

BASIC DOS COMMANDS

- Cd – to change directory (cd directory name)
- Cd .. – to go a step back to directory (cd ..)
- Cd\ - go to drive directly (cd\)
- To go to another drive we just have to mention the drive letter and then a colon (D:)
- Cd /d – this command will directly send you to the directory you want whether the directory is in the same drive or in another drive.(cd /d d:\folder\folder)
- Dir – this command will list all the folders, file and subfolders within a folder or in a drive.
- Tree - this command will list all the folders, file and subfolders within a folder or in a drive in a tree format.
- Md/mkdir – to make new directory (md directory name)
- Rd/rmdir – to remove a directory (rd directory name)
- Cls – to clear screen
- Ren – to rename a file or a directory (ren currentfilename newfilename)
- Copy con – to create a text file (copy con filename.txt then hit enter type whatever you want then click ctrl+z)
- Type null> - to create any type of file (type null>first.ppt)
- del – to delete a file (del filename)
- copy – to copy a file or a folder (copy filename destination)
- move – to move a file or a directory (move filename destination)
- ipconfig – to get info about your computer networks such as ipaddress etc.
- systeminfo – to get all the details about your system such as processor, ram, virtualization on or off etc.

SOME POINTS TO NOTE

- While entering the path of a folder or file use backslash (\)
For example: “c:\users\desktop\file.txt”
- DOS commands are not case sensitive. It means whether you enter commands in capital letter or small letter the command will work.
- The same is goes for entering path. The path is also not case sensitive.