Practical 06

Working with Disk Operating System (DOS)

Objectives

- To become familiar with Disk Operating System (DOS).
- To become familiar with MS DOS commands and their syntax.

Tools

- PC with MS DOS.

Keywords: DOS, Internal, External, Command, Command Prompt.	**Duration:** 03 hours

6 Introduction

6.1 Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS DOS)

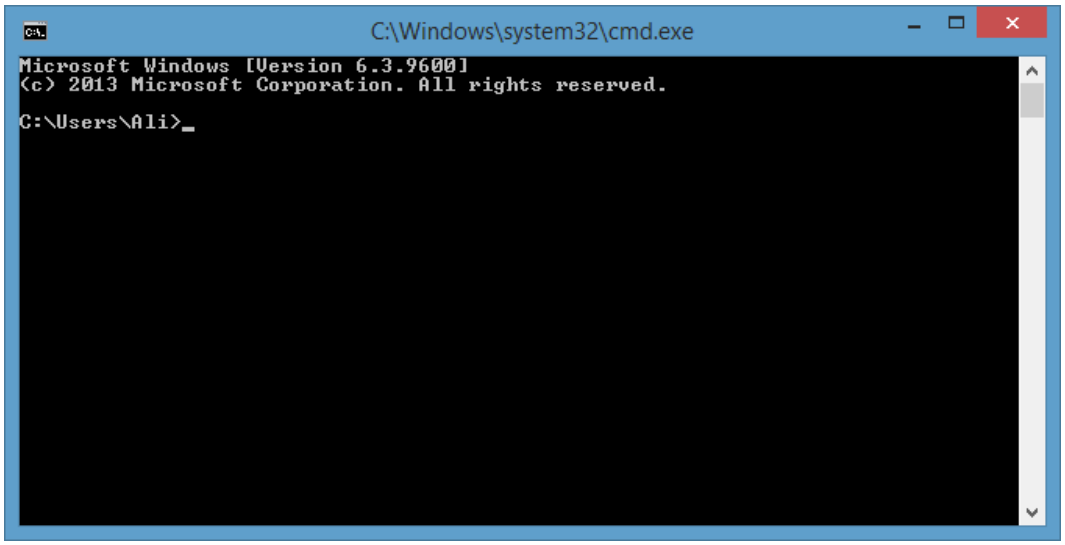
Short for Microsoft Disk operating system, MS-DOS is a non-graphical command line operating system derived from 86-DOS that was created for IBM compatible computers. MS-DOS originally written by Tim Paterson and introduced by Microsoft in August 1981 and was last updated in 1994 when MS-DOS 6.22 was released. MS-DOS allows the user to navigate, open, and otherwise manipulate files on their computer from a command line instead of a GUI like Windows.

It is an interface between the user and the computer. The user can communicate and issue commands to the computer through DOS.

6.2 Windows Command Line

Windows DOS command prompt window Today, MS-DOS is no longer used; however, the command shell, more commonly known as the Windows command line is still used by many users. The picture to the right, is an example of what an MS-DOS window more appropriately referred to as the Windows command line looks like running under Microsoft Windows.

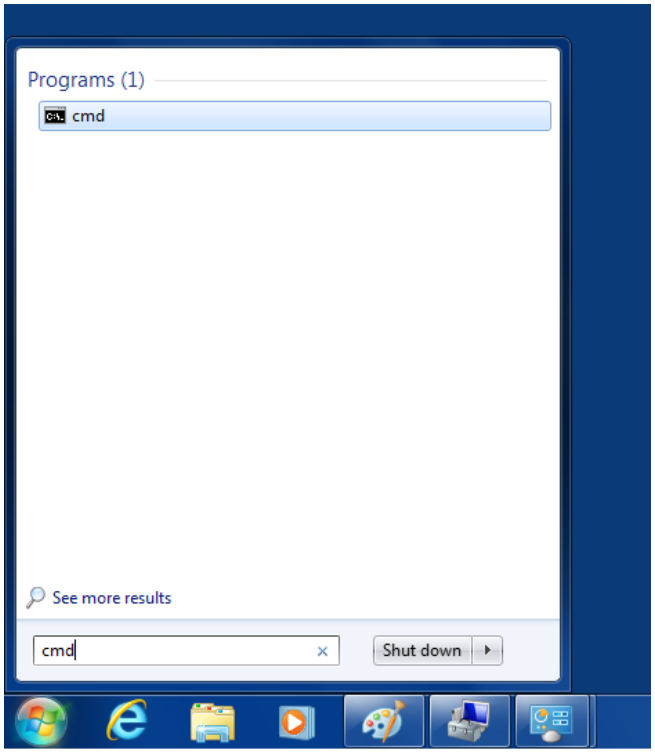
Most computer users are only familiar with how to navigate Microsoft Windows using the mouse. Unlike Windows, MS-DOS is a command-line and is navigated by using MS-DOS commands. For example, if you wanted to see all the files in a folder in Windows you would double-click the folder to open the folder in Windows Explorer. In MS-DOS, to view that same folder you would navigate to the folder using the cd command and then list the files in that folder using the dir command.



6.3 How to open command prompt?

Method 01:

1. Click the Start button.

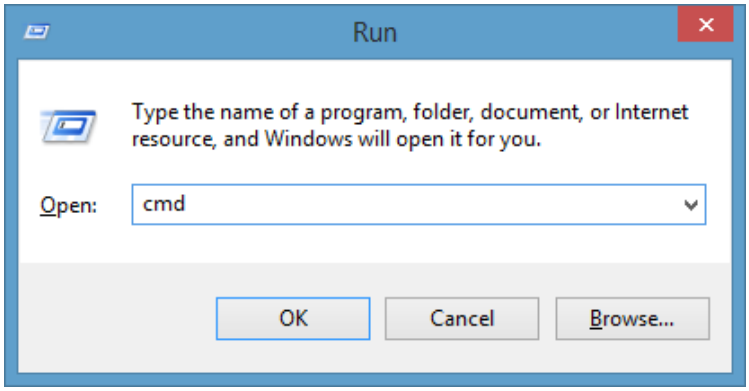


2. Type cmd and press enter.
3. Command window will appear.

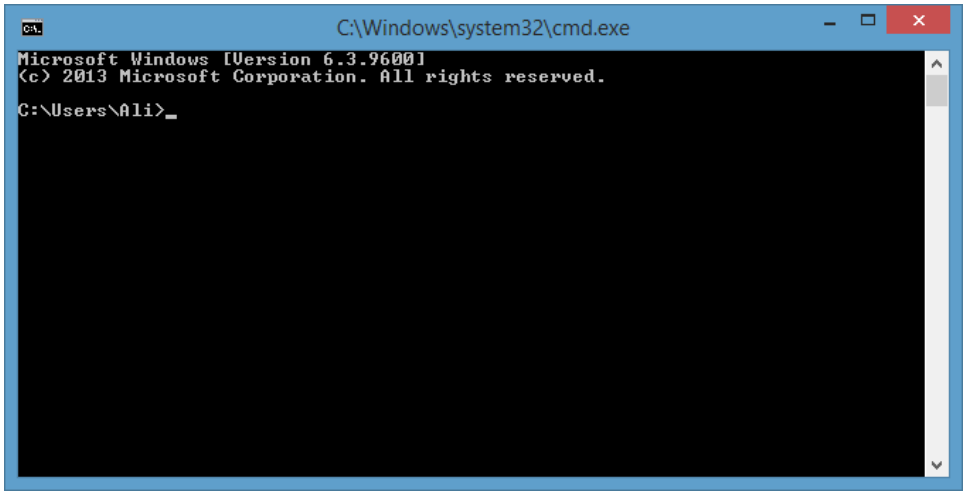
Method 02:

1. Open Run dialog box by pressing Start Key + R on the keyboard.

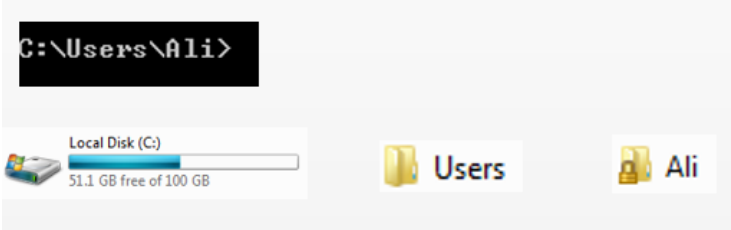
2. Type in cmd and press enter.



3. Command window will appear.



Typically Windows starts you at your user directory. In the example below, the user is Ali, so our prompt is C:\Users\Ali>. This prompt tells us we are in the C: drive (the default drive letter of the hard drive) and currently in the Ali directory, which is a subdirectory of the Users directory.



6.4 DOS Commands

There are two types of DOS commands:

1. **Internal Commands**
2. **External Commands**

6.4.1 Internal Commands

These commands do not require any special files for being executed. They are part of COMMAND.com file. They are brought into the computer's memory as soon as the computer is switched on.

An internal command is an MS-DOS command that is stored in the system memory and loaded from the command.com. The illustration shows how commands contained within command.com are part of the command.com file. However, with the external commands, each of the commands are their own separate files.

For example: COPY, DEL, DIR, TYPE, CD, MD, CLS, DATE, TIME and PATH.

6.4.2 External Commands

These commands require certain special DOS files to get executed. They are not the part of COMMAND.com file. They are not loaded in to the memory when computer turns on.

An external command is an MS-DOS command that is not included in command.com. External commands are commonly external either because they require large requirements or are not commonly used commands. The illustration shows each of the external commands are their own separate files. However, the internal commands are all included in the command.com file.

For example: CHKDSK, XCOPY, DELTREE, DISKCOPY, etc.

6.4.2.1 CD/CHDIR Command

Description:

CD (Change Directory) is a command used to switch directories in MS-DOS and the Windows command line.

Command Syntax:

CHDIR [/D] [drive:][path]

CHDIR [..]

CD [/D] [drive:][path]

CD [..]

.. Specifies that you want to change to the parent directory.

Type CD drive: to display the current directory in the specified drive.

Type CD without parameters to display the current drive and directory.

Use the /D switch to change current drive in addition to changing current directory for a drive.

Examples:

cd\

Goes to the highest level, the root of the drive.

cd..

Goes back one directory. For example, if you are within the C:\Windows\COMMAND> directory, this would take you to C:\Windows>

cd windows

If present, would take you into the Windows directory. Windows can be substituted with any other name.

cd\windows

If present, would first move back to the root of the drive and then go into the Windows directory.

cd\windows\system32

If present, would move into the system32 directory located in the Windows directory. If at any time you need to see what directories are available in the directory you're currently in use the dir command.

cd /d e:\pics

If for example you were on the C: drive, typing the above command with the /d option would first switch the E: drive letter and then move into the pics directory.

6.4.2.2 CLS Command

Description:

CLS is a command that allows a user to clear the complete contents of the screen and leave only a prompt.

Command Syntax:

CLS

6.4.2.3 MD/MKDIR Command

Description:

Allows you to create/make your own directories in MS-DOS.

Command Syntax:

MKDIR [drive:]path

MD [drive:]path

Examples:

md test

The above example creates the "test" directory in the current directory.

mkdir "computer hope"

The above command would create a directory called "computer hope", if you want a space in your directory name it must be surrounded in quotes.

md c:\test

Create the "test" directory in the c:\ directory.

6.4.2.4 RD/RMDIR Command

Description:

Removes an empty directory in MS-DOS. To delete directories with files or directories within them the user must use the deltree command, or if you are running Microsoft Windows 2000 or Windows XP use the /S option.

Command Syntax:

RMDIR [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

RD [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

/S Removes all directories and files in the specified directory in addition to the directory itself. Used to remove a directory tree.

/Q Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to remove a directory tree with /S.

Examples:

rmdir c:\test

Remove the test directory, if empty.

rmdir c:\test /s

Windows 2000, Windows XP and later versions of Windows can use this option with a prompt to permanently delete the test directory and all subdirectories and files. Adding the /q switch would suppress the prompt.

6.4.2.5 COPY Command

Description:

Allows the user to copy one or more files to an alternate location.

Command Syntax:

COPY [/D] [/V] [/N] [/Y | /-Y] [/Z] [/L] [/A | /B] source [/A | /B] [+ source [/A | /B] [+ ...]] [destination [/A | /B]]

source	Specifies the file or files to be copied.
/A	Indicates an ASCII text file.
/B	Indicates a binary file.
/D	Allow the destination file to be created decrypted.
destination	Specifies the directory or filename for the new file(s).
/V	Verifies that new files are written correctly.
/N	Uses short filename, if available, when copying a file with a non-8dot3 name.
/Y	Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.
/-Y	Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.
/Z	Copies networked files in restartable mode.
/L	If the source is a symbolic link, copy the link to the target instead of the actual file the source link points to.

Examples:

copy *.txt c:\

In the above copy command we are using a wildcard to copy all .txt files (multiple files) from the current directory to the c:\ root directory.

copy *.* a:

Copy all files in the current directory to the floppy disk drive.

copy autoexec.bat c:\windows

Copy the autoexec.bat, usually found at root, and copy it into the windows directory; the autoexec.bat can be substituted for any file(s).

copy win.ini c:\windows /y

Copy the win.ini file in the current directory to the windows directory. Because this file already exists in the windows directory it normally would prompt if you want to overwrite the file. However, with the /y switch you will not receive any prompt.

copy myfile1.txt+myfile2.txt

Copy the contents in myfile2.txt and combines it with the contents in myfile1.txt.

6.4.2.6 MOVE Command

Description:

Allows you to move files or directories from one folder to another, or from one drive to another.

Command Syntax:

To move one or more files:

MOVE [/Y | /-Y] [drive:][path]filename1[,...] destination

To rename a directory:

MOVE [/Y | /-Y] [drive:][path]dirname1 dirname2

[drive:][path]filename1	Specifies the location and name of the file or files you want to move.
destination	Specifies the new location of the file. Destination can consist of a drive letter and colon, a directory name, or a combination. If you are moving only one file, you can also include a filename if you want to rename the file when you move it.
[drive:][path]dirname1	Specifies the directory you want to rename.
dirname2	Specifies the new name of the directory.
/Y	Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.
/-Y	Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.

Examples:

move c:\windows\temp*.* c:\temp

Move the files of c:\windows\temp to the temp directory in root, this is of course assuming you have the windows\temp directory. In this example, *.* is wildcards telling the computer every file with every extension.

move stats.doc, morestats.doc c:\statistics

The above example would move the files stats.doc and morestats.doc into the c:\statistics folder.

6.4.2.7 DEL/ERASE Command

Description:

Del is a command used to delete files from the computer.

Command Syntax:

DEL [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

ERASE [/P] [/F] [/S] [/Q] [/A[[:]attributes]] names

names	Specifies a list of one or more files or directories. Wildcards may be used to delete multiple files. If a directory is specified, all files within the directory will be deleted.
/P	Prompts for confirmation before deleting each file.
/F	Force deleting of read-only files.
/S	Delete specified files from all subdirectories.
/Q	Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to delete on global wildcard
/A	Selects files to delete based on attributes
attributes	R Read-only files S System files H Hidden files A Files ready for archiving - Prefix meaning not

Examples:

del test.tmp

Deletes the test.tmp in the current directory, if the file exists.

del c:\windows\test.tmp

Delete the c:\windows\test.tmp in the windows directory if it exists.

del c:\windows\temp*.*

The * (asterisks) is a wild character, *.* indicates that you would like to delete all files in the c:\windows\temp directory.

del c:\windows\temp\?est.tmp

The ? (question mark) is a single wild character for one letter, which means this command would delete any file ending with est.tmp such as pest.tmp or zest.tmp.

6.4.2.8 REN/RENAME Command

Description:

Used to rename files and directories from the original name to a new name.

Command Syntax:

RENAME [drive:][path][directoryname1 | filename1] [directoryname2 | filename2]

REN [drive:][path][directoryname1 | filename1] [directoryname2 | filename2]

Examples:

rename c:\computer hope

Rename the directory computer to hope.

rename *.txt *.bak

Rename all text files to files with .bak extension.

rename * 1_*

Rename all files to begin with 1_. The asterisk (*) in this example is an example of a wild character; because nothing was placed before or after the first asterisk, this means all files in the current directory will be renamed with a 1_ in front of the file. For example, if there was a file named hope.txt it would be renamed to 1_pe.txt.

6.4.2.9 DIR Command

Description:

The dir command allows you to see the available files and directories in the current directory. In addition to listing the contents of a directory, the dir command also shows the last modification date and time, as well as the file size.

Command Syntax:

DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/A[[:]attributes]] [/B] [/C] [/D] [/L] [/N] [/O[[:]sortorder]] [/P] [/Q] [/R] [/S] [/T[[:]timefield]] [/W] [/X] [/4]

[drive:][path][filename]	Specifies drive, directory, or files to list.	
/A	Displays files with specified attributes.	
attributes	D Directories	R Read-only files
	H Hidden files	A Files ready for archiving
	S System files	I Not content indexed files
	L Reparse Points	- Prefix meaning not

/B	Uses bare format (no heading information or summary).
/C	Display the thousand separator in file sizes. This is the default. Use /-C to disable display of separator.
/D	Same as wide but files are list sorted by column.
/L	Uses lowercase.
/N	New long list format where filenames are on the far right.
/O	List by files in sorted order.
sortorder	N By name (alphabetic) S By size (smallest first) E By extension (alphabetic) D By date/time (oldest first) G Group directories first - Prefix to reverse order
/P	Pauses after each screenful of information.
/Q	Display the owner of the file.
/R	Display alternate data streams of the file.
/S	Displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories.
/T	Control what time field displayed or used for sorting
timefield	C Creation A Last Access W Last Written
/W	Uses wide list format.
/X	This displays the short names generated for non-8dot3 file names. The format is that of /N with the short name inserted before the long name. If no short name is present, blanks are displayed in its place.
/4	Displays four-digit years

Examples:

dir

Lists all files and directories in the directory that you are currently in. By default the dir command will list the files and directories in alphabetic order.

dir *.exe

The above command lists any file that ends with the .exe file extension. See the wildcard definition for further wildcard examples.

dir *.txt *.doc

The above is using multiple filespecs to list any files ending with .txt and .doc in one command.

dir /ad

List only the directories in the current directory. If you need to move into one of the directories listed use the cd command.

dir /s

Lists the files in the directory that you are in and all sub directories after that directory, if you are at root "C:\>" and type this command this will list to you every file and directory on the C: drive of the computer.

dir /p

If the directory has lots of files and you cannot read all the files as they scroll by, you can use this command and it displays all files one page at a time.

dir /w

If you don't need the info on the date or time and other information on the files, you can use this command to list just the files and directories going horizontally, taking as little as space needed.

dir /s /w /p

This would list all the files and directories in the current directory and the sub directories after that, in wide format and one page at a time.

dir /on

List the files in alphabetical order by the names of the files.

dir /o-n

List the files in reverse alphabetical order by the names of the files.

dir \ /s |find "i" |more

A nice command to list all directories on the hard drive, one screen page at a time, and see the number of files in each directory and the amount of space each occupies.

dir > myfile.txt

Takes the output of dir and re-routes it to the file myfile.txt instead of outputting it to the screen.

6.4.2.10 TIME Command

Description:

Allows the user to view and edit the computer's time.

Command Syntax:

TIME [/T | time]

Type TIME with no parameters to display the current time setting and a prompt for a new one. Press ENTER to keep the same time.

Examples:

time

Display the current time.

time 12:00

Set the time to 12:00

6.4.2.11 DATE Command

Description:

The date command can be used to look at the current date of the computer as well as change the date to an alternate date.

Command Syntax:

DATE [/T | date]

Type DATE without parameters to display the current date setting and a prompt for a new one. Press ENTER to keep the same date.

Examples:

date

Display the current date and prompt for a new one. If no date is entered, the current date will be kept. If you are running a later version of Windows that has the /T option using this switch with the date command will not prompt you for a new date.

6.4.2.12 MEM Command

Description:

Allows you to determine the available, used, and free memory.

Command Syntax:

MEM [/CLASSIFY | /DEBUG | /FREE | /MODULE module name] [/PAGE]

/CLASSIFY or /C	Classifies programs by memory usage. Lists the size of programs, provides a summary of memory in use, and lists largest memory block available.
/DEBUG or /D	Displays status of all modules in memory, internal drivers, and other information.
/FREE or /F	Displays information about the amount of free memory left in both conventional and upper memory.
/MODULE or /M	Displays a detailed listing of a module's memory use. This option must be followed by the name of a module, optionally separated from /M by a colon.
/PAGE or /P	Pauses after each screen full of information.

Examples:

mem

This command would display information about your memory.

mem /f

Display the amount of conventional memory free.

6.4.2.13 LABEL Command

Description:

Label is used to view or change the label of the computer disk drives.

Command Syntax:

LABEL [drive:][label]

LABEL [/MP] [volume] [label]

drive:	Specifies the drive letter of a drive.
label	Specifies the label of the volume.
/MP	Specifies that the volume should be treated as a mount point or volume name.
volume	Specifies the drive letter (followed by a colon), mount point, or volume name. If volume name is specified, the /MP flag is unnecessary.

Examples:

label a: MyDrive

This would label the disk currently in the drive to " MyDrive", but will not label if your disk is write protected.

6.4.2.14 VER Command

Description:

Displays the version of MS-DOS or if running Windows 95 or above the version of Windows.

Command Syntax:

VER

Examples:

ver

Display what version of MS-DOS or Windows command prompt you're using. Below is an example of what this may look like.

Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]

6.4.2.15 TREE Command

Description:

Allows the user to view a listing of files and folders in an easy to read listing.

Command Syntax:

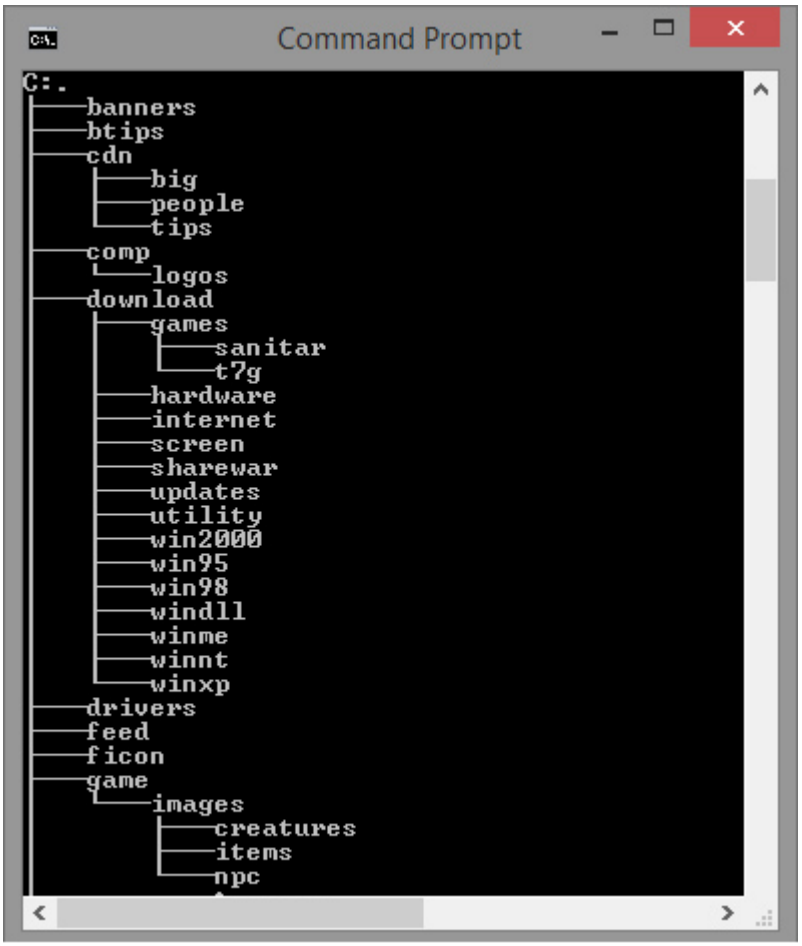
TREE [Drive:[[Path] [/F] [/A]

Drive:\Path	Drive and directory containing disk for display of directory structure.
/F	Displays file names in each directory.
/A	ext characters used for linking lines, instead of graphic characters. /a is used with code pages that do not support graphic characters and to send output to printers that do not properly interpret graphic characters.

Examples:

tree

The tree command typed alone will list a tree listing and overview of the current directory. The picture shows a basic example of what a directory tree overview may look like.



6.4.2.16 XCOPY Command

Description:

Xcopy is a powerful version of the copy command with additional features; has the capability of moving files, directories, and even whole drives from one location to another.

Command Syntax:

XCOPY source [destination] [/A | /M] [/D[:date]] [/P] [/S [/E]] [/V] [/W] [/C] [/I] [/Q] [/F] [/L] [/H] [/R] [/T] [/U] [/K] [/N] [/O] [/X] [/Y] [/-Y] [/Z] [/B] [/J] [/EXCLUDE:file1[+file2][+file3]...]

source	Specifies the file(s) to copy.
destination	Specifies the location or name of new files.
/A	Copies only files with the archive attribute set, doesn't change the attribute.
/M	Copies only files with the archive attribute set, turns off the archive attribute.
/D:m-d-y	Copies files changed on or after the specified date. If no date is given, copies only those files whose source time is newer than the destination time.
/EXCLUDE:file1 [+file2][+file3]...	Specifies a list of files containing strings. When any of the strings match any part of the absolute path of the file to be copied, that file will be excluded from being copied. For example, specifying a string like \obj\ or .obj will exclude all files underneath the directory obj or all files with the .obj extension respectively.
/P	Prompts you before creating each destination file.
/S	Copies directories and subdirectories except empty ones.
/E	Copies directories and subdirectories, including empty ones. Same as /S /E. May be used to modify /T.
/V	Verifies each new file.
/W	Prompts you to press a key before copying.
/C	Continues copying even if errors occur.
/I	If destination does not exist and copying more than one file, assumes that destination must be a directory.
/Q	Does not display file names while copying.
/F	Displays full source and destination file names while copying.
/L	Displays files that would be copied.
/H	Copies hidden and system files also.
/R	Overwrites read-only files.
/T	Creates directory structure, but does not copy files. Does not include empty directories or subdirectories. /T /E includes empty directories and subdirectories.
/U	Copies only files that already exist in destination.
/K	Copies attributes. Normal Xcopy will reset read-only attributes.
/N	Copies using the generated short names.
/O	Copies file ownership and ACL information.
/X	Copies file audit settings (implies /O).
/Y	Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.
/-Y	Causes prompting to confirm you want to overwrite an existing destination file.
/Z	Copies networked files in restartable mode.
/B	Copies the Symbolic Link itself versus the target of the link.
/J	Copies using unbuffered I/O. Recommended for very large files.

Examples:

xcopy *.* /h hope

In the above example, the xcopy command will copy all files in the current directory including any hidden files into the hope directory.

xcopy c:\temp /e

The above example is the basic xcopy command to copy the files, directories, and subdirectories to the directory you're currently in.

xcopy "c:\documents and settings\hope" /e

In the above example the xcopy command would copy all files and directories in the user "hope" directory to the directory or drive you're currently in.

xcopy hope example /e

In the above example this xcopy command copies all directories (even empty directories) and files from the hope directory into the example directory.

xcopy h:*.* /a /e /k

The above command would copy everything located on the H drive to the drive you are currently on.

6.4.2.17 DELTREE Command

Description:

Short for delete tree, deltree is a command used to delete files and directories permanently from the computer.

Command Syntax:

DELTREE [/Y] [drive:]path [[drive:]path[...]]

/Y	Suppresses prompting to confirm you want to delete the subdirectory.
[drive:]path	Specifies the name of the directory you want to delete.

Examples:

deltree c:\fake010

Deletes the fake010 directory and everything in it.

6.4.2.18 FORMAT Command

Description:

Format is used to erase information off of a computer diskette or fixed drive.

Command Syntax:

FORMAT volume [/FS:file-system] [/V:label] [/Q] [/L] [/A:size] [/C] [/I:state] [/X] [/P:passes] [/S:state]

FORMAT volume [/V:label] [/Q] [/F:size] [/P:passes]

FORMAT volume [/V:label] [/Q] [/T:tracks /N:sectors] [/P:passes]

FORMAT volume [/V:label] [/Q] [/P:passes]

FORMAT volume [/Q]

volume	Specifies the drive letter (followed by a colon), mount point, or volume name.
/FS:filesystem	Specifies the file system (FAT, FAT32, exFAT, NTFS, UDF, ReFS).
/V:label	Specifies the volume label.
/Q	Performs a quick format. Note that this switch overrides /P.
/C	NTFS only: Files created on the new volume will be compressed by default.
/X	Forces the volume to dismount first if necessary. All opened handles to the volume would no longer be valid.
/R:revision	UDF only: Forces the format to a specific UDF version (1.02, 1.50, 2.00, 2.01, 2.50). The default revision is 2.01.
/D	UDF 2.50 only: Metadata will be duplicated.
/L	NTFS Only: Use large size file records. By default, the volume will be formatted with small size file records.
/A:size	Overrides the default allocation unit size. Default settings are strongly recommended for general use. ReFS supports 64K. NTFS supports 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16K, 32K, 64K. FAT supports 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16K, 32K, 64K, (128K, 256K for sector size > 512 bytes). FAT32 supports 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16K, 32K, 64K, (128K, 256K for sector size > 512 bytes). exFAT supports 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16K, 32K, 64K, 128K, 256K, 512K, 1M, 2M, 4M, 8M, 16M, 32M. Note that the FAT and FAT32 files systems impose the following restrictions on the number of clusters on a volume: FAT: Number of clusters <= 65526 FAT32: 65526 < Number of clusters < 4177918 Format will immediately stop processing if it decides that the above requirements cannot be met using the specified cluster size. NTFS compression is not supported for allocation unit sizes above 4096.
/F:size	Specifies the size of the floppy disk to format (1.44)
/T:tracks	Specifies the number of tracks per disk side.
/N:sectors	Specifies the number of sectors per track.
/P:count	Zero every sector on the volume. After that, the volume will be overwritten "count" times using a different random number each time. If "count" is zero, no additional overwrites are made after zeroing every sector. This switch is ignored when /Q is specified.

/S:state	Specifies support for short filenames (enable, disable) Short names are disabled by default
/I:state	ReFS only: Specifies whether integrity should be enabled on the new volume. "state" is either "enable" or "disable" Integrity is enabled on storage that supports data redundancy by default.

Examples:

format a:

Would erase all the contents off a floppy disk. Commonly used on a diskette that has not been formatted or on a diskette you want to erase.

format a: /q

Quickly erases all the contents of a floppy diskette. Commonly used to quickly erase all information on the diskette.

format c:

This would erase the contents of your C: hard drive. In other words, unless you want to erase all your computer's information, this command should not be done unless you're planning to start over. Note: of you're in Windows or files on the hard drive are in use this command will not work.

6.4.2.19 EXIT Command

Description:

The exit command is used to withdrawal from the currently running application and the MS-DOS session.

Command Syntax:

EXIT [/B] [exitCode]

/B	Specifies to exit the current batch script instead of CMD.EXE. If executed from outside a batch script, it will quit CMD.EXE.
exitCode	Specifies a numeric number. if /B is specified, sets ERRORLEVEL that number. If quitting CMD.EXE, sets the process exit code with that number.

Examples:

Exit

6.4.3 Wildcards

Symbol used to replace or represent one or more characters. Wildcards or wild characters are either an asterisk (*), which represents one or more characters or question mark (?), which represents a single character. In the examples below of how a wildcard may be used, realize that wildcards are relatively universal. This means an example in DOS is similar to how it would be used in Linux, with the exception being that the command may be different.

Listing files in MS-DOS that contain c, mp, and any other character in-between. For example, comp, camp, c2mp, and c-mp would all be matched.

dir c?mp

In this next example the dir command would only list files that end with .MP3 file extension.

dir *.mp3

List any file that ends with data. For example, appdata, mydata, and 123data would all be matched.

dir *data

List any file that is four characters long, begins with he, and has any extension. For example, help.txt, help.mp3, and heck.jpg would all be matched.

dir he??.*

Rename all files in the current directory that end with the file extension .txt to .jpg. For example, the file test.txt would become test.jpg.

rename *.txt *.jpg

Deleting files in MS-DOS that begin with comp and end with a .txt extension.

del comp*.txt

Linux and Unix

Listing files in a Linux variant or Unix variant that begin with comp.

ls comp*

Deleting files in a Linux or Unix variant that contain c, mp, and any character in-between.

rm c?mp

EXERCISE

Write MS DOS commands for the followings

a) Change the current directory to C:\Windows\System\
b) Create three folders named Folder1, Folder2 and Folder3 in your D:
c) Copy files, file1.txt and file2.txt to Folder2
d) Move Folder2 in to Folder3
e) Rename Folder1 to MyFolder
f) Move Folder3 in to MyFolder
g) Delete MyFolder
h) View all hidden files in D:\MyFolder\Folder3
i) Create the folders named TextFiles, EXEFiles and BMPFiles in to D:
j) Copy all text files from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\TextFiles
k) Copy all exe files from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\EXEFiles
l) Copy all bmp files from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\BMPFiles
m) Create a folder D:\Dummy
n) Copy all text files (whose name begin with a) from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\Dummy
o) Copy all text files (whose name begin with ab) from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\Dummy
p) Copy all files (whose name begin with z) from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\Dummy
q) Copy all files (whose name begin with b and end with b) from C:\Windows\System32 in to D:\Dummy
r) Delete all files from D:\Dummy whose extension start with a
s) Delete all files from D:\Dummy whose name start with a extension start with z
t) Delete all files from D:\Dummy whose name contain aa in their name
u) Delete the entire directory D:\Dummy
v) Quick Format USB drive (Write drive letter according to USB drive letter assigned in your PC)
w) Change the label of D: to MyDrive
x) Change USB drive label to CF USB
y) Check the memory of the PC
z) Close the Command prompt window