Practical - 4

Aim: Windows (DOS) Commands - II.
Diskcomp, diskcopy, diskpart, doskey, echo, Edit, fc, find, rename, set, type, ver.

1) **Diskcomp :** The diskcomp command in MS-DOS is used to compare the contents of two floppy disks (or other drives.). It checks if the files and data on both disks are identical or if there are any differences. This command is useful for verifying if the contents of two disks are the same, which could be helpful for tasks like backing up or copying data.

Syntax : diskcomp [drive 1] [drive 2]
- Drive 1 and drive 2 are the drives you want to compare (e.g., A: and B: for floppy disk drives).

2) **diskcopy :** The diskcopy command in MS-DOS is used to copy the contents of one floppy disk to another. It can copy the entire content of a floppy disk (including files, directories, and the file system structure) from one drive to another.

Syntax : diskcopy [source drive] [destination drive]

3) **diskpart :** The diskpart command is a powerful disk partitioning tool in windows used to manage disks, partitions and volumes. It allows users to create, delete, format, extend and manage partitions on hard drives and other storage devices.

command

Command: diskpart (can enter various commands to manage disks).

4) **doskey:** The doskey command is used to create, edit and recall previously entered commands in the windows command prompt. It allows for command history functionality and you can create macros (shortcuts) for longer commands to make them easier to execute.

Syntax: doskey [macro name] = [command]
Example: doskey /history (This shows the list of all the commands you're previously typed in the current command prompt session.

5) **echo:** The echo command is used in the Command Prompt (CMD) to display a line of text or a variable's value on the screen. It can also be used to enable or disable the display of commands in batch files or scripts.

Syntax: echo [message]
Example: echo Hello, world! (this will display ~~Hello~~ Hello, World! in the Command Prompt.)

6) **edit:** This edit command is used to open a text editor within the command Prompt in MS-DOS and older versions of windows. It allows user to create, edit and save text files.

Syntax: edit [filename]
Example: edit example.txt
(this opens example.txt in the built-in text editor. If the file doesn't exist, it creates a new one.)

such as system paths, user settings or configuration options. You can use the set command to view or change these variables in the current session.

Syntax: set [variable = [value]]
Example: set

This will list all the environment variables currently set in the system, including system variables (like PATH) and user-defined variables.

11) type: The type command in Windows is used to display the contents of a text file in the command prompt. It shows the contents of the file directly on the screen. The type command can be used to quickly view text files, including configuration files or logs.

Command: type example.txt
(This will display the content of example.txt directly in the command prompt window.)

12) ver: The ver command is used in windows and MS-DOS to display the version of the operating system that is currently running. This command provides a simple way to check the version number of the Windows or DOS environment.

Command: ver

Example: ver (This will output the version number of the current operating system.)

7) **fc :** The fc (File compare) command in windows is used to compare & two files or sets of files, and display the differences between them. It can be used for both text and binary files, and it shows line-by-line differences for text files or byte-by-byte differences for binary files.

Syntax : fc [options] [file1] [file2]
Example : fc file1.txt file2.txt
(This will compare file1.txt and file2.txt line by line and display the differences.)

8) **find :** The find command in Linux is a dynamic utility designed for comprehensive file and directory searches with a hierarchial structure.

Command : find /home /user -name "file.txt"
(This searches for a file named file.txt in the /home /user directory and its subdirectories.)

9) **rename :** The rename command in DOS / Windows is used to change the name of a file or directory. It is a simple command that helps you rename files or folders directly from the command line interface.

Syntax : rename [oldfilename] [newfilename]
Example : rename oldfile.txt newfile.txt
(This rename oldfile.txt to newfile.txt.)

10) **set :** The set command is used in windows and MS-DOS to display, set, or modify environment variables. Environment variables are key-value pairs used by the system to store information