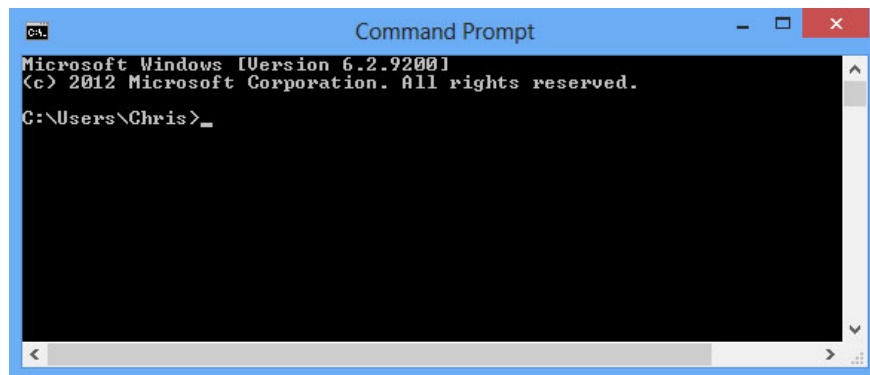


# 10 useful commands in Windows you should know

Command Prompt is used to execute batch files, perform tasks quickly, help you troubleshoot and solve some Windows problems when the system crashes. However, not all commands in Windows are useful and must be done regularly. With the 10 command lines in the following article it is very useful even if you are not an administrator.

**There are a few things you can only do from command line typing in Command Prompt or PowerShell, while these tools have no more graphical interaction and are more difficult to use than those with specific interfaces.**

The main reason is that the **Command Prompt** is used to execute batch files, perform tasks quickly, help you troubleshoot and solve some Windows problems when the system crashes. However, not all commands in Windows are useful and must be done regularly. With the 10 command lines in the following article it is very useful even if you are not an administrator.



## Ipconfig: Quickly find or change the computer IP address

Although you can find the computer's IP address in Control Panel, this needs to be done through a few clicks. **The ipconfig command** in the Command Prompt window is the fastest way to determine the IP address and other information such as the default Gateway address, Subnet Mask.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
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C:\Users\Chris>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::299d:c5a7:c72:b925%11
    IP4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.66
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.254
```

## Ipconfig / flushdns: Delete all data in DNS memory

If you change the DNS server, the effect will not necessarily happen immediately. Windows then uses a cache (cache) to save the received DNS responses to save time when you access the old address again in the future.

So to ensure Windows receives the address from a new DNS server instead of using the old address in the cache, simply run **ipconfig / flushdns** after changing your DNS server.

```
C:\Users\Chris>ipconfig /flushdns

Windows IP Configuration

Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cache.

C:\Users\Chris>_
```

## Ping: Check the connection to another computer

When having problems connecting to a website or another computer on the local network, Windows has provided a command to help you test the connection to determine the status of the network is **the Ping command**. Just type **Ping** with an **IP address or website address** and **Enter** is done.

```
C:\Users\Chris>ping google.com

Pinging google.com [173.194.33.40] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 173.194.33.40: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=58
Reply from 173.194.33.40: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=58
Reply from 173.194.33.40: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=58
Reply from 173.194.33.40: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=58

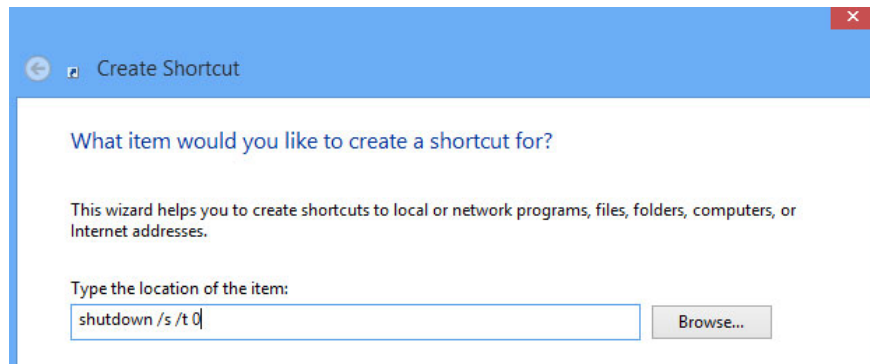
Ping statistics for 173.194.33.40:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 11ms

C:\Users\Chris>
```

## Shutdown: Create a quick shutdown shortcut in Windows 8

**The Shutdown command** is very useful in **Windows 8**, you can use it to create your own shortcuts and put them on the Start Screen or Desktop screen to easily turn off or restart the computer without having to access the bar. Charms.

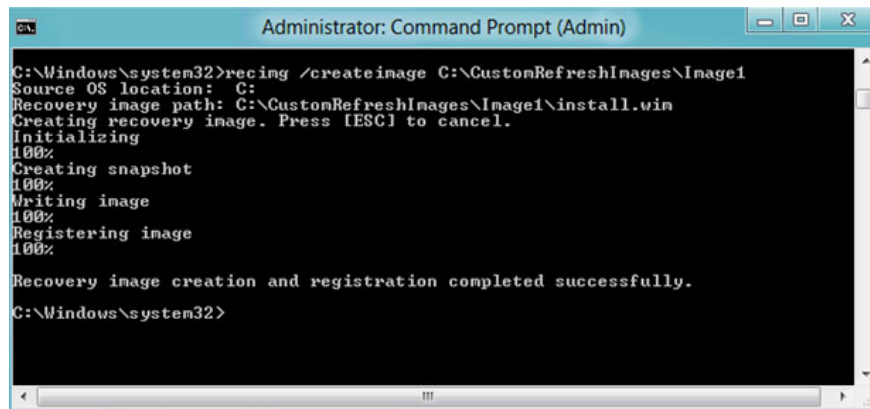
To do this, create a shortcut and enter **shutdown /s /t 0** if you want to **shutdown** and **shutdown /r /t 0** if you want to restart the computer.



## Recimg: Create custom recovery points in Windows 8

The **Refresh Your PC feature** in Windows 8 allows you to restore your computer to its original state from the most compact Windows installation or from the manufacturer.

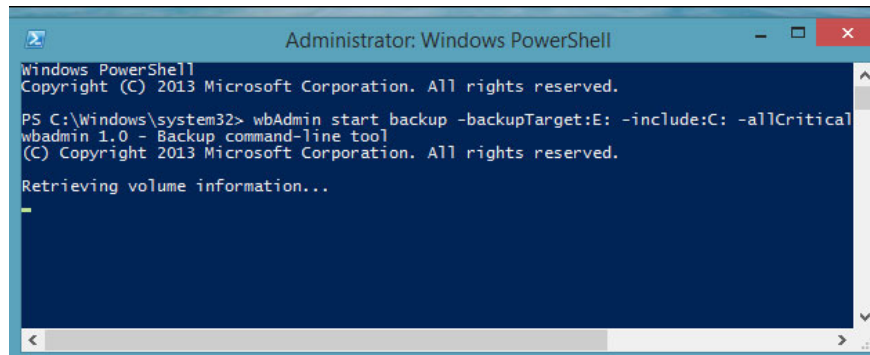
You can create a custom recovery point depending on your needs, but this feature is hidden in Windows, so it needs to be done with **the Recimg command** from Command Prompt. When executing this command, you can remove the installation bloatware from the manufacturer or add your favorite programs to your recovery point.



## Wbadmin start backup: Create photo recovery system

As you know, **Windows 8.1** has removed the **Windows 7 Backup** interface, which allows you to easily create backup images of your system to recover when needed. The system image (System images) contains a snapshot of the entire system under a single file, so it is different from Windows 8 **Recovery Images** .

While the graphical interface has been removed, system administrators and computer specialists can still create system backups by running **the Wbadmin start backup command** in the **PowerShell** tool .



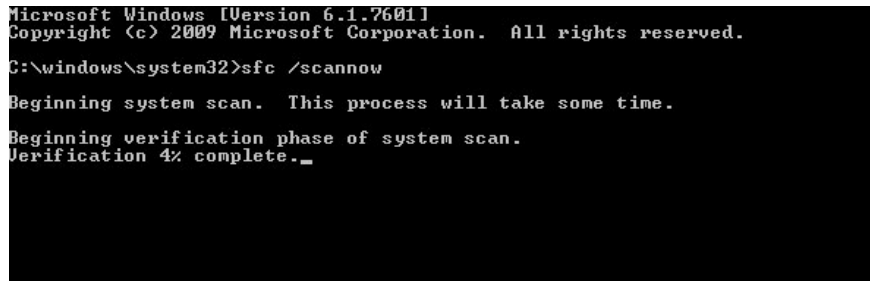
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Windows\system32> wbAdmin start backup -backupTarget:E: -include:C: -allCritical
wbadmin 1.0 - Backup command-line tool
(C) Copyright 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Retrieving volume information...
-
```

## Sfc / Scannow: Scan system files

Windows includes a tool called **System files checker** to scan all system files and find problems. If the system files are lost or corrupted, this tool will automatically fix them. To use the System files checker, **open the Command Prompt command window** and type **sfc / scannow**.



```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

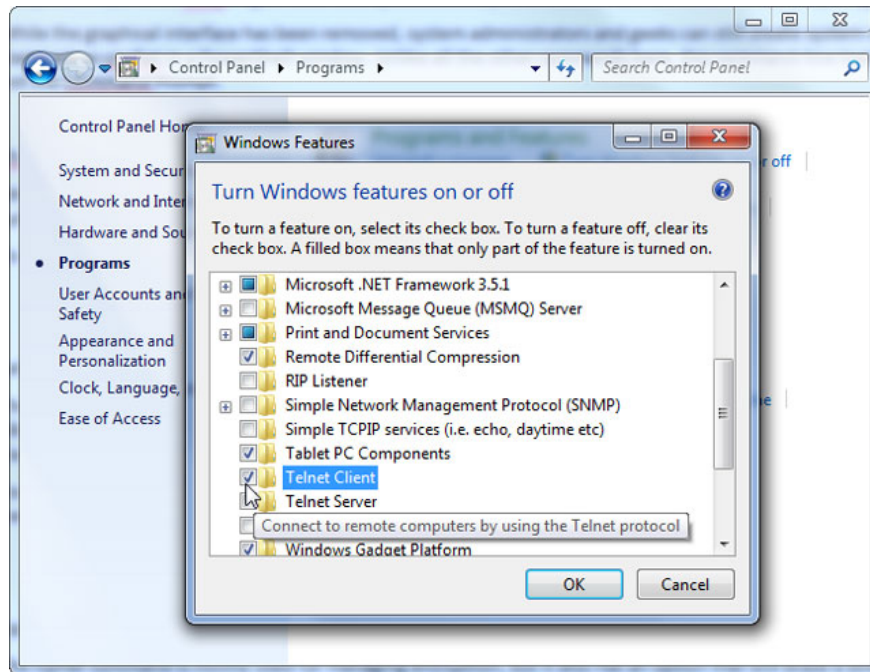
C:\windows\system32>sfc /scannow

Beginning system scan. This process will take some time.

Beginning verification phase of system scan.
Verification 4% complete._
```

## Telnet: Connect with Telnet Servers

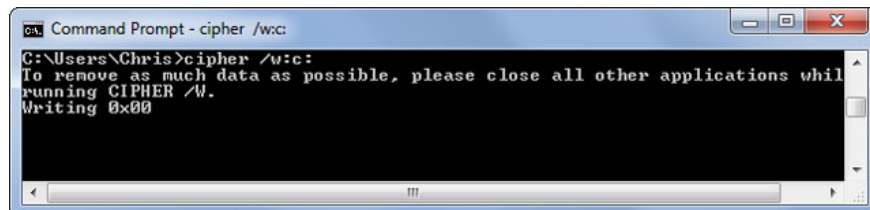
**Telnet Client** is not installed by default so you will have to install it from within Control Panel. After installation, you can use the Telnet command to connect to the Telnet Server without installing any third-party software. While we should avoid using Telnet, if you are connecting directly to a device and it requires you to use Telnet to set up something, you still have to do it normally.



## Cipher: Delete data permanently

The **Cipher** command is mainly used for **encryption management**, but it also has another option that allows you to permanently delete the file and ensure it cannot be recovered. This command is very effective in cleaning up a drive without installing any other tools.

To use the **Cipher** command, you only need to specify a specific drive or directory such as: **cipher /w: c:** or **cipher /w: c: .**



## Netstat -an: List network connections and ports

The **Netstat** command is particularly useful, it will display all network statistics when used with different options. One of the most interesting variants of Netstat is **Netstat -an**, which displays a list of all open network connections on the computer along with the ports in use and the connected IP address.

```
C:\Users\Chris>netstat -an
Active Connections

Proto Local Address           Foreign Address         State
TCP   0.0.0.0:135              0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:445              0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:5357             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49152            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49153            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49154            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49155            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   0.0.0.0:49163            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   127.0.0.1:2559           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49173        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49174        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49177        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49179        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49180        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49181        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49182        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49183        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:7789           127.0.0.1:49184        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:37483         0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
TCP   127.0.0.1:49173         127.0.0.1:7789        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:49174         127.0.0.1:7789        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:49177         127.0.0.1:7789        ESTABLISHED
TCP   127.0.0.1:49179         127.0.0.1:7789        ESTABLISHED
```

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