

APPLIED OPERATING SYSTEM LABORATORY



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MODULE 1

BASIC INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DOS COMMANDS



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OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module, the student will be able to:

- Understand the history and concepts of DOS
- Perform file/directory creation and manipulation using DOS commands



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MS-DOS OPERATING SYSTEM

- **MS-DOS** means Microsoft Disk Operating System.
- It is a single-user, single-task, non-graphical command line operating system derived from 86-DOS that was created for IBM compatible computers.
- **Functions:**
 - Oversee the operation of the system
 - Can executing programs
 - Controlling I/O devices,
 - Handling errors
 - Provides user interface.



MS-DOS OPERATING SYSTEM

Advantages:

- Lightweight
- Boots faster
- Supports system administration/management

Disadvantages:

- Lack of flexibility
- Limited ability to meet the needs of programmers and experienced users



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HISTORY

- Microsoft discovered an innovative operating system, called **86-DOS**, designed by **Tim Patterson** of Seattle Computer Products.
- Microsoft bought it, renamed it **MS-DOS**, and made it available to IBM.
- **IBM** chose MS-DOS in **August 1981**, called it **PC-DOS**, and proclaimed it the standard for their line of PCs.



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HISTORY

- MS-DOS became standard operating system for most 16-bit personal computers
- Each version of MS-DOS is a standard version – Later versions are compatible with earlier versions
- Early versions of Windows (versions 1.0 through 3.1) were merely GUIs that ran on top of the MS-DOS operating system
- Although MS-DOS is no longer widely used, many Windows OSs offer a DOS emulator



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EVOLUTION OF MS-DOS

Version No.	Release Date	Features
1.0	1981	CP/M compatible; supported only 1 directory
1.1	1982	Allowed double-sided 5¼ inch disks
2.0	1983	Eliminated some defects in Version 4
3.0	1984	Increased memory requirement to 36K, supported PC/AT
3.1	1984	First release to support networking
3.2	1986	Supported token ring and 3½ inch disks
3.3	1987	Supported the IBM PS/2 computer
4.0	1988	Supported hard disks larger than 32 MB
5.0	1991	Better use of extended memory
6.0	1993	Better use of conventional memory
6.22	1994	Provided users with capabilities previously available only as third-party applications



DESIGN GOALS

- Designed to accommodate single novice user in single-process environment
- Standard I/O support includes keyboard, monitor, printer, and secondary storage unit
- User commands are based on English words or phrases, interpreted by command processor



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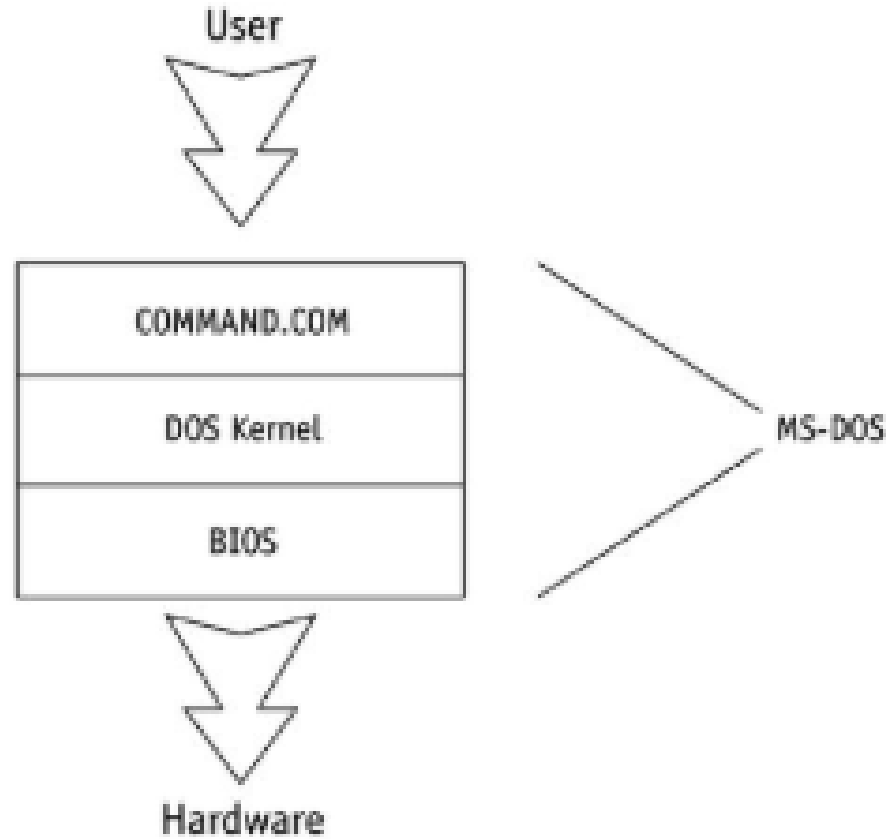
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DESIGN GOALS



**The three layers of
MS-DOS**

DESIGN GOALS

BIOS (Basic Input / Output System):

- Interfaces directly with various I/O devices
- It contains device drivers for:
 - Console display and keyboard (CON)
 - Line printer (PRN)
 - Auxiliary device (AUX)
 - Date and time (CLOCK)
 - Boot disk device (block device)
- Installable drivers are accommodated by device driver entries in the **CONFIG.SYS** file.
- Driver examples are:
 - MOUSE.SYS (mouse driver)
 - 386EMM.SYS (memory management)
 - CLOCK.SYS (software clock)



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DESIGN GOALS

DOS Kernel:

The DOS Kernel performs the following functions:

- File and record management
- Memory management
- Character device input/output
- Spawning other programs
- Access to real-time clock
- The DOS kernel components are contained in the MSDOS.SYS system file.
- Programs communicate with the kernel via software interrupts.



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DESIGN GOALS

COMMAND.COM

- DOS command processor (shell/command interpreter)
- Sends prompts to user
- Accepts commands that are typed in
- Executes commands including both internal and external commands , and issues appropriate responses.



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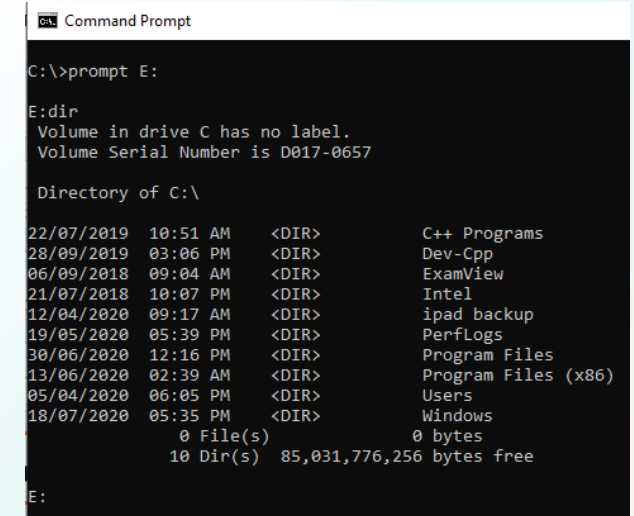


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USER INTERFACE

- MS-DOS uses command-driven interface
- Users type in commands at system prompt
- Default prompt is drive indicator and > character
- A **prompt** may also be a text representation of where the user is currently.
- Default prompt can be changed using PROMPT command or simply type the drive letter followed by a colon (:) symbol
- Type **C:** will go to the C: drive. Similarly A: and D: etc.



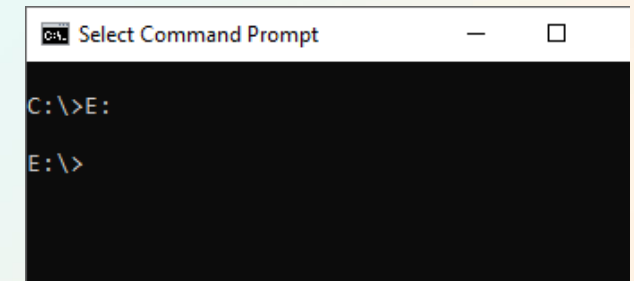
```
Command Prompt
C:\>prompt E:

E:dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D017-0657

Directory of C:\

22/07/2019  10:51 AM  <DIR>          C++ Programs
28/09/2019  03:06 PM  <DIR>          Dev-Cpp
06/09/2018  09:04 AM  <DIR>          ExamView
21/07/2018  10:07 PM  <DIR>          Intel
12/04/2020  09:17 AM  <DIR>          ipad backup
19/05/2020  05:39 PM  <DIR>          Perflogs
30/06/2020  12:16 PM  <DIR>          Program Files
13/06/2020  02:39 AM  <DIR>          Program Files (x86)
05/04/2020  06:05 PM  <DIR>          Users
18/07/2020  05:35 PM  <DIR>          Windows
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               10 Dir(s)  85,031,776 bytes free

E:
```

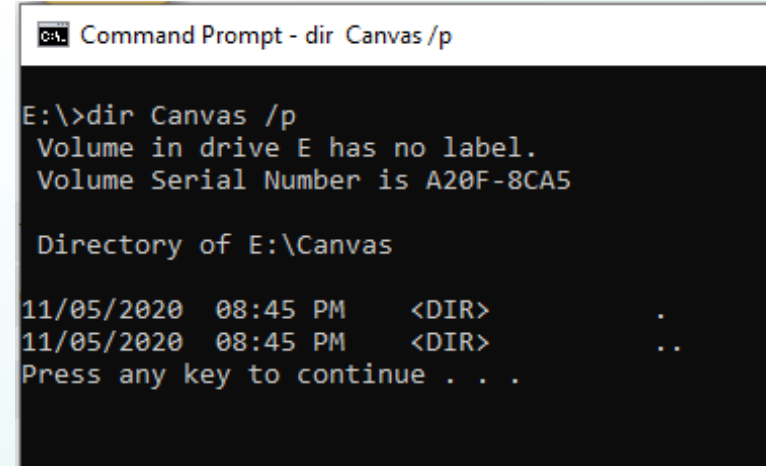


```
Select Command Prompt
C:\>E:

E:\>
```

BASIC DOS COMMANDS

- User commands include some or all of following elements in this order: – *command, source-file, destination-file, switches*
- Switches are optional and give specific details about how command is to be carried out
 - Begin with slash (i.e., /P /V /F)
- DOS commands are **not case sensitive**

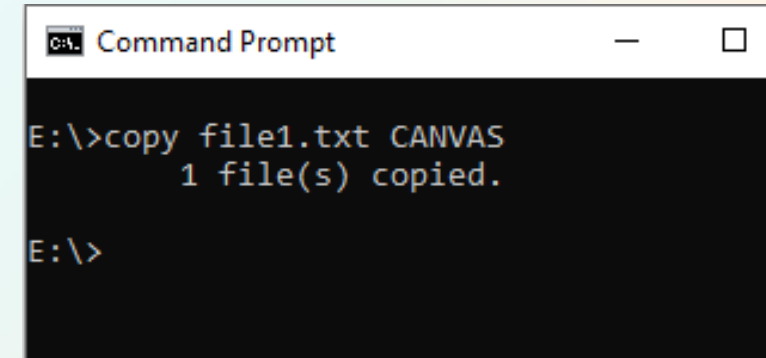


```
C:\> Command Prompt - dir Canvas /p

E:\>dir Canvas /p
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of E:\Canvas

11/05/2020  08:45 PM    <DIR>          .
11/05/2020  08:45 PM    <DIR>          ..
Press any key to continue . . .
```



```
C:\> Command Prompt

E:\>copy file1.txt CANVAS
        1 file(s) copied.

E:\>
```


DOS EXTERNAL & INTERNAL COMMANDS

- The **internal commands** reside in COMMAND.COM, which loads into memory when the computer system is started; these commands do not reside on disk.
- The **external commands** are files that do reside on disk and are not included in command.com. have an extension of .COM, .EXE, or .BAT.
- Both command types are executed from the MS-DOS prompt.



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COMMON DOS INTERNAL COMMANDS

- CD
- CLS
- COPY
- DATE
- DEL(ERASE)
- DIR
- ECHO
- EXIT
- MKDIR(MD)
- MOVE
- PROMPT
- RENAME(REN)
- RMDIR(RD)
- TIME
- TYPE
- VER
- VOL



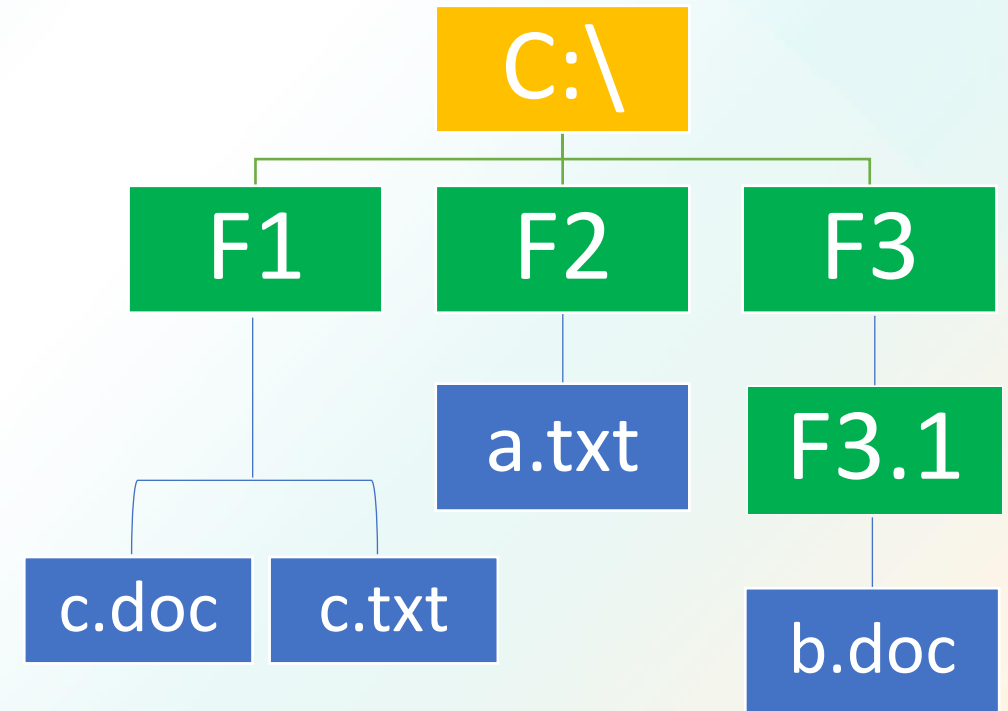
COMMON DOS EXTERNAL COMMANDS

- ATTRIB
- DEBUG
- DEFRAG
- DISKCOPY
- EDIT
- FDISK
- FORMAT
- HELP
- PING
- PRINT
- SCANDISK
- SHUTDOWN
- XCOPY



DIRECTORY STRUCTURE

- The directory structure in DOS is just like the one in Windows.
- The drive C represents the root directory written as C:\
- nested directories are called Sub-directories.
- Everything looks exactly like a tree except the roots are at the top
- The directory that hosts subdirectories is called **Parent directory**.



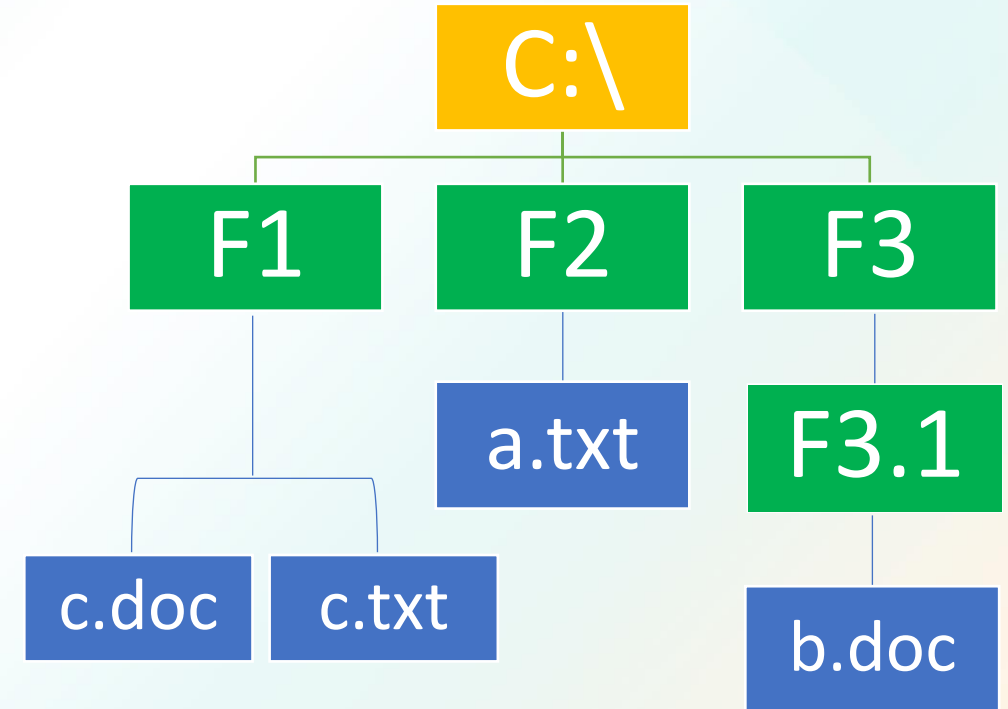
ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE PATH

Absolute or full path is a unique location of a file or directory from the root directory.

A:\> copy C:\F2a.txt

Relative path starts from some given working directory, avoiding the need to provide the full absolute path.

C:\del F2a.txt



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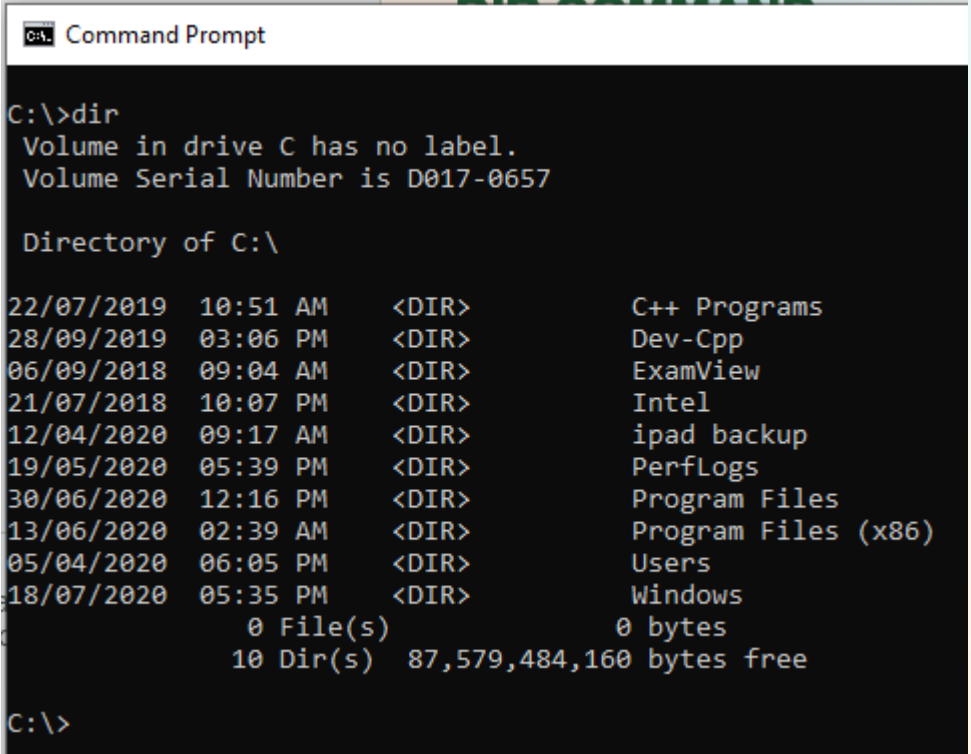


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DIR COMMAND

- If you want to see all the files in a folder in Windows you would open the Windows Explorer, in the command line you would use the **dir** command.
- Allows you to see the available files and directories/folders in a directory and their respective details



```
C:\>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D017-0657

Directory of C:\

22/07/2019  10:51 AM    <DIR>          C++ Programs
28/09/2019  03:06 PM    <DIR>          Dev-Cpp
06/09/2018  09:04 AM    <DIR>          ExamView
21/07/2018  10:07 PM    <DIR>          Intel
12/04/2020  09:17 AM    <DIR>          ipad backup
19/05/2020  05:39 PM    <DIR>          PerfLogs
30/06/2020  12:16 PM    <DIR>          Program Files
13/06/2020  02:39 AM    <DIR>          Program Files (x86)
05/04/2020  06:05 PM    <DIR>          Users
18/07/2020  05:35 PM    <DIR>          Windows
             0 File(s)                0 bytes
             10 Dir(s)  87,579,484,160 bytes free

C:\>
```



DIR COMMAND

dir /w

Lists multiple file names on every line, producing "wide" output, which displays file names at once. However, other information such as file size is omitted. The /w means Wide List format.

```
Command Prompt
C:\>dir/w
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D017-0657

Directory of C:\

[C++ Programs]      [Dev-Cpp]      [ExamView]      [Intel]      [ipad backup]
[PerfLogs]          [Program Files] [Program Files (x86)] [Users]      [Windows]
                   0 File(s)      0 bytes
                   10 Dir(s)  87,576,281,088 bytes free
```

dir /s

Recursively lists the files in the directory that you are in and all sub directories after that directory,

DIR COMMAND

dir /p

If the directory has a lot of files and you cannot read all the files as they scroll by, you can use this command and it will display all files one page at a time. The /p means Pause after each screen of data.

dir /s /w /p

This would list all the files and directories in the current directory and the sub directories after that, in wide format and one page at a time.

dir /on

List the files in alphabetical order by the names of the files.



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DIR COMMAND

DOS WILDCARD CHARACTERS

The **asterisk (*)** and **question mark (?)** are used as wildcard characters, as they are in MS-DOS and Windows. The asterisk matches any sequence of characters, whereas the question mark matches any single character.

dir *.exe

Lists any executable file or any file with a .exe extension filename.

dir ?.txt

Lists any text file with single character filename.



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HELP COMMAND

HELP (HELP DIR)

Displays DOS Help. For help on an individual command, type HELP then the command for which you want more information.

```
Command Prompt

C:\>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC      Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB     Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK      Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT    Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS      Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL       Calls one batch program from another.
CD          Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP       Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR      Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK     Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS    Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS        Clears the screen.
CMD        Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR      Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP       Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT    Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT    Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the
            current drive.
COPY       Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE       Displays or sets the date.
DEL        Deletes one or more files.
DIR         Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.
DISKPART   Displays or configures Disk Partition properties.
DOSKEY     Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and
            creates macros.
```

```
Command Prompt - help dir

C:\>help dir
Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/A[[:]attributes]] [/B] [/C] [/D] [/L] [/N]
  [/O[[:]sortorder]] [/P] [/Q] [/R] [/S] [/T[[:]timefield]] [/W] [/X] [/4]

[drive:][path][filename]
    Specifies drive, directory, and/or files to list.

/A      Displays files with specified attributes.
attributes  D Directories          R Read-only files
              H Hidden files        A Files ready for archiving
              S System files        I Not content indexed files
              L Reparse Points      O Offline files
              - Prefix meaning not

/B      Uses bare format (no heading information or summary).
/C      Display the thousand separator in file sizes. This is the
        default. Use /-C to disable display of separator.
/D      Same as wide but files are list sorted by column.
/L      Uses lowercase.
/N      New long list format where filenames are on the far right.
/O      List by files in sorted order.
sortorder  N By name (alphabetic)    S By size (smallest first)
              E By extension (alphabetic) D By date/time (oldest first)
              G Group directories first - Prefix to reverse order

/P      Pauses after each screenful of information.
/Q      Display the owner of the file.
/R      Display alternate data streams of the file.
/S      Displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories.
```

CD COMMAND

CD <DIRECTORY NAME>

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

Note, directory is the term used by DOS for what Windows calls a folder.

To change to another path, type the full path with slashes.

```
ca: Command Prompt

C:\>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D017-0657

Directory of C:\

22/07/2019  10:51 AM  <DIR>          C++ Programs
28/09/2019  03:06 PM  <DIR>          Dev-Cpp
06/09/2018  09:04 AM  <DIR>          ExamView
21/07/2018  10:07 PM  <DIR>          Intel
12/04/2020  09:17 AM  <DIR>          ipad backup
19/05/2020  05:39 PM  <DIR>          PerfLogs
30/06/2020  12:16 PM  <DIR>          Program Files
13/06/2020  02:39 AM  <DIR>          Program Files (x86)
05/04/2020  06:05 PM  <DIR>          Users
18/07/2020  05:35 PM  <DIR>          Windows
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               10 Dir(s)  87,580,983,296 bytes free

C:\>cd Windows

C:\Windows>
```

```
ca: Command Prompt

C:\>cd Windows\Temp

C:\Windows\Temp>
```

CD COMMAND

CD..

Moves you one level up to the directory tree

CD\

Takes you to the top of the directory tree.

```
C:\>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is D017-0657

Directory of C:\

22/07/2019  10:51 AM  <DIR>          C++ Programs
28/09/2019  03:06 PM  <DIR>          Dev-Cpp
06/09/2018  09:04 AM  <DIR>          ExamView
21/07/2018  10:07 PM  <DIR>          Intel
12/04/2020  09:17 AM  <DIR>          ipad backup
19/05/2020  05:39 PM  <DIR>          PerfLogs
30/06/2020  12:16 PM  <DIR>          Program Files
13/06/2020  02:39 AM  <DIR>          Program Files (x86)
05/04/2020  06:05 PM  <DIR>          Users
18/07/2020  05:35 PM  <DIR>          Windows
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               10 Dir(s)  87,578,959,872 bytes free

C:\>cd Windows

C:\Windows>cd Temp

C:\Windows\Temp>cd..

C:\Windows>
```

```
Command Prompt

C:\Windows\Temp>cd\

C:\>
```



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MD (MKDIR) COMMAND

MD (MD <NEWDIR>)

Make directory. Creates a new directory below the current one.

(The command can also be written as MKDIR)

```
Command Prompt
D:\>md folder

D:\>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is DAAF-BAC8

Directory of D:\

23/07/2020  07:47 PM    <DIR>          IT0035 - MILES
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          A
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          B
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          C
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          folder
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               5 Dir(s) 29,364,404,224 bytes free
```

```
Command Prompt
D:\>mkdir A B C

D:\>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is DAAF-BAC8

Directory of D:\

23/07/2020  07:47 PM    <DIR>          IT0035 - MILES
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          A
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          B
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          C
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               4 Dir(s) 29,364,420,608 bytes free
```

```
Command Prompt
D:\>md "My Folder"

D:\>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is DAAF-BAC8

Directory of D:\

23/07/2020  07:47 PM    <DIR>          IT0035 - MILES
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          A
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          B
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          C
23/07/2020  07:48 PM    <DIR>          folder
23/07/2020  07:50 PM    <DIR>          My Folder
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               6 Dir(s) 29,364,387,840 bytes free
```


COPY CON COMMAND

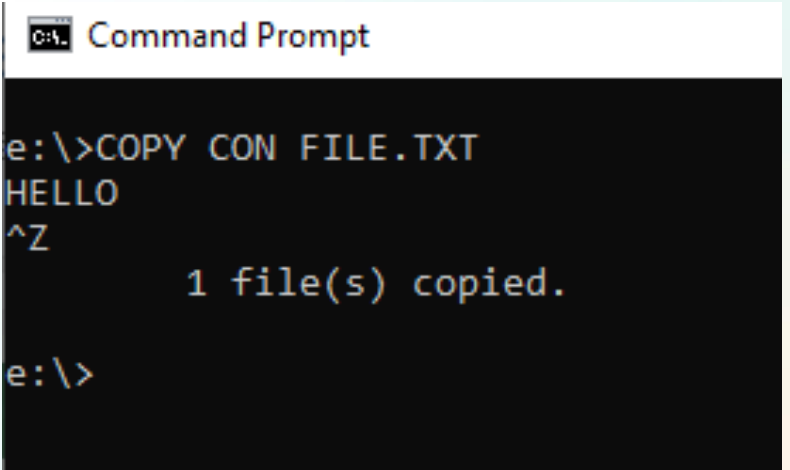
COPY CON <FILENAME>

Allows the creation of a file through the command line.

To use this command, type copy con followed by the name of the file you want to create.

Then type the content of the file.

Press **CTRL+Z** to SAVE the file.



```
C:\> Command Prompt

e:\>COPY CON FILE.TXT
HELLO
^Z

        1 file(s) copied.

e:\>
```



COPY COMMAND

COPY

Can be used both to copy files from disk to disk or to create a second copy of a file on a single disk.

C:\copy FILE1.TXT A:

Copies the file **FILE1.TXT** from the C drive to the A drive and gives it the same name.

C:\copy A:\file1.txt B:\folder\file2.txt

Creates a copy of **FILE1.TXT** from drive A on drive B, putting it in the **FOLDER** subdirectory and renaming it **FILE2.TXT**.

Command Prompt

```
e:\>copy file1.txt file2.txt
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
e:\>copy file1.txt FOLDER
1 file(s) copied.

e:\>
```

Command Prompt

```
e:\>dir FOLDER
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\FOLDER

23/07/2020  11:59 AM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  11:59 AM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  11:53 AM                15 file1.txt
                  1 File(s)                15 bytes
                  2 Dir(s) 10,117,976,064 bytes free
```



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XCOPY COMMAND

XCOPY

xcopy is a powerful version of the copy command with additional features; It has the capability of moving files, directories, and even whole drives from one location to another. It can replicate the source directory structure as is.

D:\XCOPY FOLDER1 D:\USER\FOLDER1

```
Command Prompt

e:\>xcopy F2 FOLDER\F2
Does FOLDER\F2 specify a file name
or directory name on the target
(F = file, D = directory)? D
F2\*.txt
1 File(s) copied

e:\>DIR FOLDER
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\FOLDER

23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          F2
23/07/2020  11:53 AM                15 file1.txt
                        1 File(s)                15 bytes
                        3 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free
```

DEL COMMAND

DEL (ERASE)

Delete one or more files in the current directory. Can be used with the '*' and the '?' wildcards.

DEL *.*

Deletes ALL files in the current directory, USE WITH CAUTION as it will erase all your files.



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DEL COMMAND

DEL *.JPG

will delete all files with the extension JPG.

DEL MY*.*

will delete all files beginning with MY and with any extension

DEL MY??.*

will delete files that are 4 characters long and begin with MY and with any extension



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MOVE COMMAND

MOVE

The MOVE command moves one or more files from one directory to another, whether the directories are on the same drive or not.

To move a file or files, you specify the **filename** and **location** of the file or files you want to **move** followed by the destination.

```
Command Prompt

e:\F2>dir
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        .
23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        F3
                1 File(s)                4 bytes
                3 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>move a.txt F3
1 file(s) moved.

e:\F2>dir
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        .
23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        ..
23/07/2020  03:14 PM    <DIR>        F3
                0 File(s)                0 bytes
                3 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>
```

RD COMMAND

RD <DIRECTORYNAME>

Removes a subdirectory of the current directory that is EMPTY. (The command can also be written as RMDIR)

RD/S <DIRECTORYNAME>

Removes a subdirectory of the current directory that is NOT EMPTY.

```
Command Prompt
e:\F2>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          SAMPLE
23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          SAMPLE2
               1 File(s)                4 bytes
               4 Dir(s) 10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>RD SAMPLE2

e:\F2>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  02:24 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  02:24 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          SAMPLE
               1 File(s)                4 bytes
               3 Dir(s) 10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>
```

```
Command Prompt
e:\F2>DIR SAMPLE
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2\SAMPLE

23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  02:23 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
               1 File(s)                4 bytes
               2 Dir(s) 10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>RD SAMPLE
The directory is not empty.

e:\F2>RD/S SAMPLE
SAMPLE, Are you sure (Y/N)? Y

e:\F2>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  02:32 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  02:32 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
               1 File(s)                4 bytes
               2 Dir(s) 10,117,885,952 bytes free
```

RENAME AND TYPE COMMANDS

RENAME <OLDNAME.EXT> <NEWNAME.EXT>

It is used to rename a filename.

You must use the full file name including the extension filename.

TYPE <FILENAME>

Displays the contents of a text file.

```
Command Prompt

e:\F2>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\F2

23/07/2020  01:30 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  01:30 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:30 PM                4 a.txt
               1 File(s)                4 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\F2>TYPE A.TXT
hi

e:\F2>
```

```
Command Prompt

e:\FOLDER>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\FOLDER

23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          F2
23/07/2020  11:53 AM                15 file1.txt
               1 File(s)                15 bytes
               3 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\FOLDER>REN file1.txt A.TXT

e:\FOLDER>DIR
Volume in drive E has no label.
Volume Serial Number is A20F-8CA5

Directory of e:\FOLDER

23/07/2020  01:55 PM    <DIR>          .
23/07/2020  01:55 PM    <DIR>          ..
23/07/2020  11:53 AM                15 A.TXT
23/07/2020  01:50 PM    <DIR>          F2
               1 File(s)                15 bytes
               3 Dir(s)  10,117,885,952 bytes free

e:\FOLDER>
```


ATTRIB AND CLS COMMANDS

ATTRIB

Sets or displays the file/directory attributes such as **R=read-only**, **A=archive**, **S=system**, and **H=hidden**.

Change file attributes. '+' adds an attribute, '-' removes it.

CLS

Clear the screen

```
e:\F2>ATTRIB
A                                E:\F2\a.txt
```

```
e:\F2>ATTRIB +r +s +h a.txt
e:\F2>attrib
A SHR                            E:\F2\a.txt
```

```
e:\F2>ATTRIB +r -s -h a.txt
e:\F2>attrib
A R                              E:\F2\a.txt
```

FIND COMMAND

FIND <"STRING"> <FILENAME>

Finds and reports the location of a specific string of text characters in one or more files.

Options:

/V - Displays all lines not containing the specified string.

/C - Displays only the count of the number of lines that contained a match in each of the files.

/I - Ignores the case of letters in the string search.

/N - Displays the found line preceded by the relative line number.

```
Command Prompt

e:\F2\F3>TYPE a.txt
hi

e:\F2\F3>FIND "HI" A.TXT
----- A.TXT

e:\F2\F3>FIND "hi" A.TXT
----- A.TXT
hi

e:\F2\F3>
```

```
e:\F2\F3>FIND/I "HI" A.TXT
----- A.TXT
hi

e:\F2\F3>
```

REDIRECTOR COMMAND

Redirector (>)

Redirects all output of a DOS command to a single file.

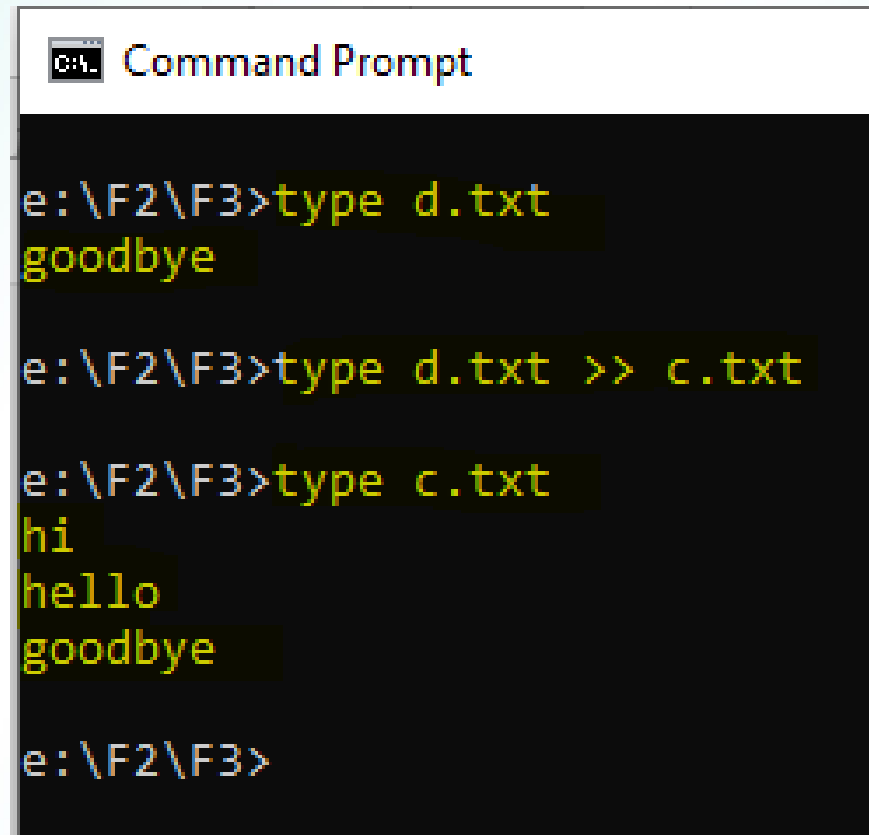
It is used to combined contents of a two or more files and redirect it to another file

```
Command Prompt
e:\F2\F3>type a.txt b.txt
a.txt
hi
b.txt
hello
e:\F2\F3>type a.txt b.txt > c.txt
a.txt
b.txt
e:\F2\F3>type c.txt
hi
hello
e:\F2\F3>
```



REDIRECTOR COMMAND

Redirector (>>)
APPEND into a file



```
Command Prompt

e:\F2\F3>type d.txt
goodbye

e:\F2\F3>type d.txt >> c.txt

e:\F2\F3>type c.txt
hi
hello
goodbye

e:\F2\F3>
```



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- McHoes, A., Flynn, I. (2018), Understanding Operating Systems, 8th Edition



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