Index

1. **List:** In order to see the list of files in your pc you have to write "dir" in the command prompt for windows. And for linux you have to write "ls". In order to go inside a folder you have to write "cd folder_name". Here cd means change directory.

2. **Date:** In order to see dates we typw "DATE /T"

   In order to change date "DATE"

   Important link: https://ss64.com/nt/date.html

3. **Color:** To change the default colors of Command Prompt, just follow the simple step-by-step instructions below:

   Open the Start menu.
   i.   Type **cmd** and press Enter.
   ii.   Click on **Command** Prompt to open the app.
   iii.   Right-click on the app's title bar.
   iv.   Select Properties on the context menu.
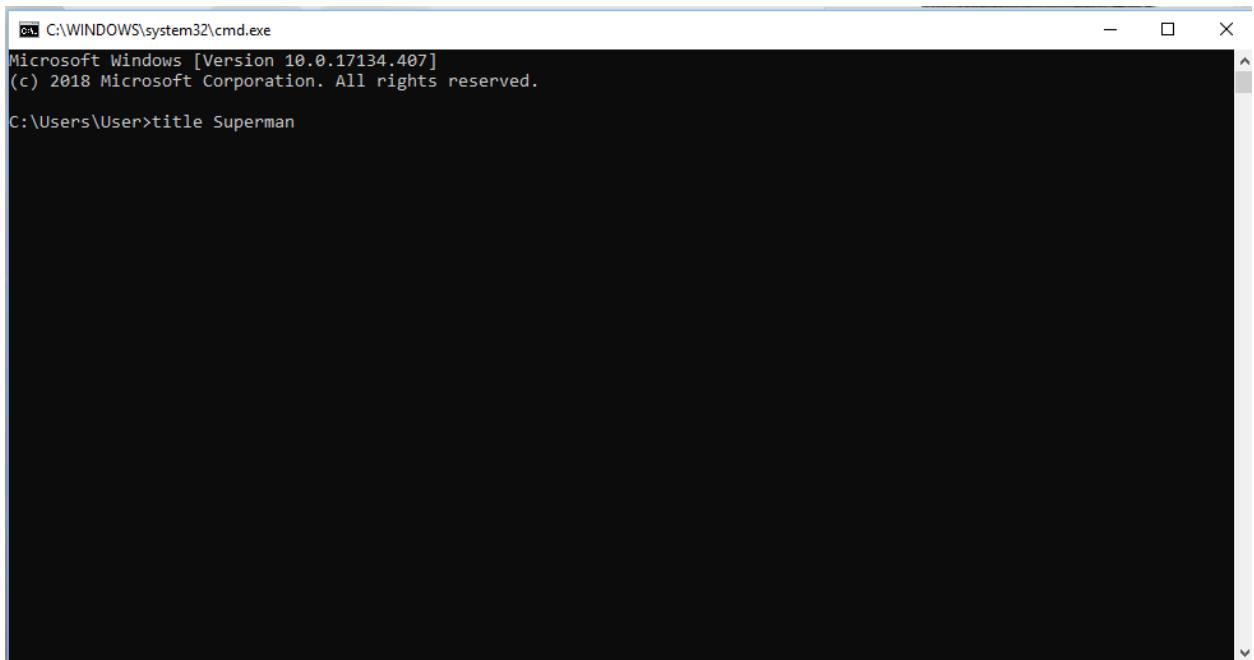   v.   Click on the **Colors** tab at the top of the window.

   Or simply write "color any_decimal_value" and press enter.

   The code for each color has given below:
   a. Color 1: Blue;
   b. Color 2: Green;
   c. Color 3: Sky;
   d. Color 4: Red;
   e. Color 5: Purple;
   f. Color 6: Yellow;
   g. Color 7: White;
   h. Color 8: Grey;
   i. Color 9: Light Blue;
   j. Color A: Light green;
   k. Color B: Light aqua;
   l. Color C: Light Red
   m. Color D: Light Purple;
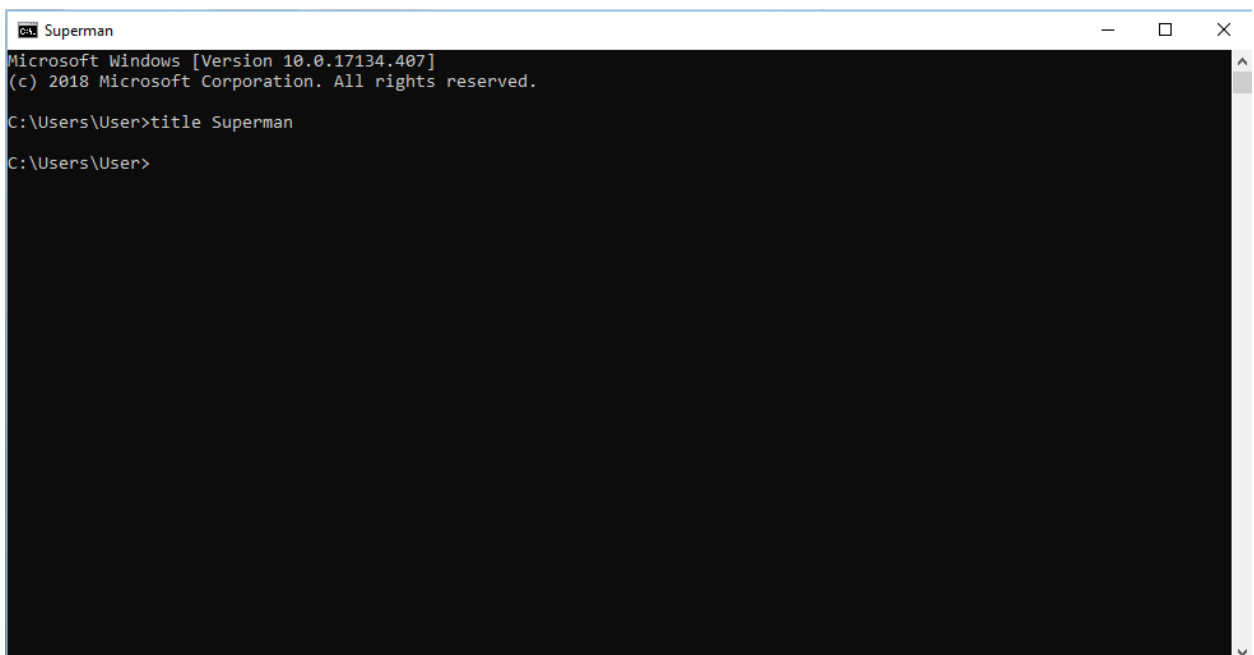   n. Color E: Light Yellow;
   o. Color F: Bright White.

By using this basic color code we can change both cmd window color and font color together such as code: "color 07" is black window and white font color. We can customize as we want.

4. **CMD name change:** 5Launch Command Prompt and type the following command **title [name]**. This will change your title name instantly, but you will have to type this each time you launch it.
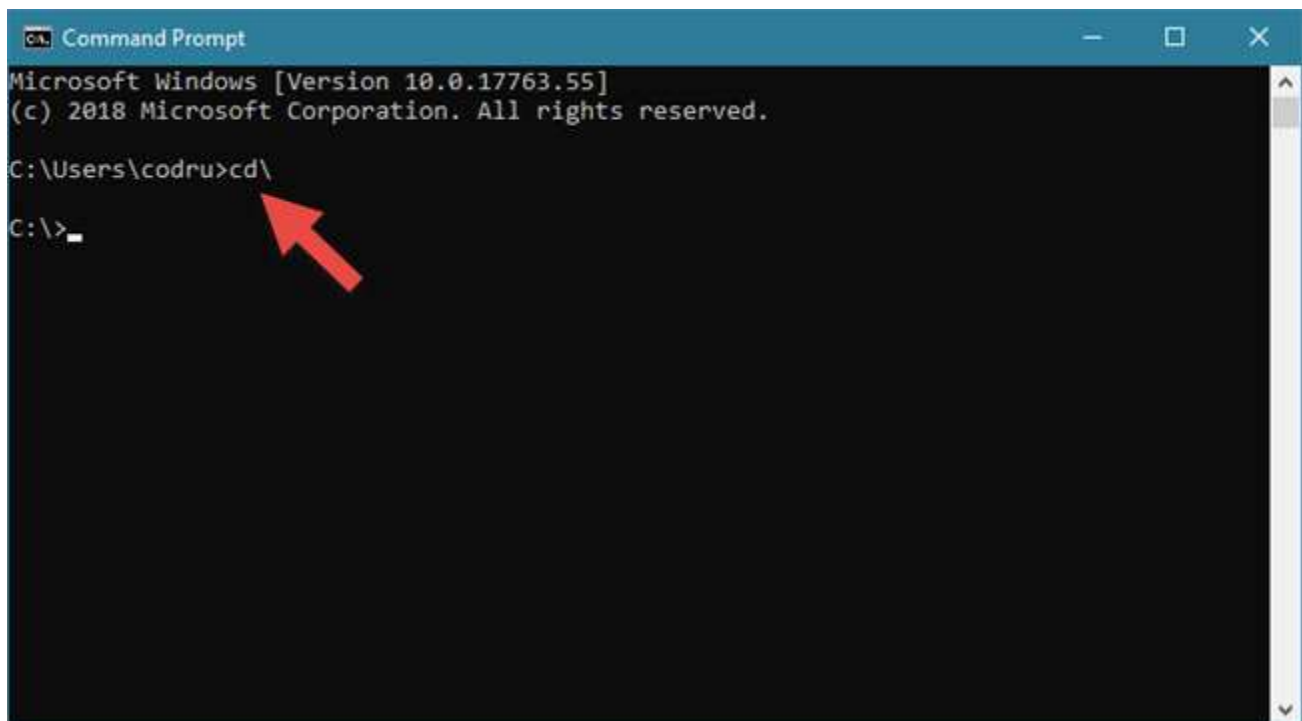
Now this will do the work for a temporary period. When we will start cmd again it will disappear. To solve this issue here is an solution.

Right-click anywhere on desktop, and select New > Shortcut. Type cmd.exe and hit Next. Now give this shortcut a name(something other than the default name) and hit Finish. Now when you will launch this shortcut, you will see the name you defined in the title bar.
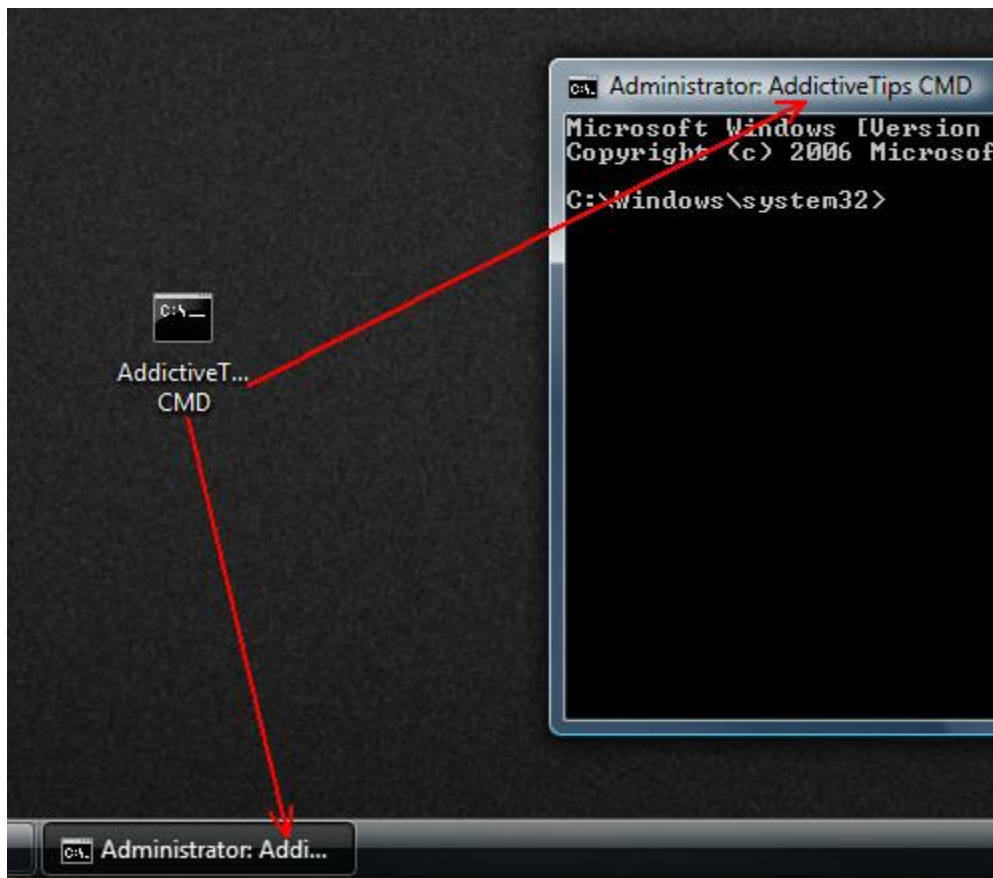
5. How to change the directory (folder) in Command Prompt (CMD)

The first command from the list is *CD (Change Directory).* This command enables you to change the current directory or, in other words, to navigate to another folder from your PC. For instance, the command *CD* takes you to the top of the directory tree. To see how it works, after you open the *Command Prompt*, type *cd* and press *Enter* on your keyboard. You should see how the *CD* command takes you to the top of the directory tree. In this case, to the "C:" drive.
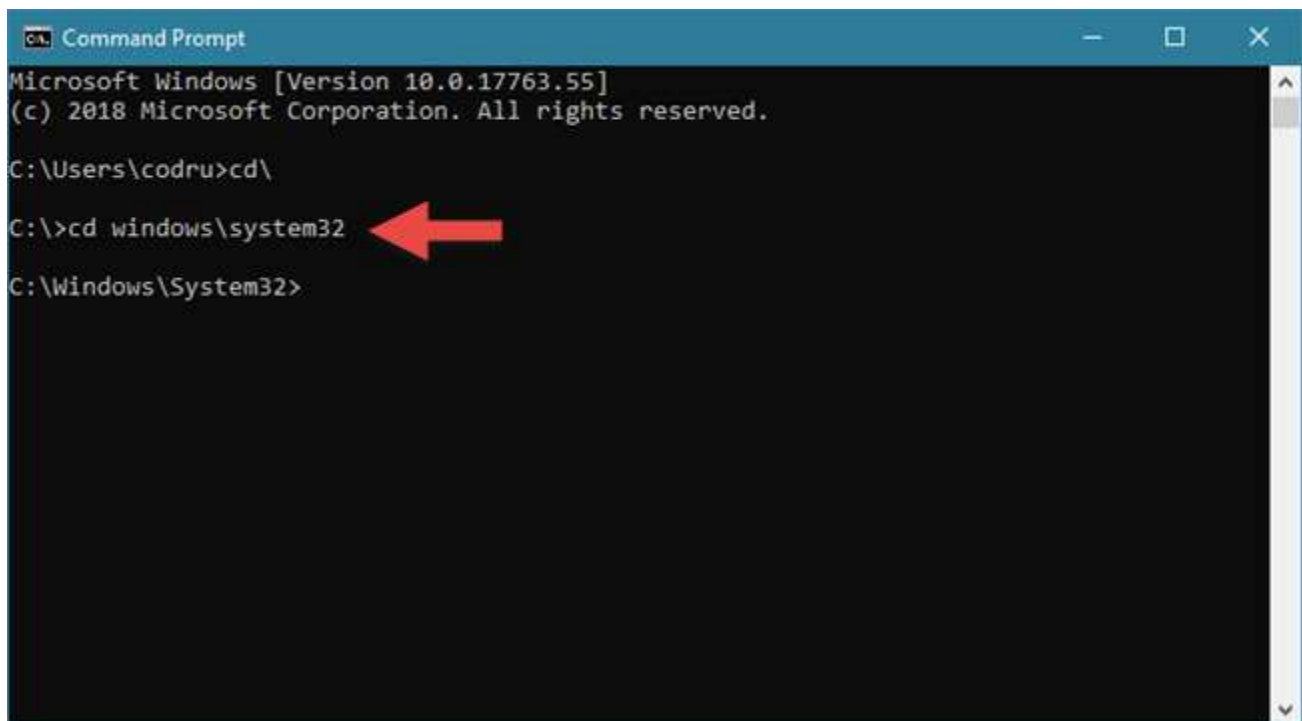
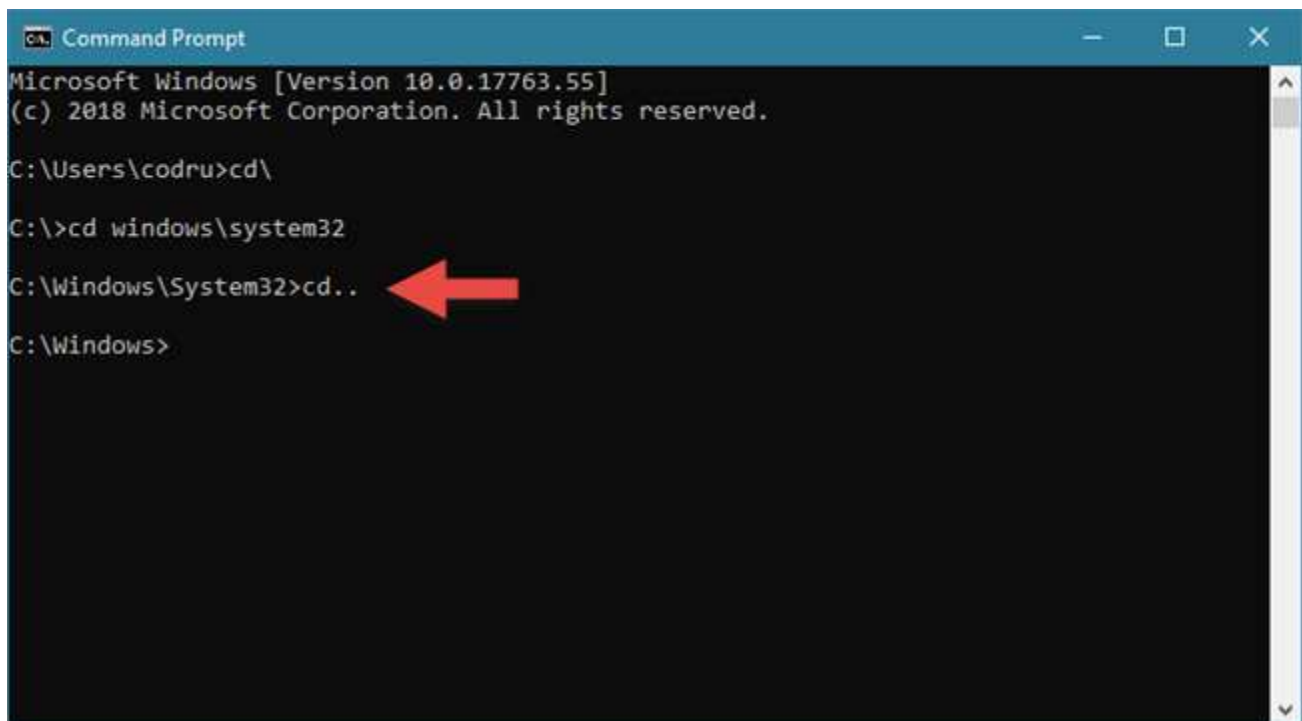Running the CD\ command to change the directory to root

Note that the *Command Prompt* is not case sensitive, meaning that you can type commands using capital letters, lowercase or any combination of them. The commands *CD, cd* or *Cd,* all work the same way.

Going back to the *"CD\"* command, now you are working on the root of the "C:" drive. If you need to go to a specific folder from this drive run the command *"CD Folder."* The subfolders must be separated by a backslash character: *"\."* For instance, when you need to access the *System32* folder located in *"C:\Windows,"* type *"cd windows\system32\"* as shown below, and then press *Enter* on your keyboard.

Running the CD command to change the directory to a specific folder

When you need to go one folder up, use the *"cd.."* command. Let's assume that you want to go back to the *Windows* folder. Type *"cd.."* and press *Enter* on your keyboard.
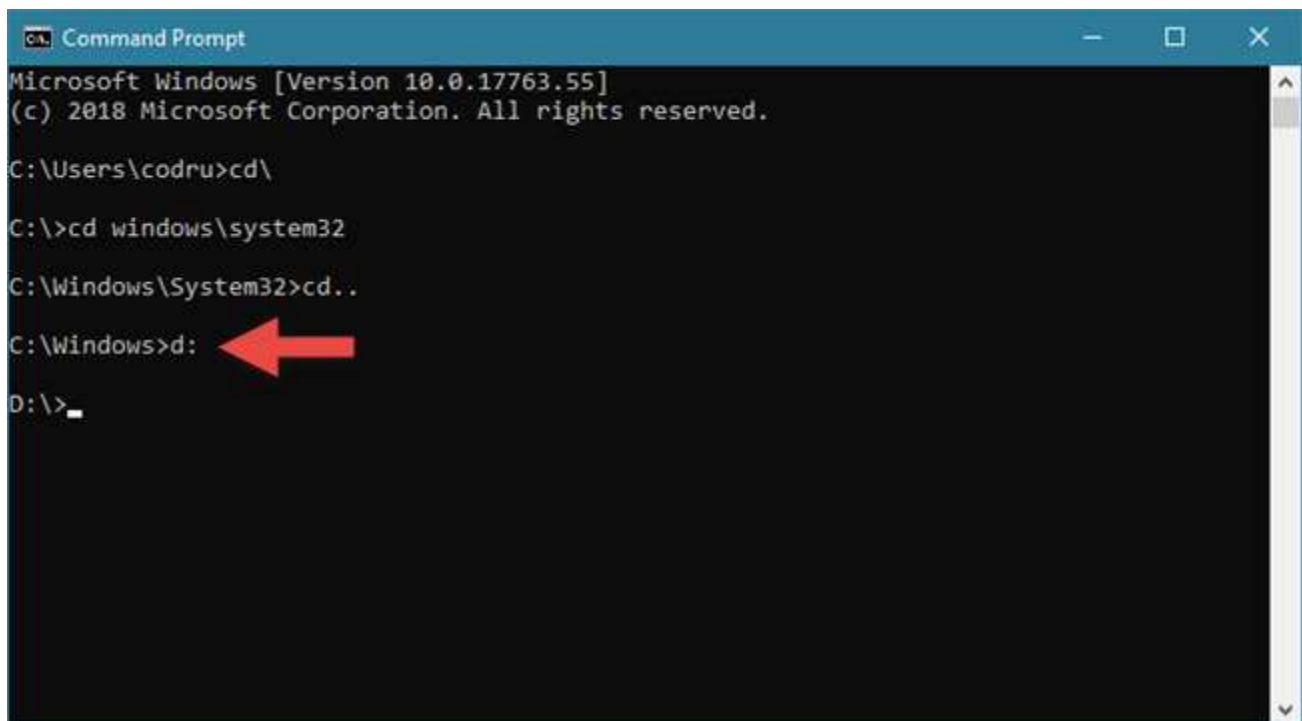
Running the CD.. command to go up one level in the directory tree

The effect is that your current directory changes to *"C:\Windows."*

6. How to change the drive in Command Prompt (CMD)

To access another drive, type the drive's letter, followed by *":"*. For instance, if you wanted to change the drive from "C:" to "D:", you should type *"d:"* and then press *Enter* on your keyboard.
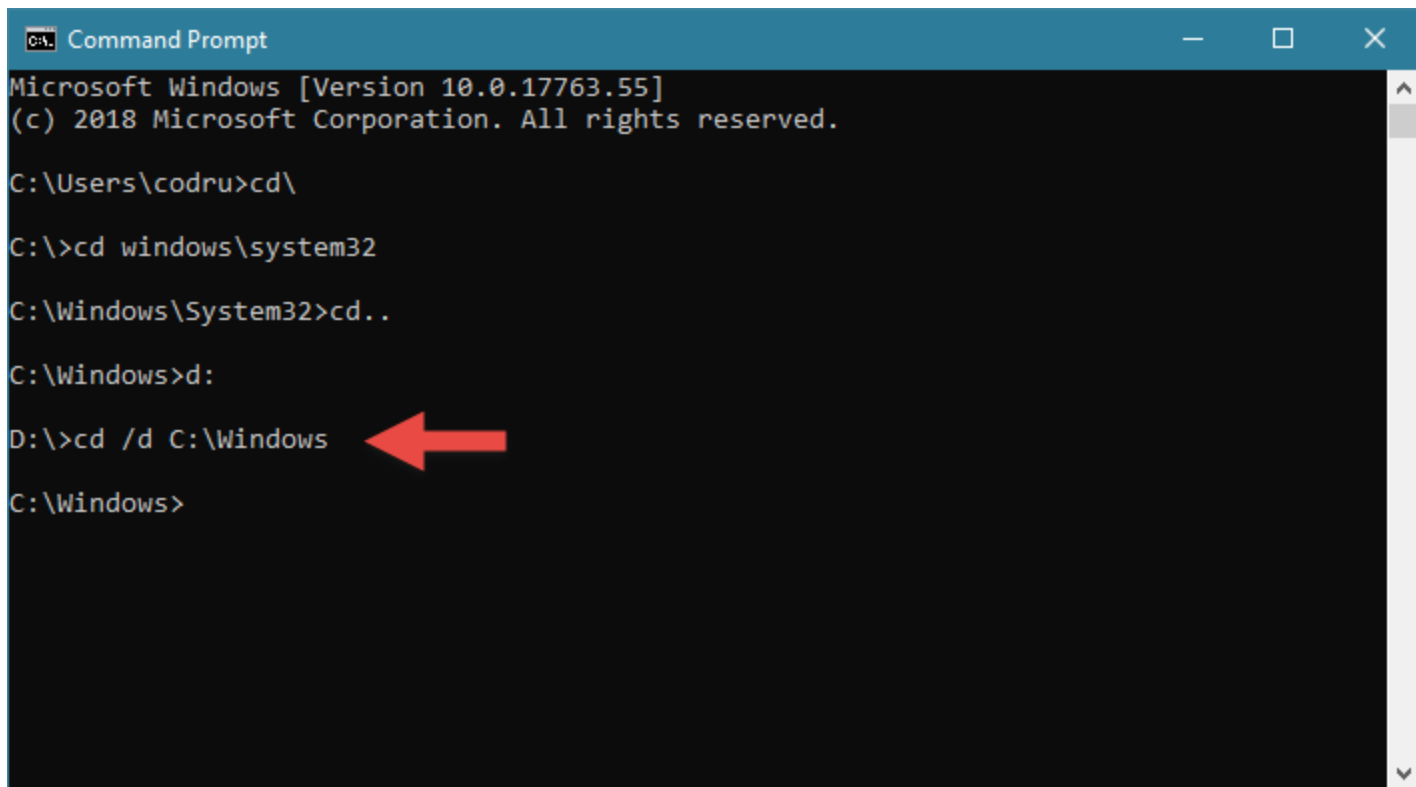
Changing the drive in Command Prompt

To change the drive and the directory at the same time, use the *cd* command, followed by the *"/d"* switch. The *"/d"* parameter is used to change the current drive to a specific folder from another disk volume.

For instance, if you are now on the "D:" drive and you want to go back to the *Windows* folder from the"C:" drive, you should type *"cd /d C:\Windows"* and press *Enter* on your keyboard, like in the following screenshot.

Changing the drive and directory in Command Prompt

NOTE: By typing only the drive letter you automatically move to your most recent location on that drive. For instance, if you are on "D:" drive and type *"cd c:\windows"* nothing seems to happen. However, if you type *"c:"* then the working folder changes to *"c:\windows,"* assuming that it was the last folder you worked with on your "C:" drive.
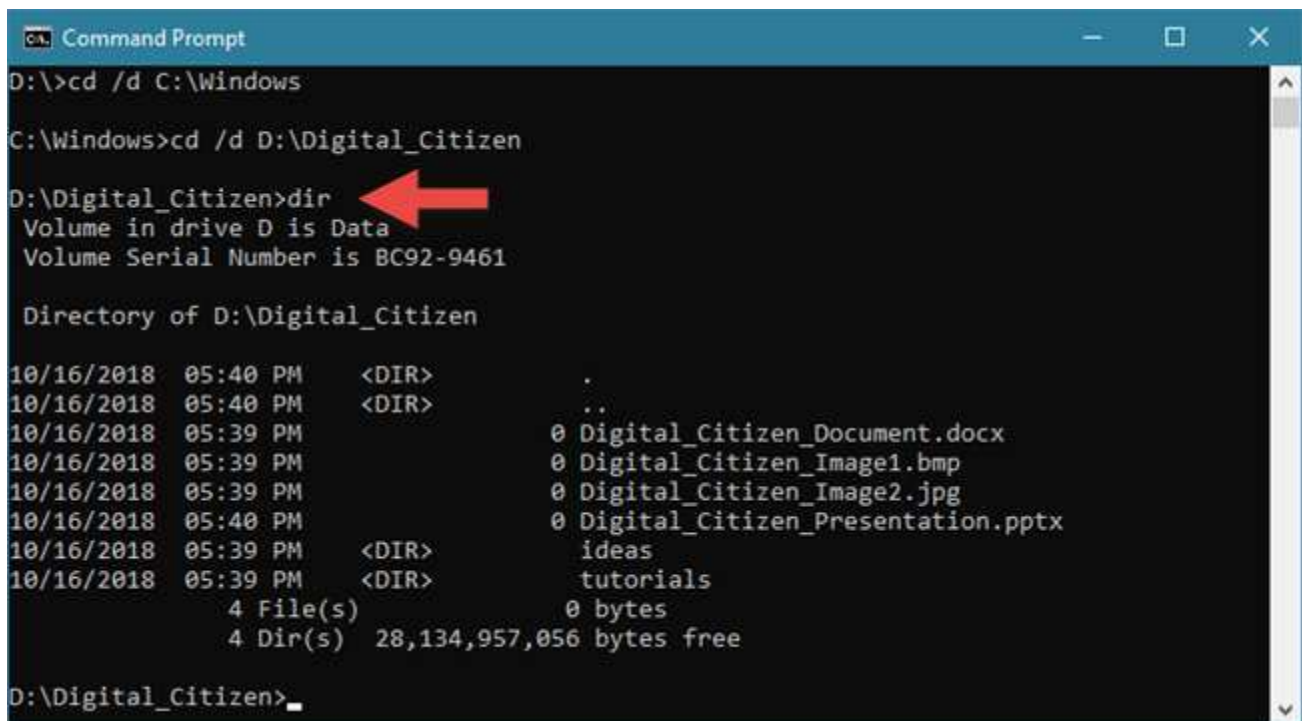
7. How to view the contents of a directory in Command Prompt (CMD)

You can view the contents of a folder by using a command called *DIR*. To test it, we have created a folder named *Digital_Citizen* on the D: drive, with several files and subfolders. You can see them in the screenshot below.
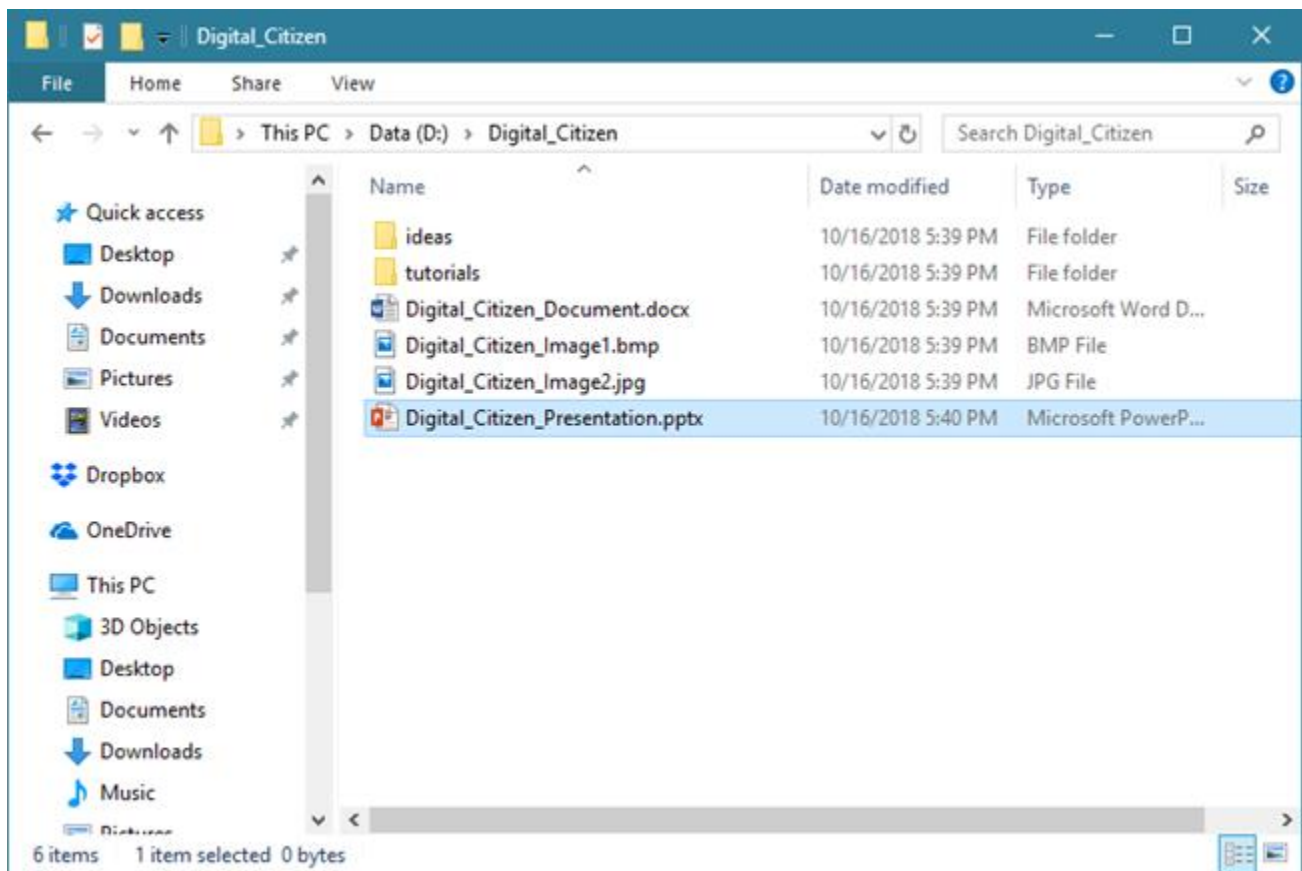
A folder found in the root of the D drive

The last time, our working folder was *"C:\Windows."* To navigate to the folder mentioned above, we have to use the command *"cd /d D:\Digital_Citizen."* To view the contents of the folder, type *DIR*, and press *Enter*. The list of the files and folders contained by it is displayed, together with some details about each of them (the size and the date and time when they were last modified).
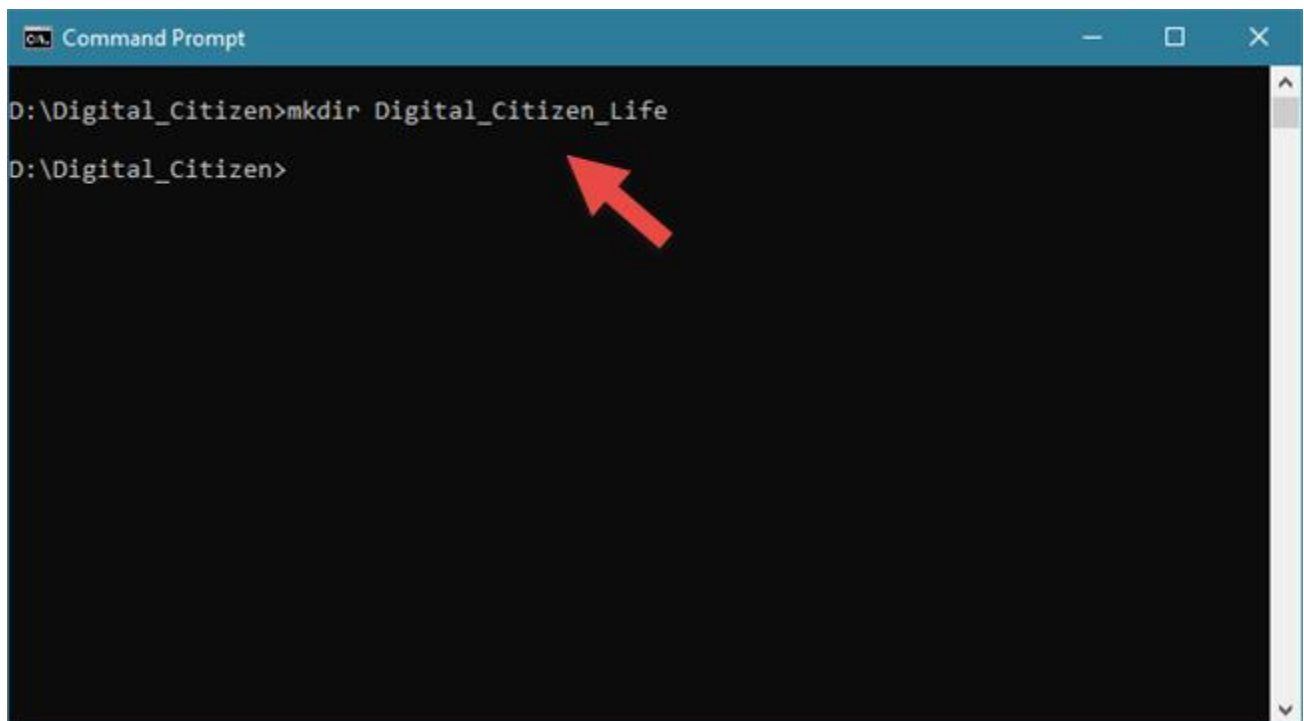
Using the DIR command to see the contents of a directory

8. How to create a new directory with Command Prompt (CMD)

You can make a new folder using the *MKDIR (Make Directory)*or the *MD* command.
The syntax of these commands is *"MKDIR Folder"* or *"MD Folder."*

Let's say we need to create a new folder called *Digital_Citizen_Life* that is going to
be placed in the *"D:\Digital_Citizen"* folder. To do that, we need to type *"mkdir
Digital_Citizen_Life"* and then press *Enter*, as shown below.

The MKDIR command, in Command Prompt

To test if it worked, use the *DIR* command again. The newly created folder appears in the list.

Using DIR to see the contents of the directory, in Command Prompt

NOTE: Do not forget that all these commands depend on the current location in the *Command Prompt*. For instance, if you are on the "C:" drive and type *"MKDIR test,"* the new folder is created in the root of the "C:" drive.

Another way to create a folder that does not involve being in the desired folder is to type the complete path of the new folder. For example, if you are working on the "D:" drive and you want to create a new folder in "C:," called *other_stuff*, type *"mkdir c:\other_stuff"* and then press *Enter*.

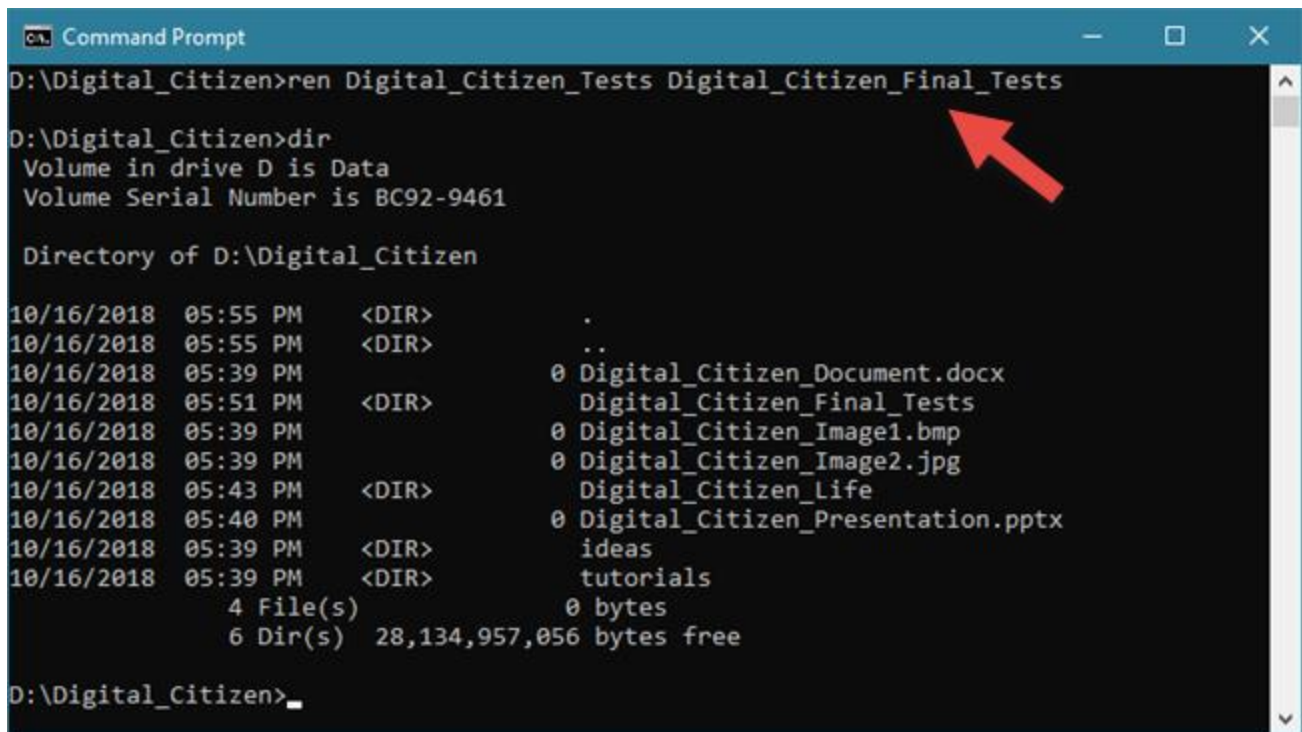Using MKDIR to create a new directory, with a full path

When you need to create a folder with subfolders at the same time, you can use the *"MKDIR Folder\Subfolder"* command. For instance, if we type *"mkdir Digital_Citizen_Tests\Beta\Test1"* three folders are created: *Digital_Citizen_Tests, Beta* and *Test1*, in a tree-like structure.
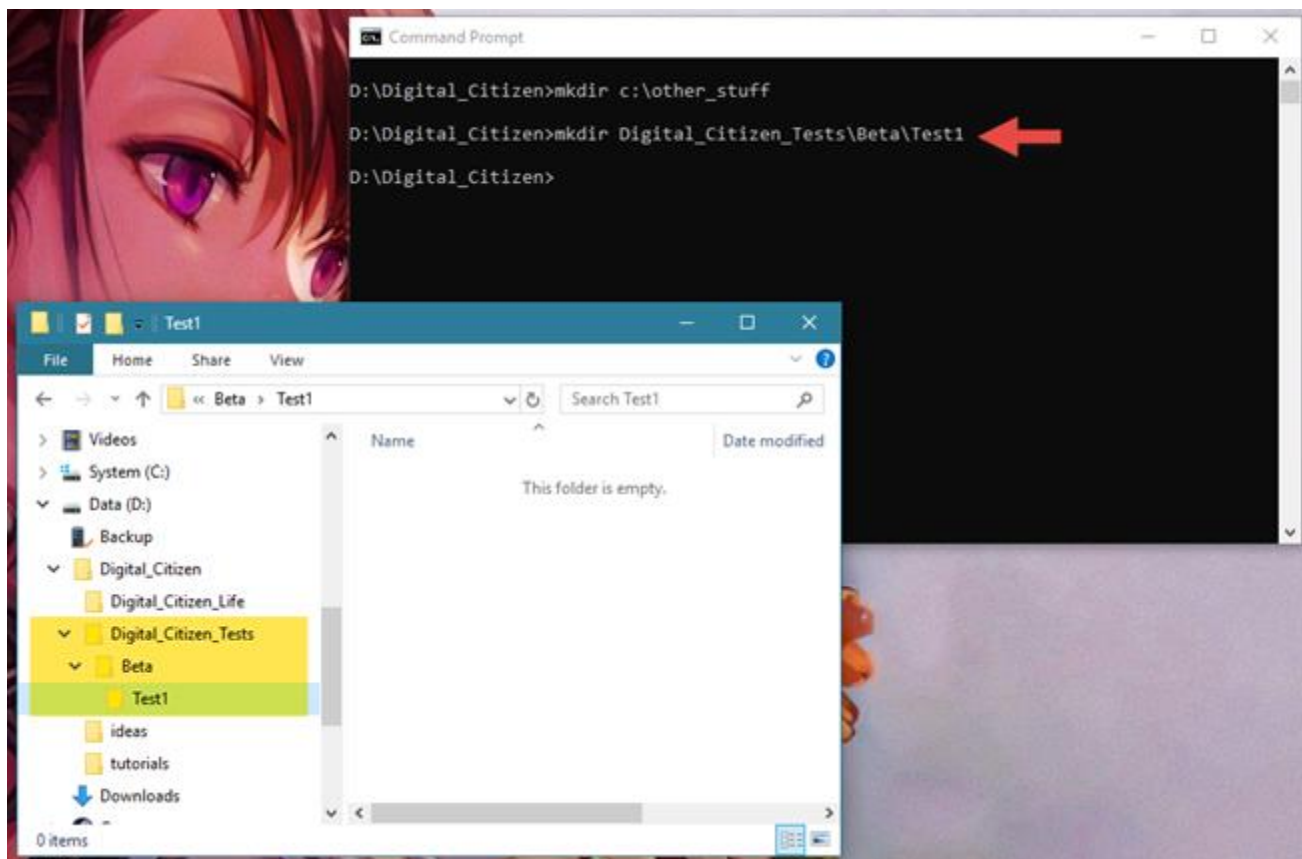
Creating a folder with subfolders, using MKDIR in Command Prompt

9. How to rename files and folders with Command Prompt (CMD)

To rename files and folders, you need to use the *REN (Rename)* command. To rename folders, type *"ren Folder NewFolderName."* For example, if we wanted to rename the *Digital_Citizen_Tests* folder to *Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests,* we should run *"ren Digital_Citizen_Tests Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests"* and press *Enter*.
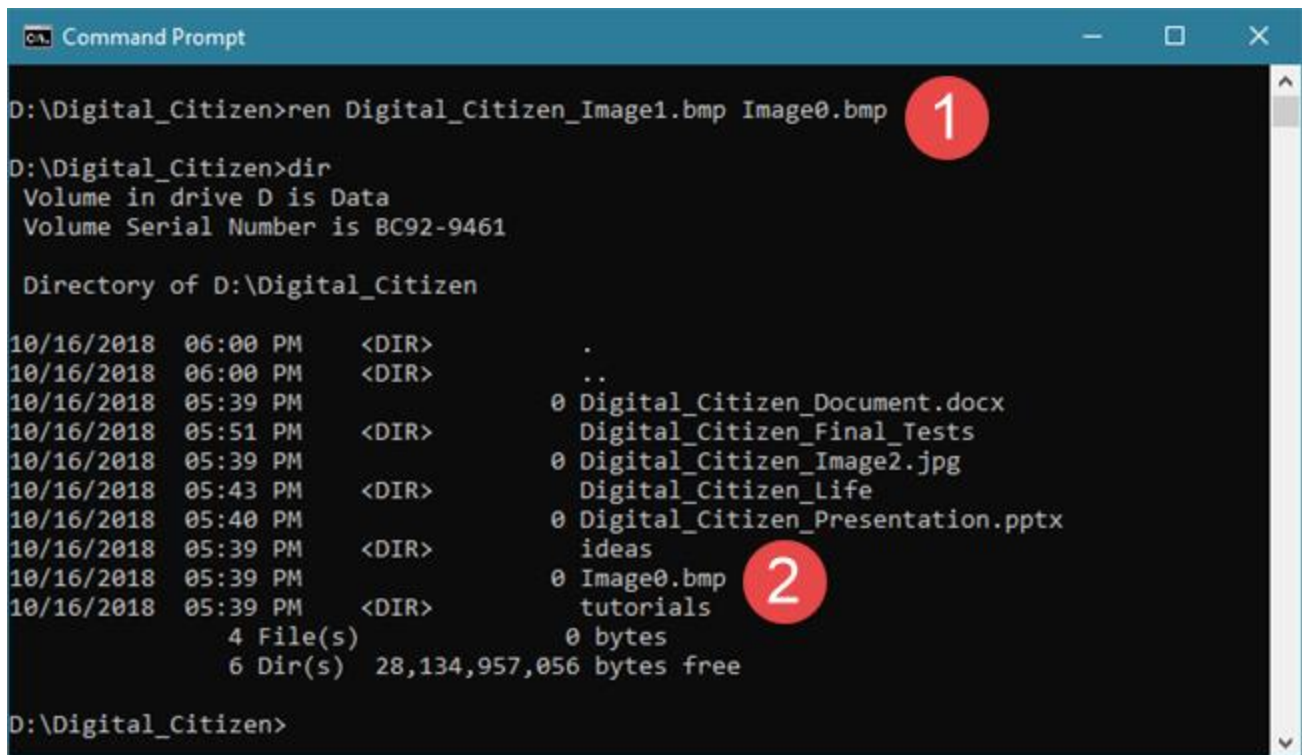
Renaming folders with the REN command, in Command Prompt

To rename a file, use the same command, like this: *"ren filename.extension newname.extension"*. For instance, to rename the *Digital_Citizen_Picture1.bmp* file to *Image0.bmp,* we have to run the command *"ren Digital_Citizen_Image1.bmp Image0.bmp"* command.

Renaming files with the REN command, in Command Prompt

10.   How to copy files with Command Prompt (CMD)

The *Copy* command allows you to copy files from one location to another. To use this command, type *"copy location\filename.extension newlocation\newname.extension"*.

For example, let's use this command to copy the *Image0.bmp*file from the *Digital_Citizen* folder located on the "D:" drive to the "D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\ folder. To make things more interesting, we want the file to be named *Testing_Picture1.gif*. To do all that, we must type the command *"copy D:\Digital_Citizen\image0.bmp D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\testing_picture1.gif"*followed by *Enter*. You should also receive a confirmation of the operation, as you can see below.

Using COPY to copy files with Command Prompt

If you are copying within the same directory, you do not have to put the path in command. As an example, let's copy *Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt* from "D:\Digital_Citizen" in the same folder, only with a different extension: let's say *Digital_Citizen_Notes.docx*.

To do that, we have to run the command *"copy Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt Digital_Citizen_Notes.docx."*

Using the COPY command to copy files in the same directory

11. How to copy folders (and their contents) with Command Prompt (CMD)

To copy a folder and its content from a location to another, use the *XCOPY* command followed by the *"/s /i"* operators. Let's assume that we need to copy a folder from *"D:\Digital_Citizen"*to *"C:\Backup_Digital_Citizen."* To do that, we have to run the command *"xcopy /s /i d:\Digital_Citizen c:\Backup_Digital_Citizen."* The *"/s"* parameter ensures that all the directories and subdirectories are going to be copied, except the ones that are empty. The *"/i"* parameter creates a new directory if the destination folder does not exist and copies all the files in it.

Using XCOPY to copy folders and their contents, in Command Prompt

12.   How to delete files with Command Prompt (CMD)

The *DEL (Delete)* is used to delete files from the folders you have created. To delete all the files from a folder, you can run the command *"del folder."* For instance, from the directory, *Digital_Citizen* found on the "D:" drive if we want to delete all the files from the *Digital_Citizen_Tests* folder, type the command *"del Digital_Citizen_Tests."* You need to confirm the delete process by typing the letter *"y"* from *Yes*, and then press *Enter*.
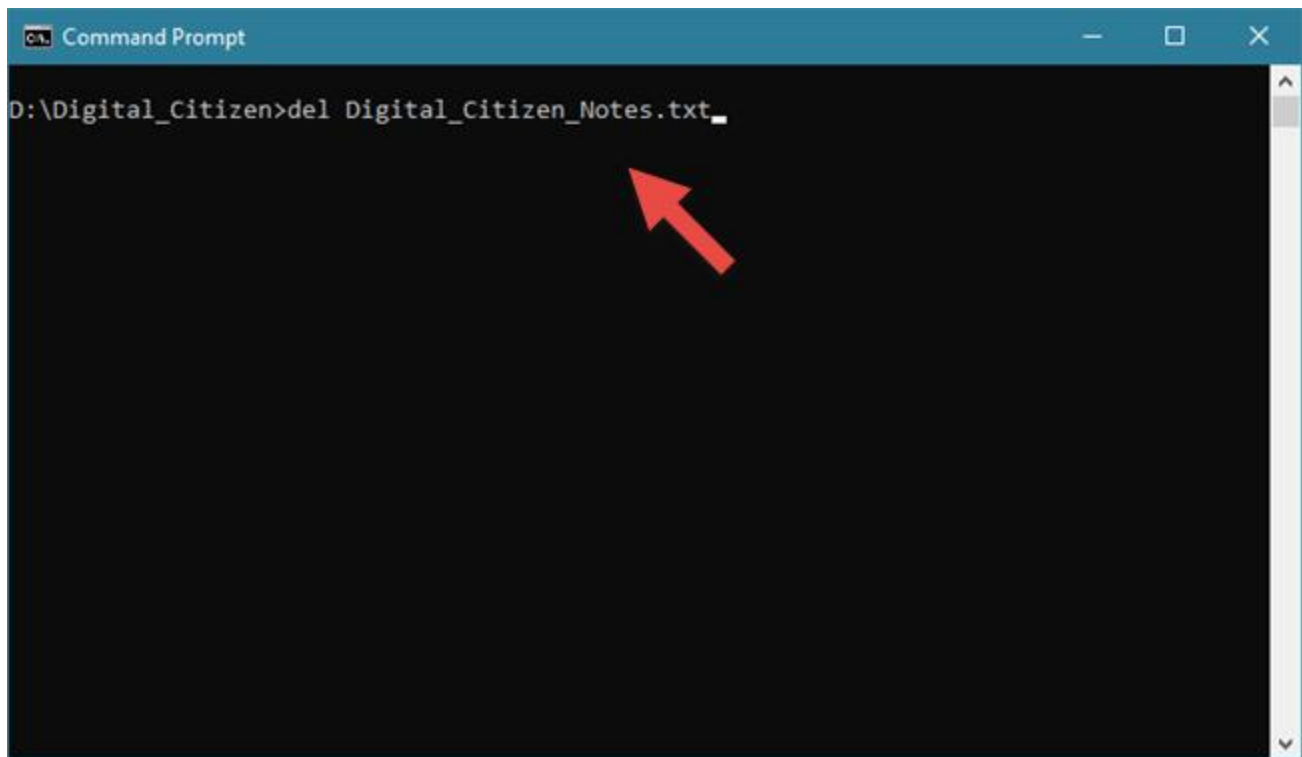
NOTE: To also delete hidden files from the folder, you must add the *"/h"* parameter. Also, note that the *DEL* command does not work for deleting folders - for that, you have to use the *RD*command of which you can read in the next section of this tutorial.

Using the DEL command to delete all the files in a directory, in Command Prompt

If you need to delete a single file, use the *DEL* command followed by that file's name. For instance, to delete the file *Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt* from "D:\Digital_Citizen," we should run the command *"del Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt."*

Using the DEL command to delete a single file, in Command Prompt

Here is a list of useful *DEL* combinations that are worth mentioning:

- *DEL *.DOCX* - delete all files with the DOC extension (you can use any file extension necessary, *DOCX* is just an example);
- *DEL Test*.** - delete all files beginning with *Test*;
- *DEL *.** - delete ALL files from the current folder.

13.   How to delete folders with Command Prompt (CMD)

The *DEL* command cannot be used to delete folders. Therefore we must use another command to remove any empty folder: *RD (Remove Directory).* We have previously deleted all the files from the *Digital_Citizen_Tests* folder. It is now time to delete the directory too, by typing *"RD Digital_Citizen_Tests."*
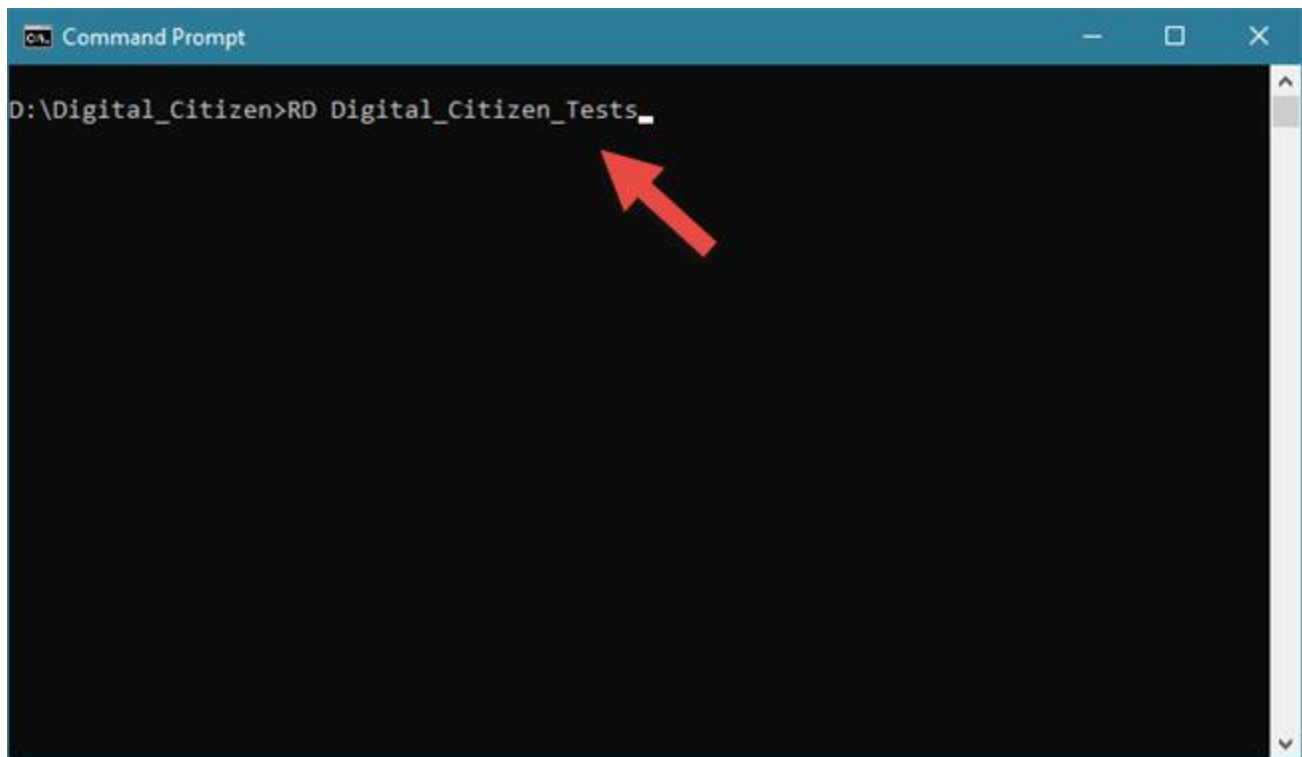
Using the RD command to delete folders, in Command Prompt

14.   How to launch an app with Command Prompt (CMD)

To run a program from the *Command Prompt*, you need only to navigate to the folder that contains the executable and type the program's name. 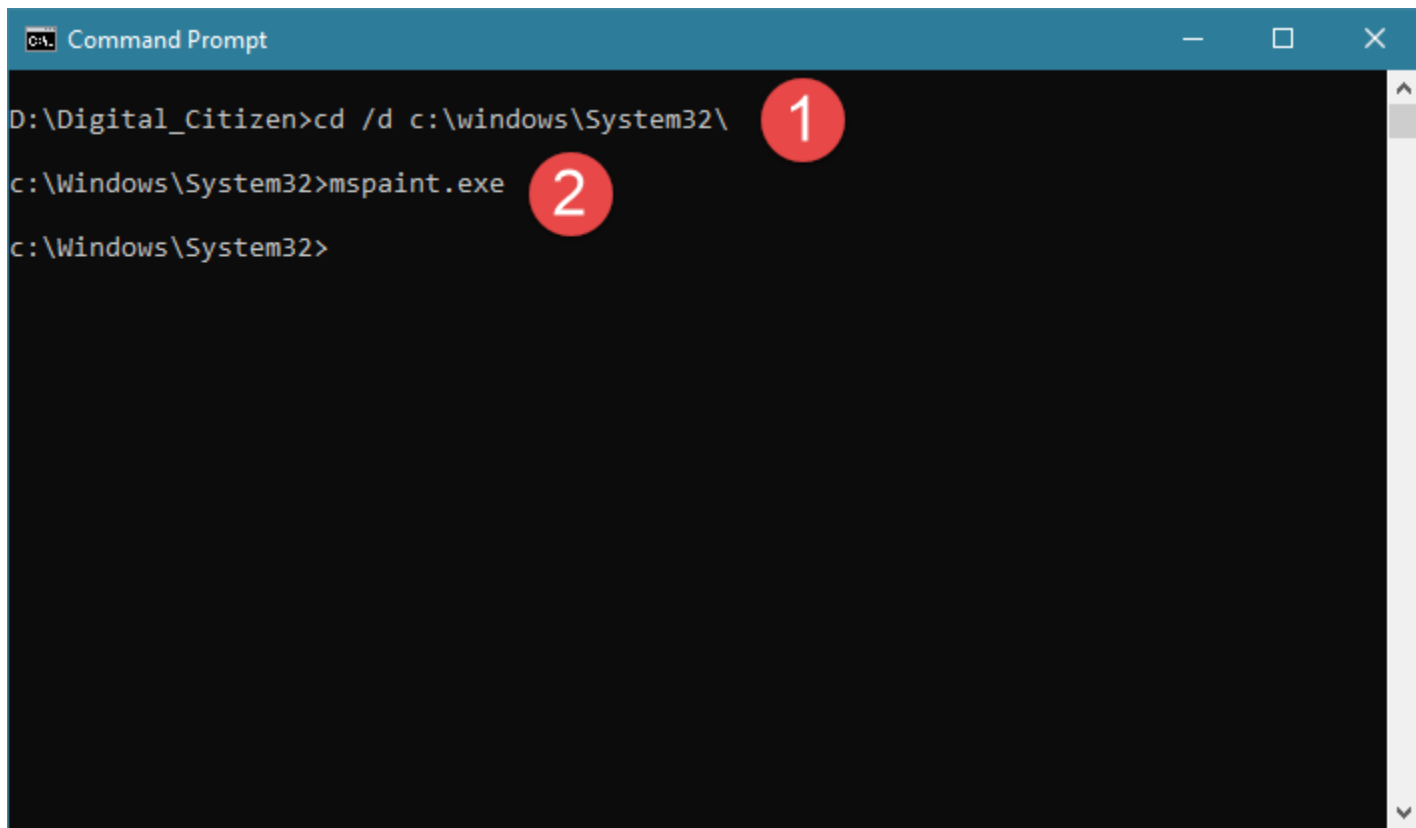For example, if you want to launch Paintusing *Command Prompt*, go to *"C:\Windows\System32"*, where its executable is: *mspaint.exe*. Let's see how this operation is done if you were in "D:\Digital_Citizen." First of all, change the working directory to the application's folder by typing *"cd /d c:\windows\System32\"*. Then write *mspaint.exe*or *mspaint* and press *Enter*. Both commands can be seen in the screenshot below.
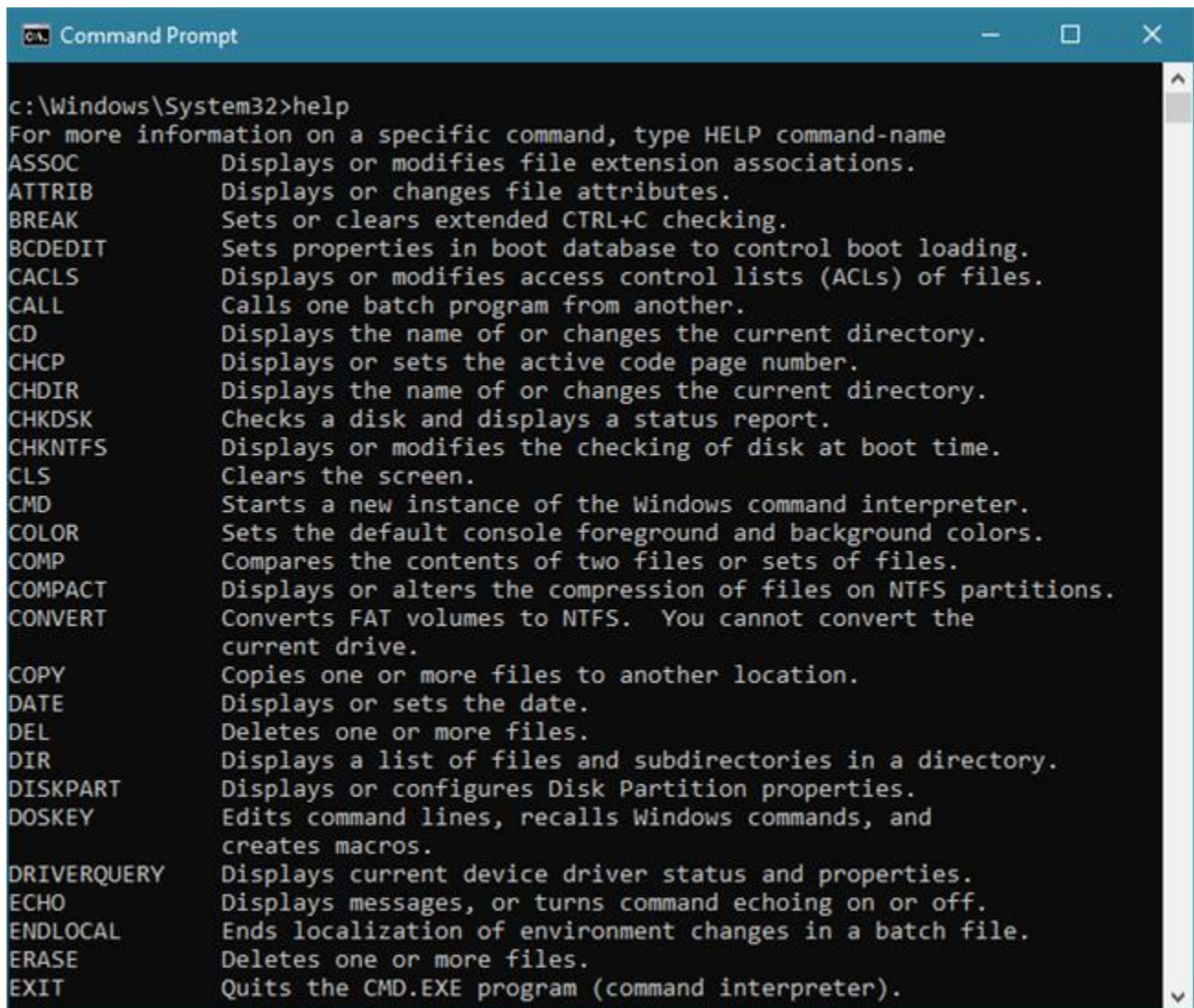
Launching an app from Command Prompt

15.   How to get help in the Command Prompt (CMD)

To access help in the *Command Prompt,* you have to type the *help* command and then press *Enter*. A list with all available commands is displayed, as you can see below.

```
c:\Windows\System32>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC          Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB         Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK          Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT        Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS          Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL           Calls one batch program from another.
CD             Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP           Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR          Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK         Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS        Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS            Clears the screen.
CMD            Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR          Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP           Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT        Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT        Converts FAT volumes to NTFS.  You cannot convert the
               current drive.
COPY           Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE           Displays or sets the date.
DEL            Deletes one or more files.
DIR            Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.
DISKPART       Displays or configures Disk Partition properties.
DOSKEY         Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and
               creates macros.
DRIVERQUERY    Displays current device driver status and properties.
ECHO           Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off.
ENDLOCAL       Ends localization of environment changes in a batch file.
ERASE          Deletes one or more files.
EXIT           Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter).
```
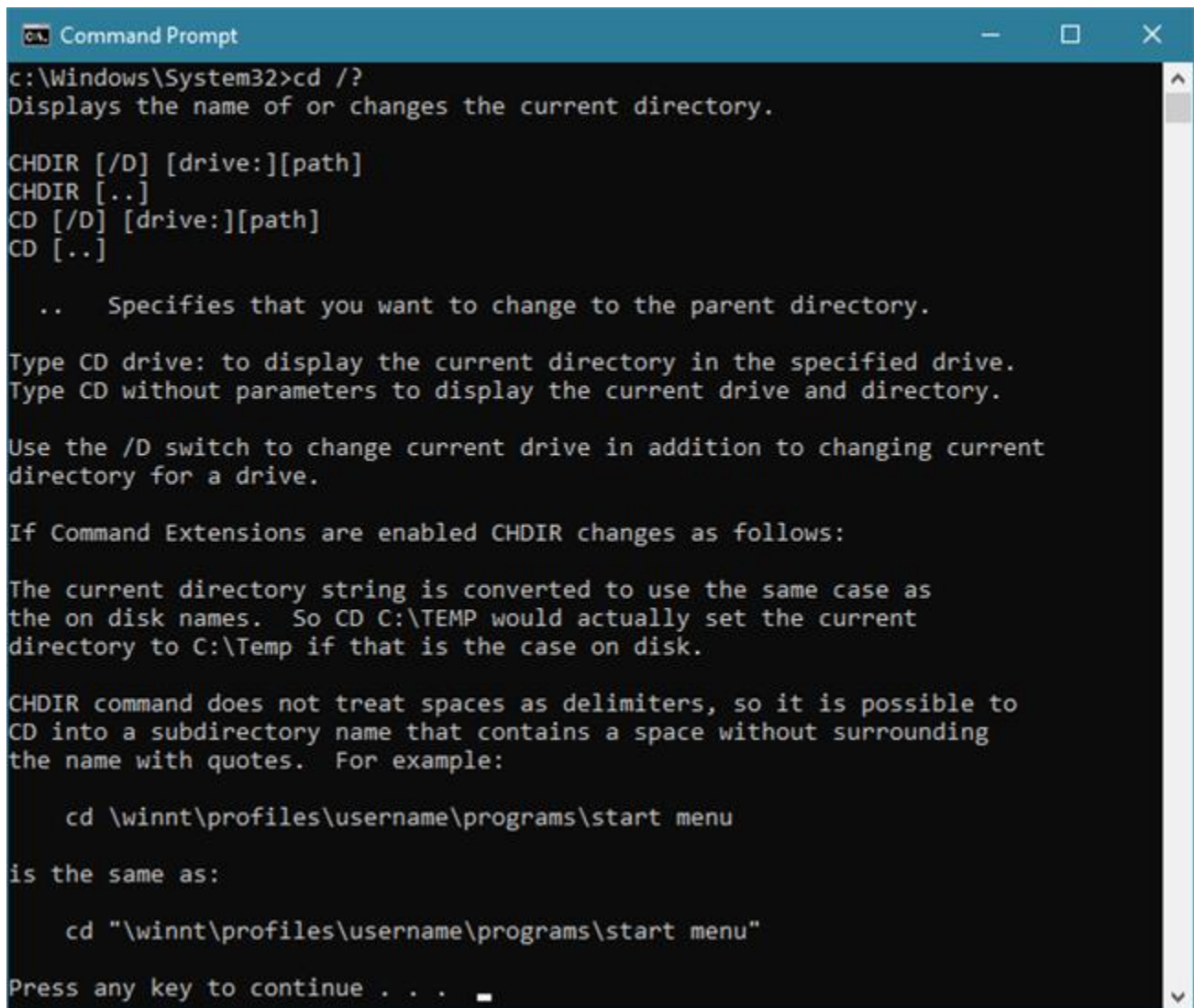
The HELP command from Command Prompt

If a particular command interests you, type *help* followed by the name of that command. Another way to do the same thing is to type the command's name followed by the *"/?"* parameter. To test it, use *"help cd"* or *"cd/?"* to display information about the *cd* command. In the picture below you can see the result:

```
c:\Windows\System32>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"

Press any key to continue . . .
```
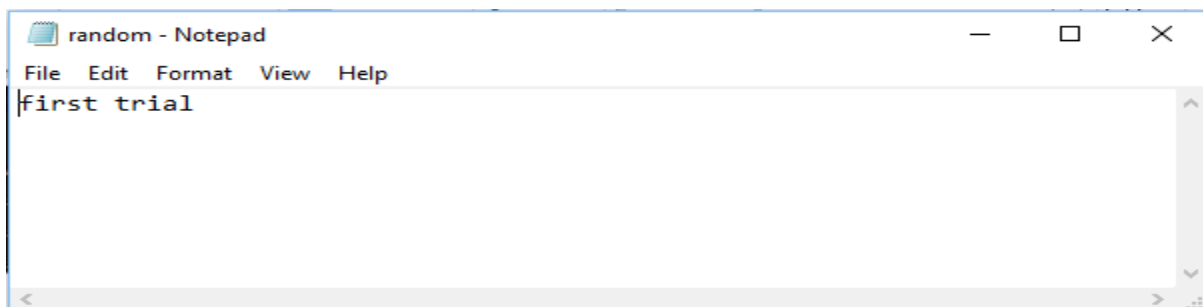
Using the HELP command or the /? parameter to find help in Command Prompt

16. **How to create a text file via cmd:** Type "echo.text>file_name.txt".


```
random - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
first trial
```

Another way is : type "C:/>notepad filename.txt"
It will open up notepad with the 'filename' and you can then edit and save it.

random3 - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

This text file is created via >notepad filename.txt command

17.   **How to clear screen via cmd:** Use "cls" command in cmd and it will clear up everything that is on the cmd window.