

HELP	Provides help information for Windows commands.
ICACLS	Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and directories.
IF	Performs conditional processing in batch programs.
LABEL	Creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk.
MD	Creates a directory.
MKDIR	Creates a directory.
MLINK	Creates Symbolic Links and Hard Links
MODE	Configures a system device.
MORE	Displays output one screen at a time.
MOVE	Moves one or more files from one directory to another directory.
OPENFILES	Displays files opened by remote users for a file share.
PATH	Displays or sets a search path for executable files.
PAUSE	Suspends processing of a batch file and displays a message.
POPD	Restores the previous value of the current directory saved by PUSH.D.
PRINT	Prints a text file.
PROMPT	Changes the Windows command prompt.
PUSHD	Saves the current directory then changes it.
RD	Removes a directory.
RECOVER	Recovers readable information from a bad or defective disk.
REN	Records comments (remarks) in batch files or CONFIG.SYS.
REN	Renames a file or files.
RENAME	Renames a file or files.
REPLACE	Replaces files.
RMDIR	Removes a directory.
ROBOCOPY	Advanced utility to copy files and directory trees
SET	Displays, sets, or removes Windows environment variables.
SETLOCAL	Begins localization of environment changes in a batch file.
SG	Displays or configures services (background processes).
SCHTASKS	Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer.
SHIFT	Shifts the position of replaceable parameters in batch files.
SHUTDOWN	Allows proper local or remote shutdown of machine.
SORT	Sorts input.
START	Starts a separate window to run a specified program or command.
SUBST	Associates a path with a drive letter.
SYSTEMINFO	Displays machine specific properties and configuration.
TASKLIST	Displays all currently running tasks including services.
TASKKILL	Kill or stop a running process or application.
TIME	Displays or sets the system time.
TITLE	Sets the window title for a CMD.EXE session.

*Command Prompt*, also known as cmd.exe or cmd (after its executable file name), is the command-line interpreter on Windows NT, Windows CE, OS/2 and eComStation operating systems. It is the counterpart of COMMAND.COM in DOS and Windows 9x

systems (where it is also called “MS-DOS Prompt”), and analogous to the Unix shells used on Unix-like systems.

*To open the Windows command prompt you may do one of the following:*

```
Click Start -> Programs -> Accessories -> Command Prompt
Click Start (or hit the Windows key), type “cmd” in search, then
hit [ENTER]
Windows Key + R (#r, not the pound symbol) brings up Run. Then
type “cmd” then [ENTER]
SHIFT + right-click in any folder or desktop, then select “open
command window here”
```

## BASIC COMMAND PROMPT COMMANDS

```
x /? = provides syntax info and complete list of all parameters
for x (a command, like “cd”)
```

```
cd = change directory
```

```
cd .. = move to the parent directory
```

```
cd\ = move to the root of current drive
```

`cd x` = move to the current\x directory

`cd z:` = change to the z root directory (as opposed to c:)

`copy x y` = copy file x to directory y (Ex: D:\games\galaga.exe  
C:\programs[\awesome.exe]), [] = optional

`copy file con` = display file contents in console

`copy con file.txt` = create text file in the console window, end with ctrl+z (^z or F6)

`date` = change the date

`del` = delete/erase

`del x` = deletes all files/folders fitting x

`del .` = deletes all files within current directory

`del *.* = deletes all files within current directory`

`dir = display contents of current directory (Ex: dir [c:]  
[\programs]), [] = optional`

`dir *.txt = list all .txt files in current directory`

`dir *.* = list all files with extensions one character in length  
in current directory`

`dir /w /p *.* = display all contents one screen at a time`

`dir | more = display all contents one line at a time`

`dir /? = provides syntax info and complete list of all dir  
parameters`

`echo = send command line input to display (by default)`

`echo sometext » somefile.txt` = append line(s) of text to any file

`echo sometext > somefile.txt` = overwrites file with sometext

`erase` = delete/erase

`exit` = exit the command prompt

`filename.txt` = opens filename.txt in current directory in Notepad (or default .txt program)

`format z:` = format z drive [Ex: use to format a disc or flash drive]

`mkdir x` = make directory x in current directory

`move x y` = move or rename x to y

`q` = escapes sequential display of contents (i.e. the more parameter)

`rd x` = remove/delete directory `x` if it's empty

`ren x y` = rename file `x` to `y`

`time` = change the time

`type file` = display the contents of the file 'file' (displays file contents in console)

`type file |more` = display the contents one line at a time

## ADVANCED COMMAND PROMPT COMMANDS

`ipconfig [/all]` = display network adapter information (advanced)

`netstat -n` = display local address and addresses you are connected to (advanced)

```
netstat -nb = above with name of foreign addresses (advanced)
(this shows your private IP, if you are behind a router or proxy,
then your public IP address will be different)
```

```
ping google.com = how long it takes for your computer to talk to
google.com
```

## CONVERT OUTPUT OF ONE PROCESS INTO INPUT OF ANOTHER PROCESS

```
Send contents of script.js to the system debug.exe file:
type script.js | c:\programs\debug.exe
programs\debug.exe < script.js
```

## SEND DIRECTORY LISTING TO A PRINTER OR FILE

```
dir > prn (theoretically to a printer)
```

```
dir > somefile.txt
```

```
dir *.mp3 > c:\Users\Dan\Desktop\musiclist.txt = print all .mp3  
files in current directory to musiclist.txt
```

## MODIFY ANY FILE EXTENSION ASSOCIATIONS

```
[assoc .extension=fileType]
```

```
assoc /? = prints this information
```

```
assoc = display list of current file extensions recognized by  
your computer (any fileType value may be used)
```

```
assoc > fileextensions.txt = print list to somefile.txt in  
current directory
```

```
assoc .txt = displays current file association of .txt (.docx,  
.html, .zip, .htaccess, assoc textfile, et cetera)
```

```
assoc .txt= = will delete the association for the given file  
extension
```



### *File Extension Tips/Ideas:*

– Windows by default doesn't know the following extensions, but check anyways with “assoc .;” “assoc .htaccess” and “assoc .xml” anyways just to be sure. If the extension is defined already, then you may not need to change it.

```
assoc .=txtfile = associate extensionless files with Notepad
```

```
assoc .htaccess=txtfile = associate nameless .htaccess files with  
Notepad
```

```
assoc .xml=txtfile = associate XML files with Notepad
```

## ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES VIA THE DOS COMMAND PROMPT

### *System-generated upon Windows startup:*

```
%DATE% = Tue 08/02/2011  
%TIME% = 14:23:33.37  
%SYSTEMROOT% = C:\Windows  
%COMPUTERNAME% = DAN-PC
```

### *System-generated upon user login:*

```
%USERNAME% = Dan
%USERDOMAIN% = Dan-PC
```

*Local machine variables for all users:*

```
%PATH% = C:\Windows\system32
%HOMEPATH% = \Users\Dan
%HOMEDRIVE% = C:
```

*(Hint: Use echo)*

## FUNCTION KEYS

F1 = Sequential, individual repeat of previously entered characters

F2 = Copies any number of characters from the previous command line

F3 = Repeats the contents of the previous command line

F4 = Deletes any number of characters from the previous command line

F5 = Return to the previous command line

F6 = Enters the characters ^z (CTRL+z), indicating "end of file"

F7 = Displays a history of command-line entries for the current session (50-line cache)

F8 = Sequentially displays previous command-line entries

F9 = Enables user to recall previous command lines by number (0 = first line)

crunches

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