

STUDENT _____

DATE PERFORMED _____

SECTION/ GROUP _____

RATING _____

Activity No. 6

DOS COMMANDS

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to understand and use MS-DOS Internal, External, I/O Redirection and Filter commands to manage files, directories, and the system. The students will be familiarized and follow the syntax of each command.

Recommended Readings/ References

Upgrading and Repairing PC's, 8th ed. Chapter 22- Operating Systems Software and Troubleshooting

MS-DOS 6.22 Help

Materials

- 1 unit PC System
- 1 Windows 98 startup disk
- 1 additional 1.44MB, 3.5" diskette

Procedure

A. Internal Commands

Internal commands are memory resident commands. They are resident in the memory when the *COMMAND.COM* is loaded in the boot up process.

1. In Appendix A (List of MS-DOS Commands): identify and describe the functions of 10 MS-DOS internal commands.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - f.
 - g.
 - h.
 - i.

e.

j.

NOTE: You can view the command description by typing the command name followed by `/?`. For example `COPY /?`, will display information about the command Copy. See also APPENDIX A (Syntax Notes) on how to read the syntax of the command.

2. Using MS-DOS internal command, write the command line(s) to perform the following operation:
 - a. View the contents of the file *Autoexec.bat*.
 - b. Copy the directory and the contents of *c:\windows\system* to *c:*.
 - c. Remove the directory *c:\windows\system*.
 - d. Display the volume label of drive C.
 - e. Set the BIOS time to 3 o'clock PM.

B. External Commands

External commands are MS-DOS utilities / programs. These are the .EXE or .COM programs located on your hard drive. They are normally placed under *C:\DOS* or *C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND*, the default directory. MS-DOS will load external commands if and only if you instruct to execute them at the DOS prompt and /or in a batch program.

1. Given an MS-DOS external command, write the command line to perform the following operations.
 - a. Assign a Read-only attribute to the all files in *c:\windows\system*.
ATTRIB
 - b. Remove the directory *c:\windows\system* without prompting.
DELTREE

- c. Copy one side of a floppy disk to another floppy disk.
DISKCOPY
- d. Display a list of programs currently loaded into the memory.
MEM
- e. Copy all files and subdirectories from c:\windows\system to c:\.
XCOPY

C. I/O Redirection and Filter Commands

I/O Redirection commands are symbols (e.g. >, <, >>, <<) that are used together with an MS-DOS command which allows you to redirect the command's standard input or output to another input or output device. Filter commands such as *find*, *sort*, and *more* are more useful if combined with some MS-DOS commands using a logical connector (i.e. | - vertical bar). This allows you to combine MS-DOS commands using the input or output of one command as an input or output of another one. Refer to APPENDIX A (Special Characters Used in I/O Redirection and Piping).

1. I/O Redirection

- a. To redirect a directory listing of all .com files in the c:\windows\command directory to a file called *comfile.txt* in the current directory, run the command:
C:\>DIR DOS.COM > COMFILE.TXT*
- b. To redirect the content of the file called *readme.txt* to a print device. (prn is a reserved name in MS-DOS. It refers to a print device.), run the command:
C:\>TYPE README.TXT > PRN
- c. To add the *Format* built-in help file to *comfile.txt* in 1.a., run the command:
C:\>FORMAT /? >> COMFILE.TXT
- d. Check the content of *comfile.txt* in 1.a. and 1.c. using the edit or type command.

2. Piping

- a. To feed a directory listing (output of DIR) directly into the input of the FIND filter to count how many files and directories created on 04-16-00, run the command:

```
C:\>DIR | FIND /C "04-16-00"
```

- b. To search the given file phone3.txt for all lines containing the text string of "marketing".

```
C:\>FIND /I "MARKETING" PHONE3.TXT | SORT
```

Review Questions

1. What are the advantages of using MS-DOS internal commands?
2. What are the files needed to run MS-DOS internal commands?
3. Given *qwert.bat*, *qwert.com*, and *qwert.exe* in *c:*, which executable file will be executed in a command line *c:\qwer*.
4. What will happen if you will run an MS-DOS 6.22 command in a different version of DOS?

5. What are the wildcards used in MS-DOS? Describe each of them.

Observation

Conclusion