

windows cmd commands

append : used by programs to open files in another directory as if they were located in the current directory.

arp : to display or change entries in the ARP cache.

assoc : to display or change the file type associated with a particular file extension.

at : to schedule commands and other programs to run at a specific date and time.

atmadm : to display information related to asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) connections on the system.

attrib : to change the attributes of a single file or a directory.

auditpol : to display or change audit policies.

bcdboot : to copy boot files to the system partition and create a new system BCD store.

bcdedit : to view or make changes to Boot Configuration Data.

bdehdcfg : to prepare a hard drive for BitLocker Drive Encryption.

bitsadmin : to create, manage and monitor download and upload jobs.

bootcfg : to build, modify or view the contents of the boot.ini file, a hidden file that is used to identify in what folder, on which partition, and on which hard drive Windows is located.

bootsect : to configure the master boot code to one compatible with BOOTMGR or NTLDR.

break : sets or clears extended CTRL + C checking on DOS system.

cacls : to display or change access control lists of files.

call : to run a script or batch program from within another script or batch program.

cd : shorthand version of the chdir command.

certreq : to perform various certification authority (CA) certificate functions.

certutil : to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information in addition to other CA functions.

change : to change various terminal server settings like install modes, COM port mappings and logons.

chcp : displays or configures the active mode page number.

chdir : to display the drive letter and folder that you are currently in, or to change the drive and/or directory that you want to work in.

chechnetisolation : to test apps that require network capabilities.

chglogon : to enable, disable, or drain terminal server session logins.

chgport : to display or change COM port mappings for DOS compatibility.

chgusr : to change the install mode for the terminal server.

chkdsk : to identify and correct certain hard drive errors.

chkntfs : to configure or display the checking of the disk drive during the Windows boot process.

choice : used within a script or batch program to provide a list of choices and return the value of that choice to the program.

cipher : shows or changes the encryption status of file and folders on NTFS partitions.

clip : to redirect the output from any command to the clipboard in Windows.

cls : clears the screen of all previously entered commands and other text.

cmd : starts a new instance of cmd.exe command interpreter.

cmdkey : to show, create and remove stored user names and passwords.

cmstp : installs or uninstalls a connection manager service profile.

color : to change the colors of the text and background within the command prompt window.

command : starts a new instance of the command.com command interpreter.

comp : to compare the contents of two files or sets of files.

compact : to show or change the compression state of files and directories on NTFS partitions.

convert : to convert FAT or FAT32 formatted volumes to the NTFS format.

copy : copies one or more files from one location to another.

cscript : to execute scripts via Microsoft Script Host.

ctty : to change the default input and output devices for the system.

date : to show or change the current date.

dblspace : to create or configure DoubleSpace compressed drives.

debug : starts a debug, a command line application used to test and edit programs.

defrag : defragment a drive you specify.

del : to delete one or more files.

deltree : to delete a directory and all the files and subdirectories within it.

diantz : to losslessly compress one or more files.

dir : to display a list of files and folders contained inside the folder that you are currently working in. It also displays other important information like the hard drive's serial number, the total number of files listed, their combined size, the total amount of free space left on the drive, and more.

diskcomp : to compare the contents of two floppy disks.

diskcopy : to copy the entire contents of one floppy disk to another.

diskpart : to create, manage, and delete hard drive partitions.

diskperf : to manage disk performance counters remotely.

diskraid : starts the DiskRAID tool which is used to manage and configure RAID arrays.

dism : starts the Deployment Image Servicing and Management tool (DISM). The DISM tool is used to manage features in Windows images.

dispdiaq : to output a log of information about the display system.

djoin : to create a new computer account in a domain.

doskey : to edit command lines, create macros, and recall previously entered commands.

dosshell : start DOS Shell, a graphical file management tool for MS-DOS.

dosx : to start DOS Protected Mode Interface (DPMI), a special mode designed to give MS-DOS applications access to more than the normally allowed 640 KB.

driverquery : to show a list of all installed drivers.

drvspace : to create or configure drivespace compressed drives.

echo : to show message, most commonly from within script or batch files. or to turn the echoing feature on or off.

edit : starts the MS-DOS Editor tool which is used to create and modify text files.

edlin : starts the Edlin tool which is used to create and modify text files from the command line.

emm386 : to give MS-DOS access to more than 640KB of memory.

endlocal : to end the localization of environment changes inside a batch or script file.

erase : delete one or more files.

esentutil : to manage extensible storage engine databases.

eventcreate : to create a custom event in an event log.

eventtriggers : to configure and display event triggers.

exe2bin : to convert a file of the EXE file type (executable file) to a binary file.

exit : to end the cmd.exe (Windows) or command.com (MS-DOS) session that you're currently working in.

expand : to extract the files and folders contained in Microsoft Cabinet (CAB) files.

extrac32 : to extract the files and folders contained in Microsoft Cabinet (CAB) files. It is actually a CAB extraction program for use by Internet Explorer but can be used to extract any Microsoft Cabinet file.

Extract : to extract the files and folders contained in Microsoft Cabinet (CAB) files.

fasthelp : provides more detailed information on any of the other MS-DOS commands.

fastopen : to add a program's hard drive location to a special list stored in memory, potentially improving the program's launch time by removing the need for MS-DOS to locate the application on the drive.

fc : to compare two individual or sets of files and then show the difference between them.

fdisk : to create, manage, and delete hard drive partitions.

find : to search for a specified text string in one or more files.

findstr : to find text string patterns in one or more files.

finger : to return information about one or more users on a remote computer that's running the Finger service.

fltmc : to load, unload, list and otherwise manage filter drivers.

fondue : short for features on Demand User Experience Tool, is used to install any of the several optional Windows features from the command line.

for : to run a specified command for each file in a set of files. The for command is most often used within a batch or script file.

forcedos : to start the specified program in the MS-DOS subsystem.

forfiles : selects one or more files to execute a specified command on. The for command is most often used within a batch or script file.

format : to format a drive in the file system that you specify.

fsutil : to perform various FAT and NTFS file system tasks like managing reparse points and sparse files, dismounting a volume, and extending a volume.

ftp : to transfer files to and from another computer. The remote computer must be operating as an FTP server.

ftype : to define a default program to open a specified file type.

getmac : to display the media access control (MAC) address of all the network controllers on a system.

goto : used in a batch or script file to direct the command process to a labeled line in the script.

gpresult : to display group policy settings.

gpupdate : to update group policy settings.

graftabl : to enable the ability of Windows to display an extended character set in graphics mode.

graphics : to load a program that can print graphics.

help : provides more detailed information on any of the other Command Prompt or MS-DOS commands.

hostname : displays the name of the current host.

hwrcomp : to compile custom dictionaries for handwriting recognition.

hwrreg : to install a previously compiled custom dictionary for handwriting recognition.

lcaccls : to display or change access control lists of files.

if : to perform conditional functions in a batch file.

interink : to connect two computers via a serial or parallel connection to share files and printers.

intersvr : to start the InterInk server and to copy InterInk files from one computer to another.

ipconfig : to display detailed IP information for each network adapter utilizing TCP/IP.

ipxroute : to display and change information about IPX routing tables.

irftp : to transmit files over an infrared link.

lscscli : starts the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator, used to manage iSCSI.

kb16 : to support MS-DOS files that need to configure a keyboard for a specific language.

keyb : to configure a keyboard for a specific language.

klist : to list Kerberos service tickets.

ksetup : to configure connections to a Kerveros server.

ktmutil : starts the Kernel Transaction Manager utility.

label : to manage the volume label of a disk.

lh : the shorthand version of the loadhigh command.

licensingdiag : a tool used to generate a text-based log and other data files that contain product activation and other Windows licensing information.

loadfix : to load the specified program in the first 64K of memory and then runs the program.

loadhigh : to load a program into high memory and is usually used from within the autoexec.bat file.

lock : to lock a drive, enabling direct disk access for a program.

lodctr : to update registry values related to performance counters.

logman : to create and manage Event Trace Session and Performance logs.

logoff : to terminate a session.

lpq : displays the status of a print queue on a computer running Line Printer Daemon (LPD).

lpr : to send a file to a computer running Line Printer Daemon (LPD).

makecab : to losslessly compress one or more files. The makecat command is sometimes called Cabinet Maker.

manage-bde : to configure BitLocker Drive Encryption from the command line.

md : the shorthand version of the mkdir command.

mem : shows information about used and free memory areas and programs that are currently loaded into memory in the MS-DOS subsystem.

memmaker : to start MemMaker, a memory optimization tool.

mkdir : to create a new folder.

mklink : to create a symbolic link.

mode : to configure system devices, most often COM and LPT ports.

mofcomp : properly displays the data within a Managed Object Format (MOF) file.

more : to display the information contained in a text file. or to paginate the results of any other Command Prompt or MS-DOS command.

mount : to mount Network File System (NFS) network shared.

mountvol : to display, create, or remove volume mount points.

move : to move one or more files from one folder to another.

mrinfo : to provide information about a router's interfaces and neighbors.

msav : starts Microsoft Antivirus. Microsoft provides an optional virus protection suite called Microsoft Security Essentials for Windows XP and later operating systems.

msbackup : starts Microsoft Backup, a tool used to back up and restore one or more files.

mscdcd : to provide CD-ROM access to MS-DOS.

msd : starts Microsoft Diagnostics, a tool used to display information about your computer.

msg : to send a message to a user.

msiexec : to start Windows Installer, a tool used to install and configure software.

muiunattend : starts the Multilanguage User Interface unattended setup process.

nbtstat : to show TCP/IP information and other statistical information about a remote computer.

net : to display, configure and correct a wide variety of network settings.

net1 : to display, configure, and correct a wide variety of network settings.

netcfg : to install the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE), a lightweight version of Windows used to deploy workstations.

Netsh : to start Network Shell, a command-line utility used to manage the network configuration of the local, or a remote

computer.

netstat : to display all open network connections and listening ports.

nfsadmin : to manage Server for NFS for Client for NFS from the command line.

nllsfunc : to load information specific to a particular country or region.

nlttest : to test secure channels between Windows computers in a domain and between domain controllers that are trusting other domains.

nslookup : to display the hostname of an entered IP address.

ntbackup : to perform various backup functions from the Command Prompt or from within a batch or script file.

ntsd : to perform certain command line debugging tasks.

ocsetup : starts the Windows Optional Component Setup Tool, used to install additional Windows features.

openfiles : to display and disconnect open files and folders on a system.

path : to display or set a specific path available to executable files.

pathping : it functions much like the tracert command but will also report information about network latency and loss at each hop.

pause : used within a batch or script file to pause the processing of the file.

pentnt : to detect floating point division errors in the Intel Pentium chip. also to enable floating poing emulation and disable floating point hardware.

ping : sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request message to a specific remote computer to verify IP-level connectivity.

pkgmgr : to start the Windows Package Manager from the Command Prompt. Package Manager installs, uninstalls, configures, and update features and packages for Windows.

Pnpunattend : to automate the installation of hardware device drivers.

pnputil : to start the Microsoft PnP Utility, a tool used to install a Plug and Play device from the command line.

Popd : to change the current directory to the one most recently stored by the pushed command. It is most often utilized from within a batch or script file.

Power : to reduce the power consumed by a computer by monitoring software and hardware devices.

Powercfg : to manage the Windows power management settings from the command line.

print : to print a specified text file to a specified printing device.

prompt : to customize the appearance of the prompt text in Command Prompt or MS-DOS.

pushd : to store a directory for use, most commonly from within a batch or script program.

pwllauncher : to enable, disable, or show the status of your Windows To Go startup options.

Qappsrv : to display all Remote Desktop Session Host servers available on the network.

Qbasic : starts QBasic, the MS-DOS based programming environment for the BASIC programming language.

Qprocess : to display information about running processes.

Query : to display the status of a specified service.

Quser : to display information about users currently logged on to the system.

Qwinsta : to display information about open Remote Desktop Sessions.

Rasautou : to manage Remote Access Dialer AutoDial addresses.

Rasdial : to start or end a network connection for a a Microsoft client.

Rcp : to copy files between a Windows computer and a system running the rshd daemon.

Rd : the shorthand version of the rmdir command.

Rdpstsign : to sign a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) file.

Reagentc : to configure the Windows Recovery Environment (RE).

Recimg : to create a custom refresh image.

Recover : to recover readable data from a bad or defective disk.

Reg : to manage the Windows Registry from the command line. The reg command can perform common registry functions like adding registry keys, exporting the registry, etc.

Regini : to set or change registry permissions and registry values from the command line.

Register-cimprovider : to register a Common Information Model (CIM) Provider in Windows.

Regsvr32 : to register a DDL file as a command component in the Windows Registry.

Relog : to create new performance logs from data in existing performance logs.

Rem : to record comments or remarks in a batch or script file.

Ren : the shorthand version of the rename command.

Rename : to change the name of the individual file that you specify.

Repair-bde : to repair or decrypt a damaged drive that's been encrypted using BitLocker.

Replace : to replace one or more files with one or more other files.

Reset : executed as reset session, to reset the session subsystem software and hardware to known initial values.

Restore : to restore files that were backed up using the backup command.

Rexec : to run commands on remote computers running the rexec daemon.

Rmdir : to delete an existing or completely empty folder.

Robocopy : to copy files and directories from one location to another.

Route : to manipulate network routing tables.

Rpcinfo : makes a remote procedure call (RPC) to an RPC server and reports what it finds.

Rcping : to ping a server using RPC.

Rsh : run commands on remote computers running the rsh daemon.

Rsm : to manage media resources using Removable Storage.

Runas : to execute a program using another user's credentials.

Rwinsta : the shorthand version of the reset session command.

Sc : to configure information about services.

Scandisk : to start Microsoft ScanDisk, a disk repair program.

Scanreg : starts Windows Registry Checker, a basic registry repair program and backup utility.

Schtasks : to schedule specified programs or commands to run a certain times.

Sdbinst : to deploy customized SDB database files.

Secedit : to configure and analyze system security by comparing the current security configuration to a template.

Set : to display, enable, or disable environment variables in MS-DOS or from the Command Prompt.

Setlocal : to start the localization of environment changes inside a batch or script file.

Setspn : to manage the Service Principal Names (SPN) for an Active Directory (AD) service account.

Setver : to set the MS-DOS version number that MS-DOS reports to a program.

setx : to create or change environment variables in the user environment or the system environment.

sfc : to verify and replace important Windows system files.

shadow : to monitor another Remote Desktop Services Session.

share : to install file locking and file sharing functions in MS-DOS.

Shift : to change the position of replaceable parameters in a batch or script file.

showmount : to display information about NFS mounted file systems.

shutdown : to shutdown, restart, or log off the current system or a remote computer.

smartdrv : installs and configures SMARTDrive, a disk caching utility for MS-DOS.

sort : to read data from a specified input, sort that data, and return the results of that sort to the Command Prompt screen, a file, or another output device.

start : to open a new command line window to run a specified program or command.

subst : to associate a local path with a drive letter. a lot like the net use command except a local path is used instead of a shared network path.

sxstrace : to start the WinSxs Tracing Utility, a programming diagnostic tool.

sys : to copy the MS-DOS system files and command interpreter to a disk.

systeminfo : to display basic Windows configuration information for the local or a remote computer.

takeown : to regain access to a file that an administrator was denied access to when reassigning ownership of the file.

taskkill : to terminate a running task. It is the command line equivalent of ending a process in Task Manager in Windows.

tasklist : displays a list of applications, services, and the Process ID(PID) currently running on either a local or a remote computer.

tcmsetup : to setup or disable the telephony application programming interface(TAPI) client.

telnet : to communicate with remote computers that use the Telnet protocol.

tftp : to transfer files to and from a remote computer that's running the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) service or daemon.

time : to show or change the current time.

timeout : used in a batch or script file to provide a specified timeout value during a procedure. also used to ignore keypress.

title : to set the Command Prompt window title.

tlntadmn : to administer a local or remote computer running Telnet Server.

tpmvmcmgr : to create and destroy TPM virtual smart cards.

tracert : to process event trace logs or real-time data from instrumented event trace providers.

tracert : sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request messages to a specified remote computer with increasing Time to Live (TTL) field values and display the IP address and hostname, if available, of the router interfaces between the source and destination.

tree : to graphically display the folder structure of a specified drive or path.

tscon : to attach a user session to a Remote Desktop session.

tsdiscon : to disconnect a Remote Desktop session.

tskill : to end the specified process.

tsshutdown : to remotely shutdown or restart a terminal server.

type : to display the information contained in a text file.

typeperf : displays performance data in the Command Prompt window or writes the data to specified log file.

tzutil : to display or configure the current system's time zone.

umount : to remove Network File System (NFS) mounted network shares.

undelete : to undo a deletion performed with the MS-DOS delete command.

unformat : to undo the formatting on a drive performed by the MS-DOS format command.

unlock : to unlock a drive, disabling direct disk access for a program.

unlodctr : removes explain text and performance counter names for a service or device driver from the windows registry.

vaultcmd : to create, remove, and show stored credentials.

ver : to display the current Windows or MS-DOS version number.

verify : to enable or disable the ability of command prompt, or MS-DOS, to verify that files are written correctly to a disk.

vol : shows the volume label and serial number of a specified disk, assuming this information exists.

vsafe : to start vsafe, a basic virus protection system for MS-DOS.

vssadmin : starts the Volume Shadow Copy Service administrative command line tool which displays current volume shadow copy backups and all installed shadow copy writers and providers.

w32tm : to diagnose issues with Windows Time.

waitfor : to send or wait for a signal on a system.

wbadmin : to start and stop backup jobs, display details about a previous backup, list the items within a backup, and report on the status of a currently running backup.

wecutil : to manage subscriptions to events that are forwarded from WS-Management supported computers.

weventutil : starts the Windows Events Command Line Utility which is used to manage event logs and publishers.

where : to search for files that match a specified pattern.

whoami : to retrieve user name and group information on a network.

winmgmt : starts the command line version of WMI, a scripting tool in windows.

winrm : to start the command line version of windows remote management, used to manage secure communications with local and remote computers using web services.

winrs : to open a secure command window within a remote host.

winsat : starts the Windows System Assessment Tool, a program that assesses various features, attributes, and capabilities of a computer running windows.

wmic : starts the Windows Management Instrumentation Command line (WMIC), a scripting interface that simplifies the use of Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and systems managed via WMI.

wsmannhttpconfig : to manage aspects of the windows remote management service.

xcopy : copy one or more files or directory trees from one location to another.

xwizard : short for extensible wizard, to register data in windows. often from a preconfigured XML file.

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netsh
help
exit
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