Displays or modifies file extension associations

ASSOC [.ext[=[fileType]]]

.ext Specifies the file extension to associate the file type with

fileType Specifies the file type to associate with the file extension

Type ASSOC without parameters to display the current file associations.

If ASSOC is invoked with just a file extension, it displays the current

file association for that file extension. Specify nothing for the file

type and the command will delete the association for the file extension.

Displays or changes file attributes.

ATTRIB [+R | -R] [+A | -A ] [+S | -S] [+H | -H] [+I | -I]

[drive:][path][filename] [/S [/D] [/L]]

+ Sets an attribute.

- Clears an attribute.

R Read-only file attribute.

A Archive file attribute.

S System file attribute.

H Hidden file attribute.

I Not content indexed file attribute.

X No scrub file attribute.

V Integrity attribute.

[drive:][path][filename]

Specifies a file or files for attrib to process.

/S Processes matching files in the current folder and all subfolders.

/D Processes folders as well.

/L Work on the attributes of the Symbolic Link versus the target of the Symbolic Link

#BCDEDIT - Boot Configuration Data Store Editor

The Bcdedit.exe command-line tool modifies the boot configuration data store.

The boot configuration data store contains boot configuration parameters and

controls how the operating system is booted. These parameters were previously

in the Boot.ini file (in BIOS-based operating systems) or in the nonvolatile

RAM entries (in Extensible Firmware Interface-based operating systems). You can

use Bcdedit.exe to add, delete, edit, and append entries in the boot

configuration data store.

For detailed command and option information, type bcdedit.exe /? <command>. For

example, to display detailed information about the /createstore command,

type: bcdedit.exe /? /createstore

For an alphabetical list of topics in this help file, run "bcdedit /? TOPICS".

Commands that operate on a store

================================

/createstore Creates a new and empty boot configuration data store.

/export Exports the contents of the system store to a file. This file

can be used later to restore the state of the system store.

/import Restores the state of the system store using a backup file

created with the /export command.

/sysstore Sets the system store device (only affects EFI systems, does

not persist across reboots, and is only used in cases where

the system store device is ambiguous).

Commands that operate on entries in a store

===========================================

/copy Makes copies of entries in the store.

/create Creates new entries in the store.

/delete Deletes entries from the store.

/mirror Creates mirror of entries in the store.

Run bcdedit /? ID for information about identifiers used by these commands.

Commands that operate on entry options

======================================

/deletevalue Deletes entry options from the store.

/set Sets entry option values in the store.

Run bcdedit /? TYPES for a list of datatypes used by these commands.

Run bcdedit /? FORMATS for a list of valid data formats.

Commands that control output

============================

/enum Lists entries in the store.

/v Command-line option that displays entry identifiers in full,

rather than using names for well-known identifiers.

Use /v by itself as a command to display entry identifiers

in full for the ACTIVE type.

Running "bcdedit" by itself is equivalent to running "bcdedit /enum ACTIVE".

Commands that control the boot manager

======================================

/bootsequence Sets the one-time boot sequence for the boot manager.

/default Sets the default entry that the boot manager will use.

/displayorder Sets the order in which the boot manager displays the multiboot menu.

/timeout Sets the boot manager time-out value.

/toolsdisplayorder Sets the order in which the boot manager displays the tools menu.

Commands that control Emergency Management Services for a boot application

==========================================================================

/bootems Enables or disables Emergency Management Services for a boot application.

/ems Enables or disables Emergency Management Services for an operating system entry.

/emssettings Sets the global Emergency Management Services parameters.

Command that control debugging

==============================

/bootdebug Enables or disables boot debugging for a boot application.

/dbgsettings Sets the global debugger parameters.

/debug Enables or disables kernel debugging for an operating system entry.

/hypervisorsettings Sets the hypervisor parameters.

NOTE: Cacls is now deprecated, please use Icacls.

Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files CACLS filename [/T] [/M] [/L] [/S[:SDDL]] [/E] [/C] [/G user:perm] [/R user [...]] [/P user:perm [...]] [/D user [...]]

filename Displays ACLs.

/T Changes ACLs of specified files in the current directory and all subdirectories.

/L Work on the Symbolic Link itself versus the target

/M Changes ACLs of volumes mounted to a directory

/S Displays the SDDL string for the DACL.

/S:SDDL Replaces the ACLs with those specified in the SDDL string (not valid with /E, /G, /R, /P, or /D).

/E Edit ACL instead of replacing it. /C Continue on access denied errors.

/G user:perm Grant specified user access rights.

Permission can be:

R Read

W Write

C Change (write)

F Full control

/R user Revoke specified user's access rights (only valid with /E).

/P user:perm Replace specified user's access rights.

Permission can be:

N None

R Read

W Write

C Change (write)

F Full control/D user Deny specified user access.

Wildcards can be used to specify more than one file in a command.

You can specify more than one user in a command.

Abbreviations:

CI - Container Inherit.

The ACE will be inherited by directories.

OI - Object Inherit.

The ACE will be inherited by files.

IO - Inherit Only.

The ACE does not apply to the current file/directory.

ID - Inherited.

The ACE was inherited from the parent directory's ACL.

#Calls

Calls one batch program from another.

CALL [drive:][path]filename [batch-parameters]

batch-parameters Specifies any command-line information required by the batch program.

If Command Extensions are enabled CALL changes as follows:

CALL command now accepts labels as the target of the CALL. The syntax is:

CALL :label arguments

A new batch file context is created with the specified arguments and

control is passed to the statement after the label specified. You must

"exit" twice by reaching the end of the batch script file twice. The

first time you read the end, control will return to just after the CALL

statement. The second time will exit the batch script. Type GOTO /?

for a description of the GOTO :EOF extension that will allow you to

"return" from a batch script.

In addition, expansion of batch script argument references (%0, %1,etc.) have been changed as follows:

%\* in a batch script refers to all the arguments (e.g. %1 %2 %3%4 %5 ...)

Substitution of batch parameters (%n) has been enhanced. You can

now use the following optional syntax:

%~1 - expands %1 removing any surrounding quotes (")

%~f1 - expands %1 to a fully qualified path name

%~d1 - expands %1 to a drive letter only

%~p1 - expands %1 to a path only

%~n1 - expands %1 to a file name only

%~x1 - expands %1 to a file extension only

%~s1 - expanded path contains short names only

%~a1 - expands %1 to file attributes

%~t1 - expands %1 to date/time of file

%~z1 - expands %1 to size of file

%~$PATH:1 - searches the directories listed in the PATH

environment variable and expands %1 to the fully

qualified name of the first one found. If the

environment variable name is not defined or the

file is not found by the search, then this

modifier expands to the empty string

The modifiers can be combined to get compound results:

%~dp1 - expands %1 to a drive letter and path only

%~nx1 - expands %1 to a file name and extension only

%~dp$PATH:1 - searches the directories listed in the PATH

environment variable for %1 and expands to the

drive letter and path of the first one found.

%~ftza1 - expands %1 to a DIR like output line

In the above examples %1 and PATH can be replaced by other

valid values. The %~ syntax is terminated by a valid argument

number. The %~ modifiers may not be used with %\*

#CD

Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

CHDIR [/D] [drive:][path]

CHDIR [..]

CD [/D] [drive:][path]

CD [..]

.. Specifies that you want to change to the parent directory.

Type CD drive: to display the current directory in the specified drive.

Type CD without parameters to display the current drive and directory.

Use the /D switch to change current drive in addition to changing current

directory for a drive.

If Command Extensions are enabled CHDIR changes as follows:

The current directory string is converted to use the same case as

the on disk names. So CD C:\TEMP would actually set the current

directory to C:\Temp if that is the case on disk.

CHDIR command does not treat spaces as delimiters, so it is possible to

CD into a subdirectory name that contains a space without surrounding

the name with quotes. For example:

cd \winnt\profiles\username\programs\start menu is the same as:

cd "\winnt\profiles\username\programs\start menu"

which is what you would have to type if extensions were disabled.

#CHKDSK

Checks a disk and displays a status report.

CHKDSK [volume[[path]filename]]] [/F] [/V] [/R] [/X] [/I] [/C] [/L[:size]] [/B] [/scan] [/spotfix]

volume Specifies the drive letter (followed by a colon), mount point, or volume name.

filename FAT/FAT32 only: Specifies the files to check for fragmentation.

/F Fixes errors on the disk.

/V On FAT/FAT32: Displays the full path and name of every file on the disk.

On NTFS: Displays cleanup messages if any.

/R Locates bad sectors and recovers readable information (implies /F, when /scan not specified).

/L:size NTFS only: Changes the log file size to the specified

number of kilobytes. If size is not specified, displays current size.

/X Forces the volume to dismount first if necessary.

All opened handles to the volume would then be invalid (implies /F).

/I NTFS only: Performs a less vigorous check of index entries.

/C NTFS only: Skips checking of cycles within the folder structure.

/B NTFS only: Re-evaluates bad clusters on the volume (implies /R)

/scan NTFS only: Runs a online scan on the volume

/forceofflinefix NTFS only: (Must be used with "/scan")

Bypass all online repair; all defects found are queued for offline repair (i.e. "chkdsk /spotfix").

/perf NTFS only: (Must be used with "/scan")

Uses more system resources to complete a scan as fast as possible. This may have a negative performance impact on other tasks running on the system.

/spotfix NTFS only: Runs spot fixing on the volume

/sdcleanup NTFS only: Garbage collect unneeded security descriptor data (implies /F).

/offlinescanandfix Runs an offline scan and fix on the volume.

The /I or /C switch reduces the amount of time required to run Chkdsk by

skipping certain checks of the volume

#CLS

Cls – Clear the Screen

#CMD

Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter

CMD [/A | /U] [/Q] [/D] [/E:ON | /E:OFF] [/F:ON | /F:OFF] [/V:ON | /V:OFF]

[[/S] [/C | /K] string]

/C Carries out the command specified by string and then terminates

/K Carries out the command specified by string but remains

/S Modifies the treatment of string after /C or /K (see below)

/Q Turns echo off

/D Disable execution of AutoRun commands from registry (see below)

/A Causes the output of internal commands to a pipe or file to be ANSI

/U Causes the output of internal commands to a pipe or file to be Unicode

/T:fg Sets the foreground/background colors (see COLOR /? for more info)

/E:ON Enable command extensions (see below)

/E:OFF Disable command extensions (see below)

/F:ON Enable file and directory name completion characters (see below)

/F:OFF Disable file and directory name completion characters (see below)

/V:ON Enable delayed environment variable expansion using ! as the

delimiter. For example, /V:ON would allow !var! to expand the

variable var at execution time. The var syntax expands variables

at input time, which is quite a different thing when inside of a FOR loop.

/V:OFF Disable delayed environment expansion.

Note that multiple commands separated by the command separator '&&'

are accepted for string if surrounded by quotes. Also, for compatibility

reasons, /X is the same as /E:ON, /Y is the same as /E:OFF and /R is the

same as /C. Any other switches are ignored.

If /C or /K is specified, then the remainder of the command line after

the switch is processed as a command line, where the following logic is

used to process quote (") characters:

1. If all of the following conditions are met, then quote characters

on the command line are preserved:

- no /S switch

- exactly two quote characters

- no special characters between the two quote characters,

where special is one of: &<>()@^|

- there are one or more whitespace characters between the

two quote characters

- the string between the two quote characters is the name of an executable file.

2. Otherwise, old behavior is to see if the first character is

a quote character and if so, strip the leading character and

remove the last quote character on the command line, preserving

any text after the last quote character.

If /D was NOT specified on the command line, then when CMD.EXE starts, it

looks for the following REG\_SZ/REG\_EXPAND\_SZ registry variables, and if

either or both are present, they are executed first.

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\AutoRun

and/or

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\AutoRun

Command Extensions are enabled by default. You may also disable

extensions for a particular invocation by using the /E:OFF switch. You

can enable or disable extensions for all invocations of CMD.EXE on a

machine and/or user logon session by setting either or both of the

following REG\_DWORD values in the registry using REGEDIT.EXE:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\EnableExtensions

and/or

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\EnableExtensions

to either 0x1 or 0x0. The user specific setting takes precedence over

the machine setting. The command line switches take precedence over the

registry settings.

In a batch file, the SETLOCAL ENABLEEXTENSIONS or DISABLEEXTENSIONS arguments

takes precedence over the /E:ON or /E:OFF switch. See SETLOCAL /? for details.

The command extensions involve changes and/or additions to the following

commands:

DEL or ERASE

COLOR

CD or CHDIR

MD or MKDIR

PROMPT

PUSHD

POPD

SET

SETLOCAL

ENDLOCAL

IF

FOR

CALL

SHIFT

GOTO

START (also includes changes to external command invocation)

ASSOC

FTYPE

To get specific details, type commandname /? to view the specifics.

Delayed environment variable expansion is NOT enabled by default. You

can enable or disable delayed environment variable expansion for a

particular invocation of CMD.EXE with the /V:ON or /V:OFF switch. You

can enable or disable delayed expansion for all invocations of CMD.EXE on a

machine and/or user logon session by setting either or both of the

following REG\_DWORD values in the registry using REGEDIT.EXE:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\DelayedExpansion

and/or

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\DelayedExpansion

to either 0x1 or 0x0. The user specific setting takes precedence over

the machine setting. The command line switches take precedence over the

registry settings.

In a batch file the SETLOCAL ENABLEDELAYEDEXPANSION or DISABLEDELAYEDEXPANSION

arguments takes precedence over the /V:ON or /V:OFF switch. See SETLOCAL /?

for details.

If delayed environment variable expansion is enabled, then the exclamation

character can be used to substitute the value of an environment variable

at execution time.

You can enable or disable file name completion for a particular

invocation of CMD.EXE with the /F:ON or /F:OFF switch. You can enable

or disable completion for all invocations of CMD.EXE on a machine and/or

user logon session by setting either or both of the following REG\_DWORD

values in the registry using REGEDIT.EXE:

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\CompletionChar

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\PathCompletionChar

and/or

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\CompletionChar

HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\PathCompletionChar

with the hex value of a control character to use for a particular

function (e.g. 0x4 is Ctrl-D and 0x6 is Ctrl-F). The user specific

settings take precedence over the machine settings. The command line

switches take precedence over the registry settings.

If completion is enabled with the /F:ON switch, the two control

characters used are Ctrl-D for directory name completion and Ctrl-F for

file name completion. To disable a particular completion character in

the registry, use the value for space (0x20) as it is not a valid

control character.

Completion is invoked when you type either of the two control

characters. The completion function takes the path string to the left

of the cursor appends a wild card character to it if none is already

present and builds up a list of paths that match. It then displays the

first matching path. If no paths match, it just beeps and leaves the

display alone. Thereafter, repeated pressing of the same control

character will cycle through the list of matching paths. Pressing the

Shift key with the control character will move through the list

backwards. If you edit the line in any way and press the control

character again, the saved list of matching paths is discarded and a new

one generated. The same occurs if you switch between file and directory

name completion. The only difference between the two control characters

is the file completion character matches both file and directory names,

while the directory completion character only matches directory names.

If file completion is used on any of the built in directory commands

(CD, MD or RD) then directory completion is assumed.

The completion code deals correctly with file names that contain spaces

or other special characters by placing quotes around the matching path.

Also, if you back up, then invoke completion from within a line, the

text to the right of the cursor at the point completion was invoked is

discarded.

The special characters that require quotes are:

<space>

&()[]{}^=;!'+,`~

#COLOR

Sets the default console foreground and background colors.

COLOR [attr]

attr Specifies color attribute of console output

Color attributes are specified by TWO hex digits -- the first

corresponds to the background; the second the foreground. Each digit

can be any of the following values:

0 = Black 8 = Gray

1 = Blue 9 = Light Blue

2 = Green A = Light Green

3 = Aqua B = Light Aqua

4 = Red C = Light Red

5 = Purple D = Light Purple

6 = Yellow E = Light Yellow

7 = White F = Bright White

If no argument is given, this command restores the color to what it was

when CMD.EXE started. This value either comes from the current console

window, the /T command line switch or from the DefaultColor registry

value.

The COLOR command sets ERRORLEVEL to 1 if an attempt is made to execute

the COLOR command with a foreground and background color that are the

same.

Example: "COLOR fc" produces light red on bright white

#COPY

Copies one or more files to another location.

COPY [/D] [/V] [/N] [/Y | /-Y] [/Z] [/L] [/A | /B ] source [/A | /B]

[+ source [/A | /B] [+ ...]] [destination [/A | /B]]

source Specifies the file or files to be copied.

/A Indicates an ASCII text file.

/B Indicates a binary file.

/D Allow the destination file to be created decrypted

destination Specifies the directory and/or filename for the new file(s).

/V Verifies that new files are written correctly.

/N Uses short filename, if available, when copying a file with a

non-8dot3 name.

/Y Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/-Y Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/Z Copies networked files in restartable mode.

/L If the source is a symbolic link, copy the link to the target

instead of the actual file the source link points to.

The switch /Y may be preset in the COPYCMD environment variable.

This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line. Default is

to prompt on overwrites unless COPY command is being executed from

within a batch script.

To append files, specify a single file for destination, but multiple files

for source (using wildcards or file1+file2+file3 format).

Deletes one or more files.

DEL [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

ERASE [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

names Specifies a list of one or more files or directories.

Wildcards may be used to delete multiple files. If a

directory is specified, all files within the directory

will be deleted.

/P Prompts for confirmation before deleting each file.

/F Force deleting of read-only files.

/S Delete specified files from all subdirectories.

/Q Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to delete on global wildcard

/A Selects files to delete based on attributes

attributes R Read-only files S System files

H Hidden files A Files ready for archiving

I Not content indexed Files L Reparse Points

- Prefix meaning not

If Command Extensions are enabled DEL and ERASE change as follows:

The display semantics of the /S switch are reversed in that it shows

you only the files that are deleted, not the ones it could not find.

#DIR

Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/A[[:]attributes]] [/B] [/C] [/D] [/L] [/N]

[/O[[:]sortorder]] [/P] [/Q] [/R] [/S] [/T[[:]timefield]] [/W] [/X] [/4]

[drive:][path][filename]

Specifies drive, directory, and/or files to list.

/A Displays files with specified attributes.

attributes : D Directories R Read-only files

H Hidden files A Files ready for archiving

S System files I Not content indexed files

L Reparse Points - Prefix meaning not

/B Uses bare format (no heading information or summary).

/C Display the thousand separator in file sizes. This is the

default. Use /-C to disable display of separator.

/D Same as wide but files are list sorted by column.

/L Uses lowercase.

/N New long list format where filenames are on the far right.

/O List by files in sorted order.

sortorder : N By name (alphabetic) S By size (smallest first)

E By extension (alphabetic) D By date/time (oldest first)

G Group directories first - Prefix to reverse order

/P Pauses after each screenful of information.

/Q Display the owner of the file.

/R Display alternate data streams of the file.

/S Displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories.

/T Controls which time field displayed or used for sorting

timefield C Creation

A Last Access

W Last Written

/W Uses wide list format.

/X This displays the short names generated for non-8dot3 file

names. The format is that of /N with the short name inserted

before the long name. If no short name is present, blanks are

displayed in its place.

/4 Displays four-digit years

Switches may be preset in the DIRCMD environment variable. Override

preset switches by prefixing any switch with - (hyphen)--for example, /-W.

#DISKPART

Microsoft DiskPart version 6.3.9600

Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.

On computer: SAMSUNGZ2

Microsoft DiskPart syntax:

diskpart [/s <script>] [/?]

/s <script> - Use a DiskPart script.

/? - Show this help screen.

#DOSKEY

Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and creates macros.

DOSKEY [/REINSTALL] [/LISTSIZE=size] [/MACROS[:ALL | :exename]]

[/HISTORY] [/INSERT | /OVERSTRIKE] [/EXENAME=exename] [/MACROFILE=filename]

[macroname=[text]]

/REINSTALL Installs a new copy of Doskey.

/LISTSIZE=size Sets size of command history buffer.

/MACROS Displays all Doskey macros.

/MACROS:ALL Displays all Doskey macros for all executables which have

Doskey macros.

/MACROS:exename Displays all Doskey macros for the given executable.

/HISTORY Displays all commands stored in memory.

/INSERT Specifies that new text you type is inserted in old text.

/OVERSTRIKE Specifies that new text overwrites old text.

/EXENAME=exename Specifies the executable.

/MACROFILE=filename Specifies a file of macros to install.

macroname Specifies a name for a macro you create.

text Specifies commands you want to record.

UP and DOWN ARROWS recall commands; ESC clears command line; F7 displays

command history; ALT+F7 clears command history; F8 searches command

history; F9 selects a command by number; ALT+F10 clears macro definitions.

The following are some special codes in Doskey macro definitions:

$T Command separator. Allows multiple commands in a macro.

$1-$9 Batch parameters. Equivalent to %1-%9 in batch programs.

$\* Symbol replaced by everything following macro name on command line.

#DRIVERQUERY

DRIVERQUERY [/S system [/U username [/P [password]]]]

[/FO format] [/NH] [/SI] [/V]

Description:

Enables an administrator to display a list of

installed device drivers.

Parameter List:

/S system Specifies the remote system to connect to.

/U [domain\]user Specifies the user context

under which the command should execute.

/P [password] Specify the password for the given

user context.

/FO format Specifies the type of output to display.

Valid values to be passed with the

switch are "TABLE", "LIST", "CSV".

/NH Specifies that the "Column Header"

should not be displayed. Valid for

"TABLE" and "CSV" format only.

/SI Provides information about signed drivers.

/V Displays verbose output. Not valid

for signed drivers.

/? Displays this help message.

Examples:

DRIVERQUERY

DRIVERQUERY /FO CSV /SI

DRIVERQUERY /NH

DRIVERQUERY /S ipaddress /U user /V

DRIVERQUERY /S system /U domain\user /P password /FO LIST