Solutions to LAB 1

Here are the solutions to the tasks using the Command Prompt (CMD):

Opening Command Prompt: To open the Command Prompt on Windows, you can press the Windows key, type "Command Prompt," and press Enter.

Navigating Folders:

- To change to a specific directory, use the cd command followed by the directory path. For example: cd C:\Users.
- To go up one level in the directory hierarchy, use cd ...

Listing Files and Folders: Use the dir command to list the contents of the current directory. For example: dir.

Creating a Directory: To create a new folder, use the mkdir command followed by the desired folder name. For example: mkdir NewFolder.

Creating a Text File: To create a text file, you can use the echo command with the > operator. For example: echo Hello, World! > myfile.txt.

Copying Files: To copy files from one location to another, use the copy command. For example: copy sourcefile.txt destinationfolder.

Renaming Files/Folders: To rename files or folders, use the ren command. For example: ren oldname.txt newname.txt.

Deleting Files/Folders: To delete files, use the del command. To delete folders, use the rmdir command. For example: del file.txt or rmdir foldername.

Using Help: You can access the built-in help system by appending /? to a command. For example: dir /? will provide information about the dir command.

Clearing the Screen: To clear the Command Prompt screen, use the cls command.

Searching for Files: To search for files with specific criteria, use the dir command with wildcards. For example: dir *.txt will list all .txt files in the current directory.

Moving Files and Folders: To move files and folders between directories, use the move command. For example: move myfile.txt newfolder.

Redirecting Output: You can redirect the output of a command to a text file using > or >>. For example: dir > directory.txt will create a text file with the directory listing, and dir >> directory.txt will append the output to an existing text file.