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Complete List of Command Prompt (CMD) Commands

Command Prompt (CMD) remains a powerful tool within the Windows operating system, helping users with direct control over their systems through a command-line interface. Mastering the command prompt commands list can significantly enhance your system management skills and streamline various tasks.

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Complete List of Command Prompt (CMD) Commands

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In this blog, we'll explore an extensive list of command prompt commands focuperformance logs.sing on various aspects such as file and directory management, file system handling, network-related commands, and more.

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What Do You Understand from CMD Commands?

CMD commands, or Command Prompt commands, are instructions used in the Command Prompt interface of Windows operating systems. These commands serve as a means for users to interact with the system through text-based inputs. CMD commands are entered and executed in the Command Prompt, providing a text-based interface for users to interact with the operating system.

These commands offer diverse functionalities, enabling users to perform tasks like file manipulation, system configuration, network diagnostics, user management, and more.

Additionally, each command has its own syntax and often accepts parameters or options, allowing users to customize and specify the actions to be performed.

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List of Command Prompt (CMD) Commands

Here's a list of commonly used Command Prompt (CMD) commands in Windows:

File and Directory Management Commands

Here are some common file and directory management commands used in Command Prompt (CMD), along with their syntax and explanations:

1. move

Syntax: `move source destination`

Explanation: Moves one or more files from the source to the destination.

2. del

Syntax: `del filename`

Explanation: Deletes one or more files.

3. copy

Syntax: `copy source destination`

Explanation: Copies one or more files from the source to the destination.

4. xcopy

> **Syntax:** `xcopy source destination /options`

Explanation: Copies directories and subdirectories, with additional options for copying file attributes and permissions.

5. ren

> **Syntax:** `ren oldname newname`

Explanation: Renames a file.

6. type

> **Syntax:** `type filename`

Explanation: Displays the contents of a text file.

Explanation: Searches for a specific string in a file.

8. more

> **Syntax:** `more filename`

Explanation: Displays the contents of a text file one page at a time.

9. fc

> **Syntax:** `fc file1 file2`

Explanation: Compares the contents of two files or sets of files and displays the differences.

10. attrib

> **Syntax:** `attrib [+attribute | -attribute] [pathname] [/s [/d]]`

Explanation: Displays or changes file attributes (such as hidden, read-only, etc.) of files or directories.

11. mkdir

> **Syntax:** `mkdir directoryname`

Explanation: Creates a new directory.

12. rmdir

> **Syntax:** `rmdir directoryname`

Explanation: Deletes a directory. Add /s to remove a directory and all its contents.

13. cd

> **Syntax:** `cd directory_path`

Explanation: Changes the current directory to the specified path.

14. chdir

> **Syntax:** `chdir directory_path`

Explanation: Same as cd, changes the current directory.

15. push

> **Syntax:** `pushd directory_path`

Explanation: Saves the current directory onto a stack and changes the directory.

16. popd

> **Syntax:** `popd`

Explanation: Retrieves the most recent directory saved by pushd and makes it the current directory.

17. dir

> **Syntax:** `dir [directory]`

Explanation: Lists the contents of a directory. If no directory is specified, it shows the contents of the current directory.

18. tree

> **Syntax:** `tree [drive:][path] [/f] [/a]`

Explanation: Graphically displays the folder structure of a specified drive or path.

19. robocopy

> **Syntax:** `robocopy source destination [file(s)] [options]`

Explanation: Robust file and folder copying tool with many advanced options.

20. xcopy

> **Syntax:** `xcopy source destination /options`

Explanation: Copies directories and subdirectories, along with additional options for copying file attributes and permissions.

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Network Commands in the Windows

Here's a list of 20 commonly used [network-related commands](#) in Windows Command Prompt:

21. route

> **Syntax:** `route [-f] [-p] [command] [destination]`

Explanation: Displays and alters the IP routing table, essential for controlling network routing settings.

22. nbtstat

> **Syntax:** `nbtstat [-a hostname]`

Explanation: Provides NetBIOS over TCP/IP statistics, showcasing name tables and cache information.

23. troubleshoot

> **Syntax:** `troubleshoot [network_adapter]`

Explanation: Initiates Windows Network Diagnostics for a specific network adapter.

24. netsh

> **Syntax:** `netsh [command]`

Explanation: Facilitates command-line scripting for managing network configurations, firewall settings, and more.

25. ping

> **Syntax:** `ping [hostname or IP]`

Explanation: Tests connectivity to a specified IP address or hostname.

26. ipconfig

> **Syntax:** `ipconfig [/all]`

Explanation: Displays current TCP/IP network configuration details and updates DHCP and DNS settings.

27. tracert

> **Syntax:** `tracert [hostname or IP]`

Explanation: Traces the path that packets take to reach a designated destination.

28. nslookup

> **Syntax:** `nslookup [hostname or IP]`

Explanation: Queries DNS for information about a specific domain or IP address.

29. netstat

> **Syntax:** `netstat [-a] [-b] [-n] [-o]`

Explanation: Shows active TCP connections, open ports, and network statistics.

30. arp

> **Syntax:** `arp [-a]`

Explanation: Displays and adjusts entries in the ARP cache, revealing IP and [MAC addresses](#) in the local network.

31. telnet

> **Syntax:** `telnet [hostname or IP] [port]`

Explanation: Establishes a Telnet connection using a specified hostname/IP and port.

32. ftp

> **Syntax:** `ftp [hostname or IP]`

Explanation: Starts an FTP session with a specified host.

33. net view

> **Syntax**: `net view [\\computername]`

Explanation: Lists available resources across a network.

34. net use

> **Syntax**: `net use [drive letter:] \\computername\sharename`

Explanation: Connects or disconnects from shared resources or shows existing connections.

35. net user

> **Syntax**: `net user [username]`

Explanation: Displays information about user accounts on a [computer network](https://intellipaat.com).

36. net group

> **Syntax**: `net group [groupname]`

Explanation: Shows information about network groups.

37. hostname

> **Syntax:** `hostname`

Explanation: Shows the computer's hostname.

38. netdom

> **Syntax:** `netdom [command]`

Explanation: Manages domain accounts and trust relationships.

39. net share

> **Syntax:** `net share`

Explanation: Configures or displays shared resources on a network.

40. net send

> **Syntax:** `net send [computername or username] [message]`

Explanation: Sends messages to users or computers on the network.

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System Information and Management Commands

Let us now explore the top 20 system information and management commands often used in Windows:
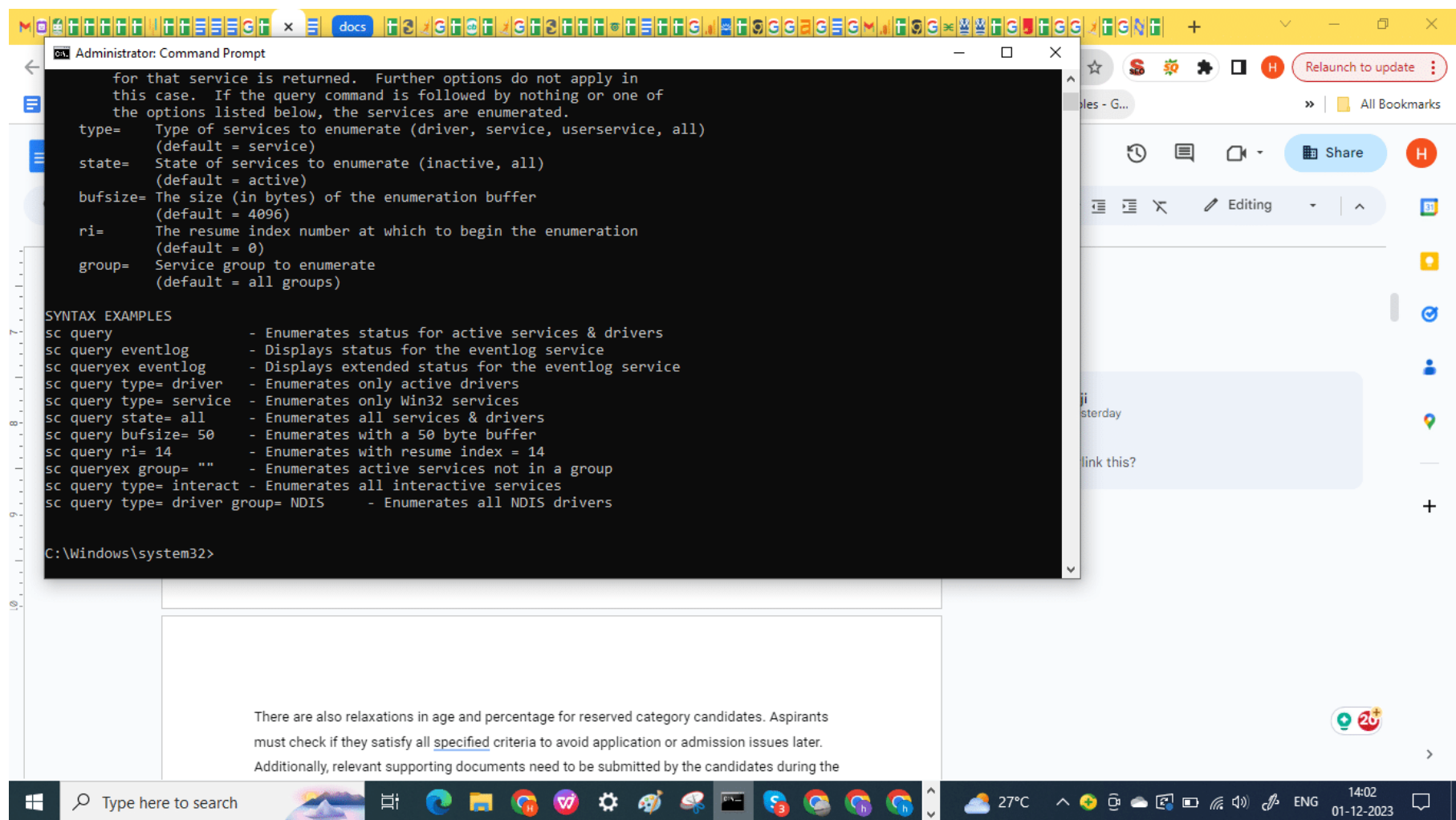
41. dxdiag

> **Syntax:** dxdiag
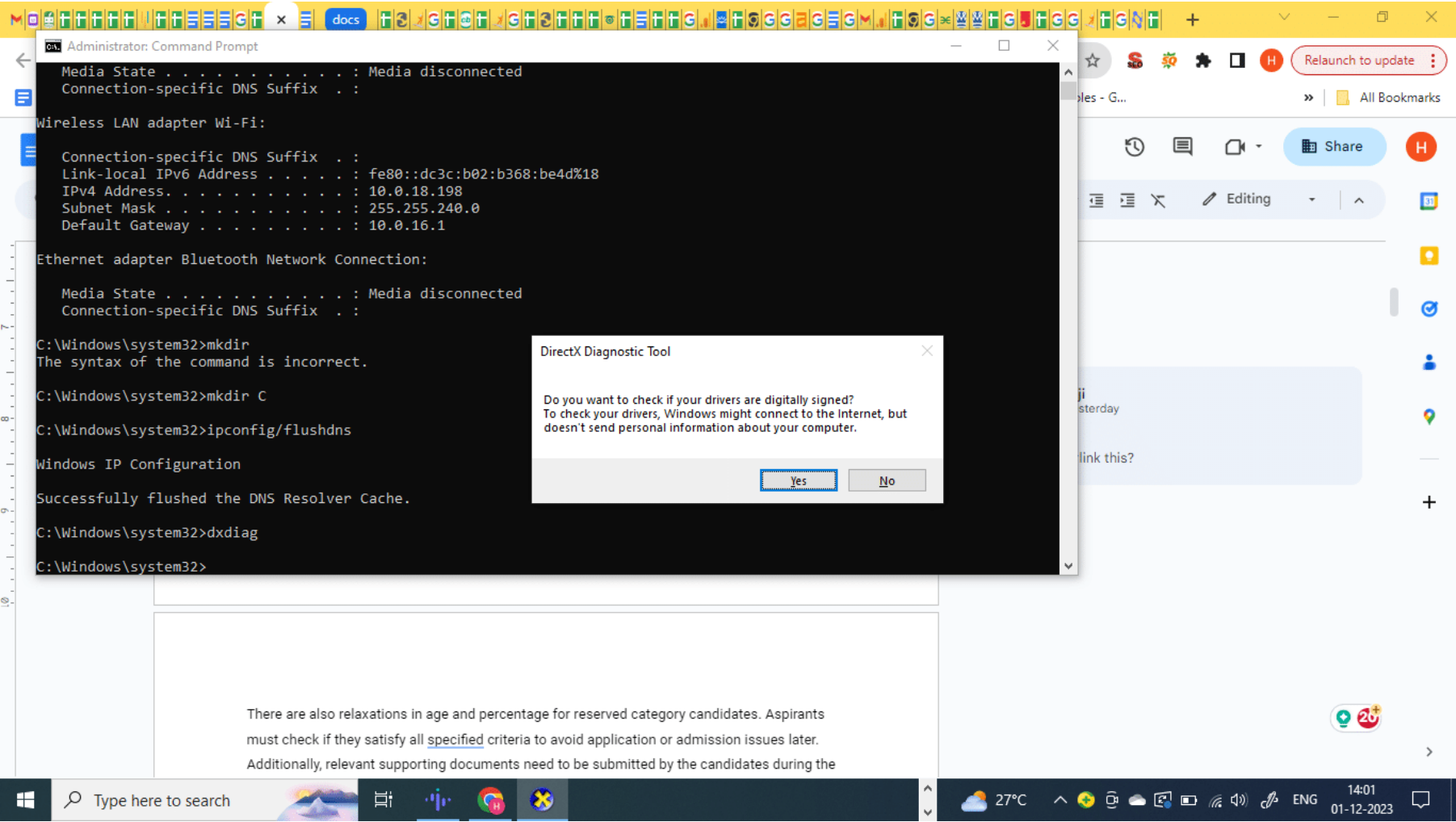
Explanation: Opens the DirectX Diagnostic Tool, providing information about DirectX components and system performance related to graphics and sound.
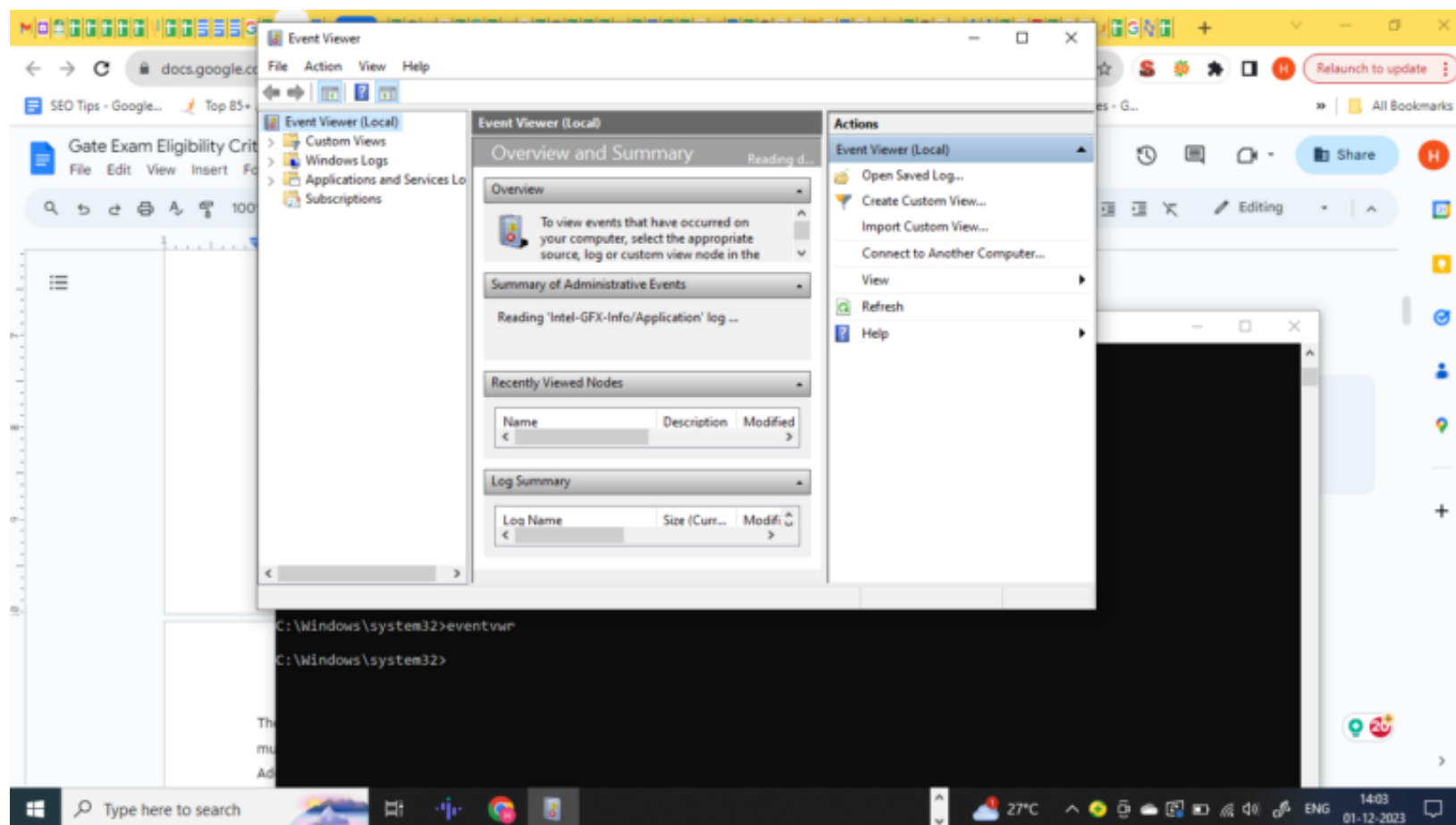
42. sc

> **Syntax:** sc [command]

Explanation: Manages Windows services (start, stop, configure) from the command line.

43. eventvwr

Syntax: `eventvwr`

Explanation: Opens the Event Viewer, allowing users to view logs and events recorded by Windows.

44. systeminfo

Syntax: `systeminfo`
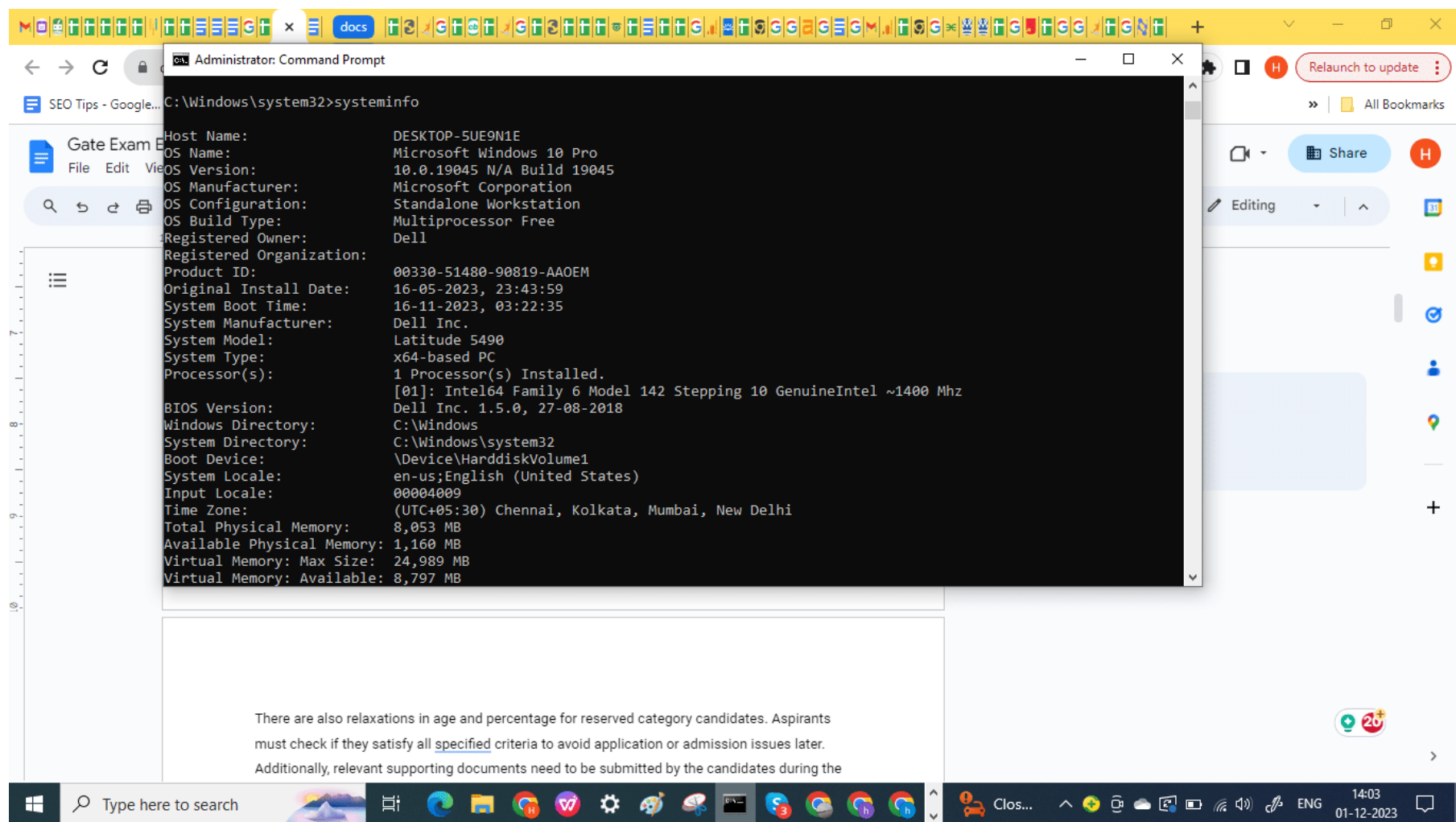
Explanation: Displays detailed information about the computer's hardware and software configuration, including OS version, installed patches, system model, etc.
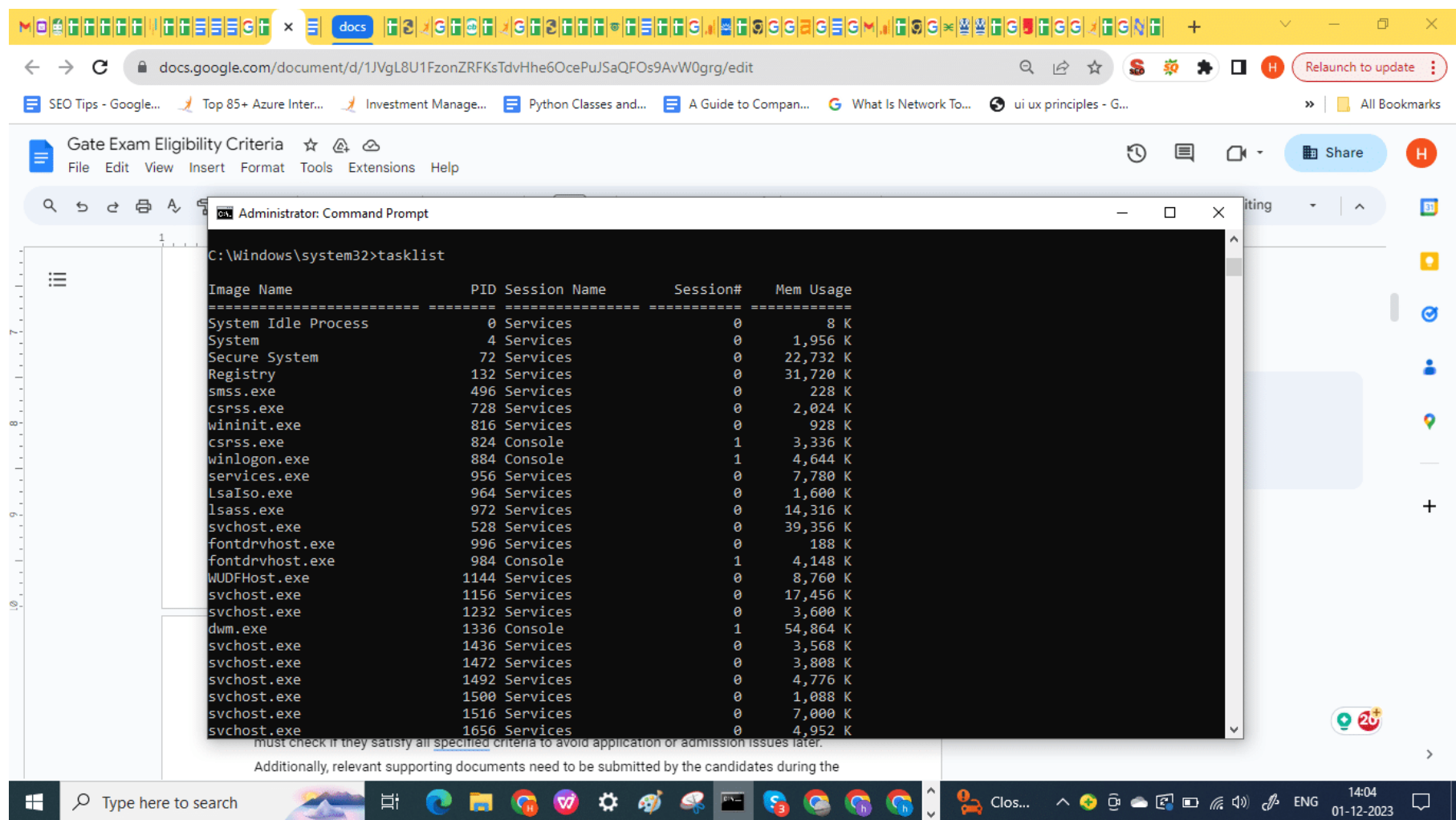
45. msinfo32

> **Syntax:** `msinfo32`
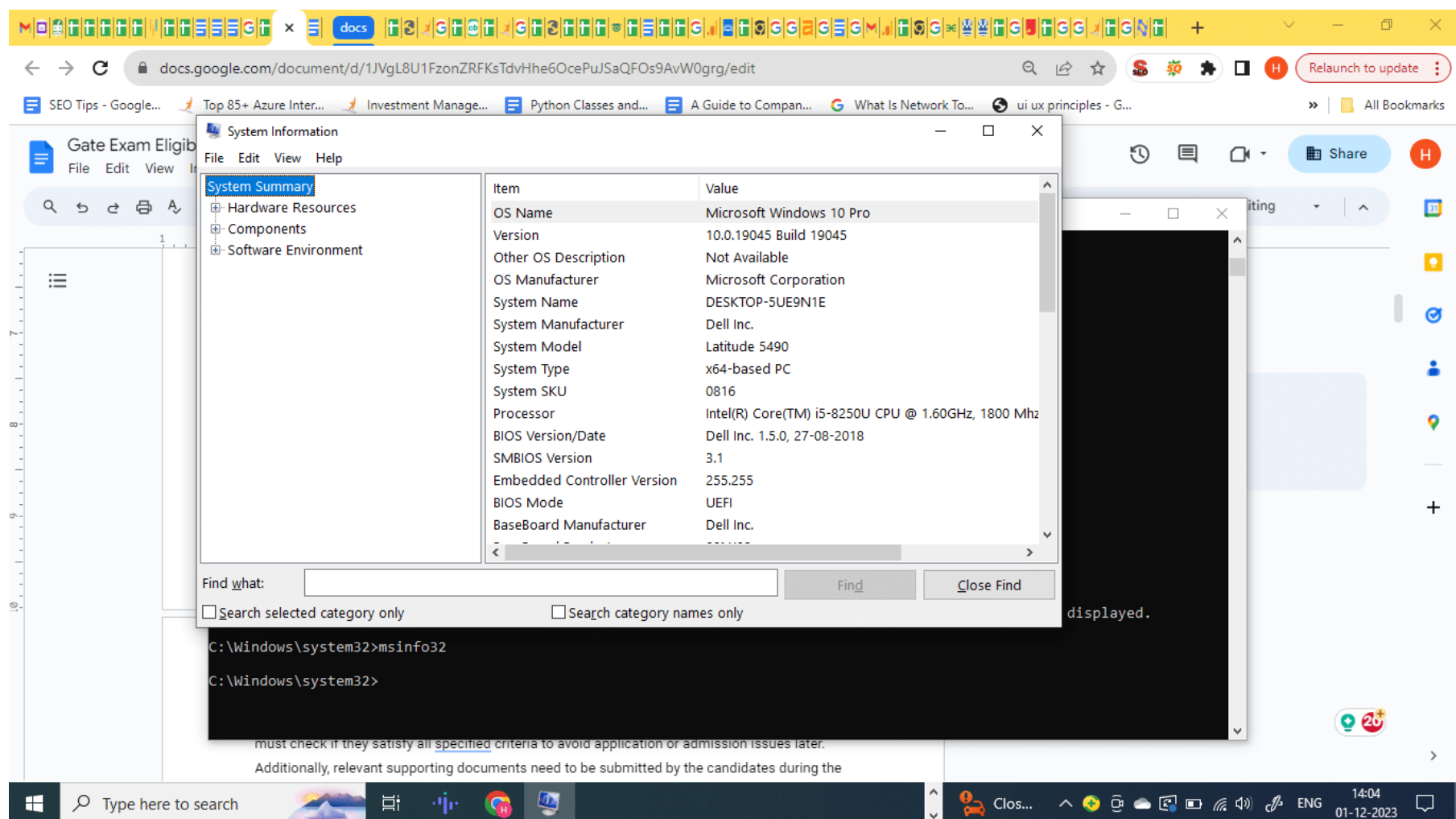
Explanation: Opens the System Information window, providing detailed information about hardware resources, components, and software environment.

46. tasklist

> **Syntax:** `tasklist [/options]`

Explanation: Lists all running processes along with their Process IDs (PIDs), memory usage, and other details.

47. taskkill

> **Syntax:** `taskkill [/options]`

Explanation: Terminates one or more running processes by name or PID.

48. shutdown

> **Syntax:** `shutdown [/options]`

Explanation: Shuts down or restarts the computer.

49. sfc

> **Syntax:** `sfc /scannow`

Explanation: Initiates the System File Checker tool to scan and repair system files.

50. chkdsk

> **Syntax:** `chkdsk [drive:] [/options]`

Explanation: Checks the file system and file system metadata of a volume for logical and physical errors.

51. bcdedi

> **Syntax:** `bcdedit [/options]`

Explanation: Manages Boot Configuration Data (BCD) stores, which control how the system boots.

52. wmic

> **Syntax:** `wmic`

Explanation: Windows Management Instrumentation Command-line tool used for retrieving system information and managing system components.

53. regedit

> **Syntax:** `regedit`

Explanation: Opens the Windows Registry Editor for viewing and editing system registry settings.

54. powercfg

> **Syntax:** `powercfg [/options]`

Explanation: Manages power settings and configurations, useful for power management tasks.

55. gpupdate

> **Syntax:** `gpupdate [/options]`

Explanation: Updates Group Policy settings.

56. net

> **Syntax:** `net [command]`

Explanation: Used for managing network-related settings, user accounts, shares, etc.

57. driverquery

> **Syntax:** `driverquery [/options]`

Explanation: Lists installed device drivers and their properties.

58. perfmon

> **Syntax:** `perfmon`

Explanation: Opens the Performance Monitor tool to monitor system performance and create performance logs.

-

59. diskpart

> **Syntax:** `diskpart`

Explanation: Command-line disk partitioning utility is used for managing disks, partitions, and volumes.

60. netsh

> **Syntax:** `netsh [context] [command]`

Explanation: Command-line scripting utility is used to interact with network configurations, firewall settings, and more.

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Advantages of Command Prompt (CMD) Commands

In the above section, we have explored the top Command Prompt (CMD) Commands that are used in the windows. Now, let us identify the various advantages CMD offers:

- **Resource Efficiency:** CMD commands typically consume fewer system resources compared to GUI-based applications, which can be beneficial for system performance.
- **Accessibility and Scripting:** CMD commands provide direct access to system functions and can be scripted or batched to automate repetitive tasks, making them powerful tools for system administrators and power users.
- **Efficiency:** Command-line operations often allow tasks to be completed more quickly than navigating through graphical user interfaces (GUIs) due to direct and concise commands.
- **Batch Processing and Automation:** CMD commands enable the creation of batch files (.bat or .cmd) to execute multiple commands sequentially, allowing for the automation of complex tasks.
- **Boot and System Recovery:** Command Prompt can be accessed during system startup or in recovery mode, providing access to various tools for system recovery, repair, and troubleshooting.

Conclusion

While CMD commands continue to serve their purpose, the future landscape might involve a gradual transition toward more sophisticated and versatile command-line interfaces like PowerShell. However, the legacy and familiarity of CMD commands, along with their simplicity and wide usage, will likely ensure their continued relevance in Windows environments for the foreseeable future, especially for performing basic tasks and maintaining compatibility.

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