



ΣFXTRME®

Windows Run Commands

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Some tweaks in Windows XP which supports everything(for Professional Original Beta versions SP3)

It took me a great time to find out some very cool things but here they are....



Press Windows logo key+R and type the following commands

- * cleanmgr - provides disk cleanup utility for any drive
- * packager - for creating own icons in CD drive
- * eudcedit -for creating own font (if you have one)
- * oobe/msoobe /a - for checking windows authentication in Windows XP and for creating new administrator in Windows Vista
- * verifier - for creating a new driver profile and for checking driver signing
- * shrpwbw - file sharing wizard
- * services.msc - to see the services actually running on your computer
- * secpol.msc - (you will like this one !!) you can limit the "LIMITED" account users on your computer from doing many tasks you can rename the guest account,file sharing and many more.

- * ntbackup - to access the file backup wizard
- * khooker - for audio devices signed and unsigned
- * lusrmgr.msc - to view the local users and groups
- * fsmgmt.msc - to view the type of sharing in files and editing/restricting the the file sharing/transfer from/through/of your computer
- * clipbrd - to see that when you copy a text then where it gets stored and here you can edit more of it easily also delete it
- * compmgmt.msc - to view computer management tools
- * ddeshare - to view file sharing on your computer
- * devmgmt.msc - to view device manager
- * dfrg - to run disk defragmenter
- * diskmgmt.msc - for vista type view of hard drives and for managing disk space
- * drwtsn32/drwatson - for memory dumping services
- * dxdiag - for direct x configuration
- * fsquirt - for Bluetooth(r) find wizard
- * gpedit.msc - for registration of computer policies
- * iexpress - for creating setup of files (primitive but simple)

- * logon - for fast accessing screen saver
- * mobsync - to run file synchronization manager
- * ntmsmgr.msc - to view devices of removable storage
- * odbcad32 - for OBCD manager details
- * osk - on screen keyboard
- * charmap - for viewing character map
- * regedt32/regedit - editing registration entries
- * rsop.msc - for local registration policies
- * stimon - for recording images
- * sysedit - editing autoexec and many more files in one go
- * syskey - (handle this tool very very carefully I had to format my system twice) for handling file encryption database once enabled cannot be disabled
- * taskmgr - very simple (task manager)
- * utilman - to access utility manager
- * wiaacmgr - picture acquisition wizard
- * msconfig - for changing startup options and removing startup icons

Some more of WINDOWS XP HACKS are given below



1. It boasts how long it can stay up. Go to the Command Prompt in the Accessories menu from the All Programs start button option, and then type 'systeminfo'. The computer will produce a lot of useful info, including the uptime. If you want to keep these, type 'systeminfo > info.txt'. This creates a file called info.txt you can look at later with Notepad. (Professional Edition only).



2. You can delete files immediately, without having them move to the Recycle Bin first. Go to the Start menu, select Run... and type 'gpedit.msc'; then select User Configuration, Administrative Templates, Windows Components, Windows Explorer and find the Do not move deleted files to the Recycle Bin setting. Set it. Poking around in gpedit will reveal a great many interface and system options, but take care — some may stop your computer behaving as you wish. (Professional Edition only).



3. You can lock your XP workstation with two clicks of the mouse. Create a new shortcut on your desktop using a right mouse click, and enter 'rundll32.exe user32.dll,LockWorkStation' in the location field. Give the shortcut a name you like. That's it — just double click on it and your computer will be locked. And if that's not easy enough, Windows key + L will do the same.



4. XP hides some system software you might want to remove, such as Windows Messenger, but you can make it show everything. Using Notepad or Edit, edit the text file /windows/inf/sysoc.inf, search for the word 'hide' and remove it. You can then go to the Add or Remove Programs in the Control Panel, select Add/Remove Windows Components and there will be the software and you can now uninstall it.



5. For those skilled in the art of DOS batch files, XP has a number of interesting new commands. These include 'eventcreate' and 'eventtriggers' for creating and watching system events, 'typeperf' for monitoring performance of various subsystems, and 'schtasks' for handling scheduled tasks. As usual, typing the command name followed by /? will give a list of options.



6. XP has IP version 6 support — the next generation of IP. Unfortunately this is more than your ISP has, so you can only experiment with this on your LAN. Type ‘ipv6 install’ into Run... (it’s OK, it won’t ruin your existing network setup) and then ‘ipv6 /?’ at the command line to find out more. If you don’t know what IPv6 is, don’t worry.



7. You can at last get rid of tasks on the computer from the command line by using ‘taskkill /pid’ and the task number, or just ‘taskkill’ and the process number. Find that out by typing ‘tasklist’, which will also tell you a lot about what’s going on in your system.



8. XP will treat Zip files like folders, which is nice if you’ve got a fast machine. On slower machines, you can make XP leave zip files alone by typing ‘regsvr32 /u zipfldr.dll’ at the command line. If you change your mind later, you can change things back by typing ‘regsvr32 zipfldr.dll’.



9. XP has ClearType — Microsoft’s anti-aliasing font display technology — but doesn’t have it enabled by default. It’s well

worth trying, especially if you were there for DOS and all those years of staring at a screen have given you the eyes of an astigmatic bat. To enable ClearType, right click on the desktop, select Properties, Appearance, Effects, select ClearType from the second drop-down menu and enable the selection. Expect best results on laptop displays. If you want to use ClearType on the Welcome login screen as well, set the registry entry HKEY_USERS/.DEFAULT/Control Panel/Desktop/FontSmoothingType to 2.



10. You can use Remote Assistance to help a friend who's using network address translation (NAT) on a home network, but not automatically. Get your pal to email you a Remote Assistance invitation and edit the file. Under the RCTICKET attribute will be a NAT IP address, like 192.168.1.10. Replace this with your friend's real IP address — they can find this out by going to www.whatismyip.com — and get them to make sure that they've got port 3389 open on their firewall and forwarded to the errant computer.



11. You can run a program as a different user without logging out and back in again. Right click the icon, select Run As... and enter the user name and password you want to use. This only applies for that run. The trick is particularly useful if you need to have administrative permissions to install a program, which many require. Note that you can have some fun by running programs

multiple times on the same system as different users, but this can have unforeseen effects.



12. Windows XP can be very insistent about you checking for auto updates, registering a Passport, using Windows Messenger and so on. After a while, the nagging goes away, but if you feel you might go insane before that point, run Regedit, go to HKEY_CURRENT_USER/Software/Microsoft/Windows/Current Version/Explorer/Advanced and create a DWORD value called EnableBalloonTips with a value of 0.



13. You can start up without needing to enter a user name or password. Select Run... from the start menu and type 'control userpasswords2', which will open the user accounts application. On the Users tab, clear the box for Users Must Enter A User Name And Password To Use This Computer, and click on OK. An Automatically Log On dialog box will appear; enter the user name and password for the account you want to use.



14. Internet Explorer 6 will automatically delete temporary files, but only if you tell it to. Start the browser, select Tools / Internet

Options... and Advanced, go down to the Security area and check the box to Empty Temporary Internet Files folder when browser is closed.



15. XP comes with a free Network Activity Light, just in case you can't see the LEDs twinkle on your network card. Right click on My Network Places on the desktop, then select Properties. Right click on the description for your LAN or dial-up connection, select Properties, then check the Show icon in notification area when connected box. You'll now see a tiny network icon on the right of your task bar that glimmers nicely during network traffic.



16. The Start Menu can be leisurely when it decides to appear, but you can speed things along by changing the registry entry HKEY_CURRENT_USER/Control Panel/Desktop/MenuShowDelay from the default 400 to something a little snappier. Like 0.



17. You can rename loads of files at once in Windows Explorer. Highlight a set of files in a window, then right click on one and rename it. All the other files will be renamed to that name, with

individual numbers in brackets to distinguish them. Also, in a folder you can arrange icons in alphabetised groups by View, Arrange Icon By... Show In Groups.



18. Windows Media Player will display the cover art for albums as it plays the tracks — if it found the picture on the Internet when you copied the tracks from the CD. If it didn't, or if you have lots of pre-WMP music files, you can put your own copy of the cover art in the same directory as the tracks. Just call it folder.jpg and Windows Media Player will pick it up and display it.



19. Windows key + Break brings up the System Properties dialogue box; Windows key + D brings up the desktop; Windows key + Tab moves through the taskbar buttons.



20. Windows XP secretly KNOWS that the average user has no idea what they are doing. Therefore, it doesn't let you do really stupid things like deleting the windows directory (at least not without spending several hours convincing it that you REALLY want to do this). Oh yeah, and internet explorer kinda s***s, get Firefox.



21. Here's how you can remove those shortcut arrows from your desktop icons in Windows XP.

Start regedit.

Navigate to HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\lnkfile

Delete the IsShortcut registry value.

You may need to restart Windows XP.



23. Tired of that annoying little window that pops up to tell you that new software is installed? If it gets in the way when you're logging off, turn it off completely.

To do this Click Start, right-click at the top of the Start menu where your name is displayed, and then click Properties.

In the Taskbar and Start Menu Properties dialog box, on the Start Menu tab, click Customize.

Click the Advanced tab, and then clear the Highlight newly installed programs check box.

Click OK, and then click OK again.

Now that message won't be popping up when you least want to see it.



24. After you have run Windows XP for a while, you may receive this message when you log on: "Your password will expire in 14 days.....".

By default, Windows XP is set up with passwords which will expire after 42 days. 14 days in advance, Windows will start warning you of this fact. If you do not want your passwords to expire:

Go to Start > Run and in the Open: box type control
userpasswords2

Select the Advanced tab in the User Accounts window

Press the Advanced button below the Advanced user management header

Select Users in the Local Users and Groups

In the right pane, right-click the user name for which you want to change the setting, and select Properties

On the General tab, check Password never expires

Click Apply and OK (all the way out)



25. Microsoft has enhanced security features in XP including the ability to create a floppy diskette to recover your password incase it is forgotten.

Click Start

Click Control Panel

Click User Accounts

Click on the account which you want to create a password disk

Click Prevent a forgotten password which starts the Forgotten Password Wizard . This is found under Related Tasks

Insert a blank, formatted disk into drive A, and click Next

Enter the password in the Current user account password box
To use the recovery disk, at the Welcome screen

Click the user name whose password is on the recovery disk
Click the question mark button
This causes the Did you forget your password message to appear.
Click use your password reset disk
This will start the Password Reset Wizard.
From this point, just follow the wizard's instructions and you will be able to set a new password. It is different if you are part of a domain, see next tip.



26. Note that this procedure requires one blank, formatted floppy disk.

To create a password reset disk for your local user account:
Press CTRL+ALT+DELETE. The Windows Security dialog box appears.

Click Change Password . The Change Password dialog box appears.

In the Log on to box, click the local computer. For example, click Computer (this computer) .

Click Backup . The Forgotten Password Wizard starts.

On the "Welcome to the Forgotten Password Wizard" page, click Next .

Insert a blank, formatted disk in drive A, and then click Next .

In the Current user account password box, type your password, and then click Next . The Forgotten Password Wizard creates the disk.

When the progress bar reaches 100 percent complete, click Next , and then click Finish . The Forgotten Password Wizard quits and you return to the Change Password dialog box.

Remove, and then label the password reset disk. Store the disk in a safe place.

In the Change Password dialog box, click Cancel .

In the Windows Security dialog box, click Cancel.

If you forget your password, you can log on to the computer with a new password that you create by using the Password Reset Wizard and your password reset disk.

To gain access to your local user account on a computer that is a member of a domain, or has been disconnected from a domain:

In the Welcome to Windows dialog box, press
CTRL+ALT+DELETE.

In the Log On to Windows dialog box, type an incorrect password in the Password box, and then click OK .

In the Logon Failed dialog box that appears, click Reset . The Password Reset Wizard starts. The Password Reset Wizard lets you create a new password for your local user account.

On the "Welcome to the Password Reset Wizard" page, click Next .

Insert the password reset disk in drive A, and then click Next .

On the "Reset the User Account Password" page, type a new password in the Type a new password box.

Type the same password in the Type the password again to confirm box.

In the Type a new password hint box, type a hint that will help you remember the password if you forget it. NOTE : This hint is visible to anyone who attempts to log on to the computer by using your user account.

Click Next , and then click Finish . The Password Reset Wizard quits and you return to the Log On to Windows dialog box. The password reset disk is automatically updated with the new password information. You do not have to create a new password reset disk.

In the Log On to Windows dialog box, type your new password in the Password box.

In the Log on to box, click the local computer. For example, click Computer (this computer) , and then click OK . You are logged on to the local computer with your local account information.



26. You can rename many files in one go that is if there are many files of same type select all files the right click on one file and rename that file with that name and finish and then all the files will be renamed eg.(1),(2),3,4,5,.....



27. Many a times you may have come across a blue screen computer stops and blah blah blah just enable drwatson by writing drwatson in the run panel in the start menu enable full memory dump and when in that dumping it reaches 100 then system restarts and it functions properly



Note - I am not responsible for any damage(coz I crashed my system 11 times) but sugesstions are welcomed for more tweaks and improvement

For any query contact me (expert in software management)



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