

Basic commands

Linux	Windows	Notes
ls	dir /b	The Windows command, by default, shows more information apart from names.
ls -l	dir /w	
ls -l grep ^d	dir /a:d	
ls -a	dir /a:h	
cp	copy	
cp -f	copy /y	
cp -r	xcopy	
rm	del	
rm -r	del	This is not wrong.
rm -f	del /f	
clear	cls	Linux also supports this via Ctrl+L.
uname	ver	
chmod	attrib	This one's tricky on Windows. Windows docs
whereis	where	
cat	type	
date	time	
ps -aux	tasklist	
kill <pid>	taskkill /pid <pid>	Windows uses process names by default, whereas Linux uses Process Identifiers (PIDs).
kill <pname>	taskkill <pname>	
kill -9 <pid>	taskkill /f /pid <pid>	

Networking

Linux	Windows	Notes
ifconfig	ipconfig	
ifconfig -a	ipconfig /all	
ifdown <interface>	ipconfig /release <interface>	On Windows, if you do not specify an interface, it'll act on all of them.
ifup <interface>	ipconfig /renew <interface>	On Windows, if you do not specify an interface, it'll act on all of them.
traceroute	tracert	
whoami	whoami	

Invoking scripts from within scripts

On Linux, you just put the path to said script and it'll do the job. On Windows, you need the `call` command as a prefix. Works the same, though.

File permissions

chmod parameter	attrib parameter	Action	Notes
+r	+r	Allows for reading	-
+w	-r	Allows for writing	Windows considers you can have read-only files or writable files, not both like Linux does.
-	+a	Marks files as archived on a backup	-
-	+h	Marks files as hidden	-
-	+i	Allows file to be indexed	-
-	+p	Pins the file	-
+x	-	Allows the file to be executed	Windows considers all files and directories executable if you can access them.

Documentation for Windows `attrib` command