Sure, here is a list of 46 commonly used objects in CMD with a more detailed and easy-to-understand description:

1. **assoc** - This command displays or modifies file extension associations. It is used to associate a file extension with a file type.
2. **attrib** - This command displays or changes the attributes of a file or directory. Attributes can include read-only, hidden, system, archive, and others.
3. **break** - This command sets or clears the extended CTRL+C checking feature. When this feature is set, pressing CTRL+C will interrupt the running command.
4. **cd** - This command displays the name of or changes the current directory. It is used to navigate between directories.
5. **chcp** - This command displays or sets the active code page number. It is used to change the character set used by the console.
6. **chkdsk** - This command checks a disk and displays a status report. It is used to scan for and repair file system errors.
7. **cls** - This command clears the screen. It is used to clear the console window of all text.
8. **color** - This command sets the default console foreground and background colors. It is used to change the appearance of the console window.
9. **comp** - This command compares the contents of two files or sets of files. It is used to compare files and determine whether they are the same.
10. **copy** - This command copies one or more files to another location. It is used to create copies of files.
11. **curl** - This is a command-line tool for transferring data with URL syntax. It is used to transfer data between servers using various protocols.
12. **date** - This command displays or sets the date. It is used to view or change the system date.
13. **del** - This command deletes one or more files. It is used to remove files from the system.
14. **dir** - This command displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory. It is used to view the contents of a directory.
15. **diskpart** - This is a command-line utility for managing disks and volumes. It is used to create, format, and delete disk partitions.
16. **echo** - This command displays messages or turns command echoing on or off. It is used to display messages on the console.
17. **edit** - This command starts the MS-DOS Editor tool. It is used to edit text files.
18. **exit** - This command quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter). It is used to exit the command prompt.
19. **fc** - This command compares two files or sets of files, and displays the differences between them. It is used to compare the contents of files.
20. **find** - This command searches for a text string in a file or files. It is used to find specific text within files.
21. **findstr** - This command searches for strings in files. It is used to find specific strings within files.
22. **format** - This command formats a disk for use with Windows. It is used to erase all data on a disk and prepare it for use.
23. **fsutil** - This is a command-line utility for managing file systems. It is used to manage file system attributes and configurations.
24. **ftp** - This is a command-line tool for transferring files over the Internet. It is used to transfer files to and from an FTP server.
25. **hostname** - This command displays the host name portion of the full computer name. It is used to view the computer's hostname.
26. **ipconfig** - This command displays TCP/IP configuration information. It is used to view the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway of a computer's network adapters.
27. **label** - This command creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk. It is used to change the name of a disk drive.
28. **md** - This command creates a new directory. It is used to create new folders in the current directory.
29. **mkdir** - This command creates a new directory. It is used to create new folders in the current directory.
30. **mode** - This command configures system devices. It is used to configure the console, serial ports, and other system devices.
31. **more** - This command displays the contents of a text file or input from the pipeline, one screen at a time. It is used to view text files one page at a time.
32. **move** - This command moves one or more files from one directory to another. It is used to move files from one folder to another.
33. **net** - This command displays information about network connections and services. It is used to view network configurations and manage network services.
34. **netsh** - This command displays or modifies network settings. It is used to view or configure network settings, such as IP addresses and DNS settings.
35. **nslookup** - This command displays information about DNS (Domain Name System) resolution for a specified domain name. It is used to test and troubleshoot DNS issues.
36. **openfiles** - This command displays information about open files on a network file server. It is used to view information about shared files and sessions.
37. **path** - This command displays or sets the search path for executable files. It is used to specify the directories that contain executable files.
38. **pause** - This command temporarily stops the execution of a batch file. It is used to pause a batch file so that the user can read the output.
39. **ping** - This command tests the connection between two networked devices. It is used to test the connectivity between two devices.
40. **popd** - This command changes the current directory to the one most recently stored by the PUSHD command. It is used to navigate between directories.
41. **pushd** - This command stores the current directory and changes it to the specified directory. It is used to navigate between directories.
42. **rd** - This command removes a directory. It is used to remove a folder from the current directory.
43. **ren** - This command renames one or more files. It is used to change the name of a file.
44. **rename** - This command renames one or more files. It is used to change the name of a file.
45. **rmdir** - This command removes a directory. It is used to remove a folder from the current directory.
46. **set** - This command displays or sets environment variables. It is used to set and display environment variables that affect the behavior of the system.