**MANUAL DE COMANDOS para CMD.exe**

CD Exibe o nome ou altera o diretório atual.

CHDIR Exibe o nome ou altera o diretório atual.

CLS Limpa a tela.

COPY Copia um ou mais arquivos para outro local.

DEL Exclui um ou mais arquivos.

DIR Exibe uma lista de arquivos e subdiretórios em um diretório.

ECHO Exibe mensagens ou ativa ou desativa o eco de comandos.

ERASE Exclui um ou mais arquivos.

EXIT Sai do programa CMD.EXE (interpretador de comandos).

GOTO Direciona o interpretador de comandos do Windows para uma linha rotulada em

um programa em batch.

HELP Fornece informações de ajuda para comandos do Windows.

IF Executa processamento condicional em programas em batch.

MD Cria um diretório.

MKDIR Cria um diretório.

MORE Exibe a saída uma tela de cada vez.

MOVE Move um ou mais arquivos de um diretório para outro

diretório.

PATH Exibe ou define um caminho de pesquisa para arquivos executáveis.

PAUSE Suspende o processamento de um arquivo em batch e exibe uma mensagem.

RD Remove um diretório.

REN Renomeia um arquivo ou arquivos.

RENAME Renomeia um arquivo ou arquivos.

RMDIR Remove um diretório.

ROBOCOPY Utilitário avançado para copiar arquivos e árvores de diretório

SET Exibe, define ou remove variáveis de ambiente do Windows.

TREE Mostra graficamente a estrutura de diretório de uma unidade ou

caminho.

TYPE Exibe o conteúdo de um arquivo de texto.

XCOPY Copia arquivos e árvores de diretório.

**CD / CHDIR - 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"

which is what you would have to type if extensions were disabled.

**CLS - Clears the screen.**

CLS

**COPY - Copies one or more files to another location.**

COPY [/D] [/V] [/N] [/Y | /-Y] [/Z] [/L] [/A | /B ] source [/A | /B]

[+ source [/A | /B] [+ ...]] [destination [/A | /B]]

source Specifies the file or files to be copied.

/A Indicates an ASCII text file.

/B Indicates a binary file.

/D Allow the destination file to be created decrypted

destination Specifies the directory and/or filename for the new file(s).

/V Verifies that new files are written correctly.

/N Uses short filename, if available, when copying a file with a

non-8dot3 name.

/Y Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/-Y Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/Z Copies networked files in restartable mode.

/L If the source is a symbolic link, copy the link to the target

instead of the actual file the source link points to.

The switch /Y may be preset in the COPYCMD environment variable.

This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line. Default is

to prompt on overwrites unless COPY command is being executed from

within a batch script.

To append files, specify a single file for destination, but multiple files

for source (using wildcards or file1+file2+file3 format).

**DEL / ERASE - Deletes one or more files.**

DEL [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

ERASE [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

names Specifies a list of one or more files or directories.

Wildcards may be used to delete multiple files. If a

directory is specified, all files within the directory

will be deleted.

/P Prompts for confirmation before deleting each file.

/F Force deleting of read-only files.

/S Delete specified files from all subdirectories.

/Q Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to delete on global wildcard

/A Selects files to delete based on attributes

attributes R Read-only files S System files

H Hidden files A Files ready for archiving

I Not content indexed Files L Reparse Points

O Offline files - Prefix meaning not

If Command Extensions are enabled DEL and ERASE change as follows:

The display semantics of the /S switch are reversed in that it shows

you only the files that are deleted, not the ones it could not find.

**DIR - Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.**

DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/A[[:]attributes]] [/B] [/C] [/D] [/L] [/N]

[/O[[:]sortorder]] [/P] [/Q] [/R] [/S] [/T[[:]timefield]] [/W] [/X] [/4]

[drive:][path][filename]

Specifies drive, directory, and/or files to list.

/A Displays files with specified attributes.

attributes D Directories R Read-only files

H Hidden files A Files ready for archiving

S System files I Not content indexed files

L Reparse Points O Offline files

- Prefix meaning not

/B Uses bare format (no heading information or summary).

/C Display the thousand separator in file sizes. This is the

default. Use /-C to disable display of separator.

/D Same as wide but files are list sorted by column.

/L Uses lowercase.

/N New long list format where filenames are on the far right.

/O List by files in sorted order.

sortorder N By name (alphabetic) S By size (smallest first)

E By extension (alphabetic) D By date/time (oldest first)

G Group directories first - Prefix to reverse order

/P Pauses after each screenful of information.

/Q Display the owner of the file.

/R Display alternate data streams of the file.

/S Displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories.

/T Controls which time field displayed or used for sorting

timefield C Creation

A Last Access

W Last Written

/W Uses wide list format.

/X This displays the short names generated for non-8dot3 file

names. The format is that of /N with the short name inserted

before the long name. If no short name is present, blanks are

displayed in its place.

/4 Displays four-digit years

Switches may be preset in the DIRCMD environment variable. Override

preset switches by prefixing any switch with - (hyphen)--for example, /-W.

**ECHO - Displays messages, or turns command-echoing on or off.**

ECHO [ON | OFF]

ECHO [message]

Type ECHO without parameters to display the current echo setting.

**EXIT - Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter) or the current batch script.**

EXIT [/B] [exitCode]

/B specifies to exit the current batch script instead of

CMD.EXE. If executed from outside a batch script, it

will quit CMD.EXE

exitCode specifies a numeric number. if /B is specified, sets

ERRORLEVEL that number. If quitting CMD.EXE, sets the process

exit code with that number.

**GOTO - Directs cmd.exe to a labeled line in a batch program.**

GOTO label

label Specifies a text string used in the batch program as a label.

You type a label on a line by itself, beginning with a colon.

If Command Extensions are enabled GOTO changes as follows:

GOTO command now accepts a target label of :EOF which transfers control

to the end of the current batch script file. This is an easy way to

exit a batch script file without defining a label. Type CALL /? for a

description of extensions to the CALL command that make this feature

useful.

**IF - Performs conditional processing in batch programs.**

IF [NOT] ERRORLEVEL number command

IF [NOT] string1==string2 command

IF [NOT] EXIST filename command

NOT Specifies that Windows should carry out

the command only if the condition is false.

ERRORLEVEL number Specifies a true condition if the last program run

returned an exit code equal to or greater than the number

specified.

string1==string2 Specifies a true condition if the specified text strings

match.

EXIST filename Specifies a true condition if the specified filename

exists.

command Specifies the command to carry out if the condition is

met. Command can be followed by ELSE command which

will execute the command after the ELSE keyword if the

specified condition is FALSE

The ELSE clause must occur on the same line as the command after the IF. For

example:

IF EXIST filename. (

del filename.

) ELSE (

echo filename. missing.

)

The following would NOT work because the del command needs to be terminated

by a newline:

IF EXIST filename. del filename. ELSE echo filename. missing

Nor would the following work, since the ELSE command must be on the same line

as the end of the IF command:

IF EXIST filename. del filename.

ELSE echo filename. missing

The following would work if you want it all on one line:

IF EXIST filename. (del filename.) ELSE echo filename. missing

If Command Extensions are enabled IF changes as follows:

IF [/I] string1 compare-op string2 command

IF CMDEXTVERSION number command

IF DEFINED variable command

where compare-op may be one of:

EQU - equal

NEQ - not equal

LSS - less than

LEQ - less than or equal

GTR - greater than

GEQ - greater than or equal

and the /I switch, if specified, says to do case insensitive string

compares. The /I switch can also be used on the string1==string2 form

of IF. These comparisons are generic, in that if both string1 and

string2 are both comprised of all numeric digits, then the strings are

converted to numbers and a numeric comparison is performed.

The CMDEXTVERSION conditional works just like ERRORLEVEL, except it is

comparing against an internal version number associated with the Command

Extensions. The first version is 1. It will be incremented by one when

significant enhancements are added to the Command Extensions.

CMDEXTVERSION conditional is never true when Command Extensions are

disabled.

The DEFINED conditional works just like EXIST except it takes an

environment variable name and returns true if the environment variable

is defined.

%ERRORLEVEL% will expand into a string representation of

the current value of ERRORLEVEL, provided that there is not already

an environment variable with the name ERRORLEVEL, in which case you

will get its value instead. After running a program, the following

illustrates ERRORLEVEL use:

goto answer%ERRORLEVEL%

:answer0

echo Program had return code 0

:answer1

echo Program had return code 1

You can also use numerical comparisons above:

IF %ERRORLEVEL% LEQ 1 goto okay

%CMDCMDLINE% will expand into the original command line passed to

CMD.EXE prior to any processing by CMD.EXE, provided that there is not

already an environment variable with the name CMDCMDLINE, in which case

you will get its value instead.

%CMDEXTVERSION% will expand into a string representation of the

current value of CMDEXTVERSION, provided that there is not already

an environment variable with the name CMDEXTVERSION, in which case you

will get its value instead.

**MD / MKDIR - Creates a directory.**

MKDIR [drive:]path

MD [drive:]path

If Command Extensions are enabled MKDIR changes as follows:

MKDIR creates any intermediate directories in the path, if needed.

For example, assume \a does not exist then:

mkdir \a\b\c\d

is the same as:

mkdir \a

chdir \a

mkdir b

chdir b

mkdir c

chdir c

mkdir d

which is what you would have to type if extensions were disabled.

**MORE - Displays output one screen at a time.**

MORE [/E [/C] [/P] [/S] [/Tn] [+n]] < [drive:][path]filename

command-name | MORE [/E [/C] [/P] [/S] [/Tn] [+n]]

MORE /E [/C] [/P] [/S] [/Tn] [+n] [files]

[drive:][path]filename Specifies a file to display one

screen at a time.

command-name Specifies a command whose output

will be displayed.

/E Enable extended features

/C Clear screen before displaying page

/P Expand FormFeed characters

/S Squeeze multiple blank lines into a single line

/Tn Expand tabs to n spaces (default 8)

Switches can be present in the MORE environment

variable.

+n Start displaying the first file at line n

files List of files to be displayed. Files in the list

are separated by blanks.

If extended features are enabled, the following commands

are accepted at the -- More -- prompt:

P n Display next n lines

S n Skip next n lines

F Display next file

Q Quit

= Show line number

? Show help line

<space> Display next page

<ret> Display next line

**MOVE - Moves files and renames files and directories.**

To move one or more files:

MOVE [/Y | /-Y] [drive:][path]filename1[,...] destination

To rename a directory:

MOVE [/Y | /-Y] [drive:][path]dirname1 dirname2

[drive:][path]filename1 Specifies the location and name of the file

or files you want to move.

destination Specifies the new location of the file. Destination

can consist of a drive letter and colon, a

directory name, or a combination. If you are moving

only one file, you can also include a filename if

you want to rename the file when you move it.

[drive:][path]dirname1 Specifies the directory you want to rename.

dirname2 Specifies the new name of the directory.

/Y Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to

overwrite an existing destination file.

/-Y Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite

an existing destination file.

The switch /Y may be present in the COPYCMD environment variable.

This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line. Default is

to prompt on overwrites unless MOVE command is being executed from

within a batch script.

**PATH - Displays or sets a search path for executable files.**

PATH [[drive:]path[;...][;%PATH%]

PATH ;

Type PATH ; to clear all search-path settings and direct cmd.exe to search

only in the current directory.

Type PATH without parameters to display the current path.

Including %PATH% in the new path setting causes the old path to be

appended to the new setting.

**PAUSE - Suspends processing of a batch program and displays the message**

Press any key to continue . . .

**RMDIR / RD - Removes (deletes) a directory.**

RMDIR [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

RD [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

/S Removes all directories and files in the specified directory

in addition to the directory itself. Used to remove a directory

tree.

/Q Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to remove a directory tree with /S

**RENAME / REN - Renames a file or files.**

RENAME [drive:][path]filename1 filename2.

REN [drive:][path]filename1 filename2.

Note that you cannot specify a new drive or path for your destination file.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**ROBOCOPY :: Robust File Copy for Windows**

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Started : 15 de janeiro de 2021 19:37:36

Usage :: ROBOCOPY source destination [file [file]...] [options]

source :: Source Directory (drive:\path or \\server\share\path).

destination :: Destination Dir (drive:\path or \\server\share\path).

file :: File(s) to copy (names/wildcards: default is "\*.\*").

::

:: Copy options :

::

/S :: copy Subdirectories, but not empty ones.

/E :: copy subdirectories, including Empty ones.

/LEV:n :: only copy the top n LEVels of the source directory tree.

/Z :: copy files in restartable mode.

/B :: copy files in Backup mode.

/ZB :: use restartable mode; if access denied use Backup mode.

/J :: copy using unbuffered I/O (recommended for large files).

/EFSRAW :: copy all encrypted files in EFS RAW mode.

/COPY:copyflag[s] :: what to COPY for files (default is /COPY:DAT).

(copyflags : D=Data, A=Attributes, T=Timestamps).

(S=Security=NTFS ACLs, O=Owner info, U=aUditing info).

/SEC :: copy files with SECurity (equivalent to /COPY:DATS).

/COPYALL :: COPY ALL file info (equivalent to /COPY:DATSOU).

/NOCOPY :: COPY NO file info (useful with /PURGE).

/SECFIX :: FIX file SECurity on all files, even skipped files.

/TIMFIX :: FIX file TIMes on all files, even skipped files.

/PURGE :: delete dest files/dirs that no longer exist in source.

/MIR :: MIRror a directory tree (equivalent to /E plus /PURGE).

/MOV :: MOVe files (delete from source after copying).

/MOVE :: MOVE files AND dirs (delete from source after copying).

/A+:[RASHCNET] :: add the given Attributes to copied files.

/A-:[RASHCNET] :: remove the given Attributes from copied files.

/CREATE :: CREATE directory tree and zero-length files only.

/FAT :: create destination files using 8.3 FAT file names only.

/256 :: turn off very long path (> 256 characters) support.

/MON:n :: MONitor source; run again when more than n changes seen.

/MOT:m :: MOnitor source; run again in m minutes Time, if changed.

/RH:hhmm-hhmm :: Run Hours - times when new copies may be started.

/PF :: check run hours on a Per File (not per pass) basis.

/IPG:n :: Inter-Packet Gap (ms), to free bandwidth on slow lines.

/SL :: copy symbolic links versus the target.

/MT[:n] :: Do multi-threaded copies with n threads (default 8).

n must be at least 1 and not greater than 128.

This option is incompatible with the /IPG and /EFSRAW options.

Redirect output using /LOG option for better performance.

/DCOPY:copyflag[s] :: what to COPY for directories (default is /DCOPY:DA).

(copyflags : D=Data, A=Attributes, T=Timestamps).

/NODCOPY :: COPY NO directory info (by default /DCOPY:DA is done).

/NOOFFLOAD :: copy files without using the Windows Copy Offload mechanism.

::

:: File Selection Options :

::

/A :: copy only files with the Archive attribute set.

/M :: copy only files with the Archive attribute and reset it.

/IA:[RASHCNETO] :: Include only files with any of the given Attributes set.

/XA:[RASHCNETO] :: eXclude files with any of the given Attributes set.

/XF file [file]... :: eXclude Files matching given names/paths/wildcards.

/XD dirs [dirs]... :: eXclude Directories matching given names/paths.

/XC :: eXclude Changed files.

/XN :: eXclude Newer files.

/XO :: eXclude Older files.

/XX :: eXclude eXtra files and directories.

/XL :: eXclude Lonely files and directories.

/IS :: Include Same files.

/IT :: Include Tweaked files.

/MAX:n :: MAXimum file size - exclude files bigger than n bytes.

/MIN:n :: MINimum file size - exclude files smaller than n bytes.

/MAXAGE:n :: MAXimum file AGE - exclude files older than n days/date.

/MINAGE:n :: MINimum file AGE - exclude files newer than n days/date.

/MAXLAD:n :: MAXimum Last Access Date - exclude files unused since n.

/MINLAD:n :: MINimum Last Access Date - exclude files used since n.

(If n < 1900 then n = n days, else n = YYYYMMDD date).

/XJ :: eXclude Junction points and symbolic links. (normally included by default).

/FFT :: assume FAT File Times (2-second granularity).

/DST :: compensate for one-hour DST time differences.

/XJD :: eXclude Junction points and symbolic links for Directories.

/XJF :: eXclude symbolic links for Files.

/IM :: Include Modified files (differing change times).

::

:: Retry Options :

::

/R:n :: number of Retries on failed copies: default 1 million.

/W:n :: Wait time between retries: default is 30 seconds.

/REG :: Save /R:n and /W:n in the Registry as default settings.

/TBD :: wait for sharenames To Be Defined (retry error 67).

::

:: Logging Options :

::

/L :: List only - don't copy, timestamp or delete any files.

/X :: report all eXtra files, not just those selected.

/V :: produce Verbose output, showing skipped files.

/TS :: include source file Time Stamps in the output.

/FP :: include Full Pathname of files in the output.

/BYTES :: Print sizes as bytes.

/NS :: No Size - don't log file sizes.

/NC :: No Class - don't log file classes.

/NFL :: No File List - don't log file names.

/NDL :: No Directory List - don't log directory names.

/NP :: No Progress - don't display percentage copied.

/ETA :: show Estimated Time of Arrival of copied files.

/LOG:file :: output status to LOG file (overwrite existing log).

/LOG+:file :: output status to LOG file (append to existing log).

/UNILOG:file :: output status to LOG file as UNICODE (overwrite existing log).

/UNILOG+:file :: output status to LOG file as UNICODE (append to existing log).

/TEE :: output to console window, as well as the log file.

/NJH :: No Job Header.

/NJS :: No Job Summary.

/UNICODE :: output status as UNICODE.

::

:: Job Options :

::

/JOB:jobname :: take parameters from the named JOB file.

/SAVE:jobname :: SAVE parameters to the named job file

/QUIT :: QUIT after processing command line (to view parameters).

/NOSD :: NO Source Directory is specified.

/NODD :: NO Destination Directory is specified.

/IF :: Include the following Files.

::

:: Remarks :

::

Using /PURGE or /MIR on the root directory of the volume formerly caused

robocopy to apply the requested operation on files inside the System

Volume Information directory as well. This is no longer the case; if

either is specified, robocopy will skip any files or directories with that

name in the top-level source and destination directories of the copy session.

The modified files classification applies only when both source

and destination filesystems support change timestamps (e.g., NTFS)

and the source and destination files have different change times but are

otherwise the same. These files are not copied by default; specify /IM

to include them.

**SET - Displays, sets, or removes cmd.exe environment variables.**

SET [variable=[string]]

variable Specifies the environment-variable name.

string Specifies a series of characters to assign to the variable.

Type SET without parameters to display the current environment variables.

If Command Extensions are enabled SET changes as follows:

SET command invoked with just a variable name, no equal sign or value

will display the value of all variables whose prefix matches the name

given to the SET command. For example:

SET P

would display all variables that begin with the letter 'P'

SET command will set the ERRORLEVEL to 1 if the variable name is not

found in the current environment.

SET command will not allow an equal sign to be part of the name of

a variable.

Two new switches have been added to the SET command:

SET /A expression

SET /P variable=[promptString]

The /A switch specifies that the string to the right of the equal sign

is a numerical expression that is evaluated. The expression evaluator

is pretty simple and supports the following operations, in decreasing

order of precedence:

() - grouping

! ~ - - unary operators

\* / % - arithmetic operators

+ - - arithmetic operators

<< >> - logical shift

& - bitwise and

^ - bitwise exclusive or

| - bitwise or

= \*= /= %= += -= - assignment

&= ^= |= <<= >>=

, - expression separator

If you use any of the logical or modulus operators, you will need to

enclose the expression string in quotes. Any non-numeric strings in the

expression are treated as environment variable names whose values are

converted to numbers before using them. If an environment variable name

is specified but is not defined in the current environment, then a value

of zero is used. This allows you to do arithmetic with environment

variable values without having to type all those % signs to get their

values. If SET /A is executed from the command line outside of a

command script, then it displays the final value of the expression. The

assignment operator requires an environment variable name to the left of

the assignment operator. Numeric values are decimal numbers, unless

prefixed by 0x for hexadecimal numbers, and 0 for octal numbers.

So 0x12 is the same as 18 is the same as 022. Please note that the octal

notation can be confusing: 08 and 09 are not valid numbers because 8 and

9 are not valid octal digits.

The /P switch allows you to set the value of a variable to a line of input

entered by the user. Displays the specified promptString before reading

the line of input. The promptString can be empty.

Environment variable substitution has been enhanced as follows:

%PATH:str1=str2%

would expand the PATH environment variable, substituting each occurrence

of "str1" in the expanded result with "str2". "str2" can be the empty

string to effectively delete all occurrences of "str1" from the expanded

output. "str1" can begin with an asterisk, in which case it will match

everything from the beginning of the expanded output to the first

occurrence of the remaining portion of str1.

May also specify substrings for an expansion.

%PATH:~10,5%

would expand the PATH environment variable, and then use only the 5

characters that begin at the 11th (offset 10) character of the expanded

result. If the length is not specified, then it defaults to the

remainder of the variable value. If either number (offset or length) is

negative, then the number used is the length of the environment variable

value added to the offset or length specified.

%PATH:~-10%

would extract the last 10 characters of the PATH variable.

%PATH:~0,-2%

would extract all but the last 2 characters of the PATH variable.

Finally, support for delayed environment variable expansion has been

added. This support is always disabled by default, but may be

enabled/disabled via the /V command line switch to CMD.EXE. See CMD /?

Delayed environment variable expansion is useful for getting around

the limitations of the current expansion which happens when a line

of text is read, not when it is executed. The following example

demonstrates the problem with immediate variable expansion:

set VAR=before

if "%VAR%" == "before" (

set VAR=after

if "%VAR%" == "after" @echo If you see this, it worked

)

would never display the message, since the %VAR% in BOTH IF statements

is substituted when the first IF statement is read, since it logically

includes the body of the IF, which is a compound statement. So the

IF inside the compound statement is really comparing "before" with

"after" which will never be equal. Similarly, the following example

will not work as expected:

set LIST=

for %i in (\*) do set LIST=%LIST% %i

echo %LIST%

in that it will NOT build up a list of files in the current directory,

but instead will just set the LIST variable to the last file found.

Again, this is because the %LIST% is expanded just once when the

FOR statement is read, and at that time the LIST variable is empty.

So the actual FOR loop we are executing is:

for %i in (\*) do set LIST= %i

which just keeps setting LIST to the last file found.

Delayed environment variable expansion allows you to use a different

character (the exclamation mark) to expand environment variables at

execution time. If delayed variable expansion is enabled, the above

examples could be written as follows to work as intended:

set VAR=before

if "%VAR%" == "before" (

set VAR=after

if "!VAR!" == "after" @echo If you see this, it worked

)

set LIST=

for %i in (\*) do set LIST=!LIST! %i

echo %LIST%

If Command Extensions are enabled, then there are several dynamic

environment variables that can be expanded but which don't show up in

the list of variables displayed by SET. These variable values are

computed dynamically each time the value of the variable is expanded.

If the user explicitly defines a variable with one of these names, then

that definition will override the dynamic one described below:

%CD% - expands to the current directory string.

%DATE% - expands to current date using same format as DATE command.

%TIME% - expands to current time using same format as TIME command.

%RANDOM% - expands to a random decimal number between 0 and 32767.

%ERRORLEVEL% - expands to the current ERRORLEVEL value

%CMDEXTVERSION% - expands to the current Command Processor Extensions

version number.

%CMDCMDLINE% - expands to the original command line that invoked the

Command Processor.

%HIGHESTNUMANODENUMBER% - expands to the highest NUMA node number

on this machine.

**TREE - Graphically displays the folder structure of a drive or path.**

TREE [drive:][path] [/F] [/A]

/F Display the names of the files in each folder.

/A Use ASCII instead of extended characters.

**TYPE - Displays the contents of a text file or files.**

TYPE [drive:][path]filename

**XCOPY - Copies files and directory trees.**

XCOPY source [destination] [/A | /M] [/D[:date]] [/P] [/S [/E]] [/V] [/W]

[/C] [/I] [/Q] [/F] [/L] [/G] [/H] [/R] [/T] [/U]

[/K] [/N] [/O] [/X] [/Y] [/-Y] [/Z] [/B] [/J]

[/EXCLUDE:file1[+file2][+file3]...]

source Specifies the file(s) to copy.

destination Specifies the location and/or name of new files.

/A Copies only files with the archive attribute set,

doesn't change the attribute.

/M Copies only files with the archive attribute set,

turns off the archive attribute.

/D:m-d-y Copies files changed on or after the specified date.

If no date is given, copies only those files whose

source time is newer than the destination time.

/EXCLUDE:file1[+file2][+file3]...

Specifies a list of files containing strings. Each string

should be in a separate line in the files. When any of the

strings match any part of the absolute path of the file to be

copied, that file will be excluded from being copied. For

example, specifying a string like \obj\ or .obj will exclude

all files underneath the directory obj or all files with the

.obj extension respectively.

/P Prompts you before creating each destination file.

/S Copies directories and subdirectories except empty ones.

/E Copies directories and subdirectories, including empty ones.

Same as /S /E. May be used to modify /T.

/V Verifies the size of each new file.

/W Prompts you to press a key before copying.

/C Continues copying even if errors occur.

/I If destination does not exist and copying more than one file,

assumes that destination must be a directory.

/Q Does not display file names while copying.

/F Displays full source and destination file names while copying.

/L Displays files that would be copied.

/G Allows the copying of encrypted files to destination that does

not support encryption.

/H Copies hidden and system files also.

/R Overwrites read-only files.

/T Creates directory structure, but does not copy files. Does not

include empty directories or subdirectories. /T /E includes

empty directories and subdirectories.

/U Copies only files that already exist in destination.

/K Copies attributes. Normal Xcopy will reset read-only attributes.

/N Copies using the generated short names.

/O Copies file ownership and ACL information.

/X Copies file audit settings (implies /O).

/Y Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/-Y Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an

existing destination file.

/Z Copies networked files in restartable mode.

/B Copies the Symbolic Link itself versus the target of the link.

/J Copies using unbuffered I/O. Recommended for very large files.

The switch /Y may be preset in the COPYCMD environment variable.

This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line.