

File System

- A *file* is a collection of bytes of information treated as a single unit.
- It is given a *name* to make it easy to find and use later.
- The *file system* keeps track of where a file is actually resident on a disk.
- A disk (hard disk, floppy, optical disk) is subdivided into *directories* or *folders*.
- The top-level folder on a disk is known as the *root*.
- The root is generally subdivided into *subfolders*.
- Any folder or subfolder can contain files and other folders.
- The *fully-qualified filename* includes the name of the file and the *path* to the folder in which it resides:
c:\courses\061\os\chapter4.ppt

Windows Registered File Types

- A particular file extension can be registered and associated with a particular program.
 - .docx files are associated with MS Word
 - .xlsx files are associated with MS Excel
 - .txt files are associated with Notepad
 - .html files are associated with IE
- This is how Windows knows what to do when you double-click a file in My Computer.

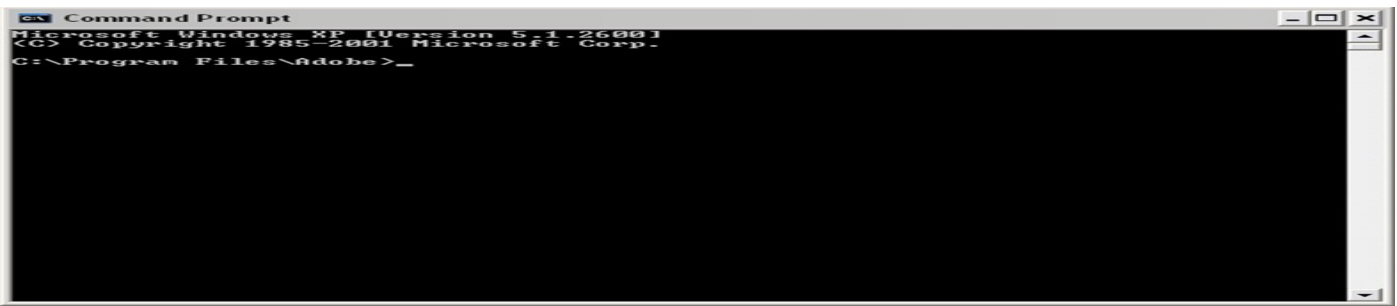
File Attributes

- Each file has four attributes which can be viewed or set.
 - **Read Only** – File may be viewed, copied, executed (if appropriate), but not changed. It can be deleted.
 - **Hidden** – File will not be displayed in normal list of files.
 - **System** – File is identified to belong to system, should not be messed with.
 - **Archive** – File is (or is not) a candidate for backup.

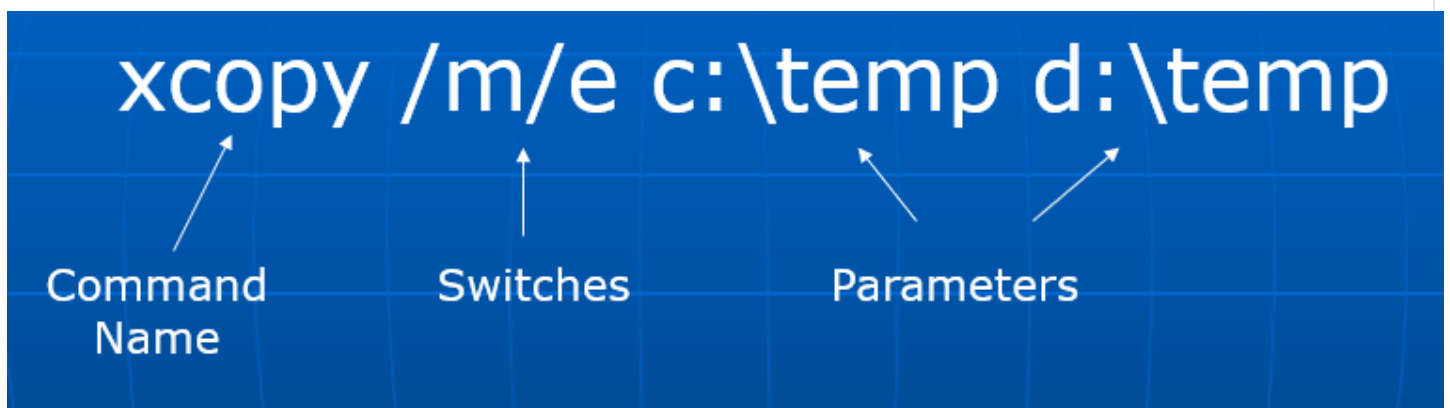
DOS Commands

- Two types – Internal and External
Internal commands are resident in the main kernel file: command.com (or cmd.exe)
External commands are separate little programs.
- It's important to learn DOS commands because you can write scripts to execute a set of commands automatically.

The Command Prompt



Three Parts of a DOS Command



DOS Wildcard Characters

- The characters ? and * can be used to affect multiple files with a single command.

- The ? means any single character.

copy c:\temp\notes??.doc d:\temp

means copy any Word file that begins with the word "notes" with exactly two other characters, like "notes01.doc", "notesAB.doc", etc.

- The "*" wildcard replaces any number of characters.

copy c:\temp\notes.* d:\temp
(copy all files with the name "notes" and any extension.)

copy *.doc c:\temp
(copy all files with a "doc" extension in the current directory.)

At the Command Prompt

- A drive letter and a ":" (e.g. "f:") makes that your current drive.
- CD (Change Directory)
 - cd (with no parameters) reminds you what the current directory is.
 - cd.. moves you to the parent of the current directory (up one level).
 - cd \ moves you to the root of the current drive.
 - cd <some directory> makes that your current directory.
- MD – Make directory.
- RD – Remove a directory or an entire directory tree.
- DIR – Display the contents of a directory.
- DEL (or ERASE) – Deletes one or more files.
- COPY – Places a copy of file(s) in a different folder.
- XCOPY – Flexible copy command used for copying large groups of files, commonly used for file backup.
- MOVE – Moves file(s) from one folder to another.
- REN(AME) – Renames file(s).
- ATTRIB – Displays or sets file attributes.
- FORMAT – Formats a disk.
- CHKDSK – Tests the file system on a disk, and reports status.
- DATE and TIME – Display & set the current date & time in the PC.
- TYPE – Displays the contents of a text file.
- CLS – Clears the screen display



Hi I'm Flashee!

You have reached the end of the lesson. Be sure to answer the corresponding **activity of this lesson** on the activities folder of our class materials in the file server.