**Disk Operating System(DOS)**

DOS: - It is an operating system(OS) that runs from a hard disk drive. The term can also refer to particular family of a disc OS. Most commonly MS-DOS, it is a single user OS character user interface.

Operating System: - An Operating System is the most important software that runs on a computer. It manages computer’s memory and pressure as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows us to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak computer language without an IS a computer is useless.

SOME IMPORTANT COMMANDS: -

Window + r = cmd (opens DOS)

cd = Displays the current directory and let us to switch to other directories.

cls = Clears the screen of the command prompt

color fc = Here f represents background color here and c represents text color. Example->The command will be like this color 70 to make the background white and text color black.

date = Displays the current date and allows you to change it.

exit = Ends command prompt.

find = Allows us to find through a file or multiple files for a particular character sequence.

Help = Displays help text for specific commands.

code “filename” = Directly opens VS Code with the file you want to work.

format F: = Enable us to file format.

ren old\_FileName new\_FileName = Used to rename files.

copy file1 + file2 = Used to combine two or more files.

shutdown = Shuts down the computer(/s), triggers a restart(/r), or logs the user out(/l).

start = Opens a new command prompt window in which we can run a specific program or command.

taskkill = Ends one or more running tasks. We either have to specify the process ID(PID) or image name.

tasklist = Lists all the running processes- also on remote computers, if desired.

time = Displays the current time.

cd.. = Go backward step by step

cd\ = To go back to parent drive directly.

d: = change the drive to D from C

copy con “filename” = To make file

Type “filename”: Need to type

dir = Details of the current directory

“anyCommand”/? = Gives the detail of that command

Example-> C:\>ren/?

Renames a file or files.

RENAME [drive:][path]filename1 filename2.

REN [drive:][path]filename1 filename2.

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

ver = Displays the name of the OS with version serial number.

rd “directoryName” = To delete an empty directory only.

del “directoryName” = To delete a directory.

undelete “directoryName” = This command allows us to recover the deleted file when we use the deleted command. Actually it does not completely delete from the disk, it just makes it become invisible.

md “filename” = To make directory

Example-> c : \> md saurabh (press enter) [here saurabh is directory]

c : \> ---------------------------------------

cd saurabh = To enter into saurabh

copy con shivam (press enter) = To make file inside saurabh

[The cursor will come to left side and start blinking then, start typing what we want to write in the created file.]

This is another directory (press ctrl+z) [A message will be shown 1 file(s) copied.]

type shivam (press enter) = To show what is typed or saved in file

This is another directory.

**COMMAND LINE WITH GIT BASH**

Git Bash: - It is similar to MS- DOS but most of the programmers prefer to use this because it has many more extra commands to make the task easy. It has most of the commands similar to that of MS- DOS.

SOME IMPORTANT COMMANDS FOR PROGRAMMERS: -

pwd = current location.

ls or dir = all folders in the current location.

clear = clears the screen.

cd “directoryName” = To move from one directory to another.

mkdir “folderName” = To create a new folder.

NOTE: - If we want to create a folder with its name with spacing then we must write it in “” otherwise as many as new folders will be created as we have given the spaces.

cd ` = To go into default location again.

touch “fileName.extension” = To create a new file.

cd.. = To go one folder back.

rm “fileName.extension” = To delete a file.

rm –rf “folderName” = To remove a folder.

code “filename” = Directly opens VS Code with the file you want to work.

python “fileName.extension” = To run a python program.

mv “old\_ fileName.extension” “new\_ fileName.extension” = To rename a file.

mv “fileName.extension” ./”folderName” = To move a file to another folder.

mv “fileName.extension” = To move file one folder back.

cp “fileName.extension” ./”folderName” = To copy a file to another folder.