

## Network Manager CLI

nmcli is a command line tool that you can use to query or set adapter information. There is even an interactive shell mode and a terse mode for scripting.

Here is a nmcli tutorial - <https://www.techrepublic.com/article/how-to-use-the-nmcli-command-to-gather-network-device-information-on-linux/>

As always on \*nix systems, you can use the man page to look up commands and options – man nmcli and man nmcli-examples.

Just like on a Cisco or Aruba device you can abbreviate commands as soon as they are unique and use tab completion. You can use the -a switch and nmcli will stop and ask for any missing required arguments.

### Aliases

Before I show examples of nmcli commands I am going to show the aliases I have created. The reason is that I have noticed most users don't create aliases. I have found aliases to be a great time saver and they are very easy to create.

If you are using BASH for your shell, just use  
nano ~/bashrc  
to open the file

If you are using ZSH, just use  
nano ~/zshrc  
to open the file.

Then add the following lines at the bottom. I started all my network manager aliases with "nm".

```
#show status of network manager  
alias nmshrun="nmcli -t -f RUNNING general"
```

```
#show network manager state  
alias nmshstate="nmcli -t -f STATE general"
```

```
#show network connection profiles. $1 is interface name  
alias nmshprofiles='(){nmcli -a -f CONNECTIONS device show $1}'
```

```
#connect to an existing profile. $1 is the profile name  
alias nmconnectprof='(){nmcli -p connection up "$1" ifname eth0}'
```

```
#show profile IPv4 settings. Profile must be active. $1 is profile name I.E. "Wired connection 1"  
alias nmshipv4='(){nmcli -a -f IP4 connection show $1}'
```

```
#Show wifi properties
```

```
alias nmwifi='nmcli -f GENERAL,WIFI-PROPERTIES dev show $1'
```

```
#list available Wi-Fi access points known to Network Manager
```

```
alias nmshap='nmcli dev wifi'
```

```
#Use nmcli to list lldp neighbors
```

```
alias nmlldp='(){sudo nmcli -a -p device lldp list ifname $1}'
```

```
#show wifi passwords
```

```
alias nmshwifi='(){sudo nmcli -a -p device wifi show-password ifname $1}'
```

Then exit nano using ctrl+w, y, [enter]

Here is a screenshot of the nmshipv4 alias for the “test” ssid.


```
[mhubbard@HP7955e] - [/home] - [599]
[$] nmshipv4 test
IP4.ADDRESS[1]: 192.168.10.195/24
IP4.GATEWAY: 192.168.10.254
IP4.ROUTE[1]: dst = 0.0.0.0/0, nh = 192.168.10.254, mt = 1
IP4.ROUTE[2]: dst = 192.168.10.0/24, nh = 0.0.0.0, mt = 1
IP4.DNS[1]: 9.9.9.9
IP4.DNS[2]: 1.1.1.1
IP4.DNS[3]: 208.67.222.222
```

Here is a screenshot of the nmwifi alias

```
[mhubbard@HP7955e] - [/home] - [598]
[$] nmwifi
GENERAL.DEVICE: wlan0
GENERAL.TYPE: wifi
GENERAL.NM-TYPE: NMDeviceWifi
GENERAL.DBUS-PATH: /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/Devices/3
GENERAL.VENDOR: Ralink Technology, Corp.
GENERAL.PRODUCT: RT2770 Wireless Adapter
GENERAL.DRIVER: rt2800usb
GENERAL.DRIVER-VERSION: 5.15.0-kali3-arm64
GENERAL.FIRMWARE-VERSION: N/A
GENERAL.HWADDR: 00:C0:CA:32:C3:95
GENERAL.MTU: 1500
GENERAL.STATE: 100 (connected)
```

Here is a screenshot of the nmshap alias. Very useful information indeed.

```
[mhubbard@HP7955e] - [/home] - [597]
[$] nmshap
```

IN-USE	BSSID	SSID	MODE	CHAN	RATE	SIGNAL	BARS	SECURITY
*	9C:8C:D8:11:7A:F0	test	Infra	52	540 Mbit/s	82		WPA2

Here is a screenshot of the nmshwifi alias. If you use your camera on the QR code it will offer to connect you to the SSID - test.



Here is a screenshot of nmshap. This one is very useful when you are new to an environment and want to see the wireless environment.

```
[mhubbard@1S1K-G5-5587] - [~] - [1532]
[$] nmshap
```

IN-USE	BSSID	SSID	MODE	CHAN	RATE	SIGNAL	BARS	SECURITY
	9C:8C:D8:11:7A:E0	test	Infra	6	130 Mbit/s	95	<div><div></div></div>	WPA2
*	9C:8C:D8:11:7A:F0	test	Infra	52	540 Mbit/s	87	<div><div></div></div>	WPA2
	38:17:C3:12:0C:30	test	Infra	116	540 Mbit/s	55	<div><div></div></div>	WPA2
	6C:CD:D6:BE:E3:53	NETGEAR23	Infra	9	270 Mbit/s	49	<div><div></div></div>	WPA2
	38:17:C3:12:0C:20	test	Infra	11	65 Mbit/s	49	<div><div></div></div>	WPA2
	10:1F:74:63:41:F8	HP-Print-F8-Officejet Pro 8600	Infra	11	54 Mbit/s	49	<div><div></div></div>	--
	20:0C:C8:03:24:35	Belkin.5D98_5GHz_2GEXT	Infra	10	270 Mbit/s	35	<div><div></div></div>	WPA1 WPA2
	7A:A3:51:21:4B:38	SpectrumSetup-E1	Infra	1	130 Mbit/s	20	<div><div></div></div>	WPA1 WPA2

## **Examples:**

All these examples are from the man pages. I used "man nmcli" to display it. I modified some of the descriptions to be more consistent with this tutorial, but all of the information is from the man pages. I used "man nmcli-examples" to get additional examples.

### **Display NetworkManager status**

```
nmcli -t -f RUNNING general  
running
```

### **Display the general status of Network Manager**

```
nmcli -t -f STATE general  
connected
```

### **To shut down or bring up an interface:**

```
nmcli connection down wlp0s20f3  
nmcli connection up wlp0s20f3
```

### **Turn Wi-Fi radio off**

```
nmcli radio wifi off
```

### **Activate the connection profile "Wired connection 1" on interface enp60s0**

The -p option makes nmcli show progress of the activation.

```
nmcli -p connection up "Wired connection 1" ifname enp60s0
```

This is a great command if you use a few different USB Ethernet adapters. You can quickly activate a connection profile on a different device.

Note: This connection profile has spaces in the name. You must enclose it in double quotes or escape the spaces. I recommend not using spaces in connection profile names.

### **nmcli -p connection show Wired connection 1**

Error: Wired - no such connection profile.

If you want to escape the spaces instead of double quotes use

```
nmcli -p connection show Wired\ connection\ 1
```

### **List all connection profiles.**

```
nmcli connection show
```

### **List all configured connections in multi-line mode**

```
nmcli -p -m multiline -f all connection show
```

### **Show the status for all devices**

```
nmcli device status
```

To list all devices (physical interfaces) enter "nmcli -p dev sho" which is device show with the "pretty" flag. It lists all the devices on your system and their current settings in a "pretty" table. Notice that wireless interfaces are listed as wifi and wired as ethernet.

### nmcli -p device show

```
=====
      Device details (wlp0s20f3)
=====
GENERAL.DEVICE:           wlp0s20f3
-----
GENERAL.TYPE:             wifi
-----
GENERAL.HWADDR:           3C:6A:A7:3A:E3:E6
-----
GENERAL.MTU:              1500
-----
GENERAL.STATE:            100 (connected)
-----
GENERAL.CONNECTION:       test
-----
GENERAL.CON-PATH:         /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/1
-----
IP4.ADDRESS[1]:  192.168.10.183/24
IP4.GATEWAY:      192.168.10.254
IP4.ROUTE[1]:     dst = 0.0.0.0/0, nh = 192.168.10.254, mt = 600
IP4.ROUTE[2]:     dst = 192.168.10.0/24, nh = 0.0.0.0, mt = 600
IP4.ROUTE[3]:     dst = 169.254.0.0/16, nh = 0.0.0.0, mt = 1000
IP4.DNS[1]:       192.168.10.221
-----
IP6.ADDRESS[1]:    fe80::b05c:adfa:b145:a837/64
IP6.GATEWAY:       --
IP6.ROUTE[1]:     dst = ff00::/8, nh = ::, mt = 256, table=255
IP6.ROUTE[2]:     dst = fe80::/64, nh = ::, mt = 256
IP6.ROUTE[3]:     dst = fe80::/64, nh = ::, mt = 600
-----

=====
      Device details (enp60s0)
=====
GENERAL.DEVICE:           enp60s0
-----
GENERAL.TYPE:             ethernet
-----
GENERAL.HWADDR:           54:BF:64:3B:9C:68
-----
GENERAL.MTU:              1500
-----
GENERAL.STATE:            100 (connected)
-----
GENERAL.CONNECTION:       Static
-----
```

```


GENERAL.CON-PATH:          /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveConnection/9
-----
WIRED-PROPERTIES.CARRIER: on
-----
IP4.ADDRESS[1]:            204.100.254.205/29
IP4.GATEWAY:                --
IP4.ROUTE[1]:              dst = 204.100.254.200/29,      nh = 0.0.0.0, mt = 100
IP4.ROUTE[2]:              dst = 169.254.0.0/16,          nh = 0.0.0.0, mt = 1000
-----
IP6.ADDRESS[1]:            fe80::e1db:4855:2a9b:e590/64
IP6.GATEWAY:                --
IP6.ROUTE[1]:              dst = ff00::/8,               nh = ::, mt = 256, table=255
IP6.ROUTE[2]:              dst = fe80::/64,               nh = ::, mt = 256
IP6.ROUTE[3]:              dst = fe80::/64,               nh = ::, mt = 100
-----

```

## List WiFi details

This command will list the connected wireless interface's SSID, Mode, Channel, Rate, Signal Strength and security.

***nmcli dev wifi***

IN-USE	SSID	MODE	CHAN	RATE	SIGNAL	BARS	SECURITY
*	test	Infra	100	405 Mbit/s	76		WPA2

## List all devices on the system

***nmcli device***

DEVICE	TYPE	STATE	CONNECTION
wlp0s20f3	wifi	connected	test
docker0	bridge	connected	docker0
enp60s0	ethernet	unavailable	--
vmnet1	ethernet	unmanaged	--
vmnet8	ethernet	unmanaged	--
lo	loopback	unmanaged	--

## List details for one Interface

Now that you have the interface names, you can list all the details for one interface:

***nmcli dev sho wlp0s20f3***

```

GENERAL.DEVICE:    wlp0s20f3
GENERAL.TYPE:      wifi
GENERAL.HWADDR:    3C:6A:A7:3A:E3:E6
GENERAL.MTU:       1500
GENERAL.STATE:     100 (connected)
GENERAL.CONNECTION: test
GENERAL.CON-PATH:  /org/freedesktop/NetworkManager/ActiveCo
IP4.ADDRESS[1]:    192.168.10.183/24
IP4.GATEWAY:       192.168.10.254

```

```

IP4.ROUTE[1]:      dst = 0.0.0.0/0, nh = 192.168.10.254, mt
IP4.ROUTE[2]:      dst = 192.168.10.0/24, nh = 0.0.0.0, mt
IP4.ROUTE[3]:      dst = 169.254.0.0/16, nh = 0.0.0.0, mt =
IP4.DNS[1]:        1.1.1.1
IP4.DNS[2]:        208.67.222.222
IP6.ADDRESS[1]:    fda8:6c3:ce53:a890:2e32:7cfa:490d:2585/1
IP6.ADDRESS[2]:    fe80::b05c:adfa:b145:a837/64
IP6.GATEWAY:      --
IP6.ROUTE[1]:      dst = ff00::/8, nh = ::, mt = 256, table
IP6.ROUTE[2]:      dst = fe80::/64, nh = ::, mt = 256
IP6.ROUTE[3]:      dst = fda8:6c3:ce53:a890:2e32:7cfa:490d:
IP6.ROUTE[4]:      dst = fe80::/64, nh = ::, mt = 600

```

If you are looking for specific items, you can use grep and the "or" operator. Remember that Linux is case sensitive. To list just ipv4 details use "IP4" instead of "DNS|GA".

**nmcli device show eth0 | grep -E "DNS|GA"**

```

IP4.GATEWAY:      192.168.227.2
IP4.DNS[1]:       192.168.227.2
IP6.GATEWAY:      --

```

**List all currently active connections**

**nmcli connection show --active**

NAME	UUID	TYPE	DEVICE
Wired connection 1	9654ef4c-2494-4e7b-9e58-6d58dec3e964	ethernet	eth0

**List all connection profile names and their auto-connect property**

**nmcli -f name,autoconnect c s (connection show)**

NAME	AUTOCONNECT
Wired connection 1	yes
192.168.10.0	yes
test	yes

**Lists all details for the "Wired connection 1" connection profile**

**nmcli -p connection show "Wired connection 1"**

Note: shows all properties even if the connection profile isn't applied to an interface

**List details for the "Wired connection 1" active connection, like IP, DHCP information, etc.**

**nmcli -f active connection show "Wired connection 1"**

Note: This will only return data for active connections. DHCP options from the server are listed. For example:

```
DHCP4.OPTION[3]:      dhcp_server_identifier = 192.168.227.254
```

-f means "field". Valid fields are

6lowpan,802-11-olpc-mesh,802-11-wireless,802-11-wireless-security,802-1x,802-3-ethernet,adsl,bluetooth,bond,bond-port,bridge,bridge-port,cdma,connection,dcn,dummy,ethtool,generic,gsm,hostname,infiniband,ip-tunnel,ipv4,ipv6,macsec,macvlan,match,ovs-bridge,ovs-dpdk,ovs-external-ids,ovs-interface,ovs-

patch,ovs-port,ppp,pppoe,proxy,serial,sriov,tc,team,team-port,tun,user,veth,vlan,vpn,vrf,vxlan,wifi-p2p,wimax,wireguard,wpan and GENERAL,IP4,DHCP4,IP6,DHCP6,VPN, or profile,active.

### List static configuration details of the connection profile "Wired connection 1"

```
nmcli -f profile connection show "Wired connection 1"
```

Note: -f profile returned 96 rows on my laptop.

### List All Connection Profiles

To see all connections, use the connection option. Notice it returns all the wifi SSIDs that my laptop has connected to over time. There is a bash shell script that can use that information to fingerprint your laptop. You can find it here: [Show me your SSID's, I'll Tell Who You Are!](#)

#### **nmcli connection**

NAME	UUID	TYPE	DEVICE
docker0	224e7634-38ef-4ad9-8a4d-273baab05f65	bridge	docker0
test	f9620460-92c5-4dfb-9b01-efa8c0372df1	wifi	wlp0s20f3
1S1K-phone	d259ea15-0549-44a2-b818-d0b5b0916ed6	wifi	--
AirConsole	7f103423-e068-476f-895e-9aef413818fd	wifi	--
BGHS	914e7da0-3b24-4a93-b4af-e3d8efa37e80	ethernet	--
BGHS	aece44c6-55e8-4f18-af43-e90c8bd089cc	ethernet	--
DHCP	76ee6a5c-9581-4b29-997e-8b2ffd941c8e	ethernet	--
MOTOTRBO	42da0d72-2ec9-4cdc-b7b4-7dd9001eccao	wifi	--
RoTW	7175654c-a88e-4c8e-b18d-d390b741af6d	vpn	--
SBCUSD_ATV	f42c9d3a-7749-4639-9ea1-420d665d5ab2	wifi	--
Static	67eb952f-350a-4f55-8141-57c564795a0b	ethernet	--
Wired connection 1	eabb14c6-a3b7-3e25-ade4-098691196efa	ethernet	--
hhonors_Hampton	9520e0b4-343c-48ef-8bac-6b76dad2c9d2	wifi	--

As always, you can pipe the output to grep.

```
nmcli connection | grep eth
```

To see only connection profiles for ethernet interfaces.

### show details for the "test" connection profile with all passwords.

Note: without --show-secrets option, secrets would not be displayed.

```
nmcli --show-secrets connection show "test"
```

If you are looking for a PSK password, you can add a grep to the end

```
nmcli --show-secrets connection show test | grep security.psk
```

```
802-11-wireless-security.psk: SuperSecretPasswd
```

### List all available connection profiles for your Wi-Fi interface wlp0s20f3.

```
nmcli -f CONNECTIONS device show wlp3s0
```

### List only GENERAL and WIFI-PROPERTIES sections for wlp0s20f3

```
nmcli -f GENERAL,WIFI-PROPERTIES dev show wlan0
```