

# The recover command in Windows

The recover command restores readable information from corrupted or corrupted disks.

The recover command restores readable information from corrupted or corrupted disks. To learn more about how to use this command, see the example section below.

## Recovery command syntax

```
recover [:] []
```

## The recover command parameter

### Parameters

### Describe

[:] []

Specify the location and name of the file you want to restore. The parameter **FileName** is a required parameter.

/?

Show help at the command prompt.

## Note to recover the command

The **recover** command will recover a readable file by sector (sector) and then recover the data from usable fields (good sectors). Data in harmful sectors (bad sectors) will be dropped.

Bad sectors will be detected and reported by **chkdsk**, and they will be marked as "bad" when your disk is ready for operation. Now these files will not be dangerous, and the **recover** command will not affect them.

You should only restore one file at a time because all data in the bad sectors will be lost when you complete the file recovery process.

You cannot use wildcards like \* and ? in the **recover** command. In addition, you will have to specify a file (and the location of the file if it is not in the current directory).

## The recover command example

To restore a file named Story.txt in the Fiction folder on drive D, type:

```
recover d: fictionstory.txt
```

See more:

1. The qprocess command in Windows
2. Qappsrv (query termsrv) command in Windows
3. The quser (query user) command in Windows
4. The pubprn command and the pushprinterconnections command in Windows

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