

CMD Line

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7zip Command Line

Archive

```
7za a -tzip C:\Accent\temp2\archive2.zip H:\Downloads\SUU_14.12.200.69.iso -v10m
```

7za - executable for 7Zip

a - archive

Tzip - to zip

C:\Accent\temp2 archive2.zip - file to create

H:\Downloads\SUU_14.12.200.69.iso - file creating from

-v - This tells 7zip to break the file up into multiple pieces

10m - it will break it up into 10MB files

Extract

```
7za e archive2.zip.001 C:\Accent\temp
```

7za - executable for 7Zip

E - extract

Archive2.zip.001 - first file to start the extraction with

C:\Accent\temp - location to extract.

WHCC

7za a -tzip d:\DiskShadow\20150204\V2 -v20m

Add user to Administrators Group

```
net localgroup administrators [username] /add
```

From <<http://superuser.com/questions/515175/create-admin-user-from-command-line>>

LT has auto function that will make an account a domain admin. This was tested and verified on a workgroup agent.

Remove local admin and give C:\UPS necessary permissions from CMD:

Choice Command

<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/window-on-windows/make-the-choice-command-work-for-you-even-in-windows-7/5234?tag=nl.e064>

By Greg Shultz

October 20, 2011, 8:29 AM PDT

Takeaway: Use the batch-file command Choice to make your batch files interactive. Greg Shultz shows how it can come in handy even in Windows 7.

Back in the old days of computing, I became very adept at creating [batch files](#). It was almost a necessity to be able to automate tasks that would otherwise require a lot of typing at the Command prompt. Of course, I now do most of my task automation using [Windows Scripting Host](#) with VBScript and [Windows PowerShell](#). However, there are times when a good old-fashioned batch file comes in really handy. That's why I was glad to see that [Microsoft](#) brought back the Choice command in Vista and kept it there in [Windows 7](#).

As you may know, a lot of batch files just simply run a series of commands from start to finish. However, sometimes it is nice to be able to prompt a user to make a choice in order to determine which direction the batch file should take. That's why when Microsoft introduced DOS 6.0 in the early 1990s, they included a new batch-file command called Choice, which was designed to give you the ability to make your batch files interactive.

As the Windows operating system evolved to Windows 95 and then Windows 98, the Choice command came along for the ride. But when Windows 2000 came on the scene, the Choice command was absent. It wasn't included in Windows XP either. While you could download the Choice command and add it to Windows 2000 or Windows XP, it just wasn't the same as having it available as a native command - especially when you were sharing your batch files with other folks.

In this edition of the [Windows Desktop Report](#), I'll examine the Choice command. As I do, I'll show you an example situation where it can come in handy.

Looking at the Choice command

As I mentioned, the power of the Choice command is that it allows you to make your batch files interactive. To see how the Choice command works, let's consider this basic Choice command:

```
Choice /M "Do you want to continue"
```

If you type this in a Command Prompt window and press [Enter], you'll see the following prompt

```
Do you want to continue [Y,N]?
```

As you can see, the text that follows the /M parameter becomes the message, or prompt, that the Choice command displays. The [Y,N]? is added by the Choice command and is the default list of choices. If you press Y, the Choice command returns a value of 1. If you press N, the Choice command returns a value of 2. These values are assigned to an environment variable named Errorlevel.

With this basic explanation in mind, let's take a look at a more complete example.

```
Choice /M "Do you want to continue"
```

```
If Errorlevel 2 Goto No
```

```
If Errorlevel 1 Goto Yes
```

```
Goto End
```

```
:No
```

```
Echo You selected No
```

```
Goto End
```

```
:Yes
```

```
Echo You selected Yes
```

```
:End
```

In this example, I've used the If Errorlevel structure to determine the value assigned to the environment variable, the Goto structure to redirect the batch file execution to the specified label, and the Echo command to display an appropriate results message. You'll also note that when you use the If Errorlevel structure in a batch program, you have to list the numbers in decreasing order.

Parameters

In a nutshell, that's how the Choice command works. Using the additional parameters allows you to create more elaborate Choice commands. Microsoft describes the Choice parameters as follows:

```
CHOICE [/C choices] [/N] [/CS] [/T timeout /D choice] [/M text]
```

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

/C choices	Specifies the list of choices to be created. Valid choices include a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and extended ASCII characters (128-254). The default list is "YN."
/N	Hides the list of choices in the prompt. The message before the prompt is displayed and the choices are still enabled.
/CS	Enables case-sensitive choices to be selected. By default, the utility is case-insensitive.
/T timeout	The number of seconds to pause before a default choice is made. Acceptable values are from 0 to 9999. If 0 is specified, there will be no pause and the default choice is selected.
/D choice	Specifies the default choice after nnnn seconds. Character must be in the set of choices specified by /C option and must also specify nnnn with /T.
/M text	Specifies the message to be displayed before the prompt. If not specified, the utility displays only a prompt.

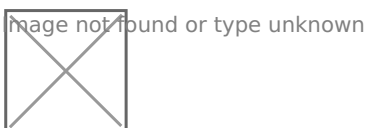
A real-world example

Now that you have a good idea of how the Choice command works, let's take a look at a real-world example of where the Choice command can simplify the use of a command-line tool in a batch file.

As you know, troubleshooting and diagnosing TCP/IP problems on a Windows network can be a tough job. However, the task can be easier if you use the [IP Configuration](#) (IPConfig) command, which is designed to provide you with detailed information on a Windows system's TCP/IP network configuration. This information can be used to help verify network connections and settings and, along with other TCP/IP tools, can assist you in solving TCP/IP problems on a Windows network.

Unfortunately, there are numerous IPConfig command parameters, and many of them are quite long, so remembering them, much less typing them accurately, can be a bear of a job in and of itself. To make using the IPConfig command a bit easier, I've created the batch file shown in [Figure A](#). ([You can download the batch file if you prefer.](#)) The strange-looking characters that you see are actually special characters that I copied from Character Map and are configured in such a way as to create a nice window — like a border, as you'll see.

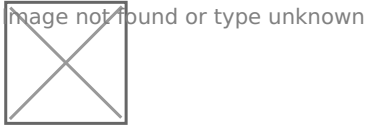
Figure A



The IPC.bat file with the Choice command makes using the IPConfig command's lengthy parameters easy to access.

When you run it by opening a Command Prompt window and typing IPC, this batch file displays a nice menu, as shown in Figure B, and then using the Choice command allows you to easily select and run the most common IPConfig command lines. You just type a number, and the command runs.

Figure B



Once the menu displays, you just type a number, and the appropriate IPConfig command line runs.

What's your take?

Do you create and use batch files on a regular basis? Now that the Choice command is back, will you make use of it? Will you download and use the IPC.bat file? As always, if you have comments or information to share about this topic, please take a moment to drop by the [TechRepublic Community Forums](#) and let us hear from you.

Pasted from <<http://www.techrepublic.com/blog/window-on-windows/make-the-choice-command-work-for-you-even-in-windows-7/5234?tag=nl.e064>>

CMD Line Admin

CMD Line as ADMINISTRATOR

```
runas /user:%computername%\administrator cmd
```

device manager

```
start devmgmt.msc /b
```

MSCONFIG

```
Start msconfig
```

Administrative CMD prompt with VISTA

- click start
- type: cmd
- press the right-ctrl, right-shift, and enter at the same time

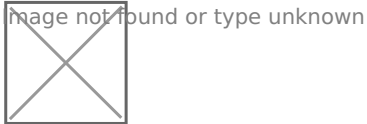
This will do the same thing as right-click cmd.exe and clicking run as administrator. It will work for any exe that you type into the start search bar.

Pasted from <<http://forums.techarena.in/vista-security/617133.htm>>

CMD Line Registry Delete

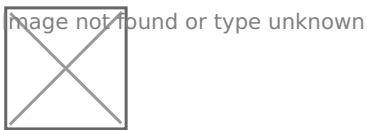
September 14, 1999 05:14 PM

How can I delete a registry value/key from the command line?



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[John Savill](#)

Windows IT Pro

InstantDoc ID #14741

A. A. Using the Windows NT Resource Kit Supplement 2 utility REG.EXE you can delete a registry value from the command line or [batch file](#), e.g.

```
reg delete HKLM\Software\test
```

Would delete the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\test value. When you enter the command you will be prompted if you really want to delete, enter Y. To avoid the confirmation add /force to the command, e.g.

```
reg delete HKLM\Software\test /force
```

A full list of the codes to be used with REG DELETE are as follows:

HKCR	HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT
HKCU	HKEY_CURRENT_USER
HKLM	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
HKU	HKEY_USERS
HKCC	HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG

To delete a entry on a remote machine add the name of the machine, \\<machine name>, e.g.

```
reg delete HKLM\Software\test \\johnpc
```

Inserted from <<http://www.windowsitpro.com/article/registry2/how-can-i-delete-a-registry-value-key-from-the-command-line.aspx>>

~~~~~  
~~~~~

Deleting Registry Keys from the Command Line

There are two ways to delete a key from the Registry from the Command line. At the Windows Command line:

```
RegEdit /I location of System.dat /R location of User.dat /D Registry key to delete
```

You cannot be in Windows at the time you use this switch.

Or you can create a reg file as such:

```
REGEDIT4
```

```
[-HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\the key you want to delete]
```

Note the negative sign just behind the[

Then at the Command line type:

1. RegEdit C:\Windows*(name of the regfile)*.

Pasted from <<http://www.easydesksoftware.com/regtrick.htm>>

Configure TCP/IP from the Command Prompt

Save current settings

```
netsh -c interface dump > c:'location1.txt
```

When you reach location #2, do the same thing, only keep the new settings to a different file:

Set to DHCP (check name and make sure it is exact)

```
netsh interface ip set address "Local Area Connection" dhcp
```

Would you like to configure DNS and WINS addresses from the Command Prompt? You can. See this example for DNS:

Import settings saved beforehand

Now, whenever you need to quickly import your IP settings and change them between location #1 and location #2, just enter the following command in a Command Prompt window (CMD.EXE):

```
netsh -f c:'location1.txt
```

Configure TCP/IP from the Command Prompt

by [Daniel Petri](#) - January 7, 2009

[Printer Friendly Version](#)

In order to configure TCP/IP settings such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses and many other options you can use Netsh.exe.

Netsh.exe is a command-line scripting utility that allows you to, either locally or remotely, display or modify the network configuration of a computer that is currently running. Netsh.exe also provides a scripting feature that allows you to run a group of commands in batch mode against a specified computer. Netsh.exe can also save a configuration script in a text file for archival purposes or to help you configure other servers.

Netsh.exe is available on Windows 2000, Windows XP and Windows Server 2003.

You can use the Netsh.exe tool to perform the following tasks:

- Configure interfaces
- Configure routing protocols
- Configure filters
- Configure routes
- Configure remote access behavior for Windows-based remote access routers that are running the Routing and Remote Access Server (RRAS) Service
- Display the configuration of a currently running router on any computer
- Use the scripting feature to run a collection of commands in batch mode against a specified router.

What can we do with Netsh.exe?

With Netsh.exe you can easily view your TCP/IP settings. Type the following command in a Command Prompt window (CMD.EXE):

```
netsh interface ip show config
```

With Netsh.exe, you can easily configure your computer's IP address and other TCP/IP related settings. For example:

The following command configures the interface named Local Area Connection with the static IP address 192.168.0.100, the subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, and a default gateway of 192.168.0.1:

```
netsh interface ip set address name="Local Area Connection" static 192.168.0.100 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1 1
```

(The above line is one long line, copy paste it as one line)

Netsh.exe can be also useful in certain scenarios such as when you have a portable computer that needs to be relocated between 2 or more office locations, while still maintaining a specific and static IP address configuration. With Netsh.exe, you can easily save and restore the appropriate network configuration.

First, connect your portable computer to location #1, and then manually configure the required settings (such as the IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, DNS and WINS addresses).

Now, you need to export your current IP settings to a text file. Use the following command:

```
netsh -c interface dump > c:'location1.txt
```

When you reach location #2, do the same thing, only keep the new settings to a different file:

```
netsh -c interface dump > c:'location2.txt
```

You can go on with any other location you may need, but we'll keep it simple and only use 2 examples.

Now, whenever you need to quickly import your IP settings and change them between location #1 and location #2, just enter the following command in a Command Prompt window (CMD.EXE):

```
netsh -f c:'location1.txt
```

or

```
netsh -f c:'location2.txt
```

and so on.

You can also use the global EXEC switch instead of -F:

```
netsh exec c:'location2.txt
```

Netsh.exe can also be used to configure your NIC to automatically obtain an IP address from a DHCP server:

```
netsh interface ip set address "Local Area Connection" dhcp
```

Would you like to configure DNS and WINS addresses from the Command Prompt? You can. See this example for DNS:

```
netsh interface ip set dns "Local Area Connection" static 192.168.0.200
```

and this one for WINS:

```
netsh interface ip set wins "Local Area Connection" static 192.168.0.200
```

Or, if you want, you can configure your NIC to dynamically obtain its DNS settings:

```
netsh interface ip set dns "Local Area Connection" dhcp
```

BTW, if you want to set a primary and secondary DNS address, add index=1 and index=2 respectively to the lines of Netsh command.

As you now see, Netsh.exe has many features you might find useful, and that goes beyond saying even without looking into the other valuable options that exist in the command.

Links

[How to Use the Netsh.exe Tool and Command-Line Switches - 242468](#)

[How to Use the NETSH Command to Change from Static IP Address to DHCP in Windows 2000 - 257748](#)

Related Articles

- [How can I easily administer DNS servers by using the command prompt?](#)
- [Configure TCP/IP to use DHCP and a Static IP Address at the Same Time](#)
- [How can I quickly open a Command Prompt on a folder in Windows Vista?](#)
- [Customize Command Prompt in Windows XP/2000/2003](#)

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Inserted from <http://www.petri.co.il/configure_tcp_ip_from_cmd.htm>

DNS Change Via CMD Line

First find the network name by using:

```
netsh interface show interface
```

You should see something like "Local Area Connection"

To add a DNS server:

```
netsh interface ipv4 add dnsserver "Ethernet" address=192.168.x.x index=1
```

To delete DNS:

```
netsh interface ipv4 delete dnsserver "Local Area Connection 3" address=192.168.10.20
```

```
netsh interface ipv4 delete dnsserver "Local Area Connection" address=192.168.10.11
```

From <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/18620173/how-can-i-set-change-dns-using-the-command-prompt-at-windows-8>>

```
netsh interface ipv4 delete dnsserver "Local Area Connection" address=192.168.10.11
```

```
netsh interface show interface
```

Local Area Connection 3

```
netsh interface ipv4 add dnsserver "Local Area Connection 3" address=192.168.10.10 index=1
```

```
netsh interface ipv4 delete dnsserver "Ethernet" address=192.168.10.20
```

```
netsh interface ipv4 add dnsserver "Ethernet" address=192.168.202.10 index=1
```

Ethernet

Set to DHCP

```
netsh interface ip set address "Local Area Connection" dhcp
```

```
netsh interface ip set dns "Local Area Connection" dhcp
```

Enable Remote Desktop Via Command Line

```
netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="Network Discovery" new enable=yes
```

```
netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="Remote Desktop" new enable=yes
```

Hyper-V

netsh firewall set opmode disable

Pasted from <<http://www.wantmoore.com/archives/2007/02/20/disable-windows-firewall-via-command-line/>>

1. netsh advfirewall set allprofiles state off

Pasted from <[http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772588\(v=ws.10\).aspx](http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd772588(v=ws.10).aspx)>

Invalid H:\ Drive

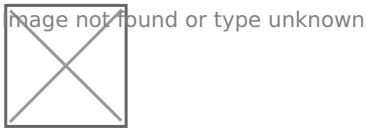
Microsoft Home Page

You receive an "Error " error message when you try to install or remove a Microsoft program

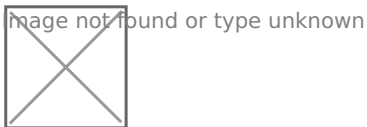
Symptoms

When you try to install or remove any one of the products listed in the "Applies To" section, you may receive an error message that resembles the following:

Error 1606: Could Not Access Network Location



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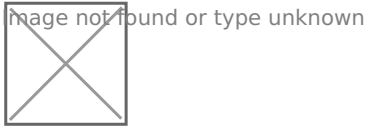
Cause

This issue may occur if there is an incorrect setting in one of the following registry subkeys:

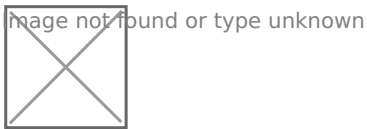
- HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders
- HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders

To have us fix this problem for you, go to the "[Fix it for me](#)" section. To fix this problem yourself, go to the "[Let me fix it myself](#)" section.

Note This Fix it package can automatically recover all the registry entries that are listed in the following tables.



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Resolution

Method 1

Fix it for me

Let me fix it myself

Important This section, method, or task contains steps that tell you how to modify the registry. However, serious problems might occur if you modify the registry incorrectly. Therefore, make sure that you follow these steps carefully. For added protection, back up the registry before you modify it. Then, you can restore the registry if a problem occurs. For more information about how to back up and restore the registry, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[322756](#)

How to back up and restore the registry in Windows

To resolve this issue yourself, follow these steps:

1. Click Start, click Run, type Regedit.exe, and then click OK.
2. Locate and then click the following registry subkey:
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders

3. In the right pane, verify that the values are the same as the values in the following table.
If each value matches the table, go to step 7.

For Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008

Value name	Type	Value data
{374DE290-123F-4565-9164-39C4925E467B}	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Downloads
AppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming
Cache	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files
Cookies	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Cookies
Desktop	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Desktop
Favorites	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Favorites
History	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\History
LocalAppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local
My Pictures	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Pictures
My Music	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Music
My Video	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Videos
NetHood	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Network Shortcuts
Personal	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Documents
PrintHood	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Printer Shortcuts
Programs	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs
Recent	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Recent
SendTo	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo

Start Menu	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu
Startup	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup
Templates	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Windows\Templates

For Windows XP and for Windows Server 2003

Value name	Type	Value data
AppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Application Data
Cache	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files
Cookies	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Cookies
Desktop	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Desktop
Favorites	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Favorites
History	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\History
Local AppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Application Data
Local Settings	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Local Settings
My Pictures	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\My Documents\My Pictures
NetHood	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\NetHood
Personal	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\My Documents
PrintHood	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\PrintHood
Programs	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Start Menu\Programs
Recent	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Recent
SendTo	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\SendTo
Start Menu	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Start Menu
Startup	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Start Menu\programs\Startup
Templates	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%USERPROFILE%\Templates

- 1.
2. If any Name, Type, or Value does not match the table in step 3, right-click the Value name, and then click Delete.
3. In the left pane, right-click User Shell Folders, point to New, click Expandable String Value, type the Name value that you want from the table in step 3, and then press ENTER.
4. Right-click the value that you created in step 5, click Modify, type the value in the Value data box for the Value name, and then click OK.
5. Locate and then click the following registry subkey:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders
6. In the right pane, verify that the values are the same as the values in the following table. If each value matches the table, go to step 12.

For Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008

Value name	Type	Value data
{3D644C9B-1FB8-4f30-9B45-F670235F79C0}	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Downloads
Common AppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ProgramData%
Common Desktop	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Desktop
Common Documents	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Documents
Common Programs	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ProgramData%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs
Common Start Menu	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ProgramData%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu
Common Startup	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ProgramData%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup
Common templates	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ProgramData%\Microsoft\Windows\Templates
CommonMusic	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Music
CommonPictures	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Pictures
CommonVideo	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%PUBLIC%\Videos

For Windows XP and for Windows Server 2003

Value name	Type	Value data
Common AppData	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Application Data
Common Desktop	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Desktop
Common Documents	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Documents
Common Favorites	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Favorites
Common Programs	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Start Menu\Programs
Common Start Menu	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Start menu
Common Startup	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Start Menu\Programs\Startup
Common templates	REG_EXPAND_SZ	%ALLUSERSPROFILE%\Templates

7. If any Name, Type, or Value does not match the table in step 8, right-click the Value name, and then click Delete.
8. In the left pane, right-click User Shell Folders, point to New, click Expandable String Value, type the Name value that you want from the table in step 8, and then press ENTER.
9. Right-click the value that you created in step 10, click Modify, type the value in the Value data box for the Value name, and then click OK.
10. Exit Registry Editor, and then restart the computer.

Method 2

If the issue still occurs, find registry keys.

Below is a registry key reference of how the key is displayed for Microsoft Office in the registry:

The Version of Microsoft Office	Displayed in Registry
Office 2010	14.0
Office 2007	12.0
Office 2003	11.0
Office XP	10.0
Office 2000	9.0
Office 97	8.0

To do this, follow the steps below:

1. Click Start, click Run, type Regedit.exe, and then click OK.
2. Locate and then click the following registry subkey:
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Office
3. In the left pane, there are any old Microsoft Office registry keys that do not have any product associated with them.
Note The picture below is an example for deleting an Office 2007 registry key.
4. In the left pane, right click the folder that you located and then click Delete.
5. Exit Registry Editor, and then restart the computer.

Note For those who failed to delete the registry keys, try to right-click the key and click Permission. Make sure your user group (or you) have Full Control. It could be administrator or another account that has administrative privileges.

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Pasted from <<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/886549>>

```
REG QUERY "HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders"
```

```
REG QUERY "HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders"
```

```
REG ADD "HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders" /v  
AppData /t REG_EXPAND_SZ /d %USERPROFILE%\AppData\Roaming /f
```

```
REG ADD "HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Explorer\User Shell Folders" /v  
Favorites /t REG_EXPAND_SZ /d %USERPROFILE%\Favorites /f
```

Migrated to Passportal

<https://us-clover.passportalmsp.com/digidocs/digidoc/app/4337118/339108#/view>

Network Share Folder

```
net share Docs=E:\Documents /grant:everyone,FULL
```

From <<http://www.windows-commandline.com/list-create-delete-network-shares/>>

Remote GPResult

Cmd line that can be ran remotely.

```
gpresult /scope computer /v /user FKC\mpeak > %systemdrive%\Accent\gpresult.log
```

```
gpresult /scope computer /v /user wilson.local\sshanley > %systemdrive%\Accent\gpresult.log
```

```
gpresult /scope computer /v /user WEIDomain.local\mhill > %systemdrive%\Accent\gpresult.log
```

```
gpresult /scope computer /v /user RHSC.local\cheri.streitmatter >  
%systemdrive%\Accent\gpresult.log
```

Run Commands

In case you wanted to get a command line thrill today....

Useful RUN Commands

To Access.... - Run Command

Accessibility Controls - access.cpl

Add Hardware Wizard - hdwwiz.cpl

Add/Remove Programs - appwiz.cpl

Administrative Tools - control admintools

Automatic Updates - wuauclpl.cpl

Bluetooth Transfer Wizard - fsquirt

Calculator - calc

Certificate Manager - certmgr.msc

Character Map - charmap

Check Disk Utility - chkdsk

Clipboard Viewer - clipbrd

Command Prompt - cmd

Component Services - cnfg

Computer Management - compmgmt.msc

Date and Time Properties - timedate.cpl

DDE Shares - ddeshare

Device Manager - devmgmt.msc

Direct X Control Panel (If Installed)* - directx.cpl

Direct X Troubleshooter - dxdiag

Disk Cleanup Utility - cleanmgr

Disk Defragment - dfrg.msc

Disk Management - diskmgmt.msc

Disk Partition Manager - diskpart

Display Properties - control desktop

Display Properties - desk.cpl

Display Properties (w/Appearance Tab Preselected) - control color

Dr. Watson System Troubleshooting Utility - drwtsn32

Driver Verifier Utility - verifier

Event Viewer - eventvwr.msc

File Signature Verification Tool - sigverif

Findfast - findfast.cpl

Folders Properties - control folders

Fonts - control fonts

Fonts Folder - fonts

Free Cell Card Game - freecell

Game Controllers - joy.cpl

Group Policy Editor (XP Prof) - gpedit.msc

Hearts Card Game - mshearts

Iexpress Wizard - iexpress

Indexing Service - ciadv.msc

Internet Properties - inetcpl.cpl

IP Configuration (Display Connection Configuration) - ipconfig /all

IP Configuration (Display DNS Cache Contents) - ipconfig /displaydns

IP Configuration (Delete DNS Cache Contents) - ipconfig /flushdns

IP Configuration (Release All Connections) - ipconfig /release

IP Configuration (Renew All Connections) - ipconfig /renew

IP Configuration (Refreshes DHCP & Re - Registers DNS) -

ipconfig /registerdns

IP Configuration (Display DHCP Class ID) - ipconfig /showclassid

IP Configuration (Modifies DHCP Class ID) - ipconfig /setclassid

Java Control Panel (If Installed) - jpicpl32.cpl

Java Control Panel (If Installed) - javaws

Keyboard Properties - control keyboard

Local Security Settings - secpol.msc

Local Users and Groups - lusrmgr.msc

Logs You Out Of Windows - logoff

Microsoft Chat - winchat

Minesweeper Game - winmine

Mouse Properties - control mouse

Mouse Properties - main.cpl

Network Connections - control netconnections

Network Connections - ncpa.cpl

Network Setup Wizard - netsetup.cpl

Notepad - notepad

Nview Desktop Manager (If Installed) - nvtuicpl.cpl

Object Packager - packager

ODBC Data Source Administrator - odbccp32.cpl

On Screen Keyboard - osk

Opens AC3 Filter (If Installed) - ac3filter.cpl

Password Properties - password.cpl

Performance Monitor - perfmon.msc

Performance Monitor - perfmon

Phone and Modem Options - telephon.cpl

Power Configuration - powercfg.cpl

Printers and Faxes - control printers

Printers Folder - printers

Private Character Editor - eudcedit

Quicktime (If Installed) - QuickTime.cpl

Regional Settings - intl.cpl

Registry Editor - regedit

Registry Editor - regedt32

Remote Desktop - mstsc

Removable Storage - ntmsmgr.msc

Removable Storage Operator Requests - ntmsoprq.msc

Resultant Set of Policy (XP Prof) - rsop.msc

Scanners and Cameras - sticpl.cpl

Scheduled Tasks - control schedtasks

Security Center - wscui.cpl

Services - services.msc

Shared Folders - fsmgmt.msc

Shuts Down Windows - shutdown

Sounds and Audio - mmsys.cpl

Spider Solitaire Card Game - spider

SQL Client Configuration - cliconfg

System Configuration Editor - sysedit

System Configuration Utility - msconfig

System File Checker Utility (Scan Immediately) - sfc /scannow

System File Checker Utility (Scan Once At Next Boot) - sfc /scanonce

System File Checker Utility (Scan On Every Boot) - sfc /scanboot

System File Checker Utility (Return to Default Setting) - `sfc /revert`

System File Checker Utility (Purge File Cache) - `sfc /purgecache`

System File Checker Utility (Set Cache Size to size x) -

`sfc /cachesize=x`

System Properties - `sysdm.cpl`

Task Manager - `taskmgr`

Telnet Client - `telnet`

User Account Management - `nusrmgr.cpl`

Utility Manager - `utilman`

Windows Firewall - `firewall.cpl`

Windows Magnifier - `magnify`

Windows Management Infrastructure - `wmimgmt.msc`

Windows System Security Tool - `syskey`

Windows Update Launches - `wupdmgr`

Windows XP Tour Wizard - `tourstart`

Wordpad - `write`

Test if Computer is Azure Joined

`dsregcmd /status`

Windows Activation Post Azure Migration

From CMD Prompt

```
slmgr /upk
```

```
slmgr /cpky  
slmgr /ckms
```

```
slmgr /ckhc  
slmgr /ipk <License Key>  
slmgr /ato
```

Windows S.M.A.R.T Check

Open a command prompt as Admin

```
wmic diskdrive get status
```

Check Installed Drive Type

```
wmic diskdrive get model,name,size
```

Check type of computer

```
Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_ComputerSystemProduct | Select-Object -ExpandProperty Name
```

This will tell you make and model of computer, only works OEM machines

Change power settings

```
Powercfg /Change monitor-timeout-ac 60  
Powercfg /Change monitor-timeout-dc 0  
Powercfg /Change standby-timeout-ac 0  
Powercfg /Change standby-timeout-dc 0
```

standby = sleep

AC is plugged in

DC is battery power

Uninstall Programs from Command Line

Use this command to get a list of all installed applications

```
get-wmiobject Win32_Product | Sort-Object -Property Name |Format-Table IdentifyingNumber, Name, LocalPackage - AutoSize
```

Use this command to delete software

```
msiexec /x "{GUID}"
```

