

## DOS(Disk operating system)

- a kind of O.s that gives CUI(Character user interface)
- CUI means the interface where there is a command each and every job.
- In DOS each command has a proper syntax
- In DOS command prompt is a place where you have to write a command  
c:\>→ this is known as command prompt
- In DOS there are two types of command :-a. internal command      b. external command
- Internal command is the kind of command which details are kept in special file named “command .com” this file is also called as the command interpreter when the system is switched on the file name command .com is copied in to RAM it is also known as memory resident command
- The details of each and every external command are kept in a separate exe file

### Most used command :-→

**Date:→** it display the current date of the system and it has also allow to change the date of the system

Ex..

C:\>date

**Time:→** it display the current time of the system and it has also allow to change the current time of the system

Ex..

C:\>time

**Cls:→** it stands for clear screen that is used to clear the console

Ex..

C:\>cls

**Dir:→**This command is used to show all the normal existing files and folders (directories) in the working location

C:\Users\abc>Dir

**Dir/p:→**This command is used to show all the existing files and folders (directories) in the working location but page wise

C:\Users\abc>Dir/p

**Dir/w:→**This command is used to show all the existing files and folders (directories) in the working location but column wise/ widthwise. The name of the folder/

directory is enclosed in a []. In one line 4 files/ folders are displayed

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir/w
```

**Dir/b:**→ This command is used to display the files and the folders in the working location with the name only

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir/b
```

**Dir/l:**→ This command is used to display the files and the folders in the working location where name will be displayed in the lower case

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir/l
```

**Dir/ad:**→ This command is used to show all folders (directories) in the working location

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir/ad
```

Note→ (Which attribute is directory/ folder)

**Dir/a-d :**→ This command is used to show all files in the working location

C:\Users\abc>Dir/a-d

Note→(Which attribute is not directory/ folder)

**Dir/ah :→**This command is used to show all the hidden files and folders (directories) in the working location

C:\Users\abc>Dir/ah

**Dir/a-h :→**This command is used to show all those files and folders (directories) in the working location which are not hidden

C:\Users\abc>Dir/a-h

**Dir/ar :→**This command is used to show all the read only files and folders (directories) in the working location

C:\Users\abc>Dir/ar

**Dir/a-r:→**This command is used to show all those files and folders (directories) in the working location which are not read only

C:\Users\abc>Dir/a-r

**Dir/as:→** This command is used to show all the system files and folders (directories) in the working location

C:\Users\abc>Dir/as

**Dir/a-s** :→ This command is used to show all those files and folders (directories) in the working location which are not system

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir/a-s
```

**Dir drive:/ location:**→

This command is used to display the files and folder of the given drive or location

```
C:\Users\abc>Dir d:
```

Note

To cancel the execution of any command in DOS, use ctrl+ c

**Wildcards**

\* Zero or more then zero any character

? Any one character

**Dir \*.txt:**→ it Displays all those files which primary name is anything but the extension name is txt

**Dir \*.\*:→** it Displays all those files which primary name is anything and the extension name is also anything

**Dir a?y\*.\*:→**It Displays all those files which primary name is started by a, second character is anything, third character is y, rest characters of the primary name are anything and the extension name is anything

**Md :→** it stands for make directory it is useful to make a new directory(folder) with given name by the user in active path

Ex..

```
C:\> md BCA
```

**Cd:→** it stands for change directory it is used to go inside of the given directory

Ex..

```
C:\>cd BCA
```

**Rd :→** it stands for remove directory that is used to remove that existing directory that name is given by the user

Ex..

```
C:\>rd BCA
```

**Ver:→** it display the information of the version of the O.S (operating system) that is being used

Ex..

C:\>ver

**Vol:→** it display the information about active volume (drive)

Ex..

C:\>vol

**Label:→** it display the assign label and clear the active label

Ex..

C:\>label

No label

C:\>label student (for insert)

C:\>label

Student

C:\>label; (for delete)

C:\>label

No label

**Path :→** this command is useful to display ,set and clear the path

Ex..

C:\>path

C:\windows

C:\>path;(for remove)

C:\>path

No path

C:\>path c:\windows

C:\>path

C:\windows

**Copy source target:→**This command is used to copy the matter of the given source to the given target. Due to its syntax it can be used for several purposes such as –

To create a file

C:\Users\abc>Copy con xyz.txt

...



...

Ctrl+ z / F6

1 File(s) copied

**(Actually the file is being copied from con (console/  
Monitor) to the given file)**

### **To copy the matter of any file to another**

C:\Users\abc>Copy xyz.txt pqr.txt

1 File(s) copied

C:\Users\abc>

### **To merge the matter of the given files (2 or more) into one file**

C:\Users\abc>Copyxyz.txt+pqr.txt all.txt

xyz.txt

pqr.txt

1 File(s) copied

C:\Users\abc>

**Del filename:** → This command is used to delete the given file.

```
C:\Users\abc>del pqr.txt
```

**Ren <oldname> <newname>**

This command is used to change the name of the given old file by the given new name

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Ren xyz.txt abc.txt
```

**Type filename**

This command is used to display the matter of the given existing file

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>type abc.txt
```

**More<filename**

This command is used to display the matter of the given file pagewise

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>more<abc.txt
```

## **More>filename**

This command is used to create the file of the given name with the typed matter

### **Ex**

```
C:\Users\abc>more>abcd.txt
```

```
..
```

```
..
```

```
..
```

```
(Ctrl+ Z)
```

## **More>>filename**

This command is used to append the new matter in the given existing file

### **Ex**

```
C:\Users\Sahil>more>>abcd.txt
```

```
..
```

```
..
```

..

(Ctrl+ Z)

### **Sort<filename**

This command is used to display the matter of the given file in the ascending order on the first character.

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort abcd.txt
```

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort<abcd.txt
```

### **Sort/r<filename**

This command is used to display the matter of the given file in the descending order on the first character.

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort/r abcd.txt
```

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort/r<abcd.txt
```

### **Sort>filename**

This command is used to create a file of the given name with the given matter but the matter are stored in the ascending order on the first character of each line

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort>xyz.txt
```

...

...

...

(Ctrl+ z)

**Sort>>filename**

This command is used to append the new matter at the end of the matter of the given file

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Sort>>xyz.txt
```

...

...

...

(Ctrl+ z)

## **Move file/folder location**

This command is used to move the given file or folder to the given location

Ex

C:\Users\abc>Copy con abc.txt

..

..

(Ctrl+ z)

C:\Users\abc>Type abc.txt

...

...

C:\Users\abc>move abc.txt d:\(it move another location)

C:\Users\abc>Type abc.txt

The file not found

C:\Users\abc>Type d:\abc.txt

C:\Users\abc>move d:\abc.txt c:\users\abc

**This command is also used to change the name of the given file by the given new name**

Ex

```
C : \Users\abc>Move abc.txt xyz.txt
```

### **Edit filename**

This command is used to open the matter of the given file in the DOS editor to modify it

Ex

```
C:\Users\abc>Edit abc.txt
```

### **Exit:**

This command is used exit from dos

```
C:\user\abc>exit
```

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