

## UNIT-V

### ➤ Overview of file system and in computer

#### ○ File

- A file is smallest unit containing information on a topic in a PC.

#### ○ Overview of file system

Command

both

Internal      external                      absolute      relative

- File: - a file is smallest unit containing the information on a topic.
- A file is collection of related information.
- Each file has its name and its attribute. A file has uniquely identifier for the user.
- Data is contained in a file.
- File is always stored in the hard disk. To get certain example surya.txt.
- Directly: - directly is the container of the file.
- Whenever we save a typed letter in our PC and given at a nature OS(DOS) will save it on our hard disk or secondary storage device in form of electronic file into electronic folder is called directly.
- O/S works as drawer for the file.
  - Types of file
- File name extension that is (.) used after a file name to show the type of file.
- These are described as below.
- Text file (.txt): - a text file is a file which is created so that it can be used by any word processing program or S/W. EX: - surya.txt.
  - Backup file: -
- Extension name of a backup of file are (.back).

## FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

- This indicates that file contains of the name file and created as separated copy for safely purpose in case the original file is deleted or get cropped. We can open the back file.

- Help file: -

- In every software package for example. MS office word star these is a help file which contain information to help the user for heading specified command. EX; - doc.hlp.

- Document file; -

- Every word processor created a file which contains some specified symbol along with type text spaces, right spaces etc.

- Graphical file(.bmp): -

- When we draw graphical or picture using special graphics S/W such as MS-point and draw etc. we use graphic file. Ex: - DEE, DOC.
- There several other types of file for the user for different task such as MS-power paint (.ppt) for presentation of document. MS-excel (.xls) use as a electronic spread sheet.
  - Sprig file (.c)
  - C file (.cpp)
  - For profile (.dbm)
  - MS-access (.md)

- MS-DOS: -

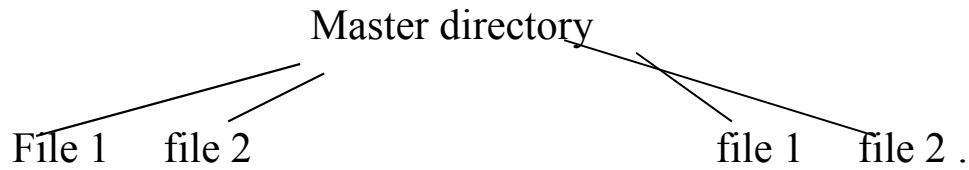
- It is kind line user interface.
- MS-DOS (1.0) was released in 1981 from IBM computer.
- The latest version of MS-DOS is 6.22 came in 1994.
- The history of this operating system is in July 1980 IBM assigned to developed 16 bit operating system for PC one lakh 86 thousand dollar by MS.
- It still can be access from every version of MS-windows.

- Command

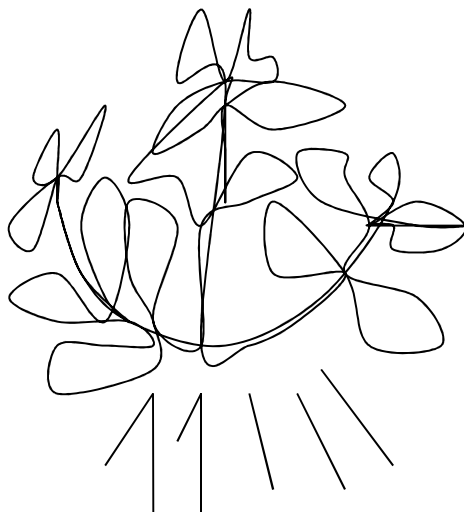
- There is three of directry structure.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

- i. Single level directory structure.
- ii. Two level directory structure.
- iii. Hierarchical structure.



- i Hierarchical directory structure work like a tree structure which has root branches and root branch and sub branches with leaves.
- ii In case of hierarchical structure the sub-directory of master directory also contain directories.
- iii After two levels directory structure with any directory level create then it is set to be hierarchical structure.



➤ Command

- An instruction processed by dos command interpreter.
- Internal command cd, md, copy.

➤ External command.

- Internal command: - in DOS are such programs which get one such program which get loaded in the memory of the PC automatically along with DOS at a time of booting. Ex: - cd, md, copy etc.
- External command: - external command files that do reside on disk. Ex: - format.com.  
Command.com etc
  - Absolute path: - a path that start from the root directory are called absolute path.
  - Relative path: - a path that starts from the drives current directory is called path.

➤ File arrangement command

- MD (make directory): - it is used to make directory.  
Md command (press enter)
- CD (change directory): - it is used to go to current directory.
- Ex; - c:\> cd wxyz (press enter).
- It is used to CD----- or CD1----- it is used to return that directory.
- RD (remove directory): - it is use to remove a directory.
- Cls: - clear the screen.
- Copy con: - it is use to make file copy con/ file name.
- Ctrl+Z: - it is used to save the file.
- Edit command: - it is menu driven text editor. It use to make correction in the file  
Edit file name (press enter)

## FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

- DEL command : - IT IS used to remove a file  
File name (enter)
- DATA command: - it is used to see the data and also change the data.  
C :> data (enter)
- Time command: - it is use to see the time.  
C :> time (press enter)
- Dir command: - display a list of directory file.  
C: \> DIR\w (press enter)
- Dir\p: - display in page by format.  
C :> dir\b (press enter).
- Dir\b: - briet display  
C :> dir\b(press enter).
- Dir\ah: - headen file display  
C :> dir\ah (press enter).
- Dir\ar: - read only file display.  
C :> tree (press enter).
- Tree command: - it is use to see the directory in hierarchal structure.  
C :> tree (press enter)
- Driven command: - it is used to change the driven.  
O :>
- Format command: - it is used to make the screen format driven name (press enter) prepare a blank disk for receive and string.
- Exit command: - it is use to leave from the DOS.  
C :> exit (press enter).