



## Internal Commands

[Previous](#) | [Content](#) | [Next](#)

These commands are automatic loaded into the memory when operating system is loaded into the memory. Thus these are also called *memory-resident* commands. The command available are all combined together and are stored in Command.com file, which is a executable command file. These internal command are further grouped according to their properties. These are as follows.

Genral purpose	File related commands	Directory related commands
1. <a href="#">CLS</a> 2. <a href="#">DIR</a> 3. <a href="#">VER</a> 4. <a href="#">VOL</a> 5. <a href="#">DATE</a> 6. <a href="#">TIME</a>	7. <a href="#">COPY CON</a> 8. <a href="#">TYPE</a> 9. <a href="#">COPY</a> 10. <a href="#">REN</a> 11. <a href="#">DEL</a>	12. <a href="#">MD</a> 13. <a href="#">CD</a> 14. <a href="#">RD</a>

### General purpose commands

1. **CLS:-** (*Clear the screen*) This command is used to clear the screen or wipe out every thing written on the screen.

Syntax:- C:\> CLS and press Enter

2. **DIR:-** (*Directory*) Dir command is used for listing files and directories present in the current disk.

Syntax:- C:\> DIR [/switches]

Example:- C:\> DIR /P

```

Volume in drive C is JAI
Volume Serial Number is 3E42-1907
Directory of C:\

AUTOEXEC  DOS                250   10-18-01  10:17a  AUTOEXEC.DOS
FRUNLOG   TXT                781   01-07-02  10:47p  FRUNLOG.TXT
KPCMS     <DIR>                 9      07-04-01  7:02p   KPCMS
CONFIG    DOS                 9      07-12-01  9:06p   CONFIG.DOS
WINDOWS   <DIR>                 06-29-01  6:08p   WINDOWS
NETLOG    TXT               7,787   02-05-02  11:41p  NETLOG.TXT
SCANDISK  LOG              31,652   02-12-02  1:30p   SCANDISK.LOG
LOGFILE   TXT               108     10-07-01  1:58a   LOGFILE.TXT
MYDOCU~1  <DIR>                 06-29-01  6:43p   My Documents
PROGRA~1  <DIR>                 06-29-01  6:08p   Program Files
CUSTMSS   <DIR>                 11-12-01  2:33p   CUSTMSS
TALLY5    <DIR>                 06-29-01  7:38p   tally5
TEST      <DIR>                 07-17-01  7:13p   TEST
BC5       <DIR>                 07-22-01  1:40p   BC5
~MSSTFQF T <DIR>                 07-01-01  7:59a   ~MSSTFQF.T
DRAGON    <DIR>                 11-18-01  9:10p   dragon
SOURCE    <DIR>                 12-25-01  7:46p   SOURCE
CONFIG    BAK                 30      02-05-02  9:50p   CONFIG.BAK
VB        <DIR>                 01-08-02  8:27p   VB
Press any key to continue . . .
  
```

Switches:-

/P	Page wise
/W	Widths wise
/S	List all files and directory of subdirectories
/AH	Display directory with hidden files
/AS	Display directory with system files
/AD	Display only directories present in current drive

3. **VER:-**(*Version*) Version numbers indicates that which edition of DOS we are working on.

Syntax:- C:\> VER press enter

Output:-

C:\>VER

Windows 98 [Version 4.10.2222]

4. **VOL:-**(*Volume*) Displays the disk volume label and serial number, if it exist.

Syntax:- C:\> VOL press enter

Output:-C:\>VOL

Volume in drive C is JAI  
Volume Serial Number is 3E42-1907

5. **DATE:-** Display the current Date

Syntax:- C:\> DATE

C:\>DATE

Current date is Fri 02-15-2002  
Enter new date (mm-dd-yy):

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

Note:- We enter new date in the format of MM-DD-YY.

6. **TIME:-** Display current time

Syntax:- C:\> TIME

C:\>TIME

Current time is 8:38:47.70a  
Enter new 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.

Note:- We enter the time in the format of 24 hour clock.

---

## File related commands

7. **COPY CON:-** This command gives the facility to create a new text file.

Syntax:- C:\> COPY CON <Filename>

C:\>COPY CON Rose.txt

A clock in a office can never get stolen  
Too many employees watch it all the time  
^Z  
1 file(s) copied

After copy con we must specify a suitable file name. Press enter. Start typing the informations of the file. After gathering the information we press ^Z (CTRL+Z) button or F6 button to save the file. After pressing enter key computer will show a message like 1 file(s) copied. This means that file is stored in the disk. Suppose we don't want to save the file or we just want to abort from file creation job, then we simply press ^C (CTRL+C) button to abort without saving the file, intend of pressing ^Z button.

Notes:- 1. Never forget to give a suitable filename  
2. You can use extension as .TXT for denoting the file as Text file.

8. **TYPE:-** This command is used to display the contents or text of any file to the display device.

Syntax:- C:\> TYPE <Filename>

A:\>TYPE GULAB.TXT

A clock in a office can never get stolen  
Too many employees watch it all the time

9. **COPY :-** Copy command is used for copy any file to another location or to copy the files to another directory. This command may also be used for copying any file to another disk with different file name.

Syntax:- C:\> COPY <Source filename> <Target file name>

C:\>COPY ROSE.TXT ROSE.MSG

1 file(s) copied

TO copy a file from *hard disk* to  
*floppy disk*

C:\>COPY Rose.txt A:

1 file(s) copied

To copy a file from *Floppy Disk* to  
*Hard disk*

A:\>COPY LOTUS.TXT C:\

1 file(s) copied



10. **REN:-** (*Rename*) This command is used to change the name of any file or directory.

Syntax:- C:\> REN <Source filename> <Target filename>

C:\>REN ROSE.TXT GULBAL.TXT

If we get successfully C:\ that means filename or directory name is get changed.  
Either it will show the error message.

To changing the filename present in floppy disk

C:\>REN A:\ROSE.TXT GULAB.TXT

Note that you cannot specify a new drive or path for your destination.

11. **DEL:-** This command is used for erasing any file from the disk.

Syntax:- C:\> DEL <Filename>

C:\>DEL LOTUS.TXT

If it successfully erase the file from dosk then C:\> prompt will be appear, either computer will show an error message.

Note:- /P option is used for permission before deleting the file.

## Directory related commands

12. **MD:-** (*Make Directory*)- This command allows to create a new directory.

Syntax:- C:\> MD <Dirname>

C:\> MD REPORT

C:\>

Now this directory can be used for keeping various sort of reports. Under this directory we can create another directory which is known as subdirectory.

13. **CD:-** (*Change Directory*):- We can enter or exit from any directory using this command.

Syntax:- To access any directory

C:\> CD <Directory name>

C:\> CD REPORT

C:\REPORT>

Prompt will change with the directory name. If we keep two dots after CD command than we will exit from the directory.

Syntax:-C:\> CD..

C:\REPORT> CD..

C:\>

14. **RD:-**(Remove directory):- This command is used when we want to remove any unusable directory form our disk.

Syntax:- C:\> RD <Directory name>

C:\> RD REPORT

---

15. **PATH:-** This command is used for display or sets directories for executable files.

Syntax:- C:\> PATH

This command display current path settings.

C:\> PATH=C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND;C:\WINDOWS\C\TC

this command will sets the directories windows, the command subfolder of windows and TC folder for executable files. Operating system will look for executable files in these directories.

NOTE:- If we need any help for above DOS commands the we put a '/' symbol after writting the command at DOS prompt .

Example:- C:\> DIR/? or C:\> COPY/?

---

[Previous](#) | [Content](#) | [Next](#)

© [rcpp project office](#)  
Rashtriya Computer Prakshikshan Pariyojna