

# ALL COMMANDS IN MS DOS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAIN ALL REGULARLY USED COMMANDS IN MS DOS WITH THEIR HELP

```
***** IMPORTANT *****
* TO GET HELP ABOUT ANY COMMAND IN DOS      *
* TYPE THE COMMAND AND "/" AND PRESS ENTER *
* FOR EXAMPLE                               *
* DIR /?                                     *
*****
```

## 1. DIR COMMAND

Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

```
DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/P] [/W] [/A[[:]attributes]]
  [/O[[:]sortorder]] [/S] [/B] [/L] [/V] [/4]
```

```
  [drive:][path][filename]
                        Specifies drive, directory, and/or files to list.
                        (Could be enhanced file specification or multiple filespecs.)
  /P                   Pauses after each screenful of information.
  /W                   Uses wide list format.
  /A                   Displays files with specified attributes.
attributes            D Directories                R Read-only files
                     H Hidden files                A Files ready for archiving
                     S System files                - Prefix meaning not
  /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 (earliest
first)
                     G Group directories first      - Prefix to reverse order
                     A By Last Access Date (earliest first)
  /S                   Displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories.
  /B                   Uses bare format (no heading information or summary).
  /L                   Uses lowercase.
  /V                   Verbose mode.
  /4                   Displays year with 4 digits (ignored if /V also given).
```

Switches may be preset in the DIRCMD environment variable. Override preset switches by prefixing any switch with - (hyphen)--for example, /-W.

## 2. CLS COMMAND

Clears the screen.

### 3. CD COMMAND

Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

```
CHDIR [drive:][path]
```

```
CHDIR[...]
```

```
CD [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.

#### **4. MD**

Creates a directory.

```
MKDIR [drive:]path
```

```
MD [drive:]path
```

## 5. RD

Removes (deletes) a directory.

```
RMDIR [drive:]path
```

```
RD [drive:]path
```

## 6. COPY

Copies one or more files to another location.

```
COPY [/A | /B] source [/A | /B] [+ source [/A | /B] [+ ...]] [destination  
  [/A | /B]] [/V] [/Y | /-Y]
```

source	Specifies the file or files to be copied.
/A	Indicates an ASCII text file.
/B	Indicates a binary file.
destination	Specifies the directory and/or filename for the new file(s).
/V	Verifies that new files are written correctly.
/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.

The switch /Y may be preset in the COPYCMD environment variable.  
This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line

To append files, specify a single file for destination, but multiple files  
for source (using wildcards or file1+file2+file3 format).



## 7. XCOPY

Copies files and directory trees.

```
XCOPY source [destination] [/A | /M] [/D[:date]] [/P] [/S [/E]] [/W]
                                [/C] [/I] [/Q] [/F] [/L] [/H] [/R] [/T] [/U]
                                [/K] [/N]
```

source	Specifies the file(s) to copy.
destination	Specifies the location and/or name of new files.
/A	Copies files with the archive attribute set, doesn't change the attribute.
/M	Copies files with the archive attribute set, turns off the archive attribute.
/D:date	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.
/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.
/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	Updates the files that already exist in destination.
/K	Copies attributes. Normal Xcopy will reset read-only attributes.
/Y	Overwrites existing files without prompting.
/-Y	Prompts you before overwriting existing files.
/N	Copy using the generated short names.

## **8. DEL**

Deletes one or more files.

DEL [drive:][path]filename [/P]

ERASE [drive:][path]filename [/P]

[drive:][path]filename Specifies the file(s) to delete. Specify multiple files by using wildcards.

/P Prompts for confirmation before deleting each file.

## **9. DATE**

Displays or sets the date.

DATE [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.

## 10. VER

Displays the Windows version.

VER

Windows 98 [Version 4.10.1998]

## **11. TYPE**

Displays the contents of text files.

TYPE [drive:][path]filename

```
EDIT [/B] [/H] [/R] [/S] [/<nnn>] [/?] [file(s)]
```

- ```

/B      - Forces monochrome mode.
/H      - Displays the maximum number of lines possible for your hardware
/R      - Load file(s) in read-only mode.
/S      - Forces the use of short filenames.
/<nnn>  - Load binary file(s), wrapping lines to <nnn> characters wide.
/?      - Displays this help screen.
[file]  - Specifies initial files(s) to load.  Wildcards and multiple
         filespecs can be given.

```

[illegible]

## MENU BAR IN EDIT

### I. FILE MENU

```
File
++-----+
	New
	Open...
	Save
	Save As...
	Close
+-----+	
	Print...
+-----+	
	Exit
+-----+	
```

### II. EDIT MENU

```
Edit
+-----+
| Cut      Ctrl+X |
| Copy     Ctrl+C |
| Paste    Ctrl+V |
| Clear    Del    |
+-----+
```

### III. SEARCH MENU

|                  |    |  |
|------------------|----|--|
| Search           |    |  |
| +-----+          |    |  |
| Find...          |    |  |
| Repeat Last Find | F3 |  |
| Replace...       |    |  |
| +-----+          |    |  |

### IV. VIEW MENU

|               |         |  |
|---------------|---------|--|
| View          |         |  |
| +-----+       |         |  |
| Split Window  | Ctrl+F6 |  |
| Size Window   | Ctrl+F8 |  |
| Close Window  | Ctrl+F4 |  |
| +-----+       |         |  |
| 1 UNTITLED1   | Alt+1   |  |
| 2 DISPLAY.TXT | Alt+2   |  |
| 3 ATMREG.ATM  | Alt+3   |  |
| 4 NAME        | Alt+4   |  |
| +-----+       |         |  |

### V. OPTIONS MENU

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Options     |  |
| +-----+     |  |
| Settings... |  |
| Colors...   |  |
| +-----+     |  |

### VI. HELP MENU

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Help        |  |
| +-----+     |  |
| Commands... |  |
| About...    |  |
| +-----+     |  |



## 13. DOSKEY

Edits command lines, recalls command lines, and creates macros

DOSKEY [/switch ...] [macroname=[text]]

```
    /BUFSIZE:size Sets size of macro and command buffer
(default:512)
    /ECHO:on|off  Enables/disables echo of macro expansions      (default:on)
    /FILE:file    Specifies file containing a list of macros
    /HISTORY      Displays all commands stored in memory
    /INSERT       Inserts new characters into line when typing
    /KEYSIZE:size Sets size of keyboard type-ahead buffer      (default:15)
    /LINE:size    Sets maximum size of line edit buffer
(default:128)
    /MACROS       Displays all DOSKey macros
    /OVERSTRIKE   Overwrites new characters onto line when typing (default)
    /REINSTALL    Installs a new copy of DOSKey
    macroname     Specifies a name for a macro you create
    text          Specifies commands you want to assign to the macro

    UP,DOWN arrows recall commands
    Esc clears current command
    F7 displays command history
    Alt+F7 clears command history
    [chars]F8 searches for command beginning with [chars]
    F9 selects a command by number
    Alt+F10 clears macro definitions
```

The following are special codes you can use in DOSKey macro definitions:

```
    $T      Command separator: allows multiple commands in a macro
    $1-$9   Batch parameters: equivalent to %1-%9 in batch programs
    $*      Symbol replaced by everything following macro name on the command
line
```

## 14. WIN

Starts Windows.

WIN [/D:[F][M][S][V][X]]

- /D Used for troubleshooting when Windows does not start correctly.
- :F Turns off 32-bit disk access.  
Equivalent to SYSTEM.INI file setting: 32BitDiskAccess=FALSE.
- :M Enables Safe mode.  
This is automatically enabled during Safe start (function key F5).
- :N Enables Safe mode with networking.  
This is automatically enabled during Safe start (function key F6).
- :S Specifies that Windows should not use ROM address space between  
F000:0000 and 1 MB for a break point.  
Equivalent to SYSTEM.INI file setting: SystemROMBreakPoint=FALSE.
- :V Specifies that the ROM routine will handle interrupts from the hard  
disk controller.  
Equivalent to SYSTEM.INI file setting: VirtualHDIRQ=FALSE.
- :X Excludes all of the adapter area from the range of memory that Windows  
scans to find unused space.  
Equivalent to SYSTEM.INI file setting: EMMEexclude=A000-FFFF.

## **16. EXIT**

Quits the COMMAND.COM program (command interpreter).

EXIT

## 17. TIME

Current time is 12:12:46.21a

Enter new time:

## 18. DELTREE

Deletes a directory and all the subdirectories and files in it.

To delete one or more files and directories:

```
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.              |

Note: Use DELTREE cautiously. Every file and subdirectory within the specified directory will be deleted.

## 19. MOVE

Moves files and renames files and directories.

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 creation of a directory or overwriting of the destination.                                                |
| /-Y                     | Causes prompting to confirm creation of a directory or overwriting of the destination.                                                    |

The switch /Y may be present in the COPYCMD environment variable. This may be overridden with /-Y on the command line.

## 20. ATTRIB

Displays or changes file attributes.

```
ATTRIB [+R | -R] [+A | -A] [+S | -S] [+H | -H] [[drive:][path]filename] [/S]
```

```
+   Sets an attribute.  
-   Clears an attribute.  
R   Read-only file attribute.  
A   Archive file attribute.  
S   System file attribute.  
H   Hidden file attribute.  
/S  Processes files in all directories in the specified path.
```

## 21. SCANDISK

SCAN YOUR DISK FOR ERRORS IN IT AND REMOVES THEM

For information about the command-line parameters supported by ScanDisk for Windows, look up 'checking for errors, in disks' in the Windows Help index. Then view the topic 'Checking your disk for errors every time your computer starts.'



## 22. COMMAND

Starts a new copy of the Windows Command Interpreter.

```
COMMAND [[drive:]path] [device] [/E:nnnnn] [/L:nnnn] [/U:nnn] [/P] [/MSG]
        [/LOW] [/Y [/C|K] command]]

[drive:]path    Specifies the directory containing COMMAND.COM.
device          Specifies the device to use for command input and output.
/E:nnnnn        Sets the initial environment size to nnnnn bytes.
                (nnnnn should be between 256 and 32,768).
/L:nnnn         Specifies internal buffers length (requires /P as well).
                (nnnn should be between 128 and 1,024).
/U:nnn          Specifies the input buffer length (requires /P as well).
                (nnn should be between 128 and 255).
/P              Makes the new Command Interpreter permanent (can't exit).
/MSG            Stores all error messages in memory (requires /P as well).
/LOW            Forces COMMAND to keep its resident data in low memory.
/Y              Steps through the batch program specified by /C or /K.
/C command      Executes the specified command and returns.
/K command      Executes the specified command and continues running.
```

## 23. CHOICE

Waits for the user to choose one of a set of choices.

```
CHOICE [/C[:]choices] [/N] [/S] [/T[:]c,nn] [text]
```

```
/C[:]choices Specifies allowable keys. Default is YN
/N           Do not display choices and ? at end of prompt string.
/S           Treat choice keys as case sensitive.
/T[:]c,nn    Default choice to c after nn seconds
text         Prompt string to display
```

ERRORLEVEL is set to offset of key user presses in choices.

## 24. CHKDSK

Checks a disk and displays a status report.

```
CHKDSK [drive:][[path]filename] [/F] [/V]
```

|                |                                                            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| [drive:][path] | Specifies the drive and directory to check.                |
| filename       | Specifies the file(s) to check for fragmentation.          |
| /F             | Fixes errors on the disk.                                  |
| /V             | Displays the full path and name of every file on the disk. |

Type CHKDSK without parameters to check the current disk.

Instead of using CHKDSK, try using SCANDISK. SCANDISK can reliably detect and fix a much wider range of disk problems.

## **25. DISKCOPY**

Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another.

DISKCOPY [drive1: [drive2:]] [/1] [/V] [/M]

- /1 Copies only the first side of the disk.
- /V Verifies that the information is copied correctly.
- /M Force multi-pass copy using memory only.

The two floppy disks must be the same type.  
You may specify the same drive for drive1 and drive2.

## 26. DEBUG

Runs Debug, a program testing and editing tool.

```
DEBUG [[drive:][path]filename [testfile-parameters]]
```

|                        |                                                                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [drive:][path]filename | Specifies the file you want to test.                                      |
| testfile-parameters    | Specifies command-line information required by the file you want to test. |

After Debug starts, type ? to display a list of debugging commands.

-?

|                                |                                            |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| assemble                       | A [address]                                |
| compare                        | C range address                            |
| dump                           | D [range]                                  |
| enter                          | E address [list]                           |
| fill                           | F range list                               |
| go                             | G [=address] [addresses]                   |
| hex                            | H value1 value2                            |
| input                          | I port                                     |
| load                           | L [address] [drive] [firstsector] [number] |
| move                           | M range address                            |
| name                           | N [pathname] [arglist]                     |
| output                         | O port byte                                |
| proceed                        | P [=address] [number]                      |
| quit                           | Q                                          |
| register                       | R [register]                               |
| search                         | S range list                               |
| trace                          | T [=address] [value]                       |
| unassemble                     | U [range]                                  |
| write                          | W [address] [drive] [firstsector] [number] |
| allocate expanded memory       | XA [#pages]                                |
| deallocate expanded memory     | XD [handle]                                |
| map expanded memory pages      | XM [Lpage] [Ppage] [handle]                |
| display expanded memory status | XS                                         |
| -                              |                                            |

## 27. FDISK

Configures a hard disk for use with MS-DOS.

FDISK [/STATUS] /X

/STATUS     Displays partition information.  
/X           Ignores extended disk-access support. Use this switch if you  
             receive disk access or stack overflow messages.

\*\*\*\*\*

                 Microsoft Windows 98  
                 Fixed Disk Setup Program  
(C) Copyright Microsoft Corp. 1983 - 1998

### FDISK Options

Current fixed disk drive: 1

Choose one of the following:

1. Create DOS partition or Logical DOS Drive
2. Set active partition
3. Delete partition or Logical DOS Drive
4. Display partition information
5. Change current fixed disk drive

Enter choice: [1]

Press Esc to exit FDISK

\*\*\*\*\*

## 28. FC

Compares two files or sets of files and displays the differences between them.

```
FC [/A] [/C] [/L] [/LBn] [/N] [/T] [/W] [/nnnn] [drive1:][path1]filename1  
[drive2:][path2]filename2
```

```
FC /B [drive1:][path1]filename1 [drive2:][path2]filename2
```

|       |                                                                             |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| /A    | Displays only first and last lines for each set of differences.             |
| /B    | Performs a binary comparison.                                               |
| /C    | Disregards the case of letters.                                             |
| /L    | Compares files as ASCII text.                                               |
| /LBn  | Sets the maximum consecutive mismatches to the specified number of lines.   |
| /N    | Displays the line numbers on an ASCII comparison.                           |
| /T    | Does not expand tabs to spaces.                                             |
| /W    | Compresses white space (tabs and spaces) for comparison.                    |
| /nnnn | Specifies the number of consecutive lines that must match after a mismatch. |

## 29. FIND

Searches for a text string in a file or files.

```
FIND [/V] [/C] [/N] [/I] "string" [[drive:][path]filename[ ...]]
```

|                        |                                                               |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| /V                     | Displays all lines NOT containing the specified string.       |
| /C                     | Displays only the count of lines containing the string.       |
| /N                     | Displays line numbers with the displayed lines.               |
| /I                     | Ignores the case of characters when searching for the string. |
| "string"               | Specifies the text string to find.                            |
| [drive:][path]filename | Specifies a file or files to search.                          |

If a pathname is not specified, FIND searches the text typed at the prompt or piped from another command.



## 29. FORMAT

Formats a disk for use with MS-DOS.

FORMAT drive: [/V[:label]] [/Q] [/F:size] [/B | /S] [/C]

FORMAT drive: [/V[:label]] [/Q] [/T:tracks /N:sectors] [/B | /S] [/C]

FORMAT drive: [/V[:label]] [/Q] [/1] [/4] [/B | /S] [/C]

FORMAT drive: [/Q] [/1] [/4] [/8] [/B | /S] [/C]

|            |                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| /V[:label] | Specifies the volume label.                                                                         |
| /Q         | Performs a quick format.                                                                            |
| /F:size    | Specifies the size of the floppy disk to format (such as 160, 180, 320, 360, 720, 1.2, 1.44, 2.88). |
| /B         | Allocates space on the formatted disk for system files.                                             |
| /S         | Copies system files to the formatted disk.                                                          |
| /T:tracks  | Specifies the number of tracks per disk side.                                                       |
| /N:sectors | Specifies the number of sectors per track.                                                          |
| /1         | Formats a single side of a floppy disk.                                                             |
| /4         | Formats a 5.25-inch 360K floppy disk in a high-density drive.                                       |
| /8         | Formats eight sectors per track.                                                                    |
| /C         | Tests clusters that are currently marked "bad."                                                     |

### **30. START**

Runs a Windows program or an MS-DOS program.

START [options] program [arg...]

START [options] document.ext

/m[inimized] Run the new program minimized (in the background).

/max[imized] Run the new program maximized (in the foreground).

/r[estored] Run the new program restored (in the foreground). [default]

/w[ait] Does not return until the other program exits.

### **31. LABEL**

Creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk.

```
LABEL [drive:][label]
```

```
C:\WINDOWS>LABEL
```

```
Volume in drive C is HDD-A-1-SRD
```

```
Volume Serial Number is 397F-15E1
```

```
Volume label (11 characters, ENTER for none)?
```

## **32. SYS**

Copies MS-DOS system files and command interpreter to a disk you specify.

`SYS [drive1:][path] drive2:`

`[drive1:][path]` Specifies the location of the system files.

`drive2:` Specifies the drive the files are to be copied to.

### 33. MEM

Displays the amount of used and free memory in your system.

MEM [/CLASSIFY | /DEBUG | /FREE | /MODULE modulename] [/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 screenful of information.

| Memory Type      | Total   | Used  | Free    |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| -----            | -----   | ----- | -----   |
| Conventional     | 640K    | 69K   | 571K    |
| Upper            | 0K      | 0K    | 0K      |
| Reserved         | 384K    | 384K  | 0K      |
| Extended (XMS)   | 64,512K | 220K  | 64,292K |
| -----            | -----   | ----- | -----   |
| Total memory     | 65,536K | 673K  | 64,863K |
|                  |         |       |         |
| Total under 1 MB | 640K    | 69K   | 571K    |

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Expanded (EMS) | 63M (66,551,808 bytes) |
| Free Expanded (EMS)  | 16M (16,777,216 bytes) |

|                                             |                      |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Largest executable program size             | 571K (584,464 bytes) |
| Largest free upper memory block             | 0K (0 bytes)         |
| MS-DOS is resident in the high memory area. |                      |

## 34. SORT

Sorts input and writes results to the screen, a file, or another device

```
SORT [/R] [/+n] [[drive1:][path1]filename1] [> [drive2:][path2]filename2]  
[command |] SORT [/R] [/+n] [> [drive2:][path2]filename2]
```

|                           |                                                              |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| /R                        | Reverses the sort order; that is, sorts Z to A, then 9 to 0. |
| /+n                       | Sorts the file according to characters in column n.          |
| [drive1:][path1]filename1 | Specifies file(s) to be sorted                               |
| [drive2:][path2]filename2 | Specifies a file where the sorted input is to be stored.     |
| command<br>sorted.        | Specifies a command whose output is to be sorted.            |

## 35. ZIP

### USE TO COMPRESS FILES

Copyright (C) 1990-1997 Mark Adler, Richard B. Wales, Jean-loup Gailly, Onno van der Linden and Kai Uwe Rommel.

Type 'zip -L' for the software License.

Zip 2.2 (November 3rd 1997). Usage:

```
zip [-options] [-b path] [-t mmddyyyy] [-n suffixes] [zipfile list] [-xi list]
```

The default action is to add or replace zipfile entries from list, which can include the special name - to compress standard input.

If zipfile and list are omitted, zip compresses stdin to stdout.

|     |                              |    |                                         |
|-----|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------|
| -f  | freshen: only changed files  | -u | update: only changed or new files       |
| -d  | delete entries in zipfile    | -m | move into zipfile (delete files)        |
| -R  | recurse into directories     | -j | junk (don't record) directory names     |
| -0  | store only                   | -l | convert LF to CR LF (-ll CR LF to LF)   |
| -1  | compress faster              | -9 | compress better                         |
| -q  | quiet operation              | -v | verbose operation/print version info    |
| -c  | add one-line comments        | -z | add zipfile comment                     |
| -@  | read names from stdin        | -o | make zipfile as old as latest entry     |
| -x  | exclude the following names  | -i | include only the following names        |
| -F  | fix zipfile (-FF try harder) | -D | do not add directory entries            |
| -A  | adjust self-extracting exe   | -J | junk zipfile prefix (unzipsfx)          |
| -T  | test zipfile integrity       | -X | eXclude eXtra file attributes           |
| -!  | use privileges (if granted)  |    | to obtain all aspects of WinNT security |
| -\$ | include volume label         | -S | include system and hidden files         |
| -h  | show this help               | -n | don't compress these suffixes           |

## 36. UNZIP

USE TO UNCOMPRESS FILES

UnZip 5.32 of 3 November 1997, by Info-ZIP. Maintained by Greg Roelofs.  
Send  
bug reports to the authors at Zip-Bugs@lists.wku.edu; see README for details.

Usage: unzip [-Z] [-opts[modifiers]] file[.zip] [list] [-x xlist] [-d exdir]  
Default action is to extract files in list, except those in xlist, to  
exdir;  
file[.zip] may be a wildcard. -Z => ZipInfo mode ("unzip -Z" for usage).

|    |                                      |    |                              |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| -p | extract files to pipe, no messages   | -l | list files (short format)    |
| -f | freshen existing files, create none  | -t | test compressed archive data |
| -u | update files, create if necessary    | -z | display archive comment      |
| -x | exclude files that follow (in xlist) | -d | extract files into exdir     |

|            |                                         |                             |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| modifiers: | -q                                      | quiet mode (-qq => quieter) |                             |
| -n         | never overwrite existing files          | -a                          | auto-convert any text files |
| -o         | overwrite files WITHOUT prompting       | -aa                         | treat ALL files as text     |
| -j         | junk paths (do not make directories)    | -v                          | be verbose/print version    |
| info       |                                         |                             |                             |
| -C         | match filenames case-insensitively      | -L                          | make (some) names lowercase |
| -\$        | label removables (-\$\$ => fixed disks) | -V                          | retain VMS version numbers  |
| -X         | restore ACLs (-XX => use privileges)    | -s                          | spaces in filenames => '_'  |
|            |                                         | -M                          | pipe through "more" pager   |

Examples (see unzip.doc for more info):

unzip data1 -x joe => extract all files except joe from zipfile data1.zip  
unzip -fo foo ReadMe => quietly replace existing ReadMe if archive file  
newer



### 37. COPY CON

COPY CON (FILE NAME)

```
C:\WINDOWS>COPY CON AAAAAA
```

```
SSSSSSSSSS
```

```
SSSSSSSSSS
```

```
SSSSSSSSSS
```

```
SSSSSSSS
```

```
SSSSSSSS
```

```
SSSSSS
```

```
SSSS
```

```
SSS
```

```
SS
```

```
S^Z
```

```
1 file(s) copied
```

### **38. PATH**

Displays or sets a search path for executable files.

```
PATH [[drive:]path[;...]]  
PATH ;
```

Type `PATH ;` to clear all search-path settings and direct Windows to search only in the current directory.

Type `PATH` without parameters to display the current path.

**Thank You! :)**