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Windows Netzwerk-Kommandos – für Sie im Internet gelesen



10 MORE WINDOWS

NETWORK TROUBLESHOOTING COMMANDS

Powerful CMD commands to diagnose and fix network problems

#	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
1	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">arp -a</div>	View ARP Cache Displays the IP and MAC addresses of devices on the local network.
2	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">hostname</div>	Show Computer Name Displays the current system host name.
3	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">route print</div>	Display Routing Table Shows the active routes and gateways on your system.
4	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">pathping google.com</div>	Network Latency + Packet Loss Test Combines ping and tracer to show latency, packet loss, and route details.
5	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">net view</div>	View Devices on Network Displays computers and devices shared on the network.
6	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">tasklist</div>	Show Running Processes Lists all running processes on your Windows system.
7	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">net use</div>	View Mapped Network Drives Shows all mapped network drives and their connection status.
8	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">systeminfo</div>	Full PC & Network Details Displays detailed system, OS, and network configuration information.
9	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">netsh wlan show interfaces</div>	Wi-Fi Adapter Details Displays wireless interface properties, signal strength, SSID, and more.
10	 <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #333; color: #00FF00; font-family: monospace;">netsh advfirewall show allprofiles</div>	Firewall Status Shows the status and configuration of all Windows Firewall profiles.

TIP
 Run Command Prompt (CMD) as Administrator for best results.

NOTE
 These commands are safe and built-in to Windows. Use them to quickly identify and fix network issues.



WINDOWS NETWORK TROUBLESHOOTING COMMANDS

Useful Command Prompt (CMD) Commands to Diagnose and Fix Network Issues in Windows

- 1



Check IP Address
`ipconfig` Shows current IP address, gateway, and network adapter details.
- 2



Refresh IP Address
`ipconfig /release`
`ipconfig /renew` Releases old IP and requests a new one from the router.
- 3



Flush DNS Cache
`ipconfig /flushdns` Clears corrupted DNS cache and fixes many browsing issues.
- 4



Test Internet Connection
`ping google.com` Checks if internet connectivity is working.
- 5



Check Route to Website
`tracert google.com` Shows where the connection is slowing or failing.
- 6



Display Network Connections
`netstat -ano` Shows active connections and suspicious network activity.
- 7



Reset Network Stack
`netsh winsock reset` Fixes socket-related internet problems.
- 8



Reset TCP/IP
`netsh int ip reset` Repairs corrupted TCP/IP settings.
- 9



View Saved Wi-Fi Profiles
`netsh wlan show profiles` Displays all saved Wi-Fi networks.
- 10



Show Wi-Fi Password
`netsh wlan show profile name="WiFi_Name" key=clear` Reveals saved Wi-Fi password.
- 11



Check DNS Server Response
`nslookup google.com` Tests DNS resolution.
- 12



Continuous Ping Test
`ping -t google.com` Useful for checking intermittent connection drops.
- 13



View MAC Address
`getmac` Displays MAC addresses of network adapters.
- 14



Check Driver & Adapter Info
`netsh interface show interface` Shows enabled/disabled network interfaces.
- 15



Complete Network Reset
`netcfg -d` Removes and reinstalls network adapters/settings.
⚠ PC restart required after running this command

FAST TROUBLESHOOTING SEQUENCE

If internet is not working:

- 1 `ipconfig /flushdns`
- 2 `netsh winsock reset`
- 3 `netsh int ip reset`
- 4 `ipconfig /release`
- 5 `ipconfig /renew`

➡ Then restart the PC.

BEST COMMANDS FOR COMMON PROBLEMS

Problem	Command
 No Internet	<code>ipconfig /renew</code>
 DNS Errors	<code>ipconfig /flushdns</code>
 Slow Connection	<code>tracert google.com</code>
 Packet Loss	<code>ping -t google.com</code>
 Wi-Fi Password Check	<code>netsh wlan show profile name="WiFi_Name" key=clear</code>
 Network Reset	<code>netcfg -d</code>

TIPS

- Run Command Prompt as Administrator for best results.
- After running reset commands, restart your PC.
- These commands work on Windows 10 and Windows 11.

NOTES

- Some commands may temporarily disconnect your internet.
- Use carefully and only when needed.
- Backup important settings if you are in a managed network.




















Open Command Prompt (CMD):
Press **Win + R**, type `cmd`, and press Enter.



Use these commands at your own **risk**.
Incorrect use may cause connectivity issues.



		NETWORK COMMANDS			
		FOR WINDOWS			
	<code>ipconfig</code>	→	Show network configuration		
	<code>ipconfig /all</code>	→	Show detailed IP information		
	<code>nslookup [domain]</code>	→	Query DNS for domain details		
	<code>ipconfig /release</code>	→	Release IP address		
	<code>ipconfig /renew</code>	→	Renew IP address		
	<code>ipconfig /flushdns</code>	→	Clear DNS cache		
	<code>ping [IP]</code>	→	Check network connection to a server		
	<code>tracert [IP]</code>	→	Trace route to a destination		
	<code>pathping [IP]</code>	→	Combines ping and tracert		
	<code>netstat -an</code>	→	Show active network connections		
	<code>arp -a</code>	→	Show ARP cache		
	<code>hostname</code>	→	Display computer name		
	<code>getmac</code>	→	Show MAC address of network adapters		
	<code>net use</code>	→	Connect to a shared resource		
	<code>net share</code>	→	List shared resources		