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All cmd commands for windows 7 pdf

The list of commands available at the Windows 7 command prompt matches the list for Windows Vista. Some commonly used commands and a brief explanation of their functions are given. The command prompt, which has been in previous versions of Windows, is still with us and is not much changed from Windows Vista. The command line remains a powerful and widely used feature of system administrators everywhere. Thus, the old command interpreter cmd.exe been continued, albeit in a slightly newer version. Several commands are now in the default list, which were previously only available on servers. New commands are listed with an asterisk in the list below. Note that some commands may require administrator privileges. A number of commands involving specialized system or network management have been omitted. The commands listed below remain in wide use, but Microsoft has moved its corporate weight to a new command shell called Powershell that is described on another page. This new command shell is included in Windows 7. ASSOC displays or changes file extensions. ATTRIBUTE Displays or changes file attributes. BREAK Specifies or clears extended CTRL+C control. BCDBOOT* Used to copy important files to the system partition and to create a new system BCD store. BCDEDIT Specifies properties in the startup database to control the start start.. CACLS Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files. Call a batch program from another. CD Displays the name of or changes the current folder. CHCP Displays or specifies the active code page number. CHDIR Displays the name of or changes the current folder. CHKDSK Checks a disk and displays a status report. CHKNTFS displays or changes the control of the disk when booting. THE CHOICE Batch File command that allows users to choose from a set of options. CIPHER Displays or changes the encryption of folders [files] on NTFS partitions. CLIP Redirects output from another command to the Windows Clipboard. CLS clears the screen. CMD Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter. CMDKEY Creates, lists, and deletes saved user names and passwords or credentials. COLOR Specifies the default console foreground and background colors. COMP Compares the contents of two files or sets of files byte-by-byte COMPACT Displays or changes the compression of files on NTFS partitions. CONVERT Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the current drive, COPIES Copies one or more files to another location. DATE Displays or specifies the date. DEFRAG Disk defragments accessories. DEL Deletes one or more files. DIR Displays a list of files and subfolders in a folder. DISKCOMP Compares the contents of two floppy disks. DISKCOPY Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another. DISKPART Displays or configures properties for A separate command interpreter with a subset of commands. DOSKEY Edits command lines, memories memories commands and create macros. DRIVERQUERY Displays the current device driver status and properties. ECHO Displays messages or turns command ekks on or off. ENDLOCAL ends localization of environmental changes in a batch file. DELETE Deletes one or more files. EXIT Exit Exits and closes the command shell. EXPAND Expands one or more compressed files. FC Compares two files or sets of files, and shows the differences between them. FIND Searches for a text string in a file or file. FINDSTR Searches for strings in files. FOR Runs a specified command for each item in a set. FORFILES Selects files in a batch processing folder. FORMAT Formats a disk to use with Windows. FSUTIL Displays or configures the properties of the file system. FTYPE Displays or changes file types used in file extensions. GOTO directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in a batch program. GPRESULT Displays Group Policy information for machine or user. GRAFTABL Allows Windows to display an extended character set in graphics mode. HELP Provides Help information about Windows commands. ICACLS Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and folders (more here). IF performs conditional processing in batch applications. IPCONFIG Displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values that LABEL creates, modifies, or deletes the volume label on a disk. MD Creates a folder. MKDIR Creates a folder. MKLINK creates symbolic links and hard links mode configures a system device. MULTIPLE Displays output one screen at a time. MOVE Moves one or more files from one folder to another folder. OPENFILES queries, monitors, or interruptions to open files or files opened by network users. PATH Displays or specifies a search path for executable files. PAUSE Temporary processing of a batch file and a message appears. POPD Restores the previous value of the current folder saved by PUSHD. PRINT Prints a text file. PROMPT Changes the Windows command prompt. PUSHD Saves the current folder and then changes it. RD Removes a folder. RECOVER Recovers readable information from a damaged or defective disk. REM Specifies comments (comments) in batch files REN Renames one or more files. RENAME Renames one or more files. ERstat Replaces files. RMDIR Removes a folder. ROBOCOPY Advanced utility to copy files and folder trees SET screens, set or remove environment variables for the current session. SETLOCAL Begins locating environmental changes in a batch file. SETX Sets environment variables. SC Displays or configures services (background processes). SCHTASKS Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer. SHIFT Moves the location of interchangeable parameters in batch files. SHUTDOWN Allows for proper local or remote shutdown of the machine. Black Input. START Starts a separate window to run a specified program or command. SUBST snaps a path to a drive letter. SYSTEMINFO displays SYSTEMINFO displays specific properties and configuration. TAKEOWN Allows an administrator to take ownership of a file (more here). TASK LIST Displays all currently running tasks, including services. TASKKILL Kill or stop a running process or program. TIME Displays or sets system time. TIMEOUT Pauses the command processor for the specified number of seconds. More here. TITLE Specifies the window title for a CMD .EXE session. TREE Displays the graphical folder structure of a drive or path. TYPE Displays the contents of a text file. VER Displays the Windows version. VERIFY Tells Windows whether to verify that your files were written correctly to a disk. VOL Displays a volume set label and serial number. VsSADMIN Volume Shadow Copy Service MANAGEMENT TOOL, WHERE the location of files that correspond to a search pattern. XCOPY copies files and folder trees. WMIC Displays WMI information in interactive command shell. * New to Windows 7Back to top Programs Aug 31, 2020 【3 min read A quick guide to basic cmd commands. NOTE: All command shared in this tutorial applies to Windows 10, Windows 8.1, and Windows 7. 01. Lists Installed Drivers (driverquery) Drivers are very important in your PC. Missing an important driver can hamper your work. Use the driverquery command to get a complete list of installed drivers in your PC. It will help you find the missing driver. Use driverquery -v for more information. 02. Networking Information (ipconfig) ipconfig will provide you with your IP address along with your local network. 03. List Hardware Information (system info) Use system info to know very basic information about your PC's hardware, such as – motherboard, processor & ram. 04. Check whether the server can be reached (ping) The Ping command sends data packets to a specific IP address (or domain) on a network, and then tells you how long it took to transfer that data and get a response. If you get the answer correctly then the connection of the device works properly, if not a particular server or your online connection blocks the communication between your computer and another. ping <ip or= domain=> 05. Scan and Repare System Files (sfc / scannow) sfc / scannow will scan and repare windown system files. However, you must run the console as an administrator. 06. List currently running Tusk (tasklist) Use tasklist to get ribs list of all tasks running on your PC. Use to-do list -v to learn more about all tasks. 07. Change folder / folder (cd) Use cd\ to go to the top of the folder tree. If you need to go to a specific folder from this drive run the CD Folder command. The subfolders must be separated by a backslash character: \. Use CD.. to open one folder. 08. Change drive To change the drive from C: to D:, type d: and then press Enter. If you now on D:-powered and you will go to the Windows </ip> </ip> drive C:, type CD /d C:\Windows and press Enter. 09. Create a new folder / folder (mkdir) You can make a new folder using mkdir (Make Directory) command. The syntax of these commands is the mkdir folder. To test whether it worked, use the dir command. The newly created folder appears in the list. If you're working on the C: drive and you want to create a new folder in D:, called Google, type mkdir d:\Google, and then press Enter. 10. Clear Screen (cls) To clear the existing command in prompts type cls and press Enter. cls David J Eddy - Nov 15'18 David J Eddy - Oct 23' 18 Windows command prompt is a feature that has been a central part of the Windows operating system for a long time. There are some CMD commands that are so useful and easy to use that even regular users see the Windows command prompt as an important part of the operating system. There are always rumors that it will be phased out at some point, but it's unlikely to happen anytime soon. The following are 21 of the best CMD commands you should know if you want more control over your Windows PC. 1. ASSOC: Fix File Associations One of the most powerful tools in the CMD command library is the ASSOC command. Your computer maps certain file extensions to certain programs. How your computer knows that you should open Adobe when you double-click a PDF or Microsoft Word when you double-click a DOC file. To view all the file associations that your computer knows about, type ASSOC in the command window. You can see the extension and the application it is associated with. You can set the mapping by typing something like assoc .doc=Word.Document.8. 2. FC: File Compare Sometimes when files are changed over time, it is hard to remember what the differences were between versions. You may not know that a CMD command allows you to compare files and see all differences, but it's true. The FC command performs either an ascii or binary file comparison and displays all the differences it finds. Fc /a File1.txt File2.txt compares two ascii files. Fcfb Picture1.jpg Picture1.jpg will make a binary compare on two images. 3. IPCONFIG: IP Configuration Network troubleshooting is never simple, but one command that makes it much easier is IPCONFIG. Using this command in the CMD command prompt returns detailed information about your current network adapter connection, including: Current IP addressSubnet MaskDefault Gateway IPCurrent domain This information can help you troubleshoot router problems and solve connection issues you may have with your network adapter. 4. NETSTAT: Network Statistics Concerned that you could have malware running on your computer that is connecting to internet sites without you knowing about it? If you are running a NETSTAT command at the command prompt, you can view a list of all active TCP connections from your computer. 5. PING: Send test packets An IT analyst's best friend is the PING command. When you run this command, test packets are sent over the network to the destination system. You can use the PING command to test whether your computer can access another computer, server, or even a web site. This can help detect network decouplings. It also provides transit time for the packages in milliseconds, so it also reveals a poor network connection as well. 6. TRACERT: Trace Route TRACERT is a fascinating Windows command to use. If you're ever curious to see the path your Internet traffic takes to get from your browser to an external system like Google servers, you can use TRACERT to see it. The command stands for Trace Route, which sends packages out to an external destination (server or website), and gives you all the following information: Number of hops (intermediate servers) before you get to the destinationTime It takes to get to each hopThe IP and sometimes the name of each hopRT TRACE can reveal how the routes of your internet requests change depending on where you access the Internet. It also helps troubleshoot a router or turn on a local network, which can be problematic. 7. POWERCFG: Power Configuration Are you frustrated at how fast your laptop appears to be running out of power? Your power settings may be configured as efficiently as possible. There is a windows CMD command called POWERCFG (power configuration) that can help. Run the command prompt as an administrator and type powercfg energy for a full efficiency report. The process can take up to a minute, but once it's done, you'll see if there are any warnings or errors that can help you improve system power efficiency. View the energy report file.html to see the details of these errors and warnings. 8. SHUTDOWN: Turn off computer Shutdown command is a pretty versatile command that lets you shut down the computer but controls the behavior of this shutdown. It is often used as a scheduled task or part of an IT batch job after patches have been applied to a computer system. If you type shutdown /i from the command prompt, a shutdown starts, but it will on a GUI to give the user an option whether to restart or do a full shutdown. If you don't want to have any GUI pop up, you can just issue a shutdown/s command. There is a long list of other parameters you can use to sign out, hibernate, restart, and more. Just write shutdown without arguments to see them all. 9. SYSTEMINFO: System Information If you need to know which brand of network adapters you have, processor information, or the exact version of your Windows OS, the SYSTEMINFO command can help. This command polls your system and pulls the main about your system. It displays the information in a clean format that is easy to read. Read. SFC: System File Checker If you are ever concerned that a virus or other software may have corrupted your core system files, there is a Windows command that can scan these files and ensure their integrity. You must start CMD as an administrator (right-click and select Run as administrator). Typing SFC /SCANNOW, the integrity of all protected system files is verified. If a problem is found, the files with run-up system files are repaired. The SFC command also allows you to: /VERIFYONLY: Check the integrity, but do not repair the files./SCANFILE: Scan the integrity of specific files, and correct if they are damaged./VERIFYFILE: Check the integrity of certain files but don't repair them./OFFBOOTDIR: Use this to repair on an offline startup folder./OFFWINDIR: Use this to repair on an offline Windows folder./OFFLOGFILE: Specify a path to storing a log file with scan results. The scan can take up to 10 or 15 minutes, so give it time. 11. NET USE: Map Drive If you want to map a new drive, you can always open File Explorer, right-click this PC, and go through the Map Network Drive Wizard. However, using the NET USE command, you can do the same with one command string. For example, if you have a share folder on a computer on the network, type \\OTHER-COMPUTER\SHARE\, you can map this as your own Z: drive by typing the command: Net use Z: \\OTHER-COMPUTER\SHARE /persistent:yes The persistent parameter tells your computer that you want this drive to be mapped again each time you log back into your computer. 12. CHKDSK: Check disk While the SFC command checks only the integrity of kernel system files, you can use the CHKDSK command to scan an entire drive. The command to check C: drive and repair any problems, start the command window as administrator and type CHKDSK /f C:. This command searches for things like: File fragmentationDisk errorsBad sectors The command can correct any disk errors (if possible). When the command is complete, you can see a status of the scan and what actions were performed. 13. SCHTASKS: Schedule tasks Windows comes with a wizard for creating scheduled tasks. For example, you might have a BAT file stored on C:\temp that you want to run every day at noon. You must click through the Scheduled Task Wizard to configure this. Or, you can type a single SCHTASKS command to configure it. SCHTASKS /Create /SC HOURLY /MO 12 /TR Example /TN c:\temp\File1.bat The planned parameter accepts arguments such as minute, hour, day, and monthly. You then specify the frequency with the /MO command. If you type the command correctly, the answer appears, SUCCESS: The scheduled Task Preview has been created. 14. ATTRIB: Change file attributes in Windows, you can change file attributes by right-clicking a file and finding the correct one to change. But instead of chasing around for the file attribute, the file attribute, can use the ATTRIB command to specify the file attributes. For example, if you type: ATTRIB +R +H C:\temp\File1.bat, File1.bat is set as a hidden read-only file. There is no response when successful, so unless you receive an error message, the command worked. Other Windows CMD commands As you can see, there are some powerful and useful things you can do with the Windows command prompt if you know the right commands. Believe it or not, there are even more commands that will allow you to do some things you probably never realized just by typing a simple command. BITSADMIN: Initiate upload or download jobs over the network or internet and monitor the current state of these file transfers. COLOR: Change the background color of the command prompt window.COMP: Compare the contents of two files to see the differences. FIND/FINDSTR: Search for strings inside all ASCII files. ASK: Change the command prompt from C:\> to something else. TITLE: Change the title of the command prompt window. REGEDIT: Edit keys in the Windows registry (use with caution). ROBOCOPY: A powerful file copy tool built right into Windows. If you're interested in learning more, Microsoft offers a complete list of all the Windows CMD commands included in the latest version of Windows OS.

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