

DOS(DISK OPERATING SYSTEM)

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OUTLINE:

- ⦿ Introduction to DOS
- ⦿ DOS Commands
- ⦿ Internal DOS Commands
- ⦿ External DOS Commands

INTRODUCTION

- ◉ DOS stands for Disk Operating System
- ◉ Introduced by Microsoft in 1981
- ◉ Single User Operating System

DOS COMMANDS

- ◉ DOS Commands are of two types:

- 1) Internal DOS Commands: It affects to the internal environment of the operating system.

- 2) External Commands: It affects to the external commands of the operating system.

INTERNAL COMMANDS

- ◉ Ren(Rename)
- ◉ MD(Make Directory)
- ◉ RD(Remove Directory)
- ◉ DIR
- ◉ Date and Time
- ◉ Path
- ◉ Version
- ◉ CLRSCR

REN COMMAND

- Used to change the name of one or more files

- Syntax:

Ren Oldfilename:ext New file name:ext

Ex: Ren a1.txt k1.txt

MD COMMAND

- Makes or creates a new sub-directory.

- Syntax:

C:\>MD Directory name

Ex: C:\>MD BSC

RD COMMAND

- It is used to remove a sub-directory
- Syntax : C:\>RD Directory Name

Ex: C:\>RD BSC

DIR COMMAAND

- ◉ Used to display the file names on the screen
- ◉ Also displays file name, file size, and date is also displayed.
- ◉ Syntax : DIR
- ◉ It has number of attributes.

DATE

- ◉ Used to know the system date
- ◉ We can also change the date
- ◉ Syntax with ex :

```
C:\>date
```

TIME

- Used to know the time of the system
- It can also be used to change the time of system
- Syntax with Ex:
C:\>time

VERSION

- ◉ It is used to know the system version
- ◉ Syntax with Ex:
C:\> ver

PATH

- It is used to provide the access to the files located in other directories
- It also helps to search the files on the disk
- Syntax with Ex :
C:\>Path C:\>a.txt

CLRSCR

- It is used to clear the screen

- Syntax with EX:

```
C:\>cls
```



EXTERNAL COMMANDS

- ◉ ATTRIB
- ◉ XCOPY
- ◉ FIND
- ◉ FORMAT
- ◉ CHKDSK
- ◉ BACKUP and RESTORE Commands
- ◉ DISKCOPY
- ◉ DEVICE

ATTRIB

- ◉ It is used to change the attribute of the file
- ◉ Used for both files and directories
- ◉ Syntax :

ATTRIB [+R|-R] [+A|-A] [+H|-H] [filespace] [/S]

R: used for read only file

H : used to hide a file

A : set the archive attribute

XCOPY

- It is new, faster and powerful commands
- It handles multiple files
- It copies subdirectories
- Syntax:

`XCOPY source[destination][/s] [/[-]Y]`

FIND

- ◉ It read lines of text from std input device
- ◉ It is used to see all the records .
- ◉ Syntax :

FIND "195"<name.txt

FORMAT

- ⦿ It is used to prepare a new disk.
- ⦿ When disk is formatted ,the files on that disk are lost.
- ⦿ Syntax :

FORMAT

CHKDSK

- It tells you interesting things about the disk & DOS memory uses
- It includes:
 - Total disk space
 - Total number of hidden files
 - Amount of memory available and use
- Syntax:
CHKDSK C

BACKUP AND RESTORE

- Backup :
- It is used to backup the entire contents of a harddisk.
- It takes a lot of time and consumes a lot of disk
- Syntax :
C:\>BACKUP C:*.* a:\s

- Restore:
- We can also restore the files with help of this command
- Syntax:

Restore a: C:*.* /s

DISKCOPY

- It is used to make copies of the disk
- Also used to make backup copies of any critical files that are on the disk.

○ Syntax:

`DISKCOPY [Source] [Destination] [/V]`

V : Verifies that copied data is correct

DEVICE

- ⦿ It loads the device drivers to specify into the memory
- ⦿ EX: keyboards, disk drivers, printers, etc.
- ⦿ Syntax :

DEVICE=[Drive:] [Path] filename

Ex :

DEVICE : C:\DOS\ANSI.Sys