

Operating systems

Lab 2: Common Windows Command Line





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Files commands



1. copy – Copy Files

Copy : copies files from one location to another.

- Syntax: copy [source] [destination]
- Examples:
 - copy C:\file.txt D:\Backup – Copies file.txt from the C:\ drive to the D:\Backup folder.



2. xcopy – Copy Files and directories

Xcopy :Copies files and directories, including subdirectories from one location to another.

- Syntax: xcopy [source] [destination]
- Examples:

```
xcopy C:\SourceFolder D:\DestinationFolder /s /e
```



3. del – Delete files

del : Delete files

This command deletes one or more files.

- Syntax: del file
- Examples:
 - del C:\file.txt
- note : use *del /s* to Delete files in subdirectories.



4. Type– Display files

This command Displays the contents of a file.

- Syntax: `type file.txt`

Examples:

- `type C:\file.txt`



5. move – move a file

This command Moves files from one location to another

- Syntax: `move file.txt`

Example :

- `move file.txt D:\Documents\`



6. echo - Display Messages

The echo command can be used to print text or messages to the console.

- Syntax: echo "Text or Message"

Example :

- o echo Hello, World!



7. echo - Redirecting Output

The echo command can also redirect output to a file

- Syntax: `echo "The Text " > "File name"`

Example :

- o `echo This is a test > file.txt`

This command writes "This is a test" to a file named file.txt.



8. Open the file

- Open the file using its name or using start command

Example :

- file.txt

This command open the file named file.txt.

- Start file.txt

This command open the file named file.txt.



9 . cd . > - Make a file

`cd . >` : creates an empty file named in the current directory.

Example :

- o `cd . > newfile.txt`

This command make a new file named newfile.txt.



10. Change the font and background color

You can easily change the background and font color in the Windows Command Prompt (CMD) using the color command

- Syntax: `color [background][font]`

Example :

- `color 1F`
- `color 04`



Network commands



1. ipconfig

- **ipconfig**: View IP address and other network information. Layer 3 info.
- **ipconfig /all** : shows detailed information including MAC addresses, DNS servers, DHCP status, etc layer 2 info.



2. ping

ping: Test connection to a server and checks if a network device is reachable by sending a request to the destination and waiting for a reply. It's useful for diagnosing connectivity issues.

Example:

- o ping google.com
- o ping 192.168.1.5



3. nslookup

nslookup: command is used to query the DNS server for domain name to IP address mappings. It's helpful for diagnosing DNS-related issues.

Example :

- o nslookup google.com



4. Tracert

tracert: Trace the route packets take to reach a destination ; shows the path packets take to reach a destination by listing each hop (router or gateway) along the way. This is useful to identify where network congestion or failures occur.

Example:

- o tracert google.com



5. pathping:

pathping : command is a combination of ping and tracert. It traces the route packets take to reach a destination and then provides detailed performance analysis for each hop.

Example :

- o pathping google.com



6. net :

The net command is used to manage network resources, connections, and services. It can be used for tasks like managing users, sharing resources, and connecting to remote devices.

Example :

- o (View network devices on the local network): `net view`

