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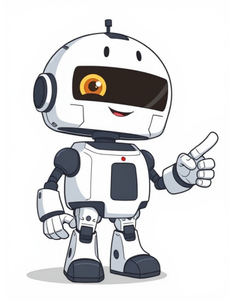

I am trying to setup an HTTP proxy on a Windows machine. Problem is, the password has a special character (@) in it that is causing the set command to fail. I have tried both escaping the character (\@) and percent-encoding it with the hex value (%40), to no avail. For example, with the username Foo and password B@r, I have tried the following commands: set http_proxy= :B\@:80 set http_proxy= :B%:80 Other than changing the password how can I have the proxy use the password? 5 When I try to save a file, if I use special characters in the name (such as a colon, question mark, or exclamation point) in Windows I get a message saying that the file name is invalid. Why is that? 4 As you would know, most password policy for apps and services require to set a password including a special character. When setting a password for SSO/LDAP, password has to be compatible with all apps that use LDAP acccounts. During last years I have found problems due this special characters, sometimes symbols have to be escaped at scripts. For example @ symbol at username can produce problems because some interfaces or cli apps expect a domain/urls after @. From your experience which symbols are recommended in order to use as plain text and avoid escaping? 0 I need to open browser with special url that contains special characters (diacritics). For example "è" in url: "C:\Program Files (x86)\Google\Chrome\Application\chrome.exe" " I could use urlencode, e.g. " but is it possible to do without escaping because it's the user who generate the bat. Something like @this_bat_uses_utf8 or something like that. Thanks. The following code is returning empty string: @echo off setlocal set "string=Trois-Rivières, QC" :: Define simple macros to support JavaScript within batch set "beginJS=mshta "javascript:code(close(new ActiveXObject('Scripting.FileSystemObject').GetStandardStream(1).Write(" set "endJS=")));"" :: FOR /F does not need pipe for /f "tokens=" %%N in ('%beginJS% encodeURIComponent("%string%") %endJS%') do set encoded=%%N echo %string% -^> %encoded% Example 2: this not work, remove the è and it will start working setlocal chcp 65001 >nul "C:/Program Files (x86)/Google/Chrome/Application/chrome.exe" --app=" Lets try two more ways to show the permissions: icacls.exe: NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(CI)(W,Rc) Get-Acl: NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users Allow Write, ReadPermissions, Synchronize Your second and third screenshot actually show very similar permissions, the third one being the most precise. I think the Write permissions should also be shown in the first screenshot, this may be a bug, but permissions can be complicated. About Read: on the first two screenshops Read means being able to read the contents of the file/folder, on the third screenshot they list advanced permissions, Read permissions means being able to read the NTFS permissions of the object, not the content itself. These are two different things. The first event is documented by Microsoft in the article 4624(S): An account was successfully logged on. The Logon Type is 5, which means "A service was started by the Service Control Manager". As recorded, the event was generated by C:\Windows\System32\services.exe which is the Services Control Manager, that is responsible for running, ending, and interacting with system services. The subject system service is started with the SYSTEM account, which gives it basically unlimited powers, which causes the issuing of 4672(S): Special privileges assigned to new logon. The logon process is marked as "advapi", which could mean that the logon was a Web-based logon through the IIS web server and the advapi process. However, this is so only for Logon Type 3 which is a network source. Yours is type 5, which is internal to the computer. Your computer is probably not infected. Reference Chapter 5 Logon/Logoff Events. More information : This event is described in the article 4624(S): An account was successfully logged on. It is logged for any type of logon. You can see the provenance of the event from the LogonType field: Logon Type Logon Title Description 0 System Used only by the System account, for example at system startup. 2 Interactive A user logged on to this computer. 3 Network A user or computer logged on to this computer from the network. 4 Batch Batch logon type is used by batch servers, where processes may be executing on behalf of a user without their direct intervention. 5 Service A service was started by the Service Control Manager. 7 Unlock This workstation was unlocked. 8 NetworkCleartext A user logged on to this computer from the network. The user's password was passed to the authentication package in its unhashed form. The built-in authentication packages all hash credentials before sending them across the network. The credentials do not traverse the network in plaintext (also called cleartext). 9 NewCredentials A caller cloned its current token and specified new credentials for outbound connections. The new logon session has the same local identity, but uses different credentials for other network connections. 10 RemoteInteractive A user logged on to this computer remotely using Terminal Services or Remote Desktop. 11 CachedInteractive A user logged on to this computer with network credentials that were stored locally on the computer. The domain controller was not contacted to verify the credentials. 12 CachedRemoteInteractive Same as RemoteInteractive. This is used for internal auditing. 13 CachedUnlock Workstation logon. The easiest method is, to add a keyboard language. If you go to Settings -> Time and language -> Language you can add a language. Add English (United States International) and switch to it. You can now use the right alt (now known as alt gr) to type special keys, such as altgr+w = å, alt-gr + shift + ; for ° or you can type "o to type ö and "u as ü, or ~n as ñ, 'e as é, `e as è, 'c as ç ^i as î. To type the ", you type " followed by pressing space, or alternatively switch back to your other keyboard language. "Special permissions" is an aggregate entry that means "any weird combination of permissions that doesn't exactly match one of the 'basic' permission groups". Go to the "Advanced" section, edit a permission entry, then click "Show advanced permissions". You'll see that e.g. "Modify" actually consists of multiple permission bits (Write Data; Append Data; Write Attributes; &c.) – if you enable only some of them, but not enough to fully complete the "Modify" group, then that will be shown as having "Special permissions" enabled. Therefore it doesn't make sense to try to "enable Special permissions" as it doesn't do anything specific – it's the specific advanced permission bits that actually grant the access. (Or, perhaps more accurately, "Special permissions" indicates that something is missing from the standard groups. This is why it's impossible to have both "Full Control" and "Special Permissions" checked at the same time.) Observation I could type them by by holding the Alt key and clicking the OSK numpad (on-screen keyboard), but it was very cumbersome. I also noticed while using the bluetooth numpad the OSK numlock key would flash, leading me to believe that the device was programmed to automatically toggle numlock with each button press, as it does not have a dedicated numlock button. Solution Use Sticky Keys to virtually hold the alt key while the bluetooth numpad is used: Settings app > Ease of Access > Interaction - Keyboard ON "Use Sticky Keys" CK "Allow shortcut key to start Sticky Keys" CK "Show the Sticky Keys icon on the taskbar" CK "Lock the modifier key when pressed twice in a row" If you wish to also use hex codes (ex U+2220): regedit > Computer\HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Input Method New string value EnableHexNumpad = 1 Notes To en/disable, tap shift 5 times. To use alt codes, double-tap alt, punch the code on the bluetooth numpad, and single-tap alt. To use hex codes, same as above, but tap "+" before the code. The SK taskbar icon shows when the alt key is being virtually held. You can also set it to beep if desired. For Word, changing the default settings (as shown above) seems like a good option if the settings match what you want. For Excel, however, I would suggest using a right click instead. There's a couple of significant problems with adding a macro. 1) It will be lost in new documents unless you modify the default template. 2) If you modify the default template and need to share your workbook, then the person getting the file will get a security warning.... which will likely freak them out. The other keyboard options require a lot of keystrokes. In addition, if you're pasting from a web page, then Excel and Word will take a long time converting the HTML. A right click will show the paste options, where you can select the plain text option. I wish there was a keyboard shortcut built in, but right click seems the best alternative to me.

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