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All command prompt commands windows 7 pdf

We could get a purchase fee using our links. Learn more. CMD customization You can now use the command prompt with a completely new color scheme, and this guide describes how to customize the command-line experience. November 20, 2017 In addition to the set of new features and enhancements included with Windows 10 Fall Creators Update, the Windows console (command prompt) is getting a color review update after 20 years. In this updated version of the command prompt, Microsoft is changing the default color values to improve the readability of text on modern high-contrast monitors. In addition, you can now customize the console with a completely new color scheme for a more modern look. The only caveat is that you will only see the new colors if you are performing a clean installation of Windows 10. If you use an update, legacy colors will be applied to maintain the previous settings. However, Microsoft has released a tool to install the new color scheme along with many others to customize your experience. In this Windows 10 guide, we'll guide you through the steps to customize the command prompt with a new color scheme, and we also tell you how to get more schematics from the web. How to change the color scheme of the Download the Microsoft Color Tool command prompt from GitHub (click the colortool.zip to get the tool). Unpack the contents of the .zip compressed file. (If you need help, use this guide to extract all files.) Open Start. Search for Command Prompt, right-click the result, and then click Run as administrator. Type the following command to navigate to the folder that contains the Color tool executable and press ENTER: cd c:. Type the following command to change the color scheme of the command prompt and press ENTER: colortool -b schema-name in the previous command, be sure to change the name of the color scheme that you want to use. You can understand the name of the colors in the schemes folder within the colortool folder. For example, the current version includes eight different schemes: campbell.ini campbell-legacy.ini cmd-legacy.ini deuteropia.termscolors OneHalfDark.termscolors OneHalfLight.termscolors solarized_dark.termscolors solarized_light.termscolors The -b option is optional, but makes the scheme that you choose the default system. Otherwise, the new colors will only appear when you open the Windows console by using the Start menu or run command. Right-click the title bar of the command prompt, and then click Properties. In the section there is no need to change the settings; Simply click OK to apply the changes. After you complete the steps, restart the command prompt to start using the console with the new color scheme. At any time, if you want to return to the new default color settings, you can apply the or use the cmd-campbell scheme to return to legacy colors. How to get even more color schemes for command prompts Although the color tool includes some color schemes, you can use many other colors using the .termscolors schema files, which you can find on the Internet. What Microsoft recommends is iTerm2 color schemes, which is an open project found in GitHub that offers more than 150 color schemes that you can use with a command prompt. If you want to use these schemes, do the following. Download iTerm2-Color-Schemes from GitHub (click the green Clone button or download and select desktop . lp). Unpack the contents of the compressed iTerm2-Color-Schemes.zip iTerm2-Color-Schemes. (If you need help, use this guide to extract all files from a zip file.) Open the schema folder in the uncompressed iTerm2-Color-Schemes folder. Select everything in the schema folder (CTRL and A) and copy the contents (Ctrl and C). Open the schema folder in the colortool folder and paste the files (CTRL and V). After you complete the steps, use the procedure to use the Color tool to apply a new color scheme, including Batman, Darkside, Atom, C64, FirefoxDev, and many more. Which color scheme did you choose for your installation? Tell us in the comments. Other Windows 10 resources For more useful articles, coverage, and answers to common questions about Windows 10, visit the following resources: We may earn a purchase fee using our links. Learn more. One of the first rules of cybersecurity is to always lock your PC before you leave. While it may not be the fastest way to lock your Windows 10 PC, you can do so using the command prompt. Lock your Windows 10 PC by using the command prompt first, open the command prompt on your PC by opening the Start menu, typing cmd in the Windows search bar, and then selecting Command Prompt from the search results. The command prompt opens. In this case, run this command to lock your Windows 10 PC. Rundll32.exe user32.dll LockWorkStation Once running, your PC will be locked. You'll need to log in again with your PIN, password, or any sign-in method you usually use. RELATED: How to lock YOUR Windows 10 PC remotely Set the lock screen timeout setting using the command prompt Once your PC is locked, the lock screen will generally appear for a certain period of time before the timeout. You can set the amount of time that must pass before the timeout by using the command prompt. To do this, you must open the command prompt as an administrator. To do this type cmd in the Windows search, and then right-click Command Prompt from the results. Next, select Run as administrator from the menu that appears. With the command prompt open, run this command. powercfg.exe /SETACVALUEINDEX SCHEME_CURRENT SUB_VIDEO VIDEOCONLOCK Replace <time>> <time>>with as much time as you want in seconds. This means that if you want to set the lock screen timeout after two minutes, enter this command: powercfg.exe /SETACVALUEINDEX<time>> <time>> <time>> SUB_VIDEO VIDEOCONLOCK 120 Note: This command sets the lock screen timeout setting for your PC if it is connected to a power source. To set the lock screen timeout for your PC if it is battery powered, change/SETACVALUEINDEX to/SETDCVALUEINDEX and run the command as usual. Next, run this command: powercfg.exe /SETACTIVE SCHEME_CURRENT The lock screen will now time out after the set time interval. Try! The Windows Command Prompt has a built-in history feature that allows you to quickly view commands that run in the current session. Even better, the command prompt offers quite a couple of keyboard shortcuts and other tricks to work with command history. How to view command history To scroll through command history, you can use the following keyboard shortcuts: Up Arrow: Invoke the previous command you typed. Press the key repeatedly to scroll through the command history. Down arrow: Invoke the next command you typed. Press the key repeatedly to scroll through the command history. PAGE up: Call the first command executed in the current command prompt session. Page Down: Call the most recent command that runs in the current command prompt session. Esc: Clear the command line. Use these F keys to interact with command history: F7: Displays 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 executing a command. F8: Search command history for a command that matches the text at the current command line. Then, if you want to search for a command that starts with p, you type p at the command line, and then repeatedly tap F8 to scroll through the commands in history that begin with p. F9: Invoke a command from command history by specifying its number in the history buffer. These numbers appear in the F7 overlay window and start at 0. Then, if you want to quickly re-run the first command executed in the current session, you press F9, type 0, and then press Enter. The command will appear compiled at the prompt, and you might press Enter again to run it. To print a list of command history in the terminal, run the following command: doskey /history You'll 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 a template. There are several shortcuts available to quickly copy part of the previous command you ran. F1: Copies one character at a time from the previous command you typed. press the f1 key repeatedly to type the previously, character by character. F2: Copy part of the command you typed earlier. You will be asked to enter a character. The system will equidely forward in the previous command you typed and automatically copy the text up to, but not included, that character. For example, if the last command executed was pinged google.com, you can press F2, F2, or, press Enter and ping g will appear at the prompt. F3: Copy part of the command you typed earlier. The system will start at the current font position and automatically copy the rest of the text from that position in the previous line. For example, suppose the last command you typed is ping -4 google.com. You can type ping -6, press F3, and the system automatically compiles google.com, making the current line 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 all the commands you type, simply close the Command Prompt window. You can indicated at the command prompt that you do not remember commands typed in the current session by setting the history size to 0 with the doskey command: doskey /listsize=0 You cannot use the arrow keys, F7 key, or doskey /history command to display commands typed after setting the list size to 0. This change only affects the current Command Prompt window, so the Command Prompt window will remember the history as normal the next time it closes and reopens. You can use the clear screen (cls) command to clear the Command Prompt window by clearing all the history of the commands you typed without closing the window. cls How to save command history If you ever need to save a command history 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 could also just run the doskey /history command and copy/paste the 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.txt in file C: doskey /history > C:txt usersame /Desktop.txt The character > redirects the output of the command to the specified file. Open the file in a text editor to view the history of the commands you typed in the Command Prompt session. RELATED: 34 Keyboard shortcuts useful for windows command prompt These are just some of the useful keyboard shortcuts available at the command prompt, so check our list for even more. More.

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