

## Windows Command Prompt LS Equivalent Dir

by ADMIN on JUNE 14, 2013 · LEAVE A COMMENT

Question: What is the equivalent of typing ls to list folders and files in Linux in a Windows command prompt?

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Answer: Type DIR to show the folders and files in command prompt. DIR is the MS DOS version of LS, which lists the files and folders in the current directory. Here is a huge list of all the Linus terminal commands and their Windows equivalents.

To get help on a Windows command, use the /? option, for example date /?.

Windows command	Unix command	Notes
arp	arp	
assign	ln	Create a file link
assign	ln -s	On Unix, a directory may not have multiple links, so instead a symbolic link must be created with ln -s.
assoc	file	
at	at	
	batch	
	cron	
attrib	chown	Sets ownership on files and directories
	chmod	
cd	cd	On Windows, cd alone prints the current directory, but on Unix cd alone returns the user to his home directory.
cd	pwd	On Windows, cd alone prints the current directory.
chkdsk	fsck	Checks filesystem and repairs filesystem corruption on hard drives.
cls	clear	Clear the terminal screen
copy	cp	
date	date	Date on Unix prints the current date and time.
time		Date and time on Windows print the date and

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time respectively, and prompt for a new date or time.

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del	<a href="#">rm</a>	
deltree	<a href="#">rm -r</a>	Recursively deletes entire directory tree
dir	<a href="#">ls</a>	“dir” also works on some versions of Unix.
doskey /h	<a href="#">history</a>	The Unix <code>history</code> is part of the Bash shell.
F7 key		
edit	<a href="#">vi</a>	<code>edit</code> brings up a simple text editor in Windows.
	<a href="#">emacs</a>	On Unix, the environment variable <code>EDITOR</code>
	<a href="#">etc.</a>	should be set to the user’s preferred editor.
exit	<a href="#">exit</a>	On Unix, pressing the control key and D
	Control-D	simultaneously logs the user out of the shell.
explorer	<a href="#">nautilus</a>	The command <code>explorer</code> brings up the file
	<a href="#">etc.</a>	browser on Windows.
fc	<a href="#">diff</a>	
find	<a href="#">grep</a>	
ftp	<a href="#">ftp</a>	
help	<a href="#">man</a>	“help” by itself prints all the commands
hostname	<a href="#">hostname</a>	
ipconfig	<a href="#">ifconfig</a>	The <code>/all</code> option lets you get the MAC address of
/all	-a	the Windows PC
mem	<a href="#">top</a>	Shows system status
mkdir	<a href="#">mkdir</a>	
more	<a href="#">more</a>	
	<a href="#">less</a>	
move	<a href="#">mv</a>	
net session	w	
	<a href="#">who</a>	
net	<a href="#">uptime</a>	
statistics		
nslookup	<a href="#">nslookup</a>	
ping	<a href="#">ping</a>	
print	<a href="#">lpr</a>	Send a file to a printer.
reboot	<a href="#">shutdown</a>	
shutdown -r	-r	
regedit	<a href="#">edit</a>	The Unix equivalent of the Windows registry are
	<a href="#">/etc/*</a>	the files under <code>/etc</code> and <code>/usr/local/etc</code> .
		These are edited with a text editor rather than
		with a special-purpose editing program.
rmdir	<a href="#">rmdir</a>	

<code>rmdir /s</code>	<code>rm -r</code>	Windows has a y/n prompt. To get the prompt with Unix, use <code>rm -i</code> . The i means “interactive”.
<code>set</code>	<code>env</code>	Set on Windows prints a list of all environment variables. For individual environment variables, <code>set &lt;variable&gt;</code> is the same as <code>echo \$&lt;variable&gt;</code> on Unix.
<code>set Path</code>	<code>echo \$PATH</code>	Print the value of the environment variable using <code>set</code> in Windows.
<code>shutdown</code>	<code>shutdown</code>	Without an option, the Windows version produces a help message
<code>shutdown -s</code>	<code>shutdown -h</code>	Also need -f option to Windows if logged in remotely
<code>sort</code>	<code>sort</code>	
<code>start</code>	<code>&amp;</code>	On Unix, to start a job in the background, use command <code>&amp;</code> . On Windows, the equivalent is <code>start</code> command. See <a href="#">How to run a Windows command as a background job like Unix ?</a> .
<code>systeminfo</code>	<code>uname -a</code>	
<code>tasklist</code>	<code>ps</code>	“tasklist” is not available on some versions of Windows. See also <a href="#">this article on getting a list of processes in Windows using Perl</a>
<code>title</code>	<code>?</code>	In Unix, changing the title of the terminal window is possible but complicated. Search for “change title xterm”.
<code>tracert</code>	<code>traceroute</code>	
<code>tree</code>	<code>find</code> <code>ls -R</code>	On Windows, use <code>tree   find "string"</code>
<code>type</code>	<code>cat</code>	
<code>ver</code>	<code>uname -a</code>	
<code>xcopy</code>	<code>cp -R</code>	Recursively copy a directory tree



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