    DHCP Server . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
    DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

MAC ID should be formatted in hyphen as it displays in the command output window above.

Example **60-83-E7-9B-B3-43**

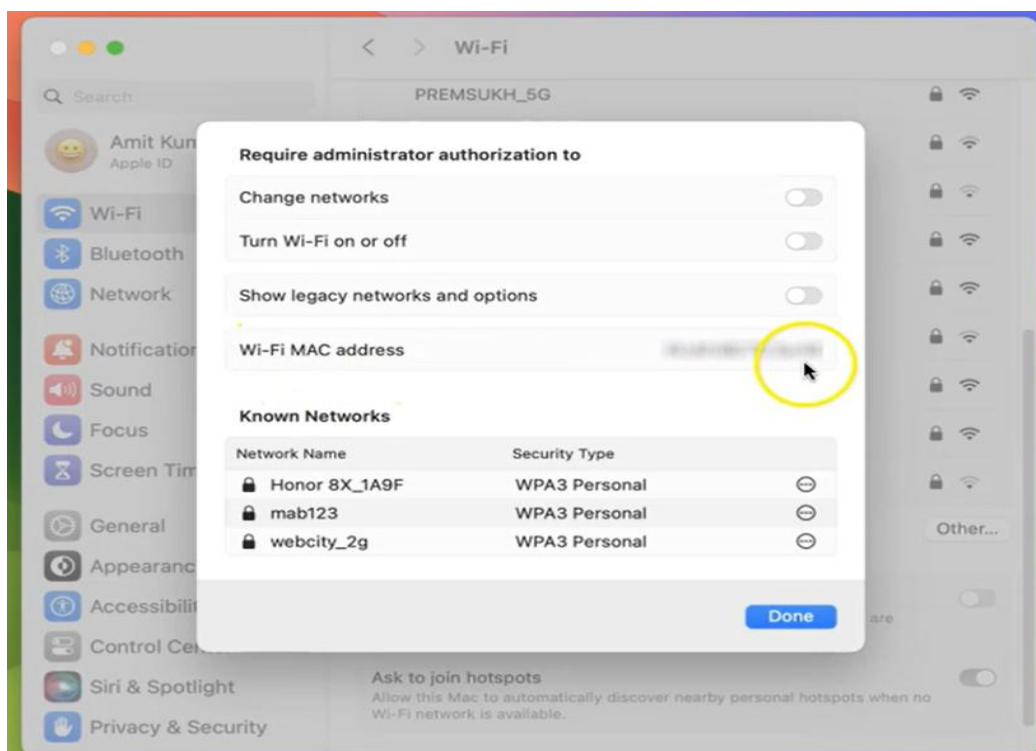
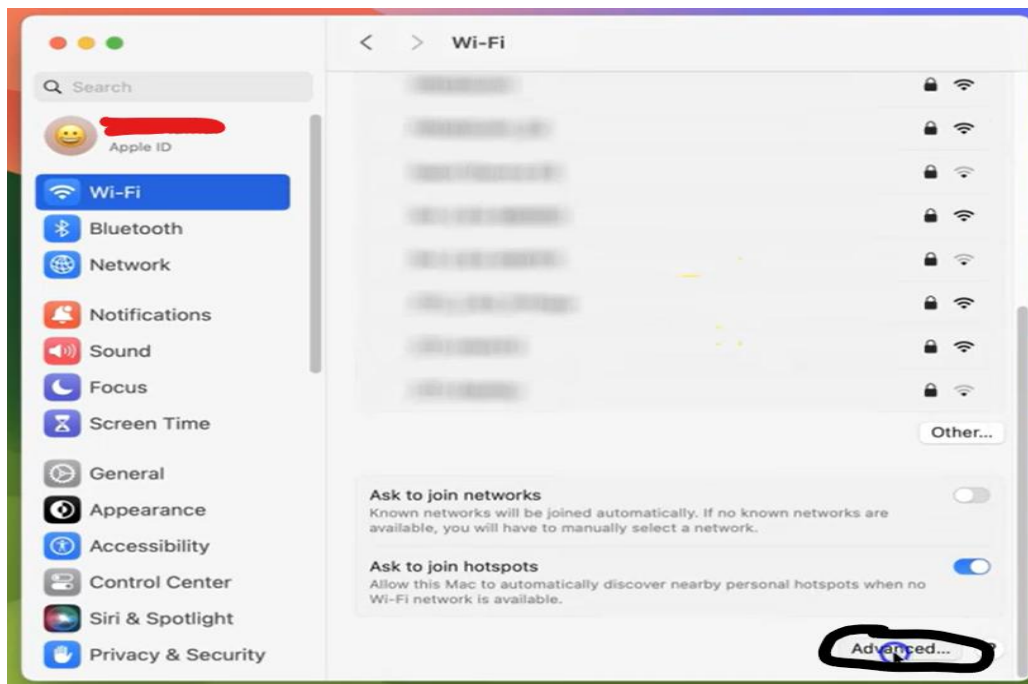
2. Apple MAC laptops

To find the physical (MAC) address of your Wi-Fi adapter on macOS, navigate to **System Settings > Network > Wi-Fi > Details > Hardware**.

Here is the exact step-by-step process:

Method 1: Using System Settings (GUI)

1. Click the **Apple logo** in the top-left corner of your screen.
2. Select **System Settings** (or **System Preferences** on older macOS versions).
3. Click **Network** in the left sidebar.
4. Select **Wi-Fi** from the right pane.
5. Click **Details** (or **Advanced**) in the bottom-right corner.
6. Click **Hardware** in the sidebar. The physical address will be listed as **MAC Address**.



Method 2: Using Terminal (CLI)

Alternatively, use the terminal by running `networksetup -listallhardwareports` to find the exact address associated with your wireless card

1. Open the **Terminal** application (press `Cmd + Space`, type `Terminal`, and hit `Enter`).
2. Type the following command and press `Enter`:
`networksetup -listallhardwareports`
3. Look for the section labeled **Hardware Port: Wi-Fi**.
4. The physical address will be listed right below it as **Ethernet Address**

Note: The following video may be referred for getting the MAC address from Apple MAC PCs.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p4A5eDCqH0c>

3. Linux Laptops

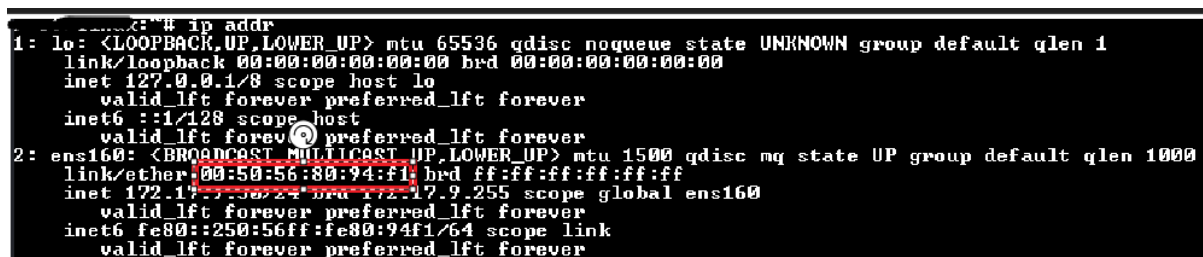
To find the Wi-Fi MAC address on a Linux laptop, open your terminal and type `ip link` or `ip addr`. Look for your wireless interface (typically starting with `wlan` or `wlp`) and locate the 12-character alphanumeric sequence next to the `ether` label.

Please see below the step-by-step guidelines.

Method 1: Using `ip addr` (Recommended)

This is the modern, standard command pre-installed on almost all Linux distributions.

1. Open your terminal.
2. Run the command: **`ip addr`**
3. Look for your Wi-Fi interface (for example, `wlan0` or `wlp2s0`).
4. Find the line that begins with `link/ether`. The 12-digit string (e.g., `xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx`) immediately following it is your Wi-Fi MAC address. To filter the results and just show your Wi-Fi interface details, you can use: `ip link show [interface_name]` (e.g., `ip link show wlan0`)



```
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens160: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:50:56:80:94:brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.17.0.24/16 scope global ens160
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe80:94f1/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Method 2: Using `ifconfig`

While being phased out, `ifconfig` is a classic tool still widely used. (If it's missing, you may need to install the `net-tools` package).

1. Open your terminal.
2. Run the command: **`ifconfig`**
3. Find your wireless adapter section.
4. Your MAC address will be listed as the **HWaddr** or **ether** (e.g., `HWaddr xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx`) as shown in the trailing screenshot.

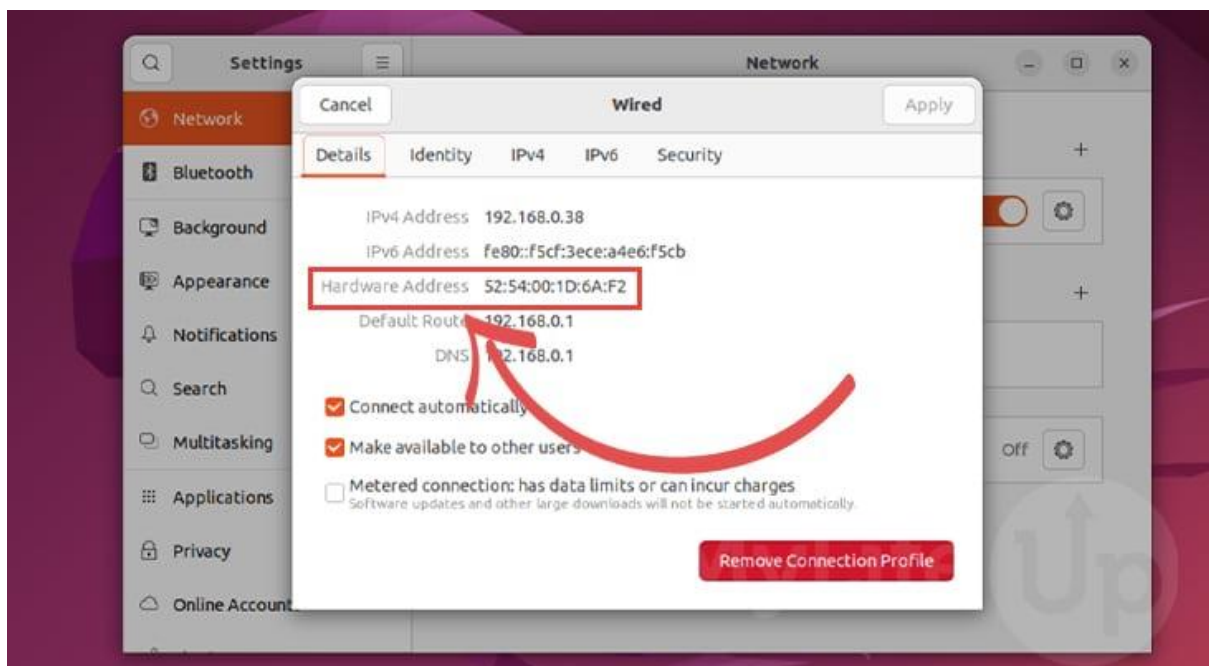
```
trendoceans@linux:~$ ifconfig
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.94.252 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.94.255
    inet6 2409:4071:4d0c:37a2:408d:24bb:b997:f79b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
    inet6 fe80::a875:54fd:fc67:a0d7 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    inet6 2409:4071:4d0c:37a2:d7af:2217:1fcd:193 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
    ether 00:14:22:14:db:db txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 214831 bytes 305132320 (305.1 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 67572 bytes 5343251 (5.3 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 236 bytes 21183 (21.1 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 236 bytes 21183 (21.1 KB)
```

Method 3: Using the GUI (Ubuntu / GNOME Desktop)

If you prefer not to use the terminal:

1. Open your system **Settings**.
2. Click on the **Wi-Fi** tab.
3. Click the **gear/settings icon** next to your active network connection.
4. The MAC address (sometimes labeled as **Hardware Address**) will be listed in the details menu.



Please note, the MAC ID Octets should be separated with hyphen (-) as it appears in the input field in CMS. All other special characters are invalid.

Example **00-0C-29-60-02-23**