**LAB # 1**

**BSIT (Part-III)**

**ITEC- 521 Operating Systems**

**DOS COMMAND**

**DIR**: display files and directories

**DIR /A**: Suppose you want to display all files and directories in a directory, including hidden or system files. To specify this display, type the following command:

**DATE:** Prints andSets the date you specify. Values for day, month, and year must be separated by periods (.), hyphens (-), or slash marks (/).

**TIME:** Display and set your computer's clock

**FORMAT:** To drive a using the default size, type the, **format a:**

**PROMPT:** displays typed messages on command prompt the following command displays a two-line prompt in which the current time appears on the first line and the current date appears on the second line:  
**prompt time is: $t$\_date is: $d**

**COLOR:** used to change background color and fore color of the command prompt type: **color 17**

First value is for background color second is for font color

**COPY:** The following command copies a file and ensures that an end-of-file character is at the end of the copied  
file: **copy memo.doc letter.doc**

To copy the NOTE.TXT file from the current drive and directory to the directory MYNOTES, and to prevent MS-DOS from prompting you before overwriting the destination file (if it already exists), type the following command: **copy note.txt mynotes /y**  
  
To copy a file named ROBIN.TYP from the current drive and directory to an existing directory named  
BIRDS that is located on drive C, type the following command: **copy robin.typ c:\birds**

If the BIRDS directory doesn't exist, MS-DOS copies the file ROBIN.TYP into a file named BIRDS that is  
located in the root directory on the disk in drive C.

To copy several files into one file, list any number of files as source parameters on the COPY command line. Separate filenames with a plus sign (+) and specify a filename for the resulting combined file, as the following example shows: **copy mar89.rpt + apr89.rpt + may89.rpt report**

This command combines the files named MAR89.RPT, APR89.RPT, and MAY89.RPT from the current drive and directory and places them in a file named REPORT in the current directory on the current drive. When files are combined, the destination file is created with the current date and time. If you omit destination, MS-DOS combines the files and stores them under the name of the first specified file. For example, if a file named REPORT already exists, you can use the following command to combine all four files in REPORT: **copy report + mar89.rpt + apr89.rpt + may89.rpt**

You can also combine several files into one by using wildcards, as the following example shows: **copy \*.txt combin.doc**

The following COPY command copies what you type at the keyboard to the OUTPUT.TXT file: **copy con output.txt**

After you type this command and press ENTER, MS-DOS copies everything you type to the file  
OUTPUT.TXT. When you are finished typing, press CTRL+Z to indicate that you want to end the file. The CTRL+Z character will appear on the screen as "Z". You can also end a COPY CON command by pressing the F6 key. When you press F6, it generates the CTRL+Z character, which appears on the screen as Z. The following example copies information from the keyboard to the printer connected to LPT1: **copy con lpt1**

**REN:** used to rename file or change its extension Suppose you want to change the extensions of all the filenames in the current directory that have the extension .TXT; for example, suppose you want to change the .TXT extensions to .DOC extensions. Tomake this change, type the following command: **ren \*.txt \*.doc**

To rename a file named CHAP10 (on drive B) to PART10, type the following command:  
**ren b:chap10 part10**

The newly renamed file PART10 remains on drive B.

**DEL:** To delete the CAT.TMP file from the TEST directory on drive C, you can use either of the following  
commands:  
**del c:\test\cat.tmp**  
**erase c:\test\cat.tmp**  
To delete all the files in a directory named TEST on drive C, you can use either of the following  
commands:  
**del c:\test**  
**del c:\test\\*.\***

**UNDELETE**: The following command specifies that UNDELETE is to recover all deleted files in the current directory one at a time, to prompt for confirmation on each file, and to use the highest available level of delete tracking:  
**undelete**  
The following command specifies that UNDELETE is to recover all deleted files with the .TXT extension in the root directory of drive C, without prompting for confirmation on each file:  
**undelete c:\\*.txt /all**

In the most basic form, we could simply place all those commands in a batch file, one after the other, like so:

ipconfig /all

ping google.com

tracert google.com

PAUSE

**Echo off-** You might also want to add the “ECHO OFF” command to the beginning of the file. This is typically added to the start of most batch files. When you do this, the commands themselves won’t be printed to the Command Prompt, but the results will be. For example, you’ll see the network connection details but not the “ipconfig /all” line. Most people don’t care to see the commands, so this can clean up the output.

There are other directions you could go with a batch file like this. For example, you might want to have your batch script run the above commands and then dump the output to a text file you can view later. To do so, you’d use the >> operator after each command to append its output to the text file.

As we’re going to read the output from the text file anyway, we can omit the PAUSE command.

This batch file checks for network connection problems

:: and saves the output to a .txt file.

ECHO OFF

:: View network connection details

ipconfig /all >> results.txt

:: Check if Google.com is reachable

ping google.com >> results.txt

:: Run a traceroute to check the route to Google.com

tracert google.com >> results.txt

IF NOT DEFINED *\_example* ECHO Value Missing