

Disk Operating System (MS-DOS)

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM (DOS) is system software, which is closely associated with the computer hardware and provides the interface between the user and resources of the computer. As DOS was written by Microsoft Corporation, usually it is called MS-DOS.

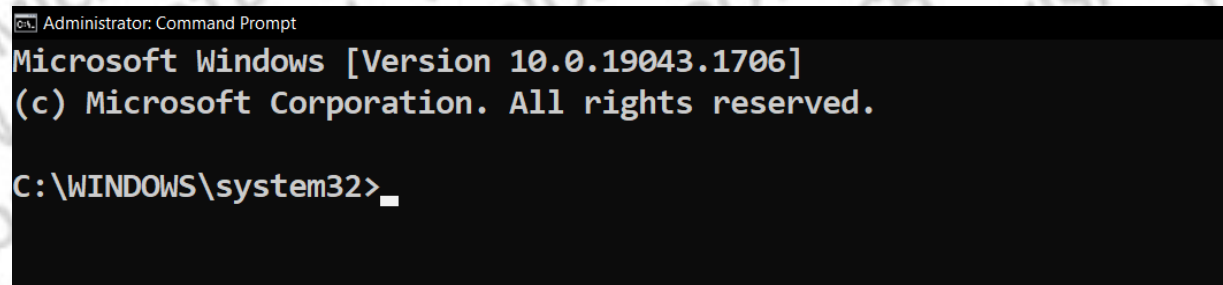
What Is A Command (DOS) Prompt?

The command prompt is the command-line interface in Windows. When using the command prompt, you control the computer by entering text commands to open the command prompt:

To Run Command Prompt (DOS)

Start Button →cmd→Run As administrator → click

A black box will open with white text at the top.

A screenshot of the Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar reads "Administrator: Command Prompt". The main text area contains the following text: "Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1706]", "(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.", and "C:\WINDOWS\system32>".

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1706]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Administrator: Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1706]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32>D: _
```

```
D:\>
```

What is DOS Commands?

DOS Commands are those commands that are loaded automatically in the memory when the DOS is loaded on the Memory during the booting process.

DOS Commands

VER COMMAND

If you want to see your Windows Operating system then you can see the version information by the VER command. Follow the syntax and example are below-

Syntax-

```
D:\>ver
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19043.1348]
```

DATE COMMAND

The Date command is used to view the system's current date. if you want to modify the date then you can easily do it from the date command.

Syntax-

D:\> date

Example

D:\>date

The current date is: 01/04/2021

Enter the new date: (dd-mm-yy) 31/03/2022

TIME COMMAND

The time command is used to view the system's current time. if you want to modify the time then you can easily do it from the time command.

Syntax-

D:\>time

Example-

D:\>time

The current time is: 23:23:27.63

Enter the new time: 23:25:50.43

DIR COMMAND

The DIR command is useful if you want to know what directories have been created on the specified disk. The directories will be displayed along with the files on the disk.

Syntax-

D:\>dir

DIR/P COMMAND (Display Pagewise)

/P - Pauses when the screen is full. Press any key to display another screen full of data.

Syntax-

D:\>dir/p

```
Administrator: Command Prompt - DIR /P
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is FE5A-F5C1

Directory of D:\

28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AARTI YADAV(DCA-31-OCT)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AAYUSHI CHAND(C-DAC-1Y-2H-3-JUNE-22)
26-12-2022  09:47    <DIR>          abhilasha
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AFREEN(DCA-31-OCT)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          ajit
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AKASH NEGI(C-DAC-1Y-20-SEP-22)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          akshita gusain
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          akshita upreti(cdac-1y-15-nov-2022)
10-11-2022  16:36    <DIR>          AMAN BHATT(DCA-9-SEP-22)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AMAN KARKI(CST-8-NOV)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          AMAN RAWAT(DCA-12-SEP-22)
08-11-2022  17:29    <DIR>          AMEESHA GOSAIN(DCA-2-MAY-22)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          amit goswami
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          ANCHAL SACHDEVA(C-DAC-6-M-14OCT)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          Anjali Palni(DCA 26-08-2022 12M)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          anjali(DCA)
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          anshika aswal
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          apurva thakur
28-12-2022  10:00    <DIR>          ashish
Press any key to continue . . .
```

DIR/W COMMAND (Display widthwise)

/W - Displays only filenames and directory names (without the added information about each file).

Syntax-

D:\>dir/w

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
D:\>DIR/W
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is FE5A-F5C1

Directory of D:\

[AARTI YADAV(DCA-31-OCT)]           [AAYUSHI CHAND(C-DAC-1Y-2H-3-JUNE-22)]
[abhilasha]                       [AFREEN(DCA-31-OCT)]
[ajit]                             [AKASH NEGI(C-DAC-1Y-20-SEP-22)]
[akshita gusain]                  [akshita upreti(cdac-1y-15-nov-2022)]
[AMAN BHATT(DCA-9-SEP-22)]        [AMAN KARKI(CST-8-NOV)]
[AMAN RAWAT(DCA-12-SEP-22)]      [AMEESHA GOSAIN(DCA-2-MAY-22)]
[amit goswami]                   [ANCHAL SACHDEVA(C-DAC-6-M-14OCT)]
[Anjali Palni(DCA 26-08-2022 12M)] [anjali(DCA)]
[anshika aswal]                  [apurva thakur]
[ashish]                          [ASHISH MUDILA(DCA-8-JULY-22)]
[ashish nautiyal]               [ASHISH(DCA 1Y)]
[ashishkumar]                   [ASHWINI TOMAR##]
[ASTHA BARTHWAL(C-DAC-1Y-1-NOV-22)] [Atul Rawat(C-DAC -8 Months PROGRAMMING)]
Book2.xlsx                       [deepakkandari]
[Dikshant Vyas (CDAC 8 M)]       [DISHA RATHORE(C-DAC -6M-1-NOV-22)]
[du]                             [DURGA RAWAT(C-DAC-6M-13-NOV-22)]
[GAYATRI CHAUHAN(DBC-9-JULY-22)] [GULAB SINGH(C-DAC-18-NOV-22)]
[HARI MOHAN]                     [HARSH THAPA(C-DAC-1Y-9-SEP-22)]
```

CLS COMMAND (Clear)

CLS is one of the internal DOS commands that is used to clear the DOS screen. If you can clear whatever commands you ran on the screen through the CLS command.

Syntax-

D:\>cls

COPY CON COMMAND

COPY CON command is used to basically create a file. The only disadvantage of the command is that the created by COPY CON command cannot be modified.

Syntax-

D:\>copy con (file name with extension)

Example-

D:\>copy con computer.txt

A Computer is an electronic device which can performs Arithmetic and Logical Operations at high speed.

Press Ctrl+Z (To save a file)

TYPE COMMAND

Type command is used to view the content of any file. If you want to see what is saved in that file then you can see by type command.

Syntax-

D:\> > TYPE <file name>

EXAMPLE-

D:\> type computer.txt

A Computer is an electronic device which can perform Arithmetic and Logical Operations at high speed.

COPY COMMAND

The COPY command is used to copy the file and move the file to another location or folder or drive.

Syntax1-

D:\> Copy <File Name> <New Name>

Example-

D:\> Copy computer.txt calculator.txt

Syntax2-

D:\> Copy <File Name> <Path Target Drive>

Example-

D:\> Copy computer.txt E:\calculator.txt

E:\> E:

E:\>dir

E:\>type calculator.txt

REN COMMAND

A REN command is basically used to change the name of an existing file or directory.

Syntax-

D:\> REN <Old File Name> <New File Name>

Example-

D:\> REN computer.txt comp.txt

D:\>dir

DEL COMMAND

A DEL command is used to remove a file from the disk.

SYNTAX-

D:\> Del <file name>

Example-

D:\> del computer.txt

MD COMMAND (**M**ake **D**irectory)

MD command is used to create a new directory or subdirectory in the Disk.

Syntax–

D:\>md <directory name>

Example–

D:\> md kapil

CD COMMAND (**C**hange **D**irectory)

CD is command used to change the directory (to insider or come out). If you want to go from one directory to another, then you can go with the CD command.

Syntax–

D:\>cd <Directory name>

Example–

D:\>cd kapil

D:\kapil>

CD .. COMMAND

You can also type cd .. (the two dots are required) to back out one level out of the current directory.

Syntax–

D:\>cd kapil

D:\ kapil>cd..

D:\>

RD COMMAND

RD command is used to remove a particular directory or subdirectory from the disk. **Only an empty directory or subdirectory can remove.**

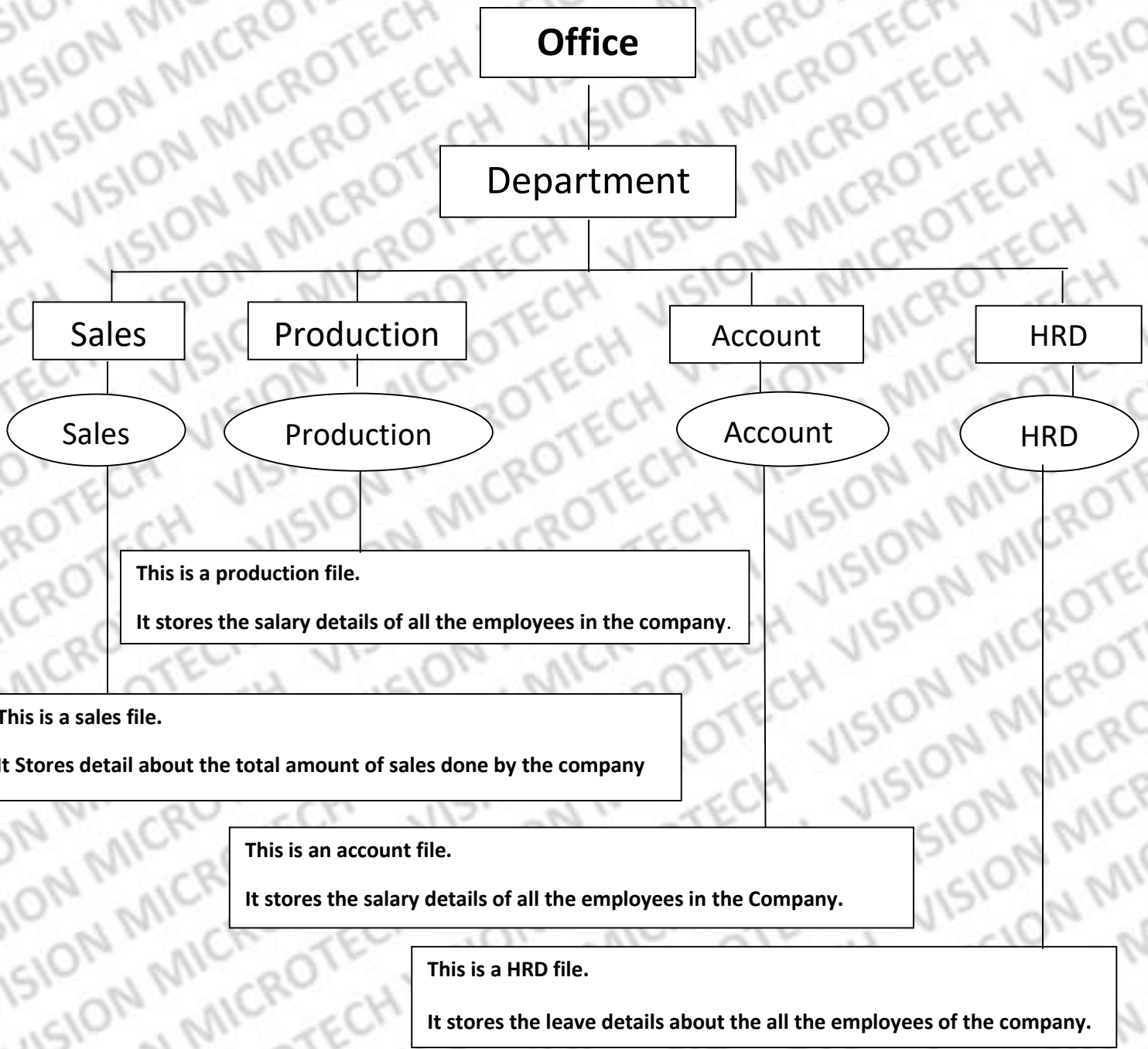
Syntax-

D:\> RD <DIR name>

Example-

D:\>RD Kapil

Example Create Structure



To Create above Structure command

```
C:\Windows\system32>D:
```

```
D:\>md office
```

```
D:\>cd office
```

```
D:\office>md department
```

```
D:\office>cd department
```

```
D:\office\department>md sales production account hrd
```

```
D:\office\department>cd sales
```

```
D:\office\department\sales>copy con sales
```

```
this is a sales file^Z
```

```
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
D:\office\department\sales>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>cd production
```

```
D:\office\department\production>copy con production
```

```
this is a production files^Z
```

```
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
D:\office\department\production>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>cd account
```

```
D:\office\department\account>copy con account
```

```
this is account file^Z
```

```
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
D:\office\department\account>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>cd hrd
```

```
D:\office\department\hrd>copy con hrd
this is hrd files^Z
1 file(s) copied.
```

```
D:\office\department\hrd>cd\
```

```
D:>
```

Tree Command

Tree command used to display the sub directory and files in the tree structure.

```
D:/> tree
```

to show current working directory sub-directories as tree.

```
D:/> tree Office
```

to show specific directory's sub-directories as tree.

```
D:/> tree/f Office
```

*to show specific directory's sub-directories as **TREE/F** option also includes files of the sub-directory.*

```
D:\>tree office
```

```
Folder PATH listing
```

```
Volume serial number is 0000009E 4EE1:4C63
```

```
D:\OFFICE
```

```
├── department
│   ├── account
│   ├── hrd
│   └── production
```

└─ sales

D:\OFFICE

└─ department

└─ account

└─ hrd

└─ production

└─ sales

D:\>TREE/F office

Folder PATH listing

Volume serial number is 000000E6 4EE1:4C63

D:\OFFICE

└─ department

└─ account

account

└─ hrd

hrd

└─ production

production

└─ sales

Sales

```
D:\>tree/f office
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is 00000082 4EE1:4C63
```

```
D:\OFFICE
├── department
│   ├── account
│   │   └── account
│   ├── hrd
│   │   └── hrd
│   ├── production
│   │   └── production
│   └── sales
│       └── sales
```

To Remove above Structure command

```
D:\>cd office
```

```
D:\office>cd department
```

```
D:\office\department>cd account
```

```
D:\office\department\account>del account
```

```
D:\office\department\account>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>rd account
```

```
D:\office\department>cd hrd
```

```
D:\office\department\hrd>del hrd
```

```
D:\office\department\hrd>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>rd hrd
```

```
D:\office\department>cd production
```

```
D:\office\department\production>del production
```

```
D:\office\department\production>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>rd production
```

```
D:\office\department>cd sales
```

```
D:\office\department\sales>del sales
```

```
D:\office\department\sales>cd..
```

```
D:\office\department>rd sales
```

```
D:\office\department>cd..
```



```
D:\office>rd department
```

```
D:\office>cd..
```

```
D:\>rd office
```

```
D:\>tree/f office
```

Folder PATH listing

Volume serial number is 00000096 4EE1:4C63

```
D:\OFFICE
```

Invalid path - \OFFICE

No subfolders exist

```
D:\>
```

COLOR COMMAND

The COLOR command is used to change the default color of the background.

The color attributes are as follow-

0- Black
1- Blue
2-Green
3-Aqua
4- Red
5- Purple
6- Yellow
7- White

Syntax-

D:\>color (attribute)

Example-

D:\>color 6

D:\>color 7

BATCH FILE

A batch file is a script file that stores commands to be executed in a serial order.

How to create a Batch File:-

Example1:

Copy con **clear.bat**

Cls

Ctrl+Z (for saving the batch file)

Run Batch File

C:\>clear

Example2:

Copy con **list.bat**

Dir/p

Ctrl+Z (for saving the batch file)

Run Batch File

C:\>list

Example3:

Create batch file **create.bat** for create a structure

D:\>copy con create.bat

md office

cd office

md department

cd department

md sales production account hrd

cd sales

copy con sales

cd..

cd production

copy con production

cd..

cd account

copy con account

cd..

cd hrd

copy con hrd

cd\
tree/f office

Example 4

Create batch file **remove.bat** for remove a complete structure

cd office

cd department

cd account

del account

cd..

rd account

cd hrd

del hrd

cd..

rd hrd

cd production

del production

cd..

rd production

cd sales

del sales

cd..

rd sales

cd..

rd department

cd..

office

tree/f office