

Control Panel & System Utilities:

Command	Description
<code>appwiz.cpl</code>	Opens Programs and Features (Uninstall Programs).
<code>control</code>	Opens the Control Panel .
<code>ncpa.cpl</code>	Opens Network Connections .
<code>main.cpl</code>	Opens Mouse Properties .
<code>intl.cpl</code>	Opens Region Settings .
<code>sysdm.cpl</code>	Opens System Properties .
<code>hdwwiz.cpl</code>	Opens the Device Manager .
<code>firewall.cpl</code>	Opens Windows Firewall Settings .
<code>powercfg.cpl</code>	Opens Power Options .
<code>desk.cpl</code>	Opens Display Settings .

Run Common Programs & Utilities:

Command	Description
<code>cmd</code>	Opens Command Prompt .
<code>powershell</code>	Opens PowerShell .
<code>taskmgr</code>	Opens Task Manager .
<code>services.msc</code>	Opens Services Management Console .

<code>eventvwr</code>	Opens Event Viewer .
<code>compmgmt.msc</code>	Opens Computer Management Console .
<code>diskmgmt.msc</code>	Opens Disk Management .
<code>msinfo32</code>	Opens System Information .
<code>dxdiag</code>	Opens DirectX Diagnostic Tool .
<code>regedit</code>	Opens Registry Editor .
<code>gpedit.msc</code>	Opens Local Group Policy Editor (not available in Windows Home edition).

Network & Connection Commands:

Command	Description
<code>cmd /k ipconfig</code>	Displays IP configuration.
<code>cmd /k ipconfig /all</code>	Shows detailed network adapter information.
<code>cmd /k ping google.com</code>	Checks network connectivity to Google.
<code>cmd /k netstat -an</code>	Displays active network connections.

You said:

user management

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

Are you asking about **user management** in Windows? If so, here are some useful commands and tools for managing users:

1. User Management via Command Prompt (cmd):

Command	Description
<code>net user</code>	Lists all user accounts on the system.
<code>net user username</code>	Displays details of a specific user.
<code>net user username /add</code>	Creates a new user account.
<code>net user username /delete</code>	Deletes a user account.
<code>net localgroup</code>	Lists all local groups.
<code>net localgroup Administrators username /add</code>	Adds a user to the Administrators group.
<code>net localgroup Administrators username /delete</code>	Removes a user from the Administrators group.

2. User Management via PowerShell:

Command	Description
<code>Get-LocalUser</code>	Lists all local users.
<code>New-LocalUser -Name "username" -Password (ConvertTo-SecureString "P@ssw0rd" -AsPlainText -Force) -FullName "User Name" -Description "Test User"</code>	Creates a new local user.
<code>Remove-LocalUser -Name "username"</code>	Deletes a local user.
<code>Add-LocalGroupMember -Group "Administrators" -Member "username"</code>	Adds a user to the Administrators group.
<code>Remove-LocalGroupMember -Group "Administrators" -Member "username"</code>	Removes a user from the Administrators group.

3. GUI-based User Management Tools:

Command	Description
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<code>lusrmgr.msc</code>	Opens Local Users and Groups (not available in Windows Home).
<code>control userpasswords2</code>	Opens User Accounts settings.
<code>compmgmt.msc</code> → Local Users and Groups	Manages users and groups via Computer Management .

You said:

disk management

ChatGPT said:

ChatGPT

Here are different ways to manage disks in Windows:

1. Disk Management via GUI

Command	Description
<code>diskmgmt.msc</code>	Opens Disk Management GUI.
<code>compmgmt.msc</code> → Disk Management	Opens Computer Management , then access Disk Management .

2. Disk Management via Command Prompt (cmd)

Command	Description
<code>diskpart</code>	Opens Disk Partition tool.
<code>wmic logicaldisk get name, size, freespace</code>	Shows free space and total size of drives.
<code>chkdsk C:</code>	Checks and repairs disk errors on C: drive.
<code>format X: /fs:ntfs</code>	Formats drive X: with NTFS file system.

defrag C:

Defragments C: drive.

3. Disk Management via DiskPart (Advanced)

First, open `diskpart` by running:

```
cmd
CopyEdit
diskpart
```

Then use the following commands:

Command	Description
<code>list disk</code>	Lists all available disks.
<code>select disk 1</code>	Selects Disk 1 (replace with your disk number).
<code>clean</code>	Erases all data on the selected disk.
<code>create partition primary</code>	Creates a primary partition.
<code>format fs=ntfs quick</code>	Formats the partition with NTFS.
<code>assign letter=X</code>	Assigns the letter X to the partition.

4. Disk Management via PowerShell

Command	Description
<code>Get-Disk</code>	Lists all disks.
<code>Get-Partition</code>	Shows all partitions.
<code>Initialize-Disk -Number 1 -PartitionStyle GPT</code>	Initializes Disk 1 with GPT partition style.

```
New-Partition -DiskNumber 1  
-UseMaximumSize -AssignDriveLetter  
-IsActive
```

Creates a partition and assigns a drive letter.

```
Format-Volume -DriveLetter X -FileSystem  
NTFS -NewFileSystemLabel "Data"
```

Formats drive X: as NTFS and labels it "Data".