

# RECOVERY CONSOLE COMMANDS

- Use the Windows Setup disk or the Windows CD-ROM to start your computer. At the "Welcome to Setup" screen, press F10 or press 'R' to repair.
- Use the Winnt32.exe utility with the /cmdcons option to add the Windows Recovery Console to the Windows Startup folder. This procedure requires approximately 7 megabytes (MB) of hard disk space on the system partition to hold the Cmdcons folder and files.

## **Attrib**

Changes the attributes of a file or directory.

## **Batch**

Executes the commands specified in the text file.

**Bootcfg** Boot file (boot.ini) configuration and recovery.

## **ChDir (Cd)**

Displays the name of the current directory or changes the current directory.

## **Chkdsk**

Checks a disk and displays a status report.

## **Cls**

Clears the screen.

## **Copy**

Copies a single file to another location.

## **Delete (Del)**

Deletes one or more files.

## **Dir**

Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

## **Disable Servicename**

Use this command to disable a Windows system service or driver. In the command syntax, servicename specifies the name of the service or driver that you want to disable.

Use the listsvc command to display all services or drivers that are eligible to be disabled. The disable command prints the old start type of the service before resetting the start type to SERVICE\_DISABLED. Record the old start type if you must enable the service again.

The disable command displays the following start type values:

SERVICE\_DISABLED  
SERVICE\_BOOT\_START  
SERVICE\_SYSTEM\_START  
SERVICE\_AUTO\_START  
SERVICE\_DEMAND\_START

Diskpart /add /delete device name drive name partition name size

Use this command to manage the partitions on your hard disk volumes. You can use the following options:

/add : Creates a new partition.

/delete : Deletes an existing partition.

Device name : The name of the device that is used to create a new partition.

Drive name : A drive-letter-based name, for example D:.

Partition name : The partition-based name for deleting an existing partition.

size : The size of the new partition in megabytes.

You can determine the device name from the output of the MAP command, for example, \Device\HardDisk0. You can use the partition name instead of the drive name argument, for example, \Device\HardDisk0\Partition1. If you use no arguments, a user interface for managing your partitions appears.

**Warning** If you use this command, you can damage the partition table if the disk has been upgraded to a dynamic disk configuration. Do not modify the structure of dynamic disks unless you are using the Disk Management tool.

## **Enable**

Starts or enables a system service or a device driver.

## **Exit**

Exits the Recovery Console and restarts your computer.

## **Expand**

Extracts a file from a compressed file.

## **Fixboot drive name:**

Use this command to write the new Windows boot sector code on the system partition. In the command syntax, drive name is the drive letter where the boot sector will be written. This command fixes damage in the Windows boot sector. This

command overrides the default setting, which writes to the system boot partition. The Fixboot command is supported only on x86-based computers.

## **Fixmbr**

Fixmbr device name

Use this command to repair the MBR of the boot partition. In the command syntax, device name is an optional device name that specifies the device that requires a new MBR. Use this command if a virus has damaged the MBR and Windows cannot start.

**Warning** This command can damage your partition tables if a virus is present or if a hardware problem exists. If you use this command, you may create inaccessible partitions. We recommend that you run antivirus software before you use this command.

You can obtain the device name from the output of the map command. If you do not specify a device name, the MBR of the boot device is repaired, for example:

```
Fixmbr \device\harddisk2
```

If the Fixmbr command detects an invalid or non-standard partition table signature, Fixmbr command prompts you for permission before rewriting the MBR. The Fixmbr command is supported only on x86-based computers.

## **Format**

Format drive: /Q /FS:file-system

Use this command to format the specified drive to the specified file system. In the command syntax, /Q performs a quick format of the drive, drive is the drive letter of the partition to format, and /FS:file-system specifies the type of file system to use such as FAT, FAT32, or NTFS. If you do not specify a file system, the existing file system format is used if it is available.

**Help**

Displays a list of the commands you can use in the Recovery Console.

**Listsvc**

Lists the services and drivers available on the computer.

**Logon**

Logs on to a Windows installation.

**Map**

Displays the drive letter mappings.

**Mkdir (Md)**

Creates a directory.

**More**

Displays a text file.

**NetUse**

Connects a network share to a drive letter.

**Rename (Ren)**

Renames a single file.

**Rmdir (Rd)**

Deletes a directory.

**Set**

Displays and sets environment variables.

**Systemroot**

Sets the current directory to the systemroot directory of the system you are currently logged on to.

**Type**

Type a file

***The End***