

Windows IT Commands:

How to Speed Up a Windows 10/11 Computer:

Close all applications.

Go To 'Run' and Type:

%temp% (then Delete all the files you can)

%AppData%\Microsoft\Windows\Recent\AutomaticDestinations (then Delete all the files you can)

Then go to:

- Go To C:\Windows\Prefetch (then Delete all the files you can)

- Then Delete Browser cookies and temp Files

Corrupt System File Fix:

Open CMD (Command Prompt):

Run 1st:

dism.exe /online /cleanup-image /scanhealth

- If Shows: No component store corruption detected. The operation completed successfully.

- 'Skip 2nd, 3rd and 4th steps' 'If a corrupt file was found' 'Continue'

Run 2nd:

dism.exe /online /cleanup-image /restorehealth

Run 3rd:

dism.exe /online /cleanup-image /startcomponentcleanup

Run 4th

sfc /scannow

- Next: Restart the PC and see if the problem is resolved.

If Still have problems:

chkdsk /f /r : checks the hard disk for errors (Schedules to Run at Next BootUp)

Other Commands:

Open CMD (Command Prompt):

- whoami : shows Device Name and Logged-In Local User Name.
- driverquery : shows File System/Kernel hardware drivers/common drivers.
- bcdedit : shows the windows Boot configuration. (Make .txt copy / Store on Other Drive)

Open Power Shell:

To View All Installed Apps:

Power Shell: Get-ProvisionedAppXPackage -Online | Select DisplayName

File Problem. Cannot open Files:

If cannot open .txt / .jpg / .mp4 / etc. trying to use windows Apps:

- You need to Re-Install and Re-Register All Built-In Windows Apps.

FIX:

Open Power Shell:

Power Shell: Get-AppxPackage -allusers | foreach {Add-AppxPackage -register "\$(\$_.InstallLocation)\appxmanifest.xml" -DisableDevelopmentMode}

(Restart-System)

Windows OS Key Commands:

Open CMD (Command Prompt):

slmgr /xpr : shows windows key expired: permentaly activated, or 180 days (minuites)

slmgr /dli : will show windows Key type: Volume/MAK/KMS, OEM, Retail

slmgr /ipk xxxxx – xxxxx – xxxxx – xxxxx – xxxxx : to change Key - Use dashes

slmgr /ato : to Activate

slmgr /rearm : Can use Windows for another 180 days

If you get a message stating Windows is not Genuine when updating you Product Key:

slmgr /upk : and hit enter, then try to activate again

This will remove old key

Another way to Find OS Key:

Open Power Shell:

```
powershell "(Get-WmiObject -query 'select * from SoftwareLicensingService').OA3xOriginalProductKey"
```

Group Policy Management Console Commands:

type: gpedit in RUN box or gpmmc.msc

secpol.msc - Local Security Policy Editor

gpedit.msc - Local Group Policy Editor

mmc - Add Tool Snap-In Utility

IT Commands:

Open Power Shell:

1: To See if a Port is open:

```
$ Test-NetConnection 192.168.1.26 -p 80 (LAN)
```

```
$ Test-NetConnection Google.com -p 80 (Internet)
```

Open CMD (Command Prompt):

2: Loop-Back Local Test = ping 127.0.0.1 - or - ping Localhost - (PC Station)

3: Ping: ping IP Address - 1st

Ping: ping a Domain-Name URL - 2nd

- if the Domain-Name URL Ping Failed = DNS problem

- ping IP Address again to double Verify = DNS problem

4. arp -a / (Shows IP, MAC and static or Dynamic) (LAN)

5. ipconfig /all: To see IP, Ethernet and Wireless connection Info (Ethernet/Wireless adapter Info)

6. netstat -ano: shows Local and Remote open ports, Port State and PID's (PC Station and PID Connection)

7. * **DNS Check** *

Nslookup:

- to see FWD DNS is working: nslookup google.com (convert URL to an IP address)

- to see REV DNS is working: nslookup (googles IP Address) (converts IP Address to URL)

8. * **DHCP Problem** *

If you find a network computer stuck with an IPv4 169.254.x.x IP address, it could mean the following:

- The DHCP server is temporarily unavailable

- The computer is not connected properly to the network

- The computer is not authorized to connect to the network

Options:

- Disable all of the NIC's you are NOT using

- ipconfig /release

- ipconfig /renew

- ipconfig /flushdns

- OR -

- Open CMD (Command Prompt): and type: netsh int ip reset

*** You may need to reboot the server to clear the caches and have the change take hold ***

9. **Connection Speed Test Across Internet:**

tracert -d google.com:

tracert -d google.com: (Again to compare)

10. **Other Netstat Commands: (PC Station)**

netstat -b: shows the .exe file that is associated with a Local and Foreign IP Address

netstat -nap: most effective command line to show an active infection

netstat -rn: Internal Route table

netstat -an | find ":80" (Will show Hidden connections)