

# MS-DOS/CMD



- \*MS-DOS:- Microsoft Disk Operating System
- \*CMD:- Command Prompt

Operating System:- A kind of system that helps to control, observe and introspect various electronic mechanism and also fullfills the needs of application software. Example- MS-DOS, Windows 95/98/2000/XP/VISTA/7/8/9/10, Unix, Linux etc.

#### Functions:-

- 1. Communicates between the computer and the user.
- 2. Controls input and output devices.
- 3. Controls the memory of a computer.
- 4. Develops the performance of the computer.
- 5. Assembles a huge amount of input and output data.

### File and Directory:~

File: Any task composed and saved in a computer is known as a file.

**Directory:** It is a space or location in which user can store many Files, Folders, Subfolders

etc. Local Disk C:, D:, E: are called root directory.

Directory structures are of three types Single Layer, Double Layer, Multi Layer/Three structure.

MS-DOS performance based on commands. There are two types Internal, External.

Internal:- Date, Time, VOL, VER etc. External:- Edit, Find, Attrib etc.



## **Internal Commands:-**

```
1. Date:- To view or change date of computer.
Syntax:- C:\>DATE
2. Time:- To view or change time of computer.
Syntax:- C:\>TIME
3. CLS:- To clean the screen of computer.
Syntax:- C:\>CLS
4. MD:- To make directory in computer.
Syntax:- C:\>MD [New Directory Name]
Example:- C:\>MD Hello
5. CD:- To change directory/folder.
Syntax:- C:\>CD
Example:- C:\>CD C:\Users\WEBEL
6. Copy Con:- To create a new file in the disk.
Syntax:- C:\>COPY CON [File Name With Extension] Example:- C:
\>COPY CON Hello.txt
7. Type:- To see the data of a file in a disk.
Syntax:- C:\>TYPE [File Name With Extension]
Example:- C:\>TYPE Hello.txt
8. Ren:-To rename a existing file.
Syntax:- C:\>REN (Old Name) + (New name)
Example:- C:\>REN Hello.txt Hello World.txt
9. DEL:- Delete a file in the disk.
Syntax:- C:\>DEL [File Name With Extension]
Example:- C:\>DEL Hello.txt
10. DEL A *.*:-
Syntax:- C:\>DEL A *.*
11. Dir:- It shows the list of files in the disk
Syntax:- C:\>DIR
12. CD ..:- To parent Directory/Folder.
Syntax:- C:\>CD ..
```

## **External Commands:-**

1. Attrib:- This command can change the features of a file. User can hide/unhide, Read-only/Read-Write a file.

Syntaxs:- C:\>Attrib +h [Filename] [Hide]

C:\>Attrib -h [Filename] [Unhide]

C:\>Attrib +r [Filename] [Read only]

C:\>Attrib -r [Filename] [Read-Write]

C:\>Attrib +h +r [Filename] [Hide+Read-only]

Example:- C:\>Attrib +h +r Hello.txt

3. Move:- This command can move a file or directory to another directory.

Syntaxs:- C:\>MOVE /Y [Filename]..[Directory\Path] (Your location must be that directory where

the file exist)

C:\>MOVE /-Y [Filename]..[Directory\Path]

4. Edit:- User can edit a new or existing file/directory.

Syntax:- C:\>EDIT [Filename] Example:- C:\>EDIT Hello.txt

5. Tree:- It shows directory, subdirectory, file etcetera of a disk like a tree.

Syntax:- C:\>TREE

6. MEM:- It displays free and used memory in the disk.

Syntax:- C:\>MEM

7. Print:- It is used to print a text file.

Syntax:- C:\>PRINT [Filename] Example:- C:\>PRINT Hello.txt

8. Check Disk:- It checks a disk informs about free and used space or bad sectors in a disk.

Syntax:- C:\>CHKDSK [Disk name]

Example:- C:\>CHKDSK E:

9. Disk Copy:- This command copies contents of a removable disk to another disk.

Syntax:- C:\>DISKCOPY [Directory Name]

Example:- C:\>DISKCOPY H: [H: Must be a removable disk]

10. Format:- It formats the specific drive.

Syntax:- C:\>FORMAT [Directory Name]

Example:- C:\>FORMAT H:

[Warning:- If you format disk all things are been deleted and wouldn't be recovered]

11. Scan disk:- It finds errors a drive and fixes if any problem persists.

Syntax:- C:\>SCANDISK [Directory Name]

Example:- C:\>SCANDISK C:

\*Scan disk command only support on CMD Version 6.2+ you can check your cmd version by typing this command C:\>VER



Last Updated:- 30/03/2021 Special Credit:- WEBEL Gotan Adress:- Near Gotan Collage, Gotan, East Bardhaman