

Practical - 2

Aim: Windows (DOS) Commands - I

Date, time, prompt, md, cd, rd, path, chkdsk, copy, xcopy, format, fdisk, cls, defrag, del, move.

- 1) date: The date command in Linux allows the user to display the current date and time in a variety of formats and set the system date and time.

Command: date (This displays the current date and time).

- 2) time: 'time' command in Linux is used to execute a command and prints a summary of real-time, user CPU time and system CPU time spent by executing a command when it terminates.

'real' time is the time elapsed wall clock time taken by a command to get executed, while 'user' and 'sys' time are the number of CPU seconds that command uses in user and kernel mode respectively.

Command: time (This shows the current time and prompts you to set a new one).

- 3) prompt: The prompt is a sequence of characters or text that the shell displays to indicate that it is ready to accept commands. It changes the command prompt's appearance.

Command: prompt \$P\$G (This sets the prompt to show the current drive and path, followed by a > symbol.)

- 4) md: This command allows you to create fresh directories in the terminal itself.

Command: md newfolder

(This creates a directory named newfolder in the current directory.)



- 5) cd: The cd command is used to navigate between directories. It requires either the full path or the directory name, depending on your current working directory.  
command: cd C:\Users\Documents (This changes the current directory to C:\Users\Documents.)
- 6) rd: The rd command in Linux is specifically designed for removing empty directories. Unlike the rm command, which can delete both files and directories, rd focuses solely on directories.  
command: rd newfolder (This removes the directory named newfolder, but only if it is empty.)
- 7) path: The path command in Linux is an environment variable that tells the system where to look for executables. You can use the PATH command to add directories to the path temporarily or permanently.  
Command: path (This displays the current search path for executable files.)
- 8) chkdsk: Chkdsk, short for check disk is a system tool and command run utility that is used on Dos and Microsoft windows-based systems to check the file system and status of the system's hard drives.  
Command: chkdsk C: (This checks the C: drive for file system errors.)
- 9) copy: The 'cp' command is a versatile tool used in Unix-like operating systems for copying files and directories.



14) defrag: defrag is the process of reorganizing the data on a hard disk drive (HDD) so that related pieces of data are stored together in contiguous blocks.

Command: defrag C: (This defragments the C: drive).

15) del: The standard command to delete files and directories is the rm command (short for "remove"). and for deleting empty directories you can use rmdir.

Command: rm file.txt (This deletes file.txt from the current directory.)

16) move: The 'mv' Command in Linux is like a tool that can do a bunch of ~~too~~ stuff with your files and folders. mv stands for move, as its name suggests this command is used to rename files, directories and move files from one location to another within a file system.

Command: mv file.txt D:\Backup (This moves file.txt to the D:\Backup directory.)



command: copy file.txt D:\Backup (This copies file.txt to the D:\Backup directory.)

- 10) xcopy: The xcopy command is a Command Prompt command used to copy one or more files or folders from one location to another location. With its many options and ability to copy entire directories, it's similar to, but much more powerful than, the copy command.

command: xcopy C:\Source D:\Destination /E/H (This copies all files and subdirectories (including hidden files) from C:\Source to D:\Destination.)

- 11) format: format command actually works as a formatter for simplifying and optimizing text files. Formatting of text files can also be done manually, but it can be really time-consuming when it comes to large text files, this is where format comes to rescue.

Command: format D: (This formats the D: drive)

- 12) <sup>fdisk</sup>  
~~disk~~ fdisk: The fdisk command is used to manage disk partitions on a system. It allows you to create, delete, or manage partitions on a hard drive.

Command: fdisk (This starts the fdisk utility where you can select options like creating a new partition, deleting a partition, and viewing existing partitions.)

- 13) cls: The cls command is used in Windows Command Prompt (DOS) to clear the screen. It removes all previous commands and output displayed in the terminal, giving you a clean screen.
- Command: cls (all the text that was previously displayed on the screen is cleared and you are left with an empty command line ready for new commands.)