

Cmd command in Windows

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Syntax cmd command

```
cmd [/c|/k] [/s] [/q] [/d] [/a|/u] [/t:{
}] [/e:{on|off}] [/f:{on|off}] [/v:{on|off}] [ ]
```

Parameters

Parameter Description / c Execute the command specified by *String* and then stop. / k Execute the command specified by *String* and continue. / s Modify the handling of *String* after parameter / c or / k . / q Turn off the echo / d command Disable the execution of AutoRun commands. / a Internal command output format into a set or a file according to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard. / u Format the internal command output to a collection or a file in Unicode format. / t: { } Set the color for the background (*B*) and foreground (*F*). / e: on Enable command extensions. / e: off Disable command extensions. / f: on Enable completion of file names and directories. / f: off Disables the completion of file and directory names. / v: on Enable extended environment variable extension. / v: off Disable extended environment variable extension. Specify the command you want to execute. /? Show help at the command prompt.

The following table lists valid hexadecimal digits that you can use as values for **and**

Value	Color	0	Black	1	Blue	2	Green	3	Mint Green	4	Red	5	Purple	6	Yellow	7	White	8	Gray	9	Light blue	a	light Green	b	Light green	mint	c	Light red	d	Light purple	e	Light yellow	f	Bright white
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Note

1. Use multiple commands

To use multiple commands, separate them with **&&** and include quotation marks. For example:

```
" && && " " && && " " && && " " && && "
```

1. Handling quotes

If you specify / **c** or / **k**, the **cmd** command that handles the rest of the *String* and quotation marks is preserved only if all of the following conditions are met:

1. You do not use / **s**.
2. You use exactly one set of quotes.
3. You do not use any special characters in quotation marks (eg: **&** > () @ ^ |).
4. You use one or more whitespace characters in quotation *marks*.
5. *String* in quotation marks is the name of the executable file.

If the preceding conditions are not met, *String* is processed by checking the first character to verify whether it is an open quotation mark. If the first character is open quotation marks, it will be removed along with the closing quotation marks. Any text after closing quotation marks is preserved.

1. Execute the registry subkey

If you do not specify / **d** in *String*, Cmd.exe will search for the following registry subkey:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\AutoRunREG_SZ HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\AutoRunREG_SZ
```

If one or both of these registry subkeys appear, they will be executed before all other variables.

Careful:

Modifying the registry incorrectly may damage your system. Before making changes to the registry, you should back up any important data on your computer.

1. Enable and disable command extensions

Command extensions are enabled by default in Windows XP. You can disable them for

[!CAUTION] Incorrectly editing the registry may severely damage your system. Befo

When you enable command extensions, the following commands are affected: - **ass

1. Enable delayed environment variable extension

If you enable the delayed environment variable extension, you can use the exclamation character to replace the value of the environment variable at runtime.

1. Enable complete file and folder names

Completion of file and folder names is not enabled by default. You can enable or disable the filename completion feature for a specific procedure of the **cmd** command with / **f**: { **on** | **off** }. You can enable or disable the filename and folder completion feature for all processes of the **cmd** command on the computer, or for the

user's login session by setting the following **REG_DWORD** values:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Command Processor\CompletionChar REG_DWORD HKEY_
```

To set the **REG_DWORD** value, run **Regedit.exe** and use the hexadecimal value of a control character for a specific function (for example, **0 × 9** is TAB and **0 × 08** is BACKSPACE). User-specified settings take precedence over computer settings and command line options take precedence over registry settings.

Careful:

Modifying the registry incorrectly may damage your system. Before making changes to the registry, you should back up any important data on your computer.

If you enable file and folder name completion using **/ f: on**, use CTRL + D to complete the folder name and CTRL + F to complete the file name. To disable a specific completion character in the registry, use the value for whitespace [**0 × 20**] because it is not a valid control character.

When you press CTRL + D or CTRL + F, the **cmd** command will process the file and complete the directory name. These important aggregation functions add a wildcard to the *String* (if not yet), build a list of appropriate paths, and then display the first valid path. If there is no suitable path, the filename and folder completion function will beep and not change the display.

To move through the list of matching paths, press CTRL + D or CTRL + F multiple times. To move through the list in the opposite direction, press SHIFT and CTRL + D or CTRL + F simultaneously.

To cancel the list of saved links and create new lists, edit the *String* and press CTRL + D or CTRL + F. If you switch between CTRL + D and CTRL + F, the saved list of lines Appropriate leads will be canceled and new listings will be created.

The only difference between CTRL + D and CTRL + F is CTRL + D that matches only the folder name and CTRL + F that matches both the file name and the folder. If you use the filename and directory completion feature on any integrated directory command (ie, CD, MD, or RD), then directory completion is assumed.

Completing the file name and folder correctly handles file names containing spaces or special characters if you place quotation marks around the appropriate path.

The following special characters require quotation marks: & > [] { } ^ = ; ! ' + , ~ [white space].

If the information you provide contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (eg "Computer Name").

If you handle complete file and directory names from within the *String*, any part of the *Path* to the right of the cursor will be destroyed (at a point in the *String* where the processing is complete).

See more:

1. The chcp command in Windows
2. The certutil command in Windows
3. The certreq command in Windows

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