**10s**

SORT

SANITIZE

SWEEP

SYSTEMATIZE

SELF DECIPLINE

SUSTAIN

SAFETY

SEPARATE

STANDARD

SAVE THE ENVIROMENT

**DOS AND DOS commands**

**DOS** (**Disk Operating System**) was the first widely-installed operating system for personal computers. (Earlier, the same name had been used for an IBM operating system for a line of business computers.)

The first personal computer version of DOS, called [PC-DOS](http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/PC-DOS), was developed for IBM by Bill Gates and his new Microsoft Corporation. He retained the rights to market a Microsoft version, called [MS-DOS](http://searchenterprisedesktop.techtarget.com/definition/MS-DOS). PC-DOS and MS-DOS are almost identical and most users have referred to either of them as just "DOS." DOS was (and still is) a non-graphical line-oriented command- or menu-driven operating system, with a relatively simple interface but not overly "friendly" user interface. Its prompt to enter a command looks like this:

C:>

The first Microsoft Windows operating system was really an application that ran on top of the MS-DOS operating system. Today, Windows operating systems continue to support DOS (or a DOS-like user interface) for special purposes by emulating the operating system.

In the 1970s before the personal computer was invented, IBM had a different and unrelated DOS (Disk Operating System) that ran on smaller business computers. It was replaced by IBM's [VSE](http://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/definition/Visual-Studio-Express-VSE) operating system.

**DOS COMMANDS**

**Cls**

The cls command clears the screen of all previously entered commands and other text.

**Copy**

The copy command does exactly that - it copies one or more files from one location to another.

### Del

The del command is used to delete one or more files.

The del command is the same as the erase command.

### Dir

The dir command is used to display a list of files and folders contained inside the folder that you are currently working in.

The dir command also displays other important information like the hard drive's [serial number](http://pcsupport.about.com/od/termss/g/serial-number.htm), the total number of files listed, their combined size, the total amount of free space left on the drive, and more.

### Erase

The erase command is used to delete one or more files.

The erase command is the same as the del command.

### Label

The label command is used to manage the [volume label](http://pcsupport.about.com/od/termsv/g/volume-label.htm) of a disk.

### [Vol](http://pcsupport.about.com/od/commandlinereference/p/vol-command.htm)

The vol command shows the [volume label](http://pcsupport.about.com/od/termsv/g/volume-label.htm) and [serial number](http://pcsupport.about.com/od/termss/g/serial-number.htm) of a specified disk, assuming this information exists.

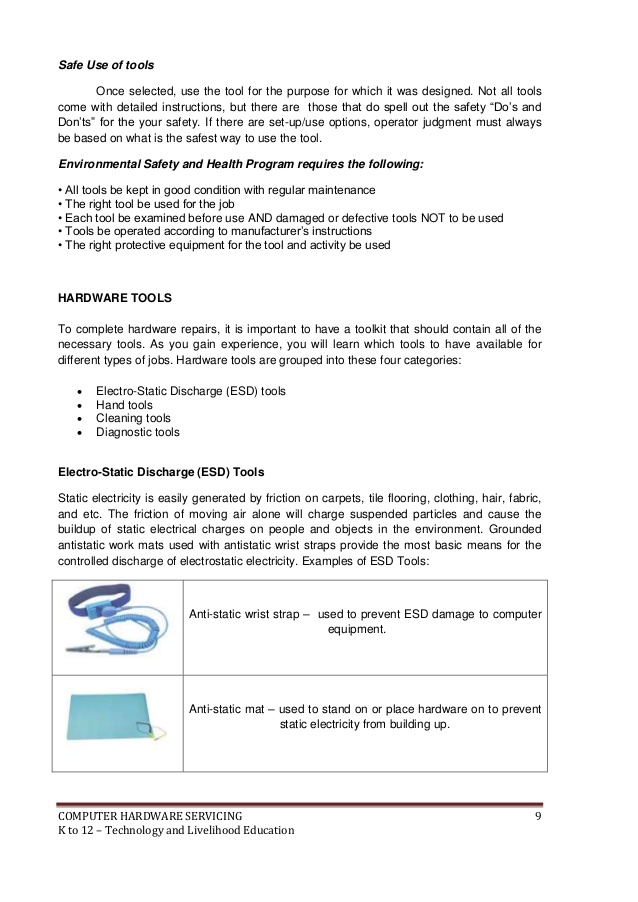
**CD**  
Change directory. When you change directory, the prompt changes, showing the path of the directory you are currently in.

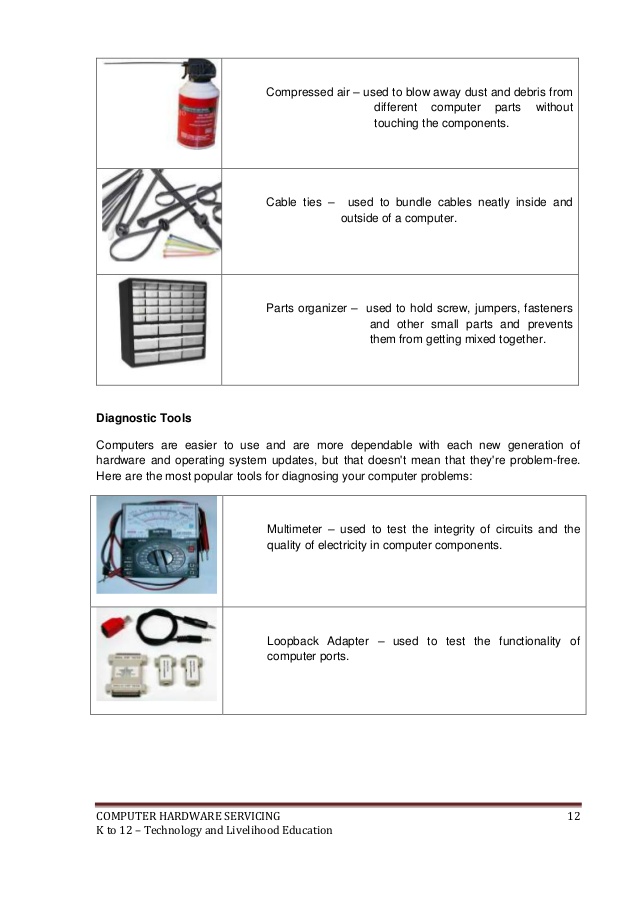
**RD**  
Remove directory. Removes a subdirectory of the current directory. The directory you want to remove must be empty of all files. (The command can also be written as RMDIR)

**MD**  
Make directory. Creates a new directory below the current one. (The command can also be written as MKDIR)

**CD\** takes you to the top of the directory tree (typically to C:) .

**CD..** moves you one level up the directory tree (i.e. up towards the root directory).



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