

10 commands Windows 7 network administrators need to know

In this tutorial we will show you 10 basic commands that can be performed on the command line tool in Windows 7.

TipsMake.com - **It can be said that the command line tool is still valid in the recent operating system versions. They help network administrators can perform checks and can troubleshoot system problems .** In this tutorial we will show you 10 basic commands that can be performed on the command line tool in Windows 7.

1: System File Checker

Malware software often tries to replace core system files with other files that can take control of the system. System File Checker can be used to verify the integrity of Windows system files. If it finds any changes to a file, the file will be replaced. You can run System File Checker using the following command:

```
sfc / scannow
```

2: File Signature Verification

One way to verify the integrity of the system is to ensure that all system files are digitally signed. You can do this with the File Signature Verification tool. This tool is launched from the command line but uses the GUI interface. It will tell you which system file is signed with a digital signature and which file is not. As a rule, all system files will be signed, though there are some hardware vendors that do not implement this rule for their driver files. The command used to launch the File Signature Verification tool is:

```
sigverif
```


Ping is definitely one of the simplest of the diagnostic commands. It is used to verify TCP / IP connections at a basic level for a particular host. To use this command, you only need to enter the command, then the IP address of the host you want to test. Specific examples are as follows:

```
ping 192.168.1.1
```

It should be noted that this command only works if Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) traffic is allowed to communicate between two machines. If at some point the firewall blocks this traffic, the command execution process will fail.

6: Pathping

The Ping command can tell you whether two computers can communicate with each other over a TCP / IP connection, but if the ping command fails, you will not receive any information related to the cause. of error. This is where you need to use this Pathping utility.

Pathping is designed for environments where one or more routers exist between hosts. It sends a series of data to each router in the path to the destination host in an effort to determine whether the router still works or drops packets. At the simplest level, the syntax for pathping is quite similar to the syntax of the ping command (although there are some other switches that can be used). The basic implementation syntax is as follows:

```
pathping 192.168.1.1
```

7: Ipconfig

The ipconfig command is used to view or change the computer's IP address. For example, if you want to see the full IP configuration of your Windows 7 system, you can use the following command:

```
ipconfig / all
```

Assuming that the system has obtained its IP address from the DHCP server, you can then use the ipconfig command to release and refresh the IP address. The implementation process is as follows:

```
ipconfig / release
```

```
ipconfig / renew
```

Another interesting thing you can do with ipconfig is to delete the memory of the DNS resolver. This is useful when a system is resolving DNS addresses incorrectly. You can then delete DNS cache with this command:

```
ipconfig / flushdns
```

8: Repair-bde

If a hard disk is encrypted with BitLocker, you can restore the data using a utility called repair-bde. To use this command, you need to have another hard drive to burn all the restored data to it, as well as a BitLocker recovery key or recovery password. The basic syntax of this command is as follows:

```
repair-bde -rk | rp
```

You must specify the source, destination drive, and recovery key or recovery password, along with the path to the recovery key or recovery password. Here are two examples of how to use this utility:

```
repair-bde c: d: -rk e: recovery.bek
```

```
repair-bde c: d: -rp 111111-111111-111111111111-111111-111111
```

9: Tasklist

The tasklist command is designed to provide information about the tasks running on the Windows 7 system. At the most basic level, you can use the command with the following syntax:

```
tasklist
```

Although this command has numerous parameters attached, we only mention two important parameters. One of them is `-m`, this parameter will cause the tasklist to display all DLL modules that are related to certain tasks. Another parameter is `-svc`, which lists support services for each task. This is the syntax for executing the command:

```
tasklist -m
```

```
tasklist -svc
```

10: Taskkill

The taskkill command will end a task, either by name or process ID. The syntax of the command is simple, you just need to fill in the following `-pid` (process ID) or `-im` (image name) command and the name or process ID of the task you want to end. Here are two examples of how to execute the command:

```
taskkill -pid 4104
```

```
taskkill -im iexplore.exe
```

You finished reading the article "**10 commands Windows 7 network administrators need to know**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.