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Command prompt in windows 10

Command Prompt is one of the command-line interface programs used to run commands on Windows operating systems. Some popular commands from the command prompt that you may have heard of include ping, netstat, tracert, shutdown, and attrib, but there are many more. We have a complete list here. While the command prompt is probably not a tool that most of you will use on a regular basis, it can actually be useful from time to time, perhaps to solve a specific Windows problem or to automate some kind of task. Select the Start button. Type cmd. Select Command Prompt from the list. Another way to open the command prompt in Windows 10 is to search your Start menu folder. Select the Start button. Select the Windows System folder from the list. Choose Command Prompt in the folder group. One more method in Windows 10 is through the advanced user menu. If you are using a keyboard or mouse, choose Command Prompt from the menu that appears after you press Win+X or right-click the Start button. You might see Windows PowerShell options in the Advanced User menu instead of the command prompt. In newer versions of Windows 10, the command prompt has been replaced by PowerShell, but can still be accessed from the advanced user menu by editing the taskbar settings. Select the Start button, then swipe up to display the Apps screen. You can accomplish the same with a mouse by selecting the down arrow icon at the bottom of the screen. Before upgrading Windows 8.1, you can access the Apps screen from the Start screen by swiping up from the bottom of the screen or right-clicking anywhere, and then selecting All Apps. If you're using a keyboard or mouse, a very quick way to open a command prompt window in Windows 8 is through the Advanced User menu, just hold down the WIN and X keys together, or right-click the Start button and choose Command Prompt. Swipe or scroll right on the Apps screen to locate the header in the Windows System section. Select Command Prompt. You can now run any command that you need to run. See our list of Windows 8 command prompt commands for a complete list of commands available through the command prompt in Windows 8, including brief descriptions and links to more detailed information if we have one. Open the Start menu in the lower-left corner of the screen. In Windows 7 and Windows Vista, it's a little faster to type the command in the search box at the bottom of the Start menu, and to Choose Command Prompt when it appears in the results. Go to All Programs > Accessories. Choose Command Prompt from the list of programs. Command prompt in Windows XP via Windows 10 can also be opened with a command. This is especially useful if you like to use the Run dialog box or if Windows Explorer has been locked and the Start menu is inaccessible (and therefore the instructions above do not work). To do this, type cmd in the command-line interface. You can be in the Run (WIN+R) dialog box or the Menu > Run New Task Manager. In versions of Windows released earlier XP, like Windows 98 and Windows 95, the command prompt does not exist. However, the oldest and very similar MS-DOS prompt does. This program is located on the Start menu and can be opened with the Run Command command. Some commands, such as the sfc command that is used to repair Windows files, require the command prompt to be opened as an administrator before they can be run. You'll know if this is the case if you receive a message like one of these after trying to run the command: verify that you have administrative rights... Command can only be run from an elevated command promptBe must be an administrator The Windows Command Prompt has a built-in history feature, allowing you to quickly see the commands you have run in the current session. Even better, the command prompt offers quite a few keyboard shortcuts and other tricks for working with command history. How to view command history To scroll through command history, you can use these keyboard shortcuts: Up Arrow: Retrieve the previous command you typed. Press the key repeatedly to cycle through the command history. Down arrow: Remember the following command you typed. Press the key repeatedly to cycle through the command history. Page Up: Remember the first command you ran in the current command prompt session. Page down: Remember the most recent command you ran in the current command prompt session. Esc: Clear the command line. Use these F keys to interact with command history: F7: View command history as an overlay. Use the up and down arrow keys to select a command and run it. Press Esc to close the overlay without running a command. F8: Find a command that matches the text on the current command line. Therefore, if you want to search for a command that started with p, you would type p at the command line, and then repeatedly tap F8 to cycle through the commands in your history that begin with p.F9: Retrieve a command from the command history by specifying its number in the history buffer. These numbers are displayed in the F7 overlay window and start at 0. Therefore, if you want to quickly rerun the first command that you ran in the current session, you would press F9, type 0, and press Enter. The command would appear filled in at the command prompt and you could press Enter once more to run it. To print a list of command history in the terminal, run the following command: doskey /history You will see the commands you typed in the current session. This is the same list you'll see if you press F7. How to copy the previous command The previous command you typed is known as the template. There are a variety of shortcuts to quickly copy part of the command he executed. F1: Copy one character at a time from the previous command you typed. Press the F1 key repeatedly to type the command you typed earlier, character by character. F2: Copy part of the command you typed earlier. You will be asked to enter a character. The system will look forward to the command that you have written and automatically copies the text up to that character, but not including it. For example, if the last command you ran was ping google.com, you could press F2, type, or press Enter and ping g would appear at the command prompt. F3: Copy part of the command you typed earlier. The system starts from the current character position and automatically copies the rest of the text from that position on the previous line. For example, suppose the last command you typed was ping -4 google.com. You can type ping -6, press F3, and the system would automatically google.com, causing the current line to ping -6 google.com. How to clear command history Unlike the Linux bash shell, the command prompt does not remember commands between sessions. To clear the history of the commands you typed, close the command prompt window. You can instruct the command prompt not to remember any commands that you typed in the current session by setting the history size to 0 with the doskey command: doskey /listsize=0 You will not be able to use the arrow keys, the F7 key, or the doskey /history command to view the commands you typed after setting the list size to 0. This change also only takes effect for the current command prompt window, so the command prompt window will remember the history normally the next time you close and reopen it. You can use the cls command (clear screen) to clear the command prompt window, clearing all the history of the commands you typed without closing the window: cls How to save the command history If you ever need to save a history of the commands you have typed in a command prompt window, you can do so by running the doskey /history command and routing its output to a text file. (You can also run the doskey /history command and copy/paste text into another application, of course.) For example, the following command will save a copy of the command history of the current command prompt window to the C:-Usersame-Desktop-commands file.txt system window. doskey /history > C:-Usersame-Desktop-commands.txt Character > redirects command output to the file you specify. Open the file in a text editor to view the history of commands written in that command prompt session. RELATED: 34 useful keyboard shortcuts for Windows command prompt These are just some of the useful keyboard shortcuts available at the command prompt, so check out our list to get even more. Welcome to Command 2 Symbol Lesson! Today you will learn how to create placeholders in your batch file. There are many ways to integrate these placeholders into many batch file projects, and I'll start by teaching you the basics. In Lessons can expect to see how to use variables that will then be used to create a batch file questionnaire! Let's started.@echo aecho Hello!pause>nul This is the batch file I left you last time. Just print Hello! in the command line.@echo disabled:firstcolor aecho Hello! Hello! Becho Hello! #2pause>nulAs you can see, there are several changes I made to the file. Changes:Added :p rimero to the 2nd lineGreas #1 to Hello! in the 4th lineOld :second: in the 6th line!lt added color b in the 7th lineOld echo Hello! #2 on the 8th line!lt paused>nul on the 9th and final line.@echo off: first color an echo Hello! #1 pause>nul:secondcolor b echo Hello! #2 pause>nul:firstAdd :first to the file. This is the first placeholder in the file.:second This is the second placeholder in the file. OthersGressed #1 the first Hello! and #2 the second one to keep track of which is which. Added a color change to the second Hello! to make the change more visible. Added pause>nul for reasons explained last lesson.@echo off:firstcolor aecho Hello! #1pause>nul:secondcolor becho Hello! #2pause>nulgoto firstgoto firstThe go To pronounced goto command can be uppercase or lowercase. It can be gOto if you want. This applies to all batch file commands. However, when you type help at the command prompt, it displays all commands in full uppercase. I personally put all commands and placeholders lowercase, which makes errors less frequent. I strongly advise putting placeholders and commands lowercase. What it really does is go to the :first placeholder.@echo off:firstcolor aecho Hello! #1pause>nul:secondcolor becho Hello! #2pause>nulgoto firstWhen you run this program, you can see the file go to :p rimero and then travel through the file to :second without instruction. This is because batch files read text or program from top to bottom, executing the command that any command gets first. So without you telling him to go to :second he has nothing else to do, so just travel down. To clean up the appearance of this file, try adding cls after each placeholder. This clears the screen to show only what it is after the cls. This will show Hello! #1 or Hello #2 in your colors. To understand placeholders, try the following better. Make a file with 3 placeholders and have the drop go to the second placeholder. Have a file print the same message but in different colors each placeholder. Have a file only clear the screen on the third palceholder, and then return to the first placeholder. I hope you enjoyed this lesson in batch files! Please go on and favorite for more!-Batch4Life plus!-Batch4Life