Important Commands

1. cd (Change Directory)

- Changes the directory to the specified path.

- **Example:** cd Documents — Navigates to the "Documents" folder.

2. dir

- Lists files and directories in the current directory.

- **Example:** dir — Shows files and folders in the current location.

3. mkdir (Make Directory)

- Creates a new directory.

- **Example:** mkdir NewFolder — Creates a folder named "NewFolder."

4. rmdir (Remove Directory)

- Removes an empty directory.

- **Example:** rmdir NewFolder — Deletes the "NewFolder" if it's empty.

5. del

- Deletes one or more files.

- **Example:** del file.txt — Deletes "file.txt" from the current directory.

6. copy

- Copies files from one location to another.

- **Example:** copy file.txt D:\Backup — Copies "file.txt" to the "D:\Backup" directory.

7. move

- Moves files from one location to another.

- **Example:** move file.txt D:\Documents — Moves "file.txt" to the "D:\Documents" folder.

8. ren (Rename)

- Renames a file or directory.

- **Example:** ren oldname.txt newname.txt — Renames "oldname.txt" to "newname.txt."

9. cls (Clear Screen)

- Clears all previous commands and outputs from the CMD screen.

- **Example:** cls — Clears the screen.

10. exit

- Closes the Command Prompt window.

- **Example:** exit — Closes CMD.

11. ipconfig

- Displays the network configuration details for all adapters.

- **Example:** ipconfig — Shows IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for each network adapter.

12. ping

- Sends packets to a specified IP address or domain to check connectivity.

- **Example:** ping google.com — Checks connectivity to Google's server.

13. netstat

- Shows active network connections and ports.

- **Example:** netstat -a — Lists all active network connections and listening ports.

14. tasklist

- Lists all currently running processes on the system.

- **Example:** tasklist — Displays a list of running tasks (programs and background processes).

15. taskkill

- Ends a running process using its name or process ID (PID).

- **Example:** taskkill /IM notepad.exe — Closes Notepad if it's open.

16. systeminfo

- Displays detailed information about the computer system, including OS version, RAM, and more.

- **Example:** systeminfo — Shows system configuration details.

17. chkdsk (Check Disk)

- Scans a disk and displays a status report. Can also fix certain disk errors.

- **Example:** chkdsk C: — Checks the C: drive for errors.

18. sfc (System File Checker)

- Scans and repairs corrupted system files.

- **Example:** sfc /scannow — Scans and repairs system files.

19. attrib

- Displays or changes file attributes (e.g., read-only, hidden).

- **Example:** attrib +h file.txt — Makes "file.txt" a hidden file.

20. echo

- Displays a message or turns command echoing on or off.

- **Example:** echo Hello, World! — Displays "Hello, World!" in CMD.

21. tree

- Displays the directory structure of a drive or path as a tree diagram.

- **Example:** tree C:\ — Shows a tree view of folders in the C: drive.

22. format

- Formats a drive (warning: all data will be erased).

- **Example:** format D: — Formats the D: drive.

23. powercfg

- Configures power settings. Useful for adjusting sleep/hibernate settings.

- **Example:** powercfg /hibernate off — Disables hibernation.

24. assoc

- Displays or modifies file extension associations (what programs open certain files).

- **Example:** assoc .txt=txtfile — Associates .txt files with the "txtfile" program.

25. shutdown

- Shuts down, restarts, or logs off the computer.

- **Example:** shutdown /r — Restarts the computer.

These are useful commands for navigating and managing files, directories, processes, and system settings in Windows Command Prompt.