

## Windows and Cmdr Commands

assoc - view all file associations on your computer

-- to set the association by typing:

i.e.

type: assoc .kit = htmlfile

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cd or chdir - if used without a parameter, displays the name of the current directory

i.e.

type: cd or chdir

displays the current directory

i.e.

type: cd c:/

changes to the C drive

i.e.

type: cd ../

changes to the next level up

i.e.

type: cd ../../

changes to the next two levels up

i.e.

type: cd /?

displays help about this command

(note: with the chdir command it is possible to cd into a subdirectory name that contains spaces without surrounding the name with quotes. For example:

cd C:\Users\MAbdurrahman\WebstormProjects\My Project\some file.txt

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chkdsk - checks the file system and file system metadata of a volume for logical and physical errors. If use without parameters, chkdsk displays only the status of the volume and does not fix any errors

i.e.

type: chkdsk

displays the status of the volume and does not fix any errors

i.e.

type: chkdsk c:/f

checks the c: drive and fix errors/problems. It checks: file fragmentation, disk errors, and bad sectors.

i.e.

type: chkdsk c:/f/r/x

performs a full scan and repair

/f - instructs to fix errors

/r - locates and recovers readable data

/x - dismounts the drive (takes offline) before the process begins

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cls or clear - clears all information that appears in the command prompt window and returns to a blank window

i.e.

type: cls or clear  
clears the command prompt screen

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date - displays or sets the system date. If use without parameters, date displays the current system date settings and prompts you to enter a new date

i.e.

type: date  
display the current date and prompts to enter a new date

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defrag - locates and consolidates fragmented files on local volumes to improve the system performance

i.e.

type: defrag c:/A  
performs analysis

i.e.

type: defrag c:/B  
performs boot optimization to increase boot performance

i.e.

type: defrag c:/U/V  
defragments the volume on drive C, while providing progress and verbose output type

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dir or ls - displays a list of a directory's files and subdirectories. If using ls, it does the same except with content highlighting.

i.e.

type: dir or ls  
displays the files and folders in the directory

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driverquery - displays a list of installed device drivers and their properties, if used without parameters

i.e.

type: driverquery  
displays a list of installed device driver on the local computer

i.e.

type: driverquery /fo csv  
displays a formatted list of installed device driver on the local computer with comma separated values

i.e.

type: driverquery /fo table  
displays a formatted table of installed device driver on the local computer

i.e.

type: driverquery /si  
displays information about signed drivers

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echo - displays messages or turns on or off the command echoing feature  
i.e.

type: echo  
display whether or not the echo feature is on or off

i.e.  
type: echo "[Some message]" >> README.md  
displays '[Some message]' in a file named README.md in the current directory

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exit - exits the command prompt or current batch script  
i.e.

type: exit  
exits the command prompt or current batch script

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fc - compares two files or sets of files and displays the differences between them

i.e.  
type: fc /a monthly.txt sales.txt  
makes an ascii comparison of the two text files 'monthly.txt' and 'sales.txt' in abbreviated format

i.e.  
type: fc /b profits.bat earnings.bat  
makes a binary comparison of two batch files 'profit.bat' and 'earnings.bat'

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help - displays a list of the available commands or detailed help information on a specified command. If used without parameters, help lists and briefly describes every system command

i.e.  
type: help dir  
displays a list of detailed help information on the dir command

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ipconfig - displays all current TCP/IP network configuration values and refreshes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) and Domain Name System (DNS) settings. Used without parameters, it returns detail information about your current network adapter connection including: current ipaddress, subnet mask, default gateway ip, and current domain.

i.e.  
type: ipconfig /all  
displays the full TCP/IP configuration for all adapters

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md or mkdir - creates a directory/folder or subdirectory/folder

i.e.

type: md "[new directory]"

makes a new folder or directory name '[new directory]'

i.e.

type: md taxes\state\city

creates three folders or directories within the current directory

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msinfo32 - opens the system information tool to display a comprehension view of the hardware, system components, and software environment on the local computer

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msconfig - opens the system configuration tool

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netstat - returns a list of all active TCP connections from the local computer

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ping - sends test packets to test whether the local computer can access another computer, a server, or even a website. It provides transit time for the packets in milli seconds, so it reveals a bad network connection.

i.e.

type: ping google.com

displays in milli seconds the length of time needed to send the smallest amount of data and receive a response

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powercfg - enables users to control power settings on the local computer system

i.e.

type: powercfg /l

lists all power schemes

i.e.

type: powercfg /q

displays the contents of a power scheme

i.e.

type: powercfg /?

list helpful arguments with a brief explanation

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sfc - scans and verify the integrity of all protected system files and replaces incorrect versions with correct versions

i.e.

type: sfc /scannow

checks the integrity of all protected system files. If a problem is found, the files will be repaired and backed up system files

i.e.

type: sfc /verifyonly  
checks the integrity, but does not repair the files

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systeminfo - displays detailed configuration information about a computer and its operating system configuration, security information, product ID, and hardware properties (such as RAM, disk space, and network cards).

i.e.

type: systeminfo  
displays detailed configuration information

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taskkill - ends one or more tasks or processes. Processes can be ended by process ID or image name

i.e.

type: taskkill /pid 1230 /pid 1241 /pid 1253  
ends the processes with process IDs 1230, 1241, and 1253

i.e.

type: taskkill /f /im cmd.exe /t  
ends the process cmd.exe

i.e.

type: taskkill /f /fi "PID ge 1000" /im\*  
ends all processes that have a process ID greater than or equal to 1000, regardless of their image names

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tasklist - displays a list of current running processes on the local computer or on a remote computer

i.e.

type: tasklist  
displays current running processes

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tracert - stands for "trace route". Determines the path by sending the first echo Request message with a TTL of 1 and incrementing the TTL by 1 on each subsequent transmission until the target responds or the maximum number of hops is reached. The maximum number of hops is 30 by default can be specified using the /h parameter.

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