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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.

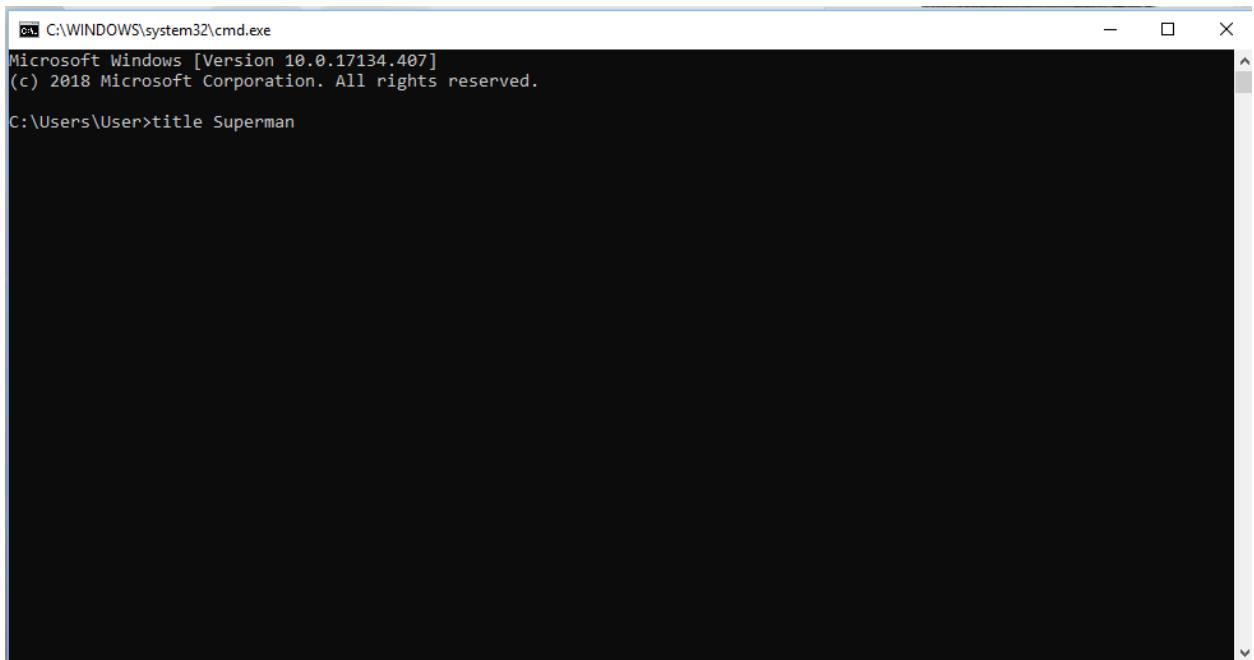
Or simply write “color any_decimal_value” and press enter.

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.

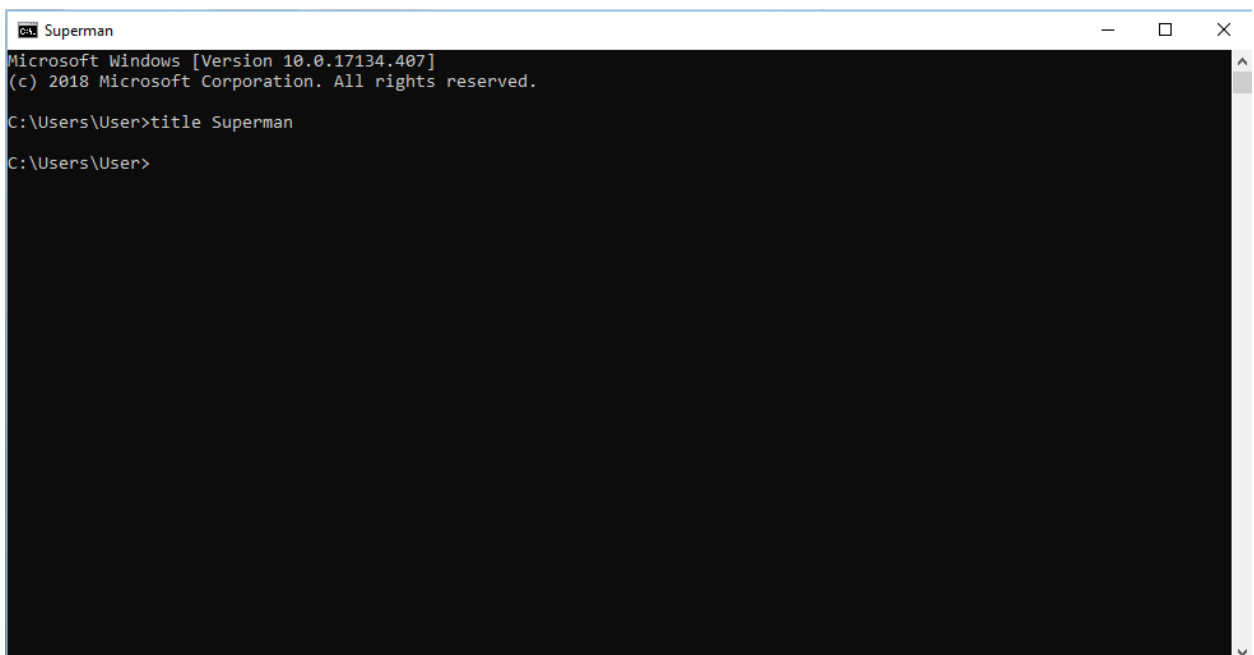
By using this basic color code we can change both cmd window color and font color together such as code: “color 07” is black window and white font color. We can customize as we want.

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.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.407]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User>title Superman
```

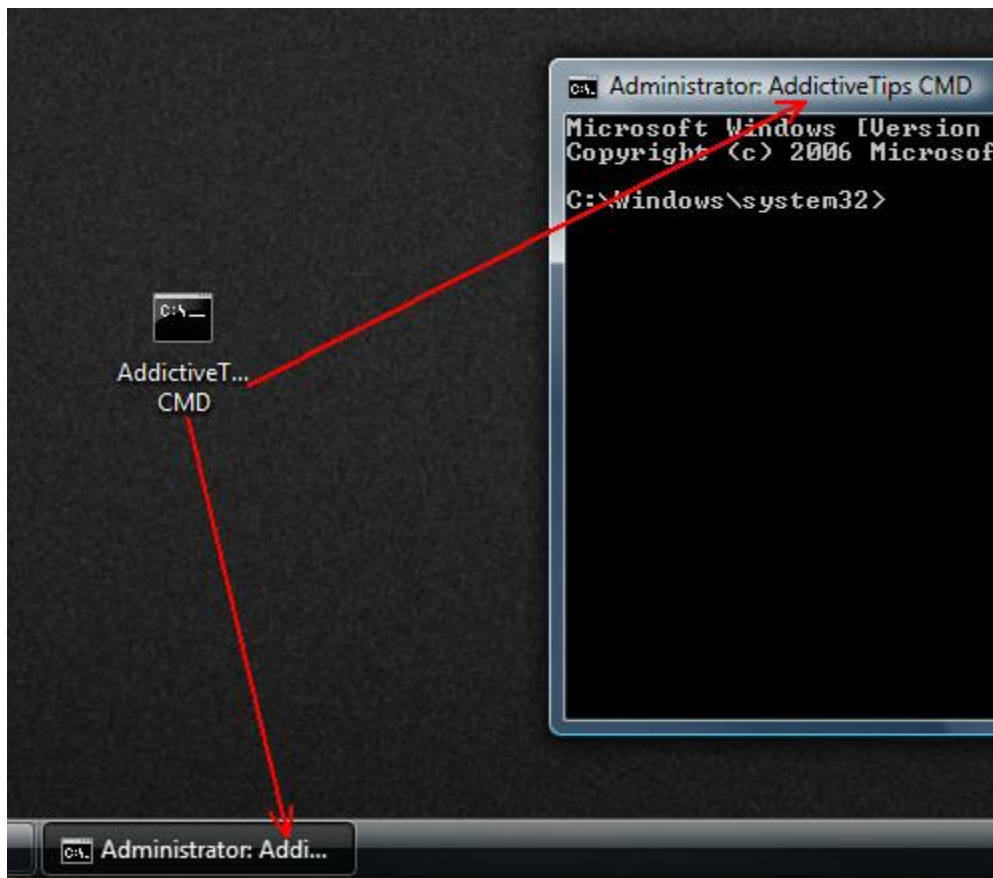


```
Superman
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.407]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\User>title Superman
C:\Users\User>
```

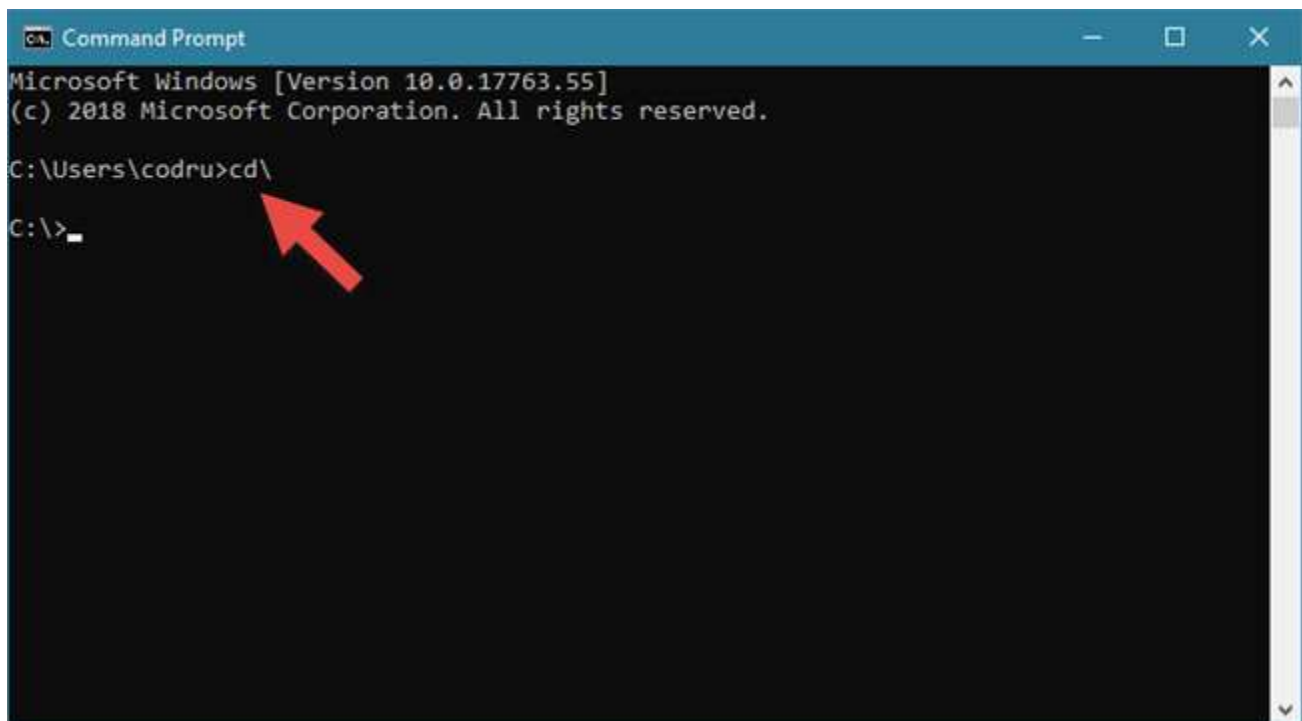
Now this will do the work for a temporary period. When we will start cmd again it will disappear. To solve this issue here is an solution.

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.



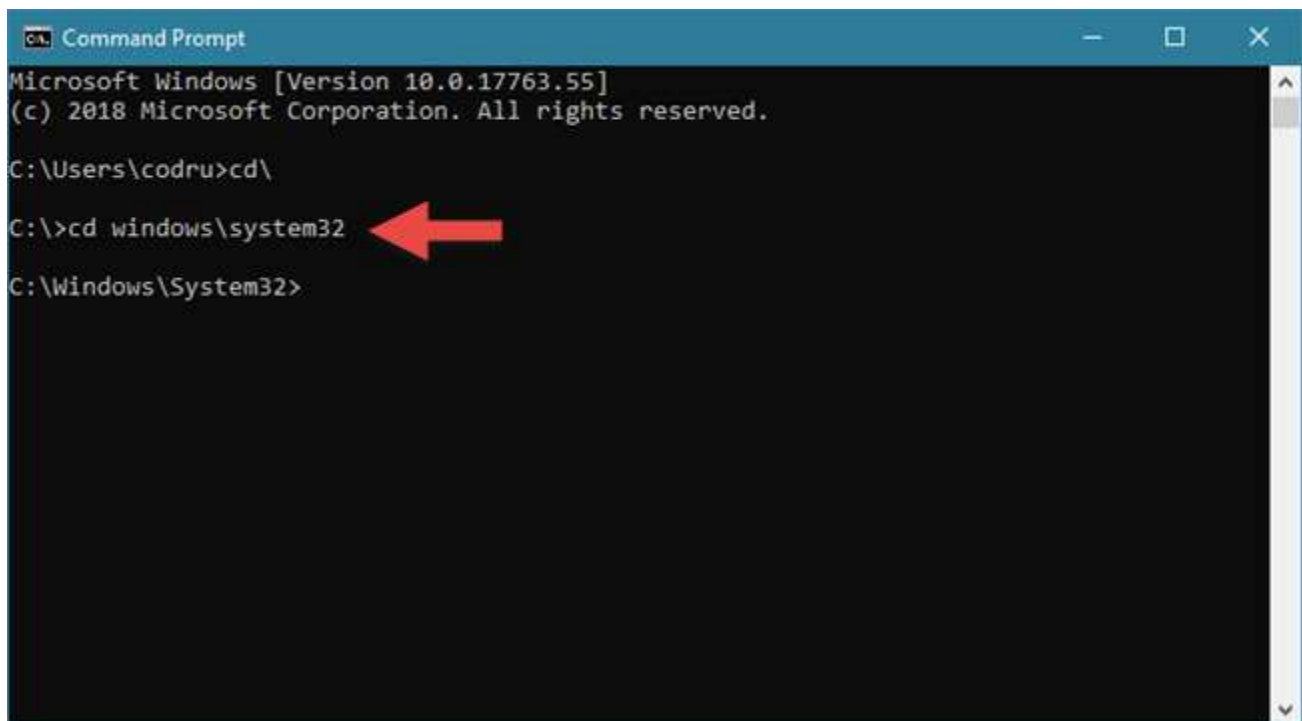
```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\codru>cd\
C:\>_
```

Running the `CD\` command to change the directory to root

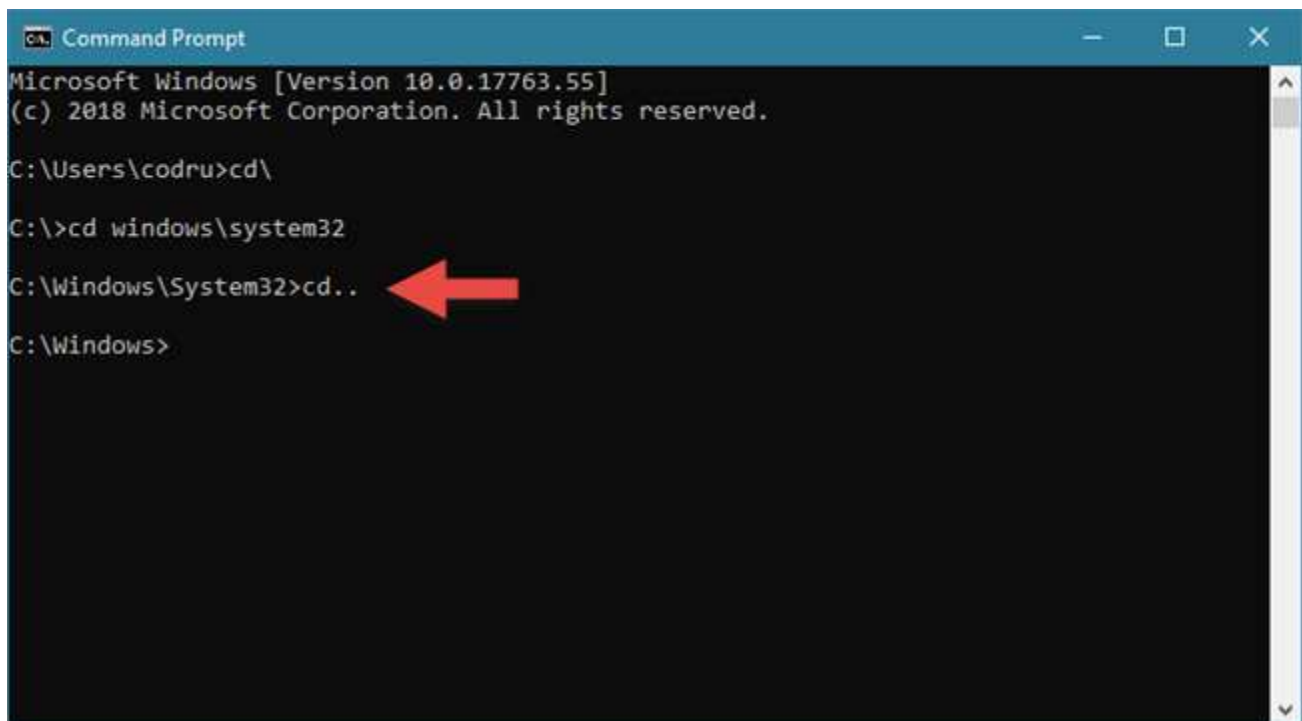
Note that the *Command Prompt* is not case sensitive, meaning that you can type commands using capital letters, lowercase or any combination of them. The commands `CD`, `cd` or `Cd`, all work the same way.

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.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "Command Prompt". The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The text inside the window shows the following sequence of commands and directory changes:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\codru>cd\
C:\>cd windows\system32
C:\Windows\System32>
A red arrow points to the command "cd windows\system32" on the second line.

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.

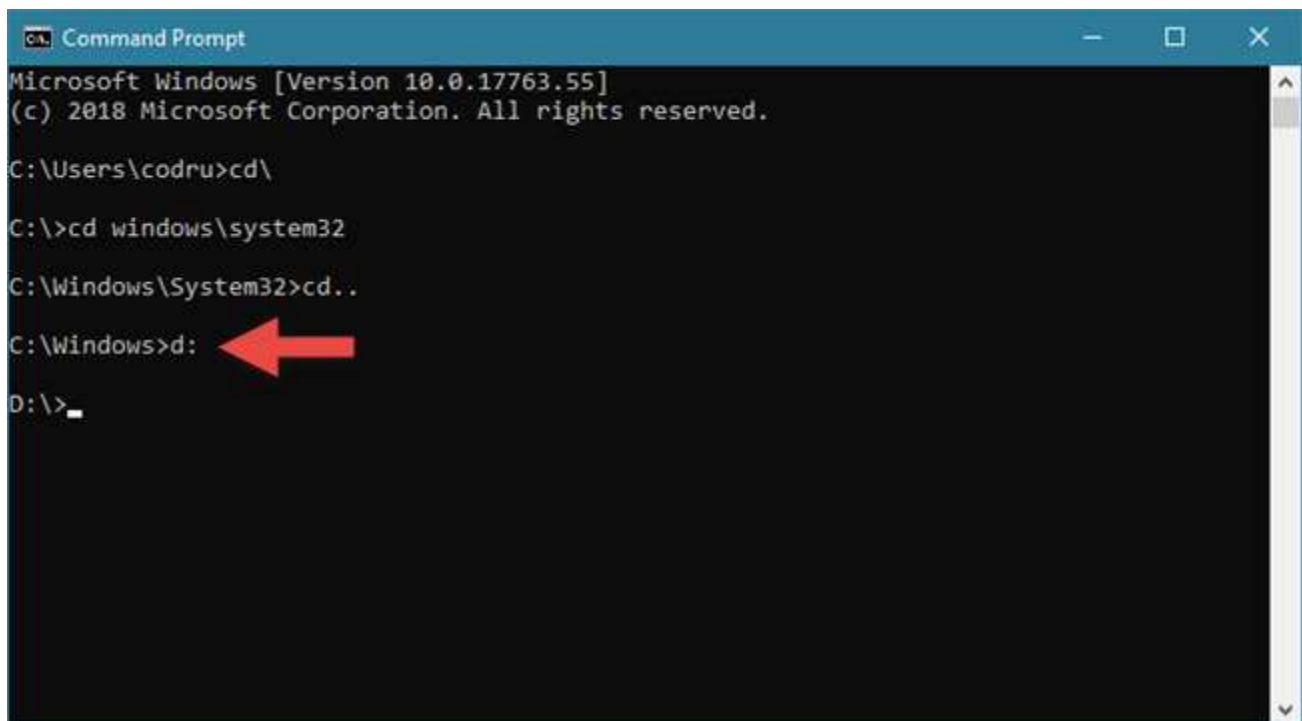
A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "Command Prompt". The text inside shows the following sequence of commands and directory changes:
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\codru>cd\
C:\>cd windows\system32
C:\Windows\System32>cd..
C:\Windows>
A red arrow points to the "cd.." command, indicating the action of moving up one directory level.

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.



```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\codru>cd\

C:\>cd windows\system32

C:\Windows\System32>cd..

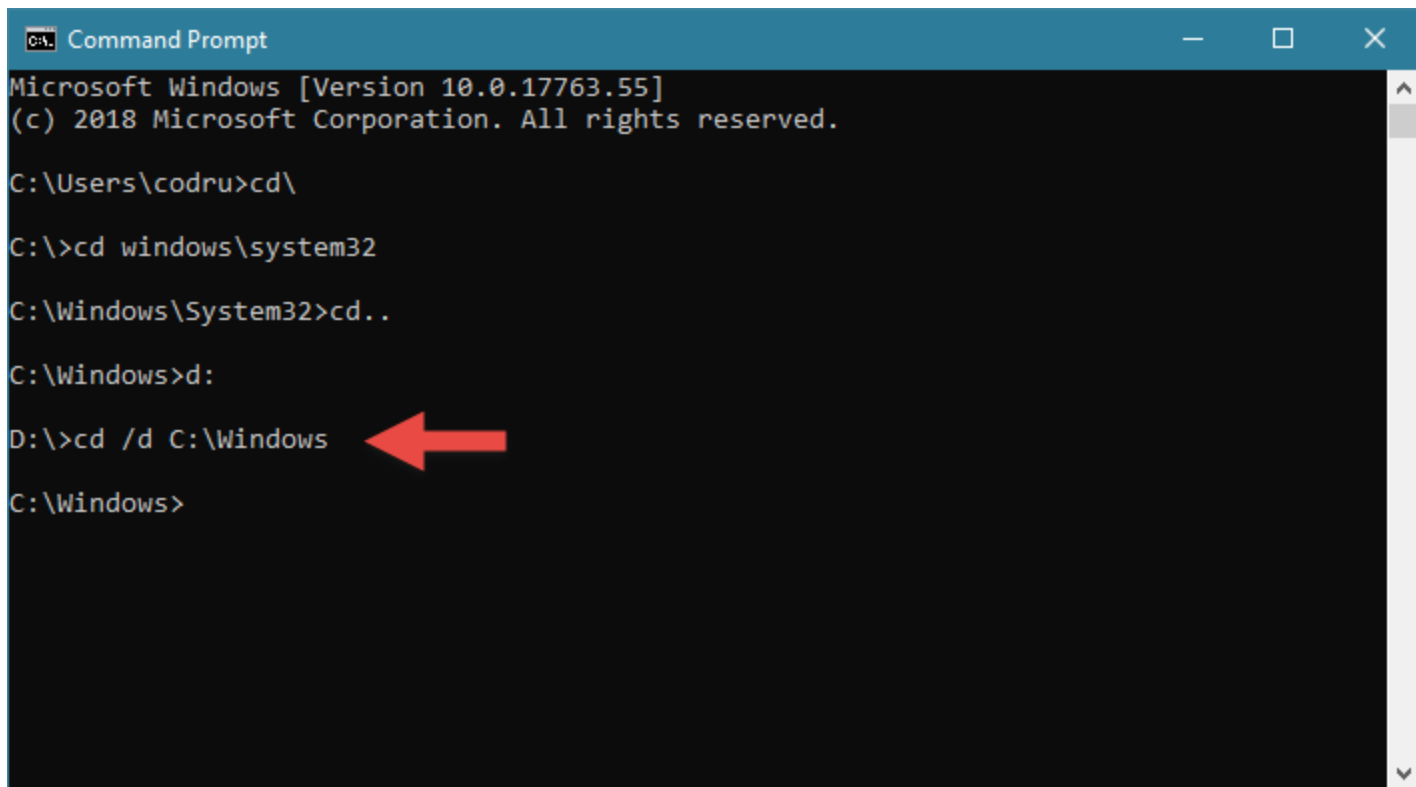
C:\Windows>d:
D:\>
```

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "Command Prompt". The text inside shows the following sequence of commands and directory changes: starting at "C:\Users\codru", navigating to "C:\", then "C:\Windows\System32", then "C:\Windows", and finally changing the drive to "D:" with the command "d:". A red arrow points to the "d:" command. The prompt "D:\>" is shown at the bottom.

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.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "C:\ Command Prompt". The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The background is black, and the text is white. The text in the window shows a series of commands and their results: "Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55] (c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved." followed by "C:\Users\codru>cd\". Then "C:\>cd windows\system32". Then "C:\Windows\System32>cd..". Then "C:\Windows>d:". Then "D:\>cd /d C:\Windows", where a red arrow points to the command. Finally, "C:\Windows>".

```
C:\> Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.55]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\codru>cd\

C:\>cd windows\system32

C:\Windows\System32>cd..

C:\Windows>d:

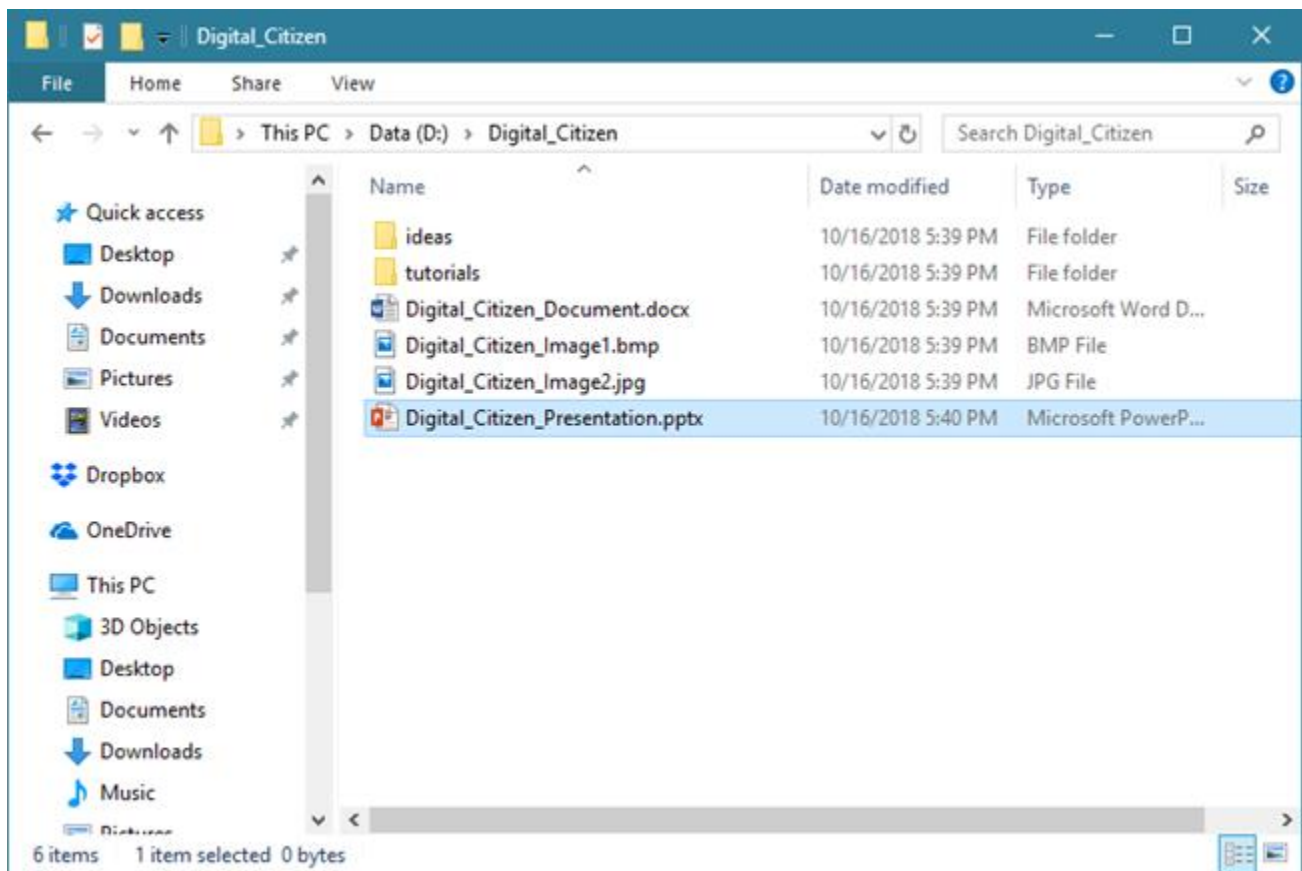
D:\>cd /d C:\Windows
C:\Windows>
```

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.

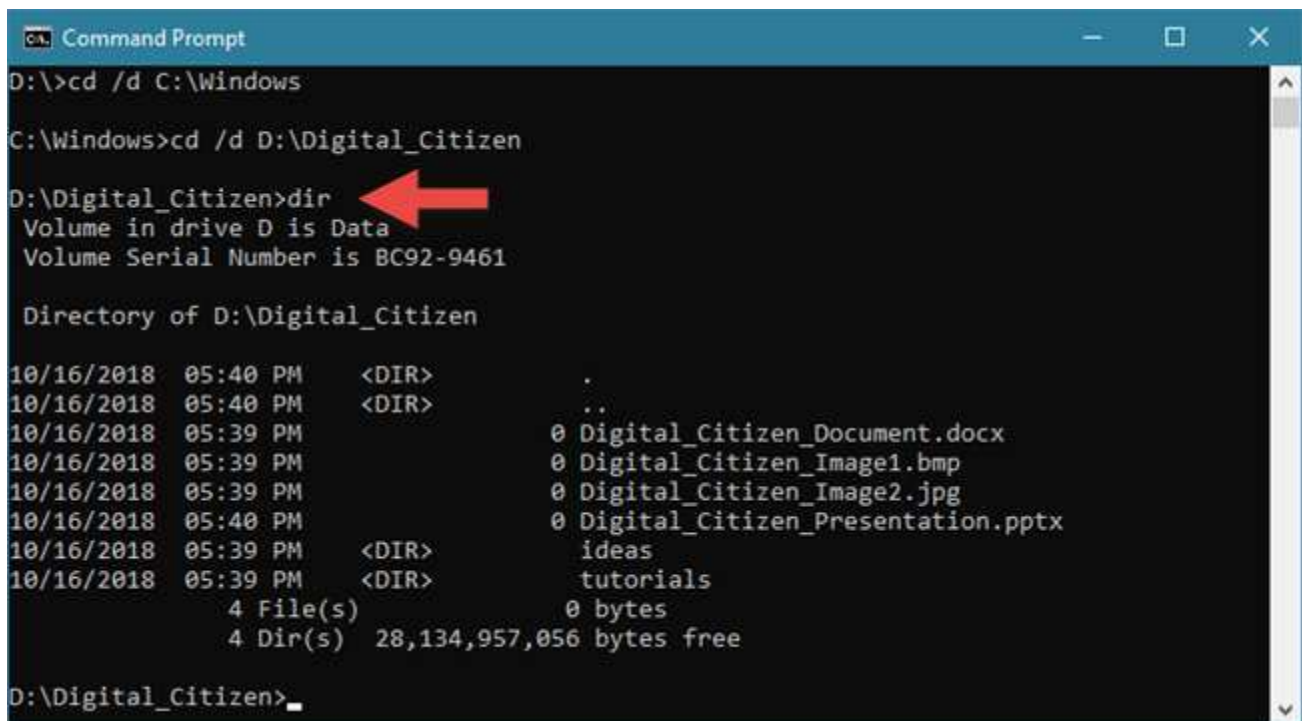
7. How to view the contents of a directory in Command Prompt (CMD)

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).

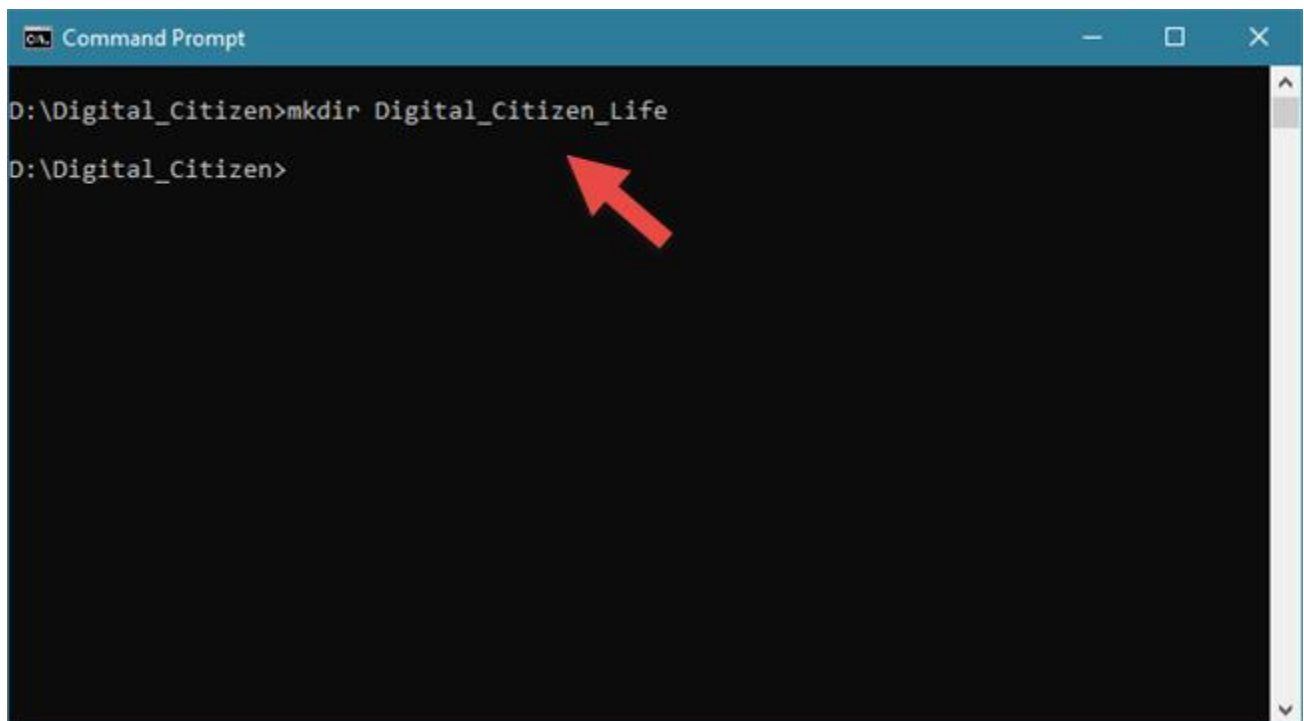
A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "Command Prompt". The command history shows:
D:\>cd /d C:\Windows
C:\Windows>cd /d D:\Digital_Citizen
D:\Digital_Citizen>dir
A red arrow points to the 'dir' command. Below the command, it says:
Volume in drive D is Data
Volume Serial Number is BC92-9461
Directory of D:\Digital_Citizen
Then it lists files and directories:
10/16/2018 05:40 PM <DIR> .
10/16/2018 05:40 PM <DIR> ..
10/16/2018 05:39 PM 0 Digital_Citizen_Document.docx
10/16/2018 05:39 PM 0 Digital_Citizen_Image1.bmp
10/16/2018 05:39 PM 0 Digital_Citizen_Image2.jpg
10/16/2018 05:40 PM 0 Digital_Citizen_Presentation.pptx
10/16/2018 05:39 PM <DIR> ideas
10/16/2018 05:39 PM <DIR> tutorials
4 File(s) 0 bytes
4 Dir(s) 28,134,957,056 bytes free
D:\Digital_Citizen>

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.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar at the top is blue and contains the text "Command Prompt" along with standard window control icons (minimize, maximize, close). The main area of the window is black with white text. The first line shows the command prompt "D:\Digital_Citizen>" followed by the command "mkdir Digital_Citizen_Life". The second line shows the command prompt "D:\Digital_Citizen>" again. A red arrow points from the right side of the window towards the command "mkdir Digital_Citizen_Life".

```
Command Prompt
D:\Digital_Citizen>mkdir Digital_Citizen_Life
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

The MKDIR command, in Command Prompt

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

```
Command Prompt

D:\Digital_Citizen>mkdir Digital_Citizen_Life

D:\Digital_Citizen>dir
Volume in drive D is Data
Volume Serial Number is BC92-9461

Directory of D:\Digital_Citizen

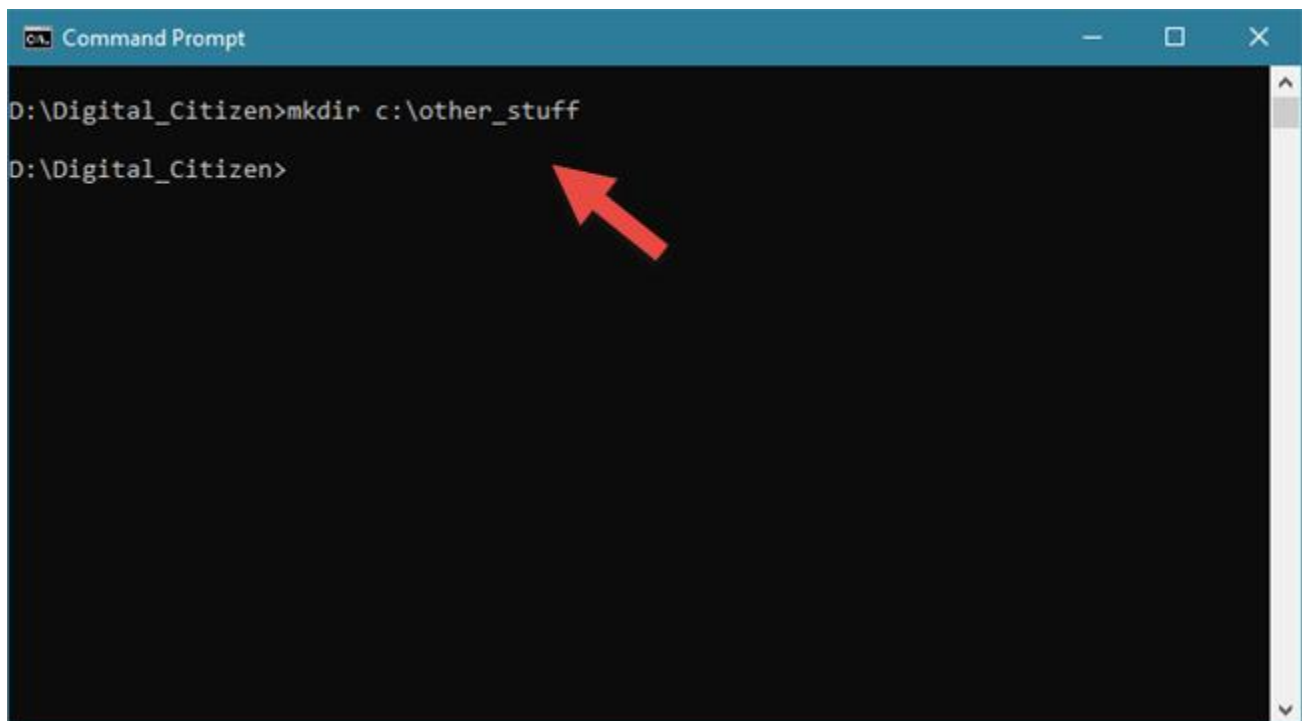
10/16/2018  05:43 PM    <DIR>          .
10/16/2018  05:43 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/16/2018  05:39 PM                0 Digital_Citizen_Document.docx
10/16/2018  05:39 PM                0 Digital_Citizen_Image1.bmp
10/16/2018  05:39 PM                0 Digital_Citizen_Image2.jpg
10/16/2018  05:43 PM    <DIR>          Digital_Citizen_Life
10/16/2018  05:40 PM                0 Digital_Citizen_Presentation.pptx
10/16/2018  05:39 PM    <DIR>          ideas
10/16/2018  05:39 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
                4 File(s)                0 bytes
                5 Dir(s) 28,134,957,056 bytes free

D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

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.

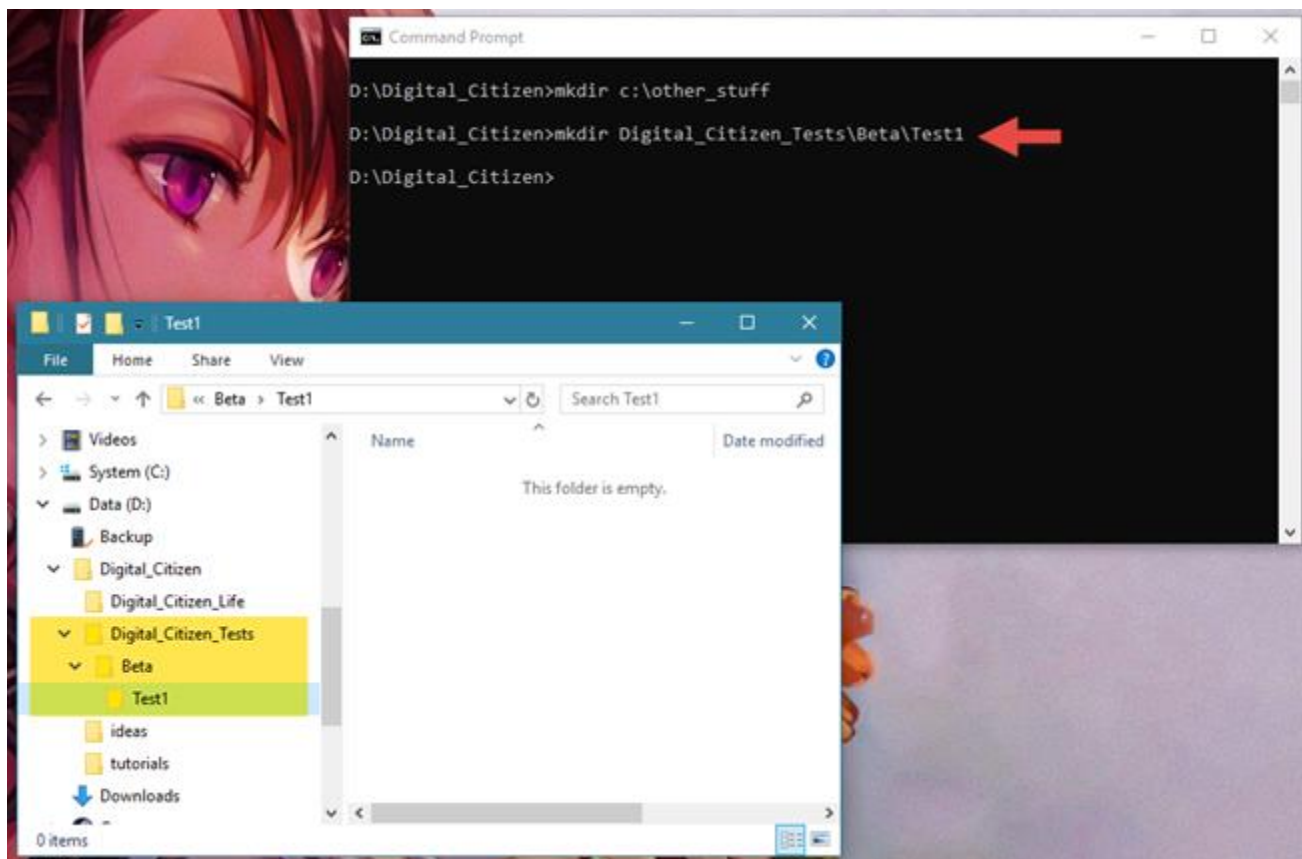
Another way to create a folder that does not involve being in the desired folder is to type the complete path of the new folder. For example, if you are working on the "D:" drive and you want to create a new folder in "C:," called *other_stuff*, type "*mkdir c:\other_stuff*" and then press *Enter*.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "Command Prompt". The window has standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The command prompt shows the current directory as "D:\Digital_Citizen". The user has entered the command "mkdir c:\other_stuff" and pressed enter. The prompt now shows "D:\Digital_Citizen>". A red arrow points to the backslash in the command "c:\other_stuff".

```
D:\Digital_Citizen>mkdir c:\other_stuff
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

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

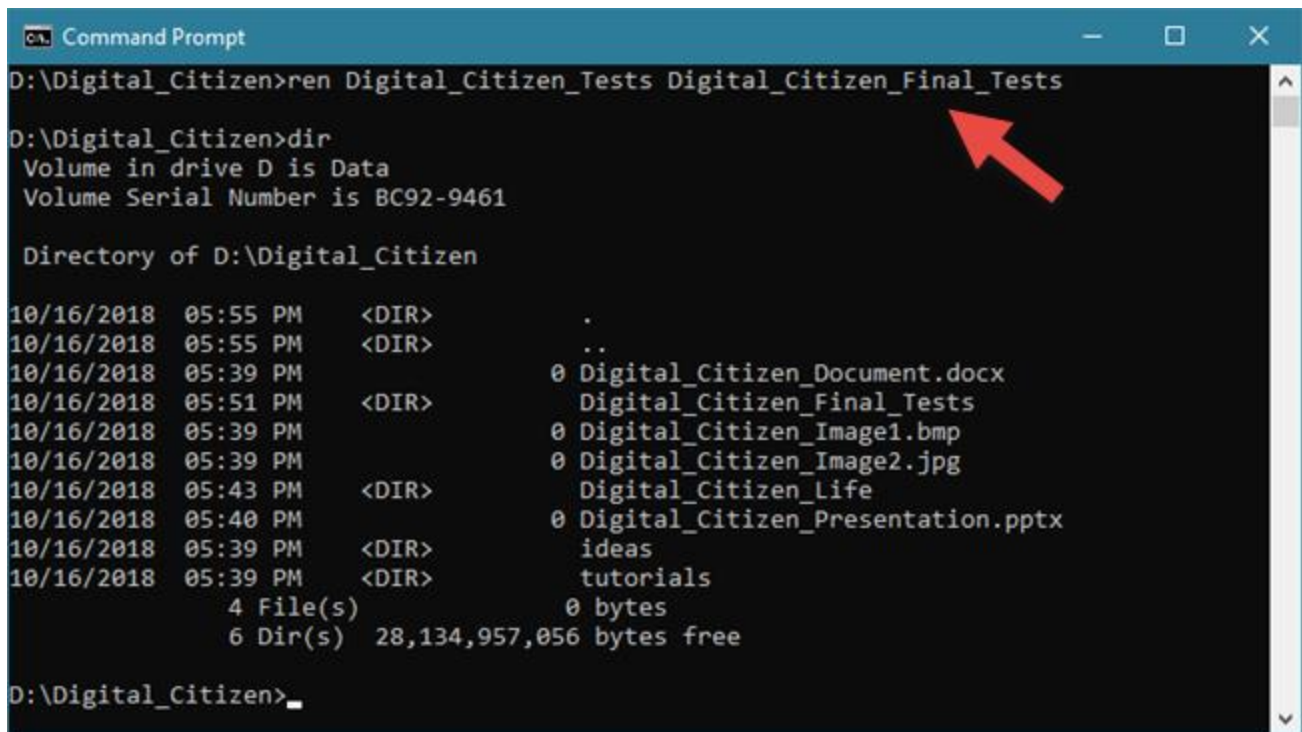
When you need to create a folder with subfolders at the same time, you can use the "*MKDIR Folder\Subfolder*" command. For instance, if we type "*mkdir Digital_Citizen_Tests\Beta\Test1*" three folders are created: *Digital_Citizen_Tests*, *Beta* and *Test1*, in a tree-like structure.



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*.

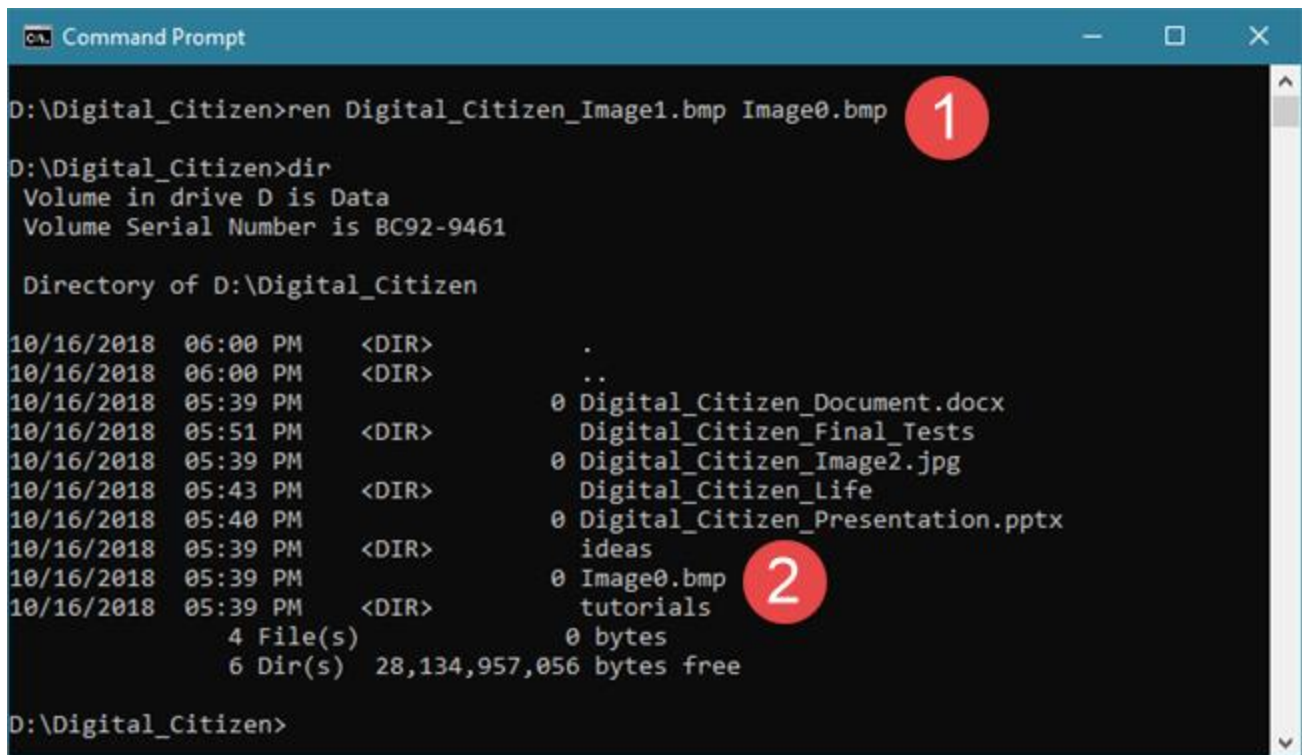
A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "Command Prompt". The command prompt shows the following sequence of commands and output:
1. Command: `D:\Digital_Citizen>ren Digital_Citizen_Tests Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests`
2. Command: `D:\Digital_Citizen>dir`
3. Output: `Volume in drive D is Data`
`Volume Serial Number is BC92-9461`
`Directory of D:\Digital_Citizen`
4. Directory listing:

10/16/2018	05:55 PM	<DIR>	.
10/16/2018	05:55 PM	<DIR>	..
10/16/2018	05:39 PM		0 Digital_Citizen_Document.docx
10/16/2018	05:51 PM	<DIR>	Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests
10/16/2018	05:39 PM		0 Digital_Citizen_Image1.bmp
10/16/2018	05:39 PM		0 Digital_Citizen_Image2.jpg
10/16/2018	05:43 PM	<DIR>	Digital_Citizen_Life
10/16/2018	05:40 PM		0 Digital_Citizen_Presentation.pptx
10/16/2018	05:39 PM	<DIR>	ideas
10/16/2018	05:39 PM	<DIR>	tutorials
			4 File(s) 0 bytes
			6 Dir(s) 28,134,957,056 bytes free

5. Prompt: `D:\Digital_Citizen>_`
A red arrow points to the command `ren Digital_Citizen_Tests Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests`.

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.



```
Command Prompt

D:\Digital_Citizen>ren Digital_Citizen_Image1.bmp Image0.bmp 1

D:\Digital_Citizen>dir
Volume in drive D is Data
Volume Serial Number is BC92-9461

Directory of D:\Digital_Citizen

10/16/2018  06:00 PM    <DIR>          .
10/16/2018  06:00 PM    <DIR>          ..
10/16/2018  05:39 PM             0 Digital_Citizen_Document.docx
10/16/2018  05:51 PM    <DIR>          Digital_Citizen_Final_Tests
10/16/2018  05:39 PM             0 Digital_Citizen_Image2.jpg
10/16/2018  05:43 PM    <DIR>          Digital_Citizen_Life
10/16/2018  05:40 PM             0 Digital_Citizen_Presentation.pptx
10/16/2018  05:39 PM    <DIR>          ideas
10/16/2018  05:39 PM             0 Image0.bmp 2
10/16/2018  05:39 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
                        4 File(s)          0 bytes
                        6 Dir(s) 28,134,957,056 bytes free

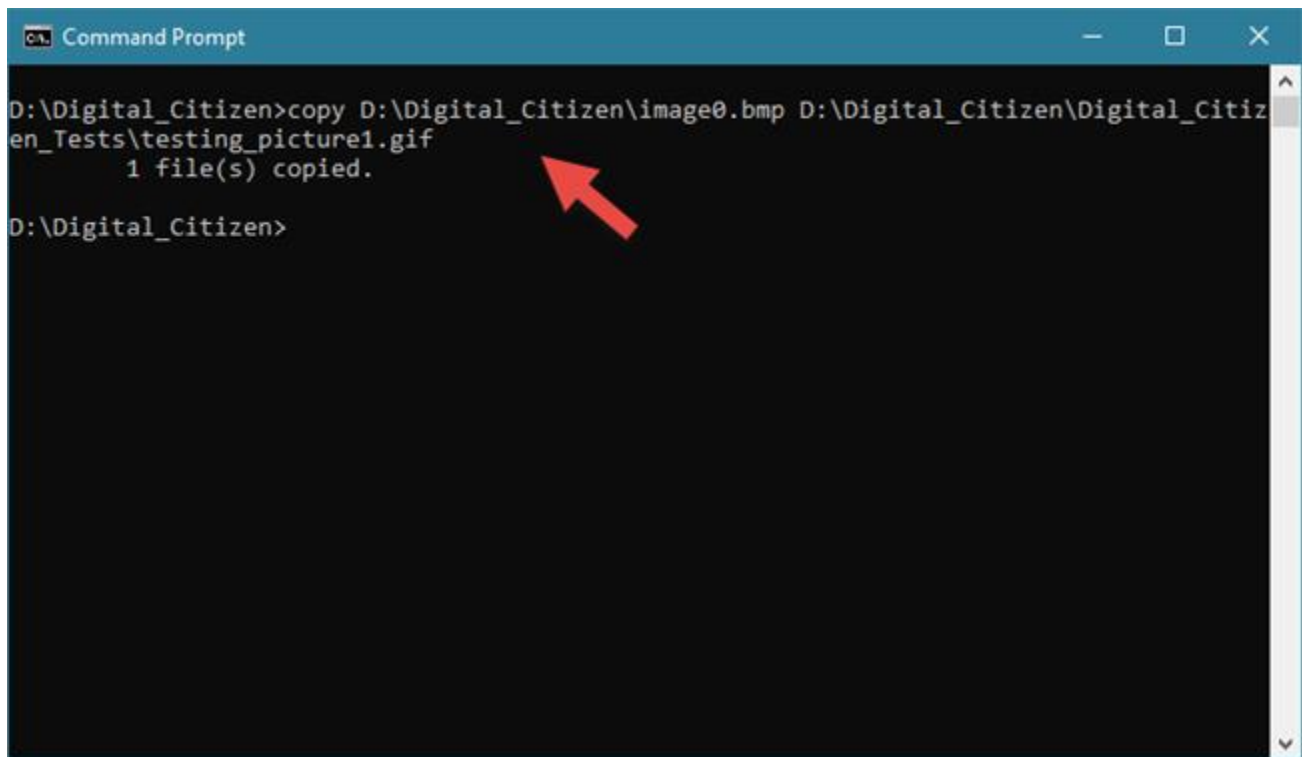
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

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.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "Command Prompt". The command prompt shows the following text:

```
D:\Digital_Citizen>copy D:\Digital_Citizen\image0.bmp D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\testing_picture1.gif
1 file(s) copied.
```

 A red arrow points to the text "1 file(s) copied." The prompt is now at

```
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

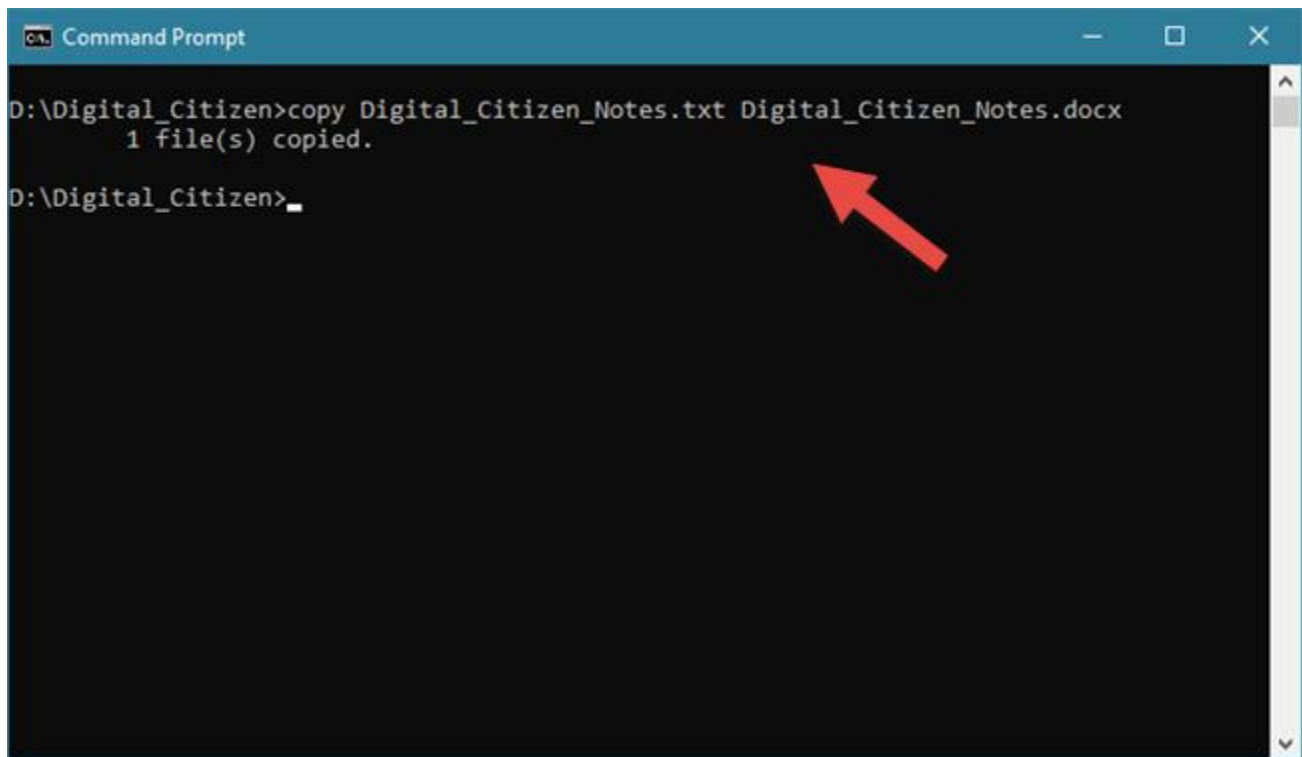
```

D:\Digital_Citizen>copy D:\Digital_Citizen\image0.bmp D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\testing_picture1.gif
1 file(s) copied.
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

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*."

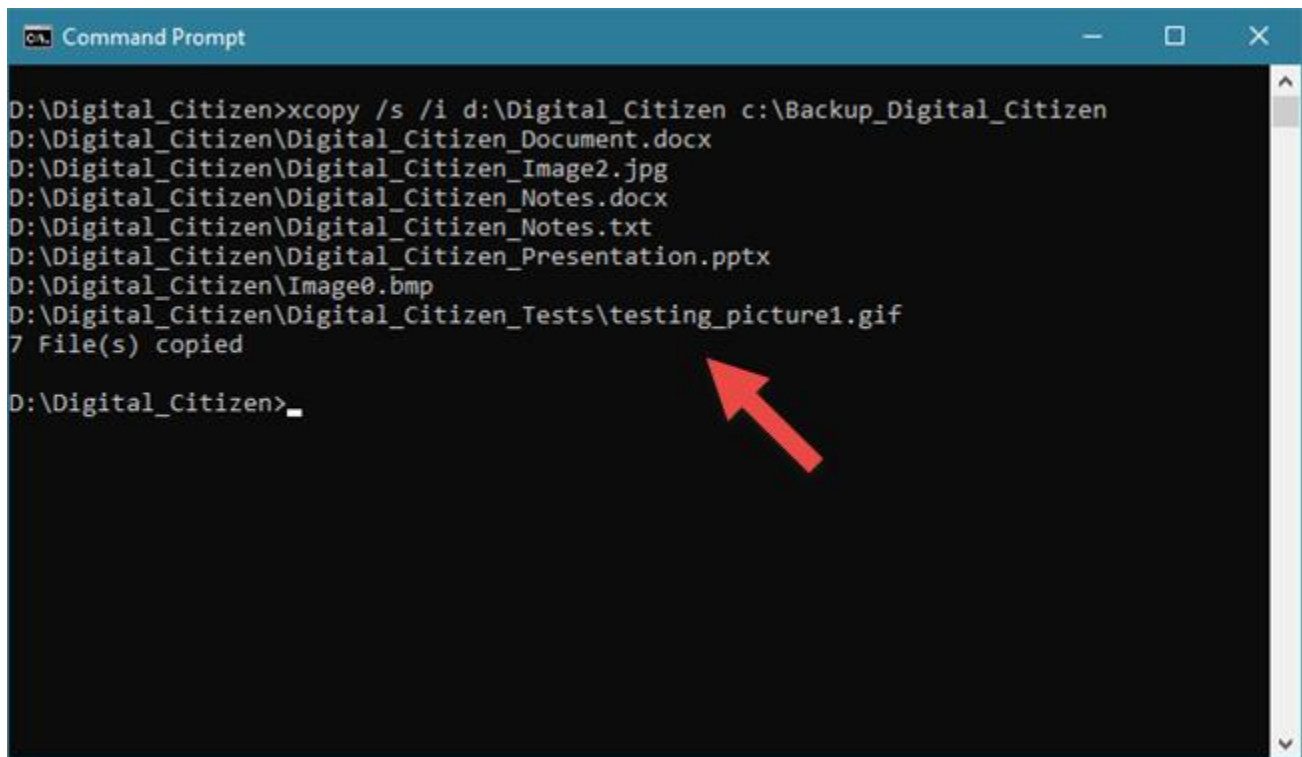
A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "Command Prompt". The window has a black background with white text. The text shows the command prompt at "D:\Digital_Citizen>", followed by the command "copy Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt Digital_Citizen_Notes.docx". The output is "1 file(s) copied." followed by a new prompt "D:\Digital_Citizen>". A red arrow points to the output text.

```
D:\Digital_Citizen>copy Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt Digital_Citizen_Notes.docx
1 file(s) copied.
D:\Digital_Citizen>
```

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.



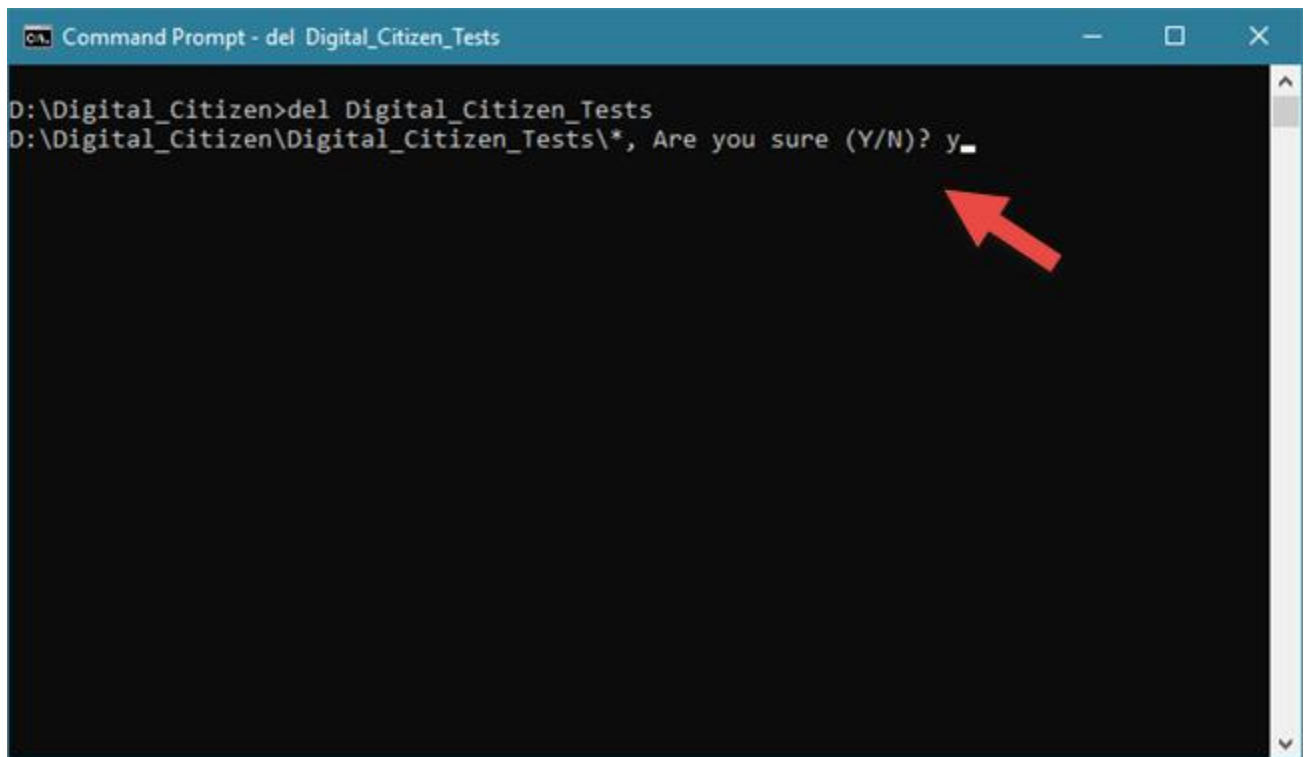
```
Command Prompt
D:\Digital_Citizen>xcopy /s /i d:\Digital_Citizen c:\Backup_Digital_Citizen
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Document.docx
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Image2.jpg
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Notes.docx
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Presentation.pptx
D:\Digital_Citizen\Image0.bmp
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\testing_picture1.gif
7 File(s) copied
D:\Digital_Citizen>_
```

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*.

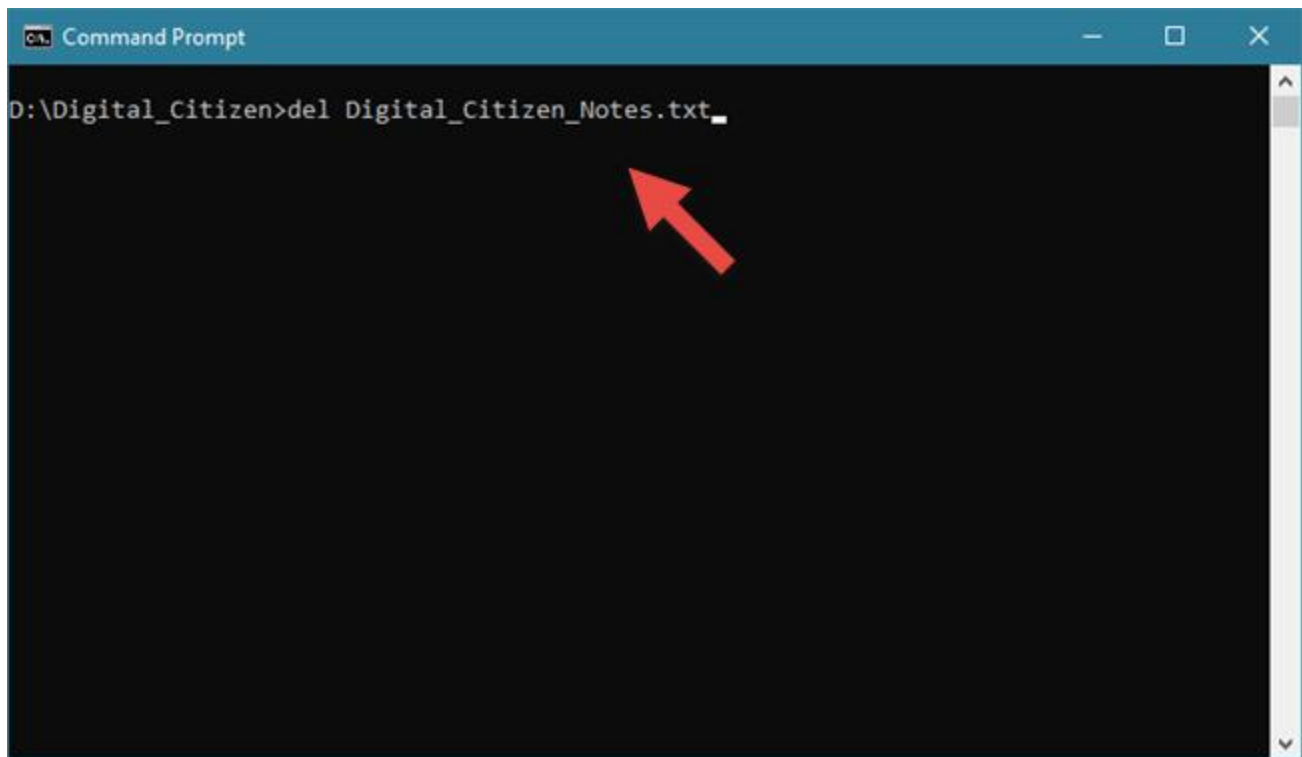
NOTE: To also delete hidden files from the folder, you must add the *"/h"* parameter. Also, note that the *DEL* command does not work for deleting folders - for that, you have to use the *RD* command of which you can read in the next section of this tutorial.



```
Command Prompt - del Digital_Citizen_Tests
D:\Digital_Citizen>del Digital_Citizen_Tests
D:\Digital_Citizen\Digital_Citizen_Tests\*, Are you sure (Y/N)? y_
```

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.*"

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says "Command Prompt". The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The command prompt shows the path "D:\Digital_Citizen>" followed by the command "del Digital_Citizen_Notes.txt". A red arrow points to the command. The background is black, and the text is white.

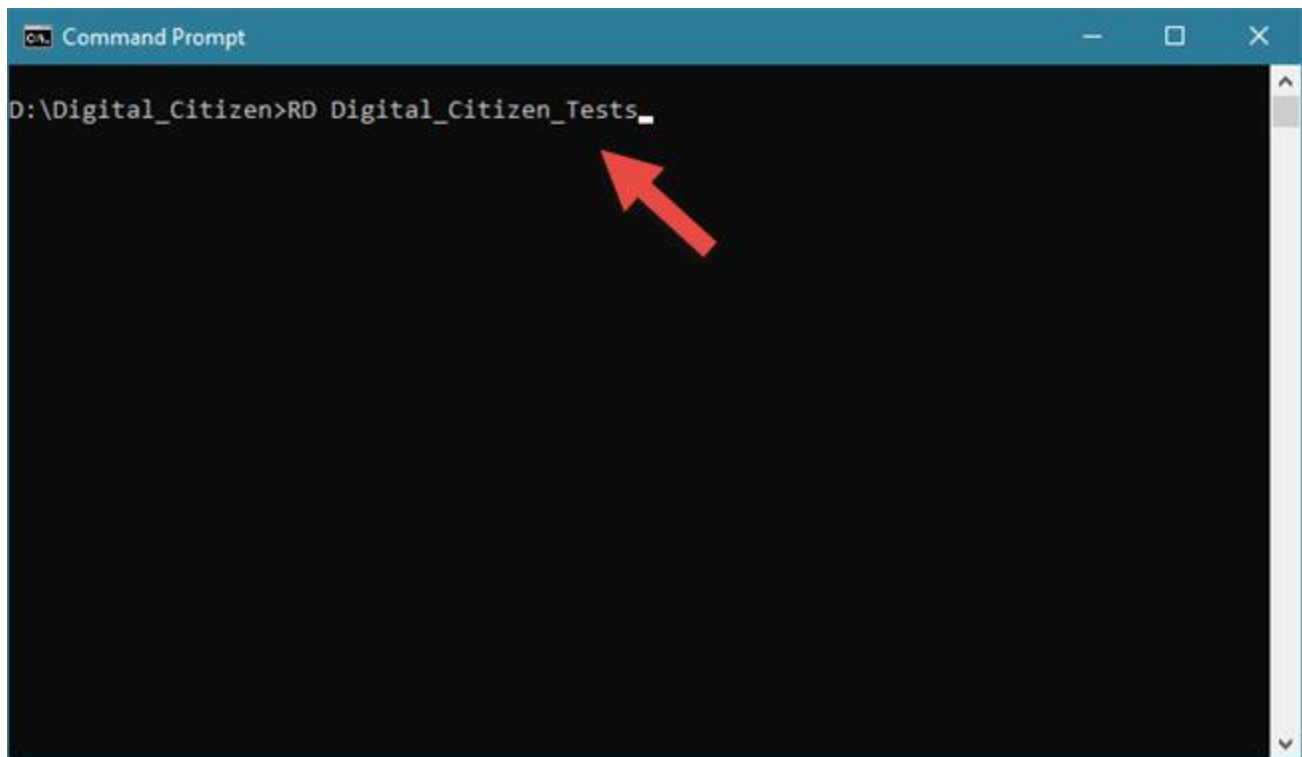
Using the DEL command to delete a single file, in Command Prompt

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)

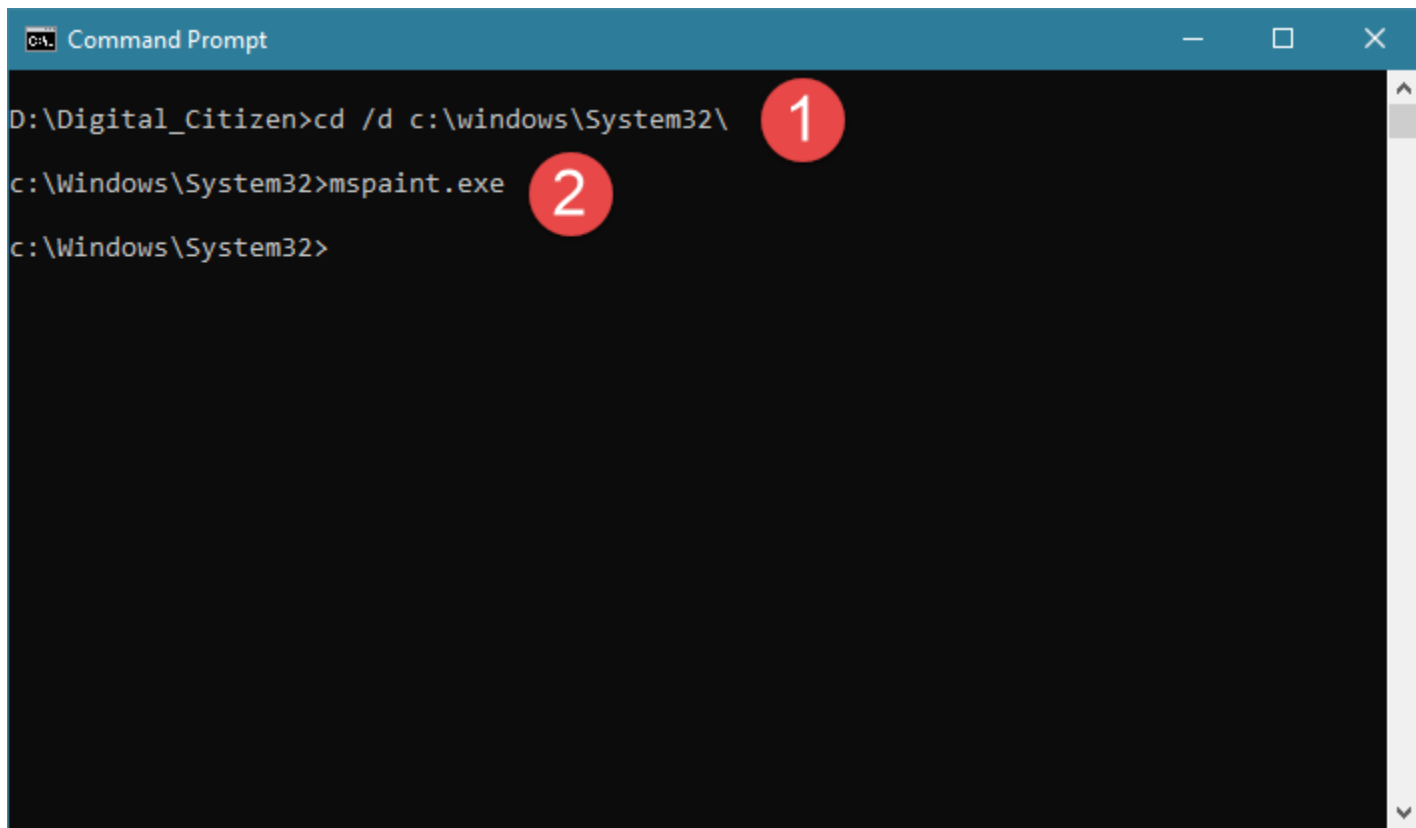
The *DEL* command cannot be used to delete folders. Therefore we must use another command to remove any empty folder: *RD (Remove Directory)*. We have previously deleted all the files from the *Digital_Citizen_Tests* folder. It is now time to delete the directory too, by typing "*RD Digital_Citizen_Tests.*"



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 [Paint](#) using *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.



The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window with a blue title bar that reads "Command Prompt". The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the right. The command history is as follows:

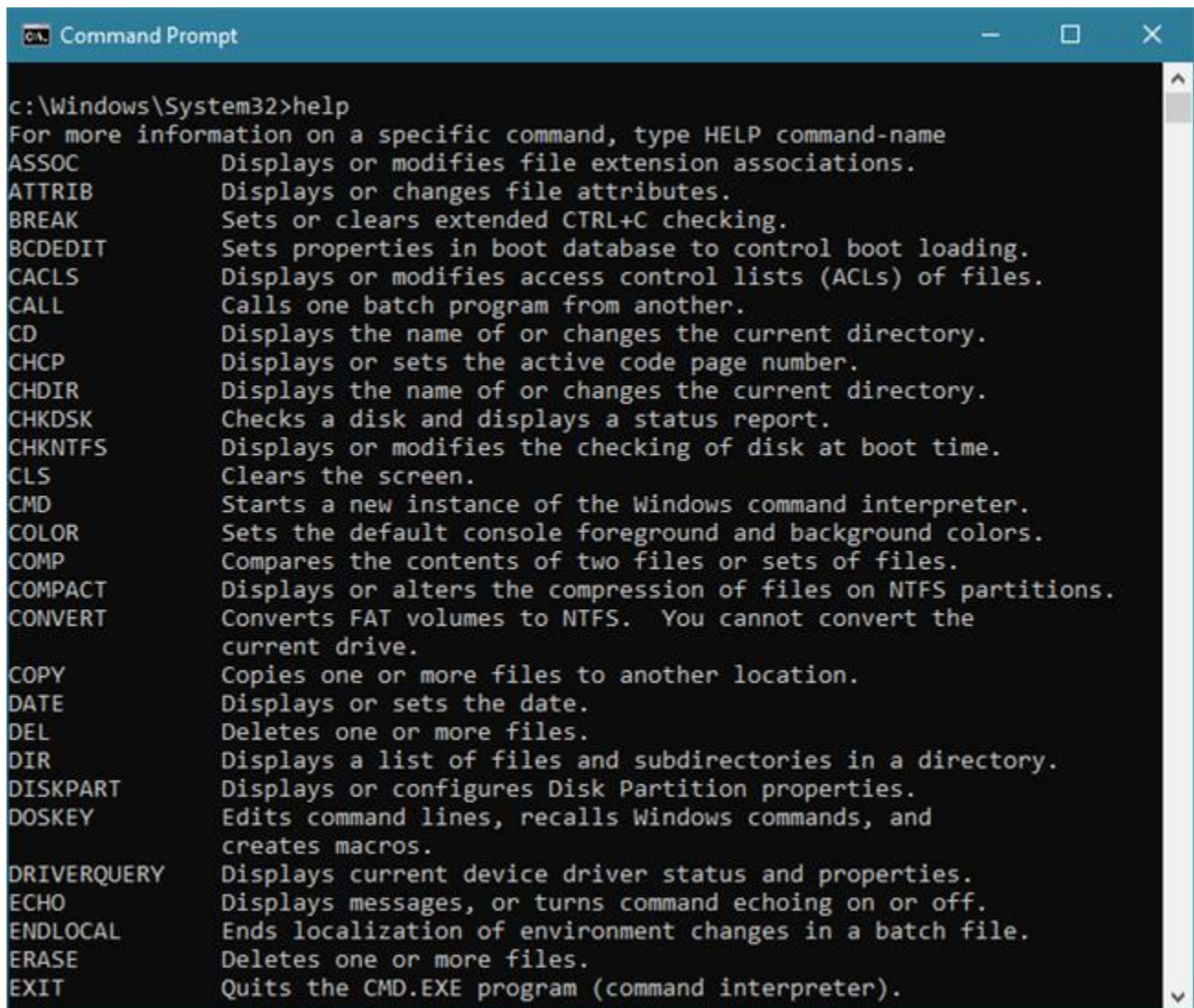
```
D:\Digital_Citizen>cd /d c:\windows\System32\
c:\Windows\System32>mspaint.exe
c:\Windows\System32>
```

Two red circular callouts with white numbers are present: a "1" next to the directory path in the first command, and a "2" next to the `mspaint.exe` command in the second line.

Launching an app from Command Prompt

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

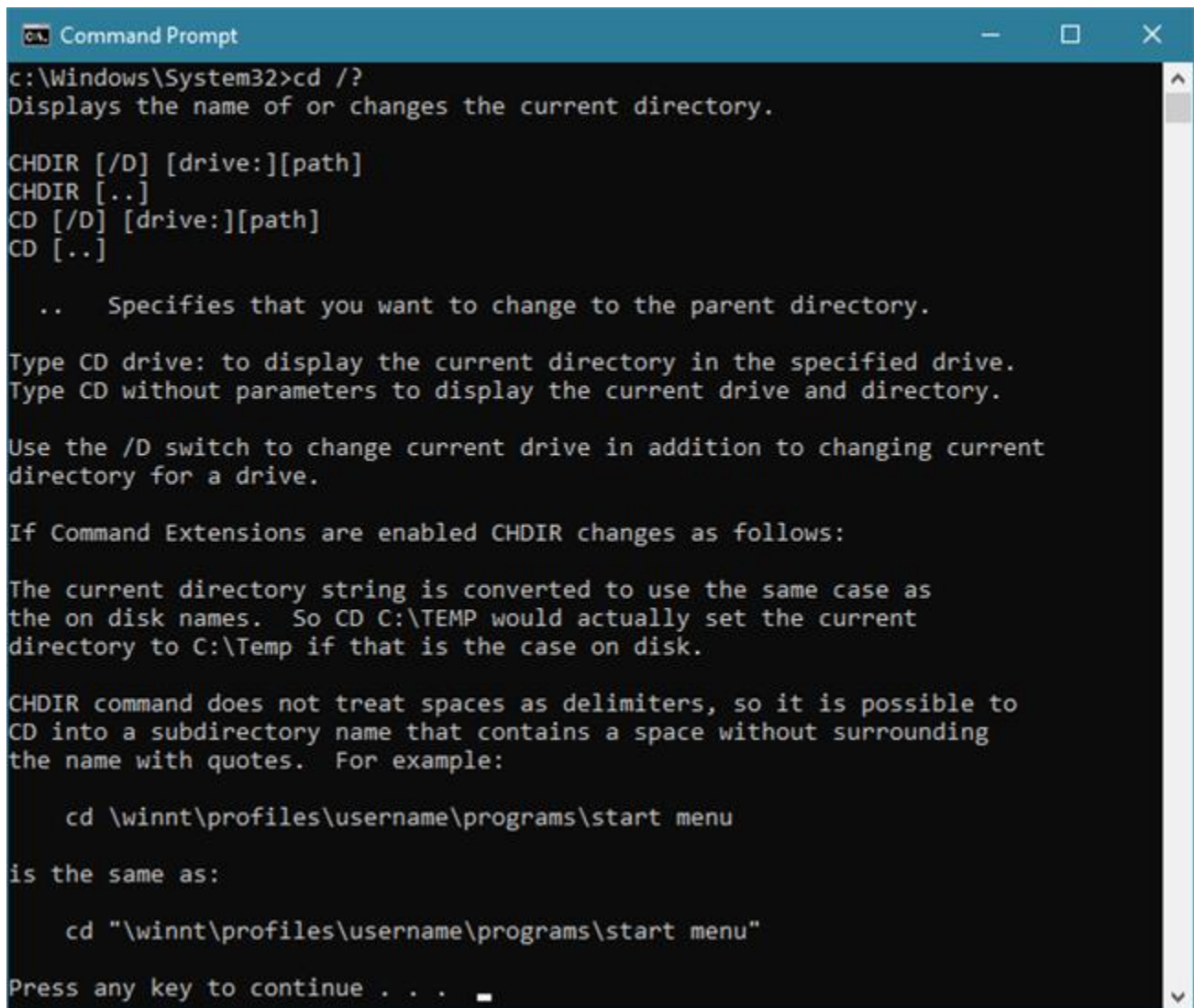
To access help in the *Command Prompt*, you have to type the *help* command and then press *Enter*. A list with all available commands is displayed, as you can see below.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar is blue and says 'Command Prompt'. The command prompt shows the path 'c:\Windows\System32>' followed by the command 'help'. Below this, a list of commands and their descriptions is displayed. The commands listed are: ASSOC, ATTRIB, BREAK, BCDEDIT, CACLS, CALL, CD, CHCP, CHDIR, CHKDSK, CHKNTFS, CLS, CMD, COLOR, COMP, COMPACT, CONVERT, COPY, DATE, DEL, DIR, DISKPART, DOSKEY, DRIVERQUERY, ECHO, ENDLOCAL, ERASE, and EXIT. Each command is followed by a brief description of its function.

```
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

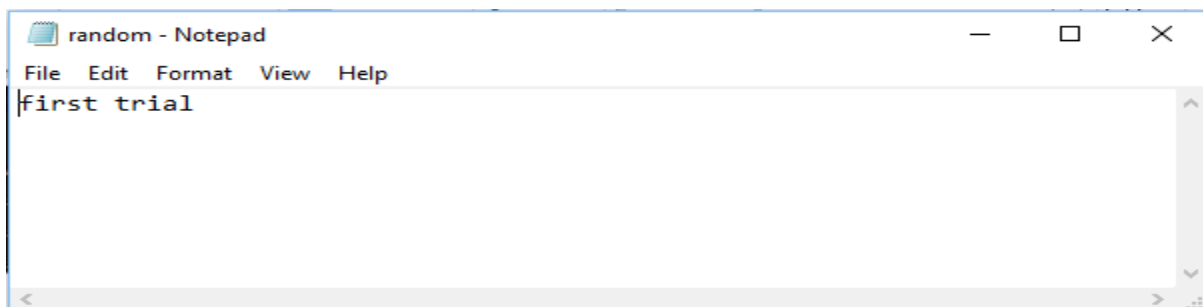
is the same as:

    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".



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
H:\>dir
Volume in drive H is Study
Volume Serial Number is E593-3CB0

Directory of H:\

22-Nov-18  02:59 PM  <DIR>      .metadata
21-Nov-18  06:51 PM  <DIR>      3rd sem
26-Nov-18  06:25 PM  <DIR>      4th semester
07-Nov-18  09:38 PM  <DIR>      codeblocks2nd sem
21-Nov-18  06:51 PM  <DIR>      CV
22-Nov-18  12:27 PM           10,269,609 Download and Install Java 11 ( JDK 11 ) LTS on Windows 7 8 and 10.mp4
21-Nov-18  06:24 PM  <DIR>      front
22-Nov-18  03:00 PM  <DIR>      helloWorld
22-Nov-18  12:05 PM           19,577,016 How to Install Java JDK on Windows 10 ( with JAVA_HOME ).mp4
26-Nov-18  06:17 PM  <DIR>      KFIT_assignments
07-Nov-18  09:36 PM  <DIR>      NU_admits
04-Nov-18  06:51 AM           101,474 Sakib_photo.jpg
26-Nov-18  09:14 PM  <DIR>      SOSAX_assignments
26-Nov-18  08:43 PM  <DIR>      ss
           3 File(s)      29,948,099 bytes
          11 Dir(s)  214,079,115,264 bytes free

H:\>cd SOSAX_assignments

H:\SOSAX_assignments>echo.first trial>random.txt

H:\SOSAX_assignments>random.txt

H:\SOSAX_assignments>
```

Another way is : type “C:/>notepad filename.txt”

It will open up notepad with the ‘filename’ and you can then edit and save it.

```
Assignment_2 - Word
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
H:\>cd SOSAX_assignments

H:\SOSAX_assignments>dir
Volume in drive H is Study
Volume Serial Number is E593-3CB0

Directory of H:\SOSAX_assignments

26-Nov-18  09:33 PM  <DIR>      .
26-Nov-18  09:33 PM  <DIR>      ..
26-Nov-18  09:33 PM           1,696,782 Assignment_2.docx
21-Nov-18  09:32 PM           8,205,681 Day1.docx
21-Nov-18  09:18 PM           8,198,765 Kernel.docx
07-Nov-18  11:57 PM           115,478 Learning.pptx
26-Nov-18  09:23 PM           13 random.txt
           5 File(s)      18,216,719 bytes
           2 Dir(s)  214,079,008,768 bytes free

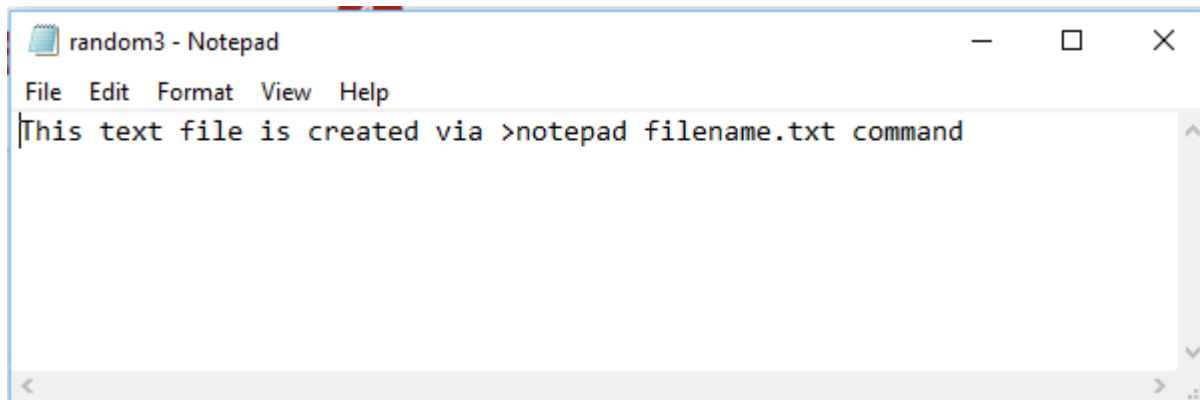
H:\SOSAX_assignments>nul>random2.txt
Access is denied.

H:\SOSAX_assignments>nul > random2.txt
Access is denied.

H:\SOSAX_assignments>notepad random3.txt

H:\SOSAX_assignments>notepad random3.txt

H:\SOSAX_assignments>
```



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