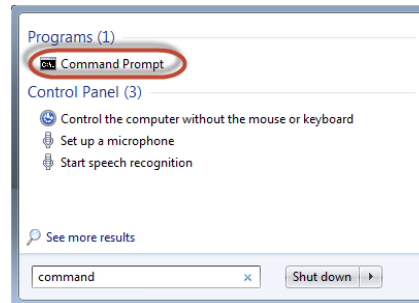


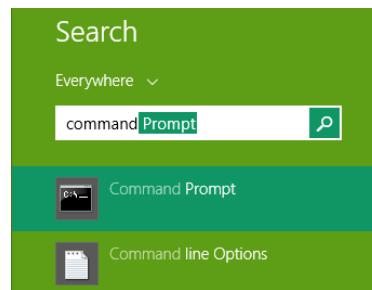
## Practical 6

### Windows DOS Commands

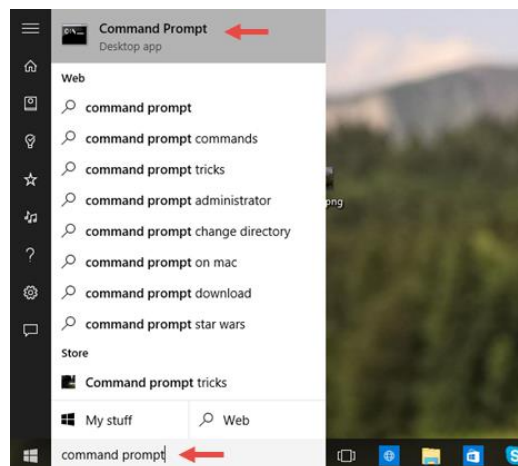
- Search is very helpful. In Windows 7, open the Start Menu and type command or cmd.



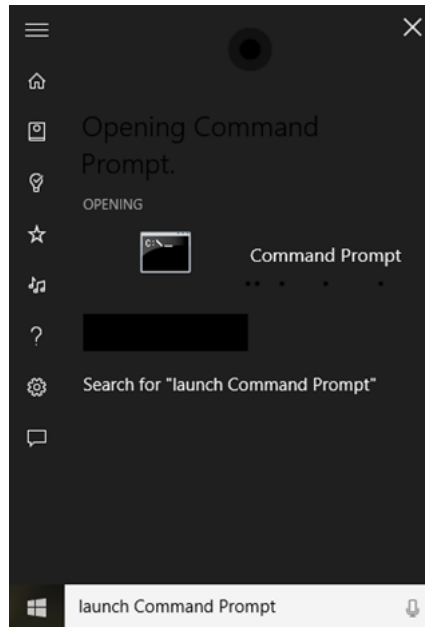
- Then, click the Command Prompt search result.
- In Windows 8.1, switch to the Start screen and type command or cmd.



- Then, click or tap the Command Prompt search result.
- In Windows 10, you can use Cortana to search for, and launch the Command Prompt. Inside Cortana's search field, enter command or cmd. Then, click or tap on the Command Prompt result.



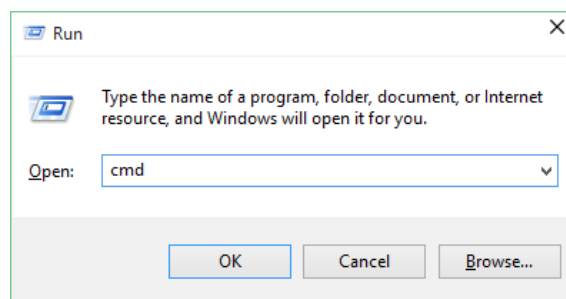
- Alternatively, if you have a microphone installed on your device, you can simply tell Cortana what you want to do. Click or tap on the microphone icon in Cortana's search field and tell her to "Launch Command Prompt".



- In just a moment, Cortana will understand what you want and immediately launch the Command Prompt window.

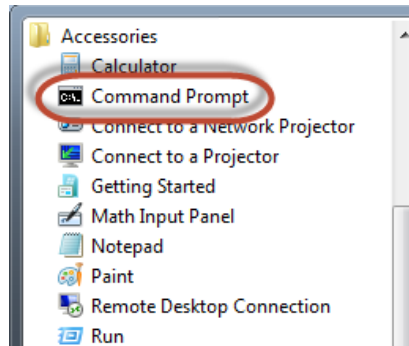
## 2. Launch the Command Prompt From The Run Window

- One of the quickest ways to launch the Command Prompt is to use the Run window (press Win+R on your keyboard to open it).
- Then, type cmd or cmd.exe and press Enter or click/tap OK.

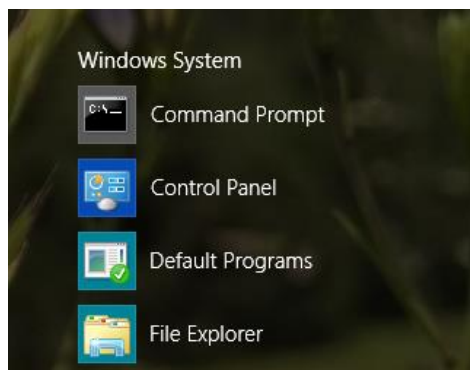


## 3. Launch It From The Start Menu/Screen

- If you are using Windows 7, open the Start Menu and go to All Programs -> Accessories. There you will find the Command Prompt shortcut.



- In Windows 8.1, go to the Start screen. Click or tap on all apps and scroll right, until you find the Windows System folder. There you will see the Command Prompt shortcut.

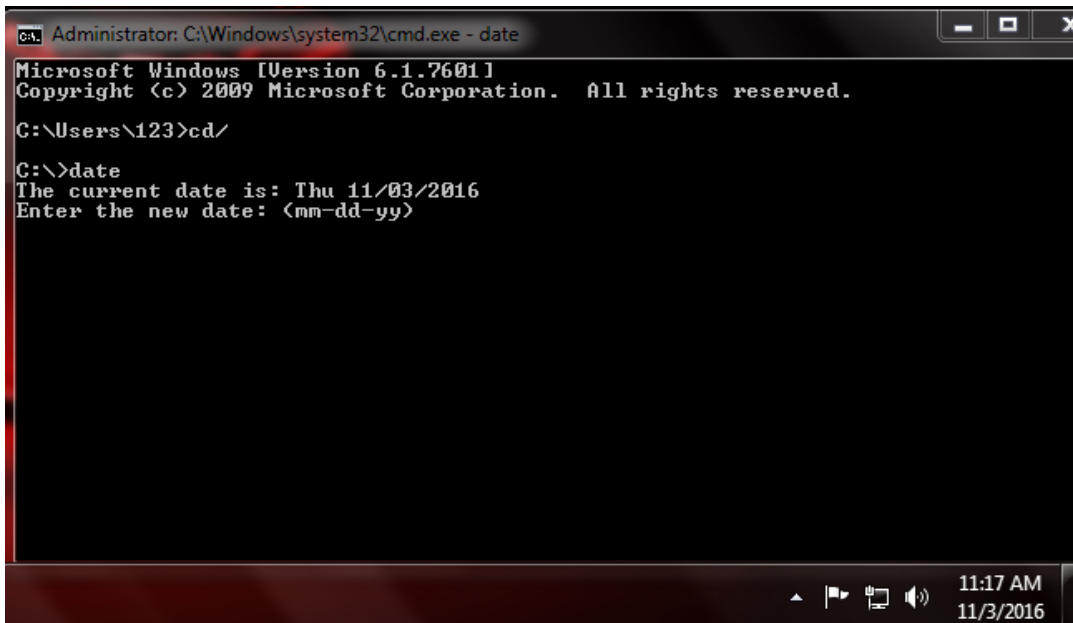


- In Windows 10, open the Start Menu and go to All apps -> Windows System. There you will find the Command Prompt shortcut.



## Date:

- To find the current date, MS-DOS provides DATE command.



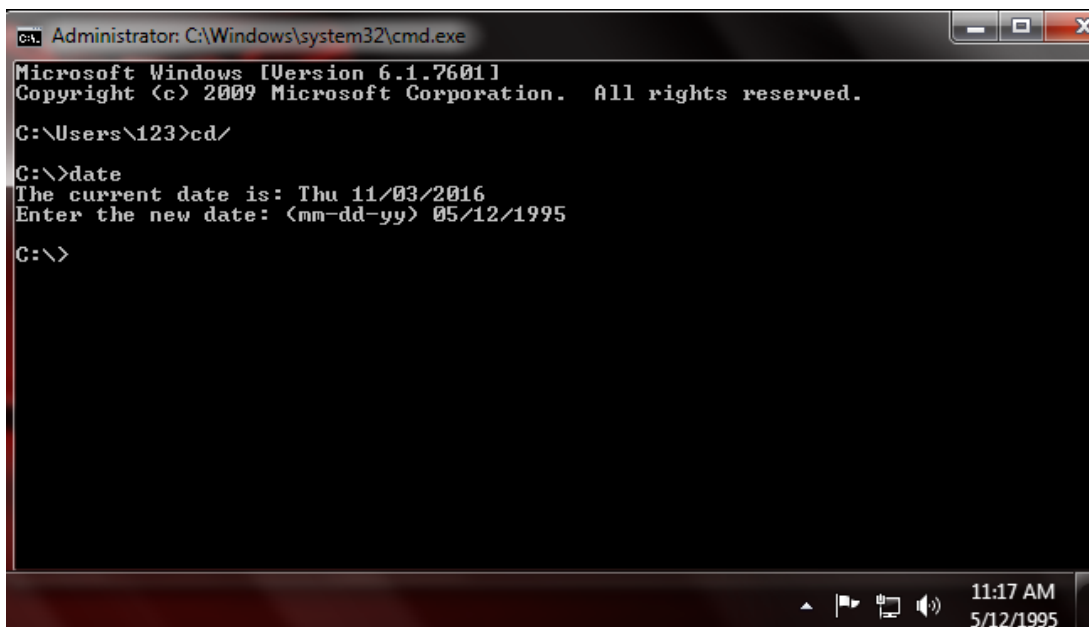
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - date
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\123>cd/

C:\>date
The current date is: Thu 11/03/2016
Enter the new date: <mm-dd-yy>
```

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - date". The window displays the Microsoft Windows version 6.1.7601 copyright notice. The user has navigated to the root directory (C:\) and executed the 'date' command. The output shows the current date as Thursday, 11/03/2016. The system tray at the bottom right shows the time as 11:17 AM and the date as 11/3/2016.

- You can enter new date which will change your current system date. You can compare the dates in the given images.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\123>cd/

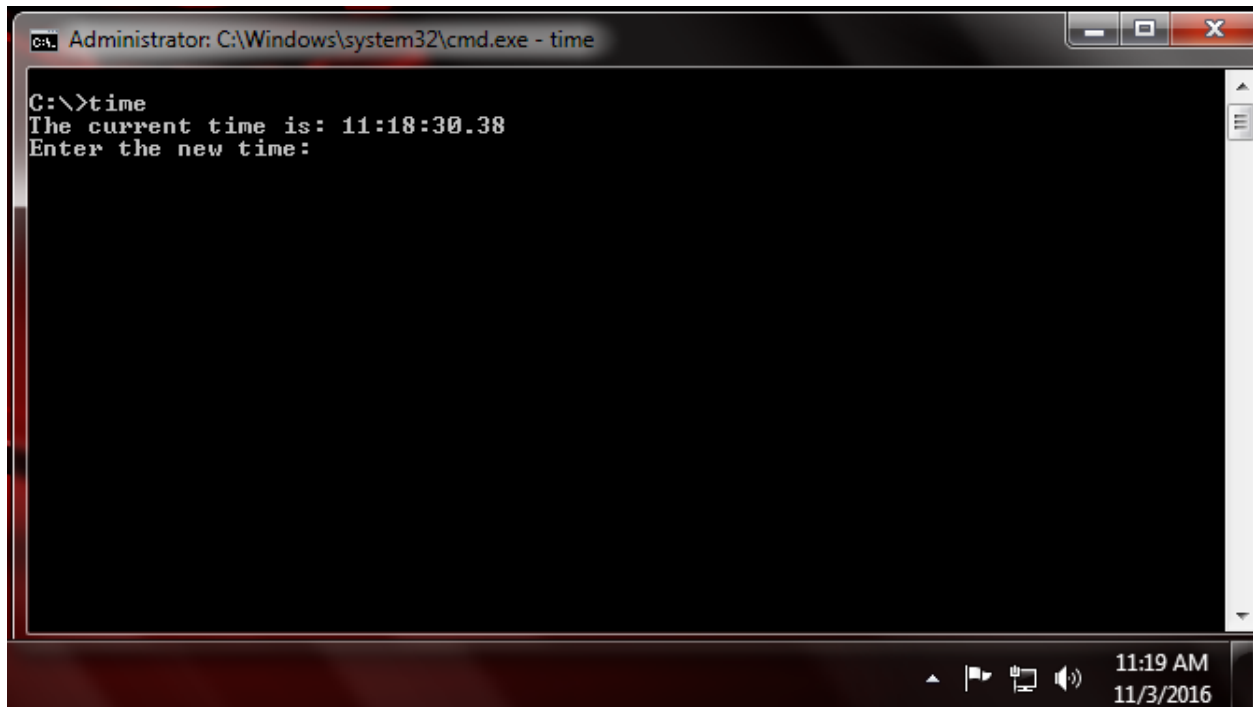
C:\>date
The current date is: Thu 11/03/2016
Enter the new date: <mm-dd-yy> 05/12/1995

C:\>
```

The screenshot shows the same Windows command prompt window. The user has entered the new date '05/12/1995' in response to the 'date' command. The system tray at the bottom right now shows the time as 11:17 AM and the date as 5/12/1995, reflecting the change.

## Time:

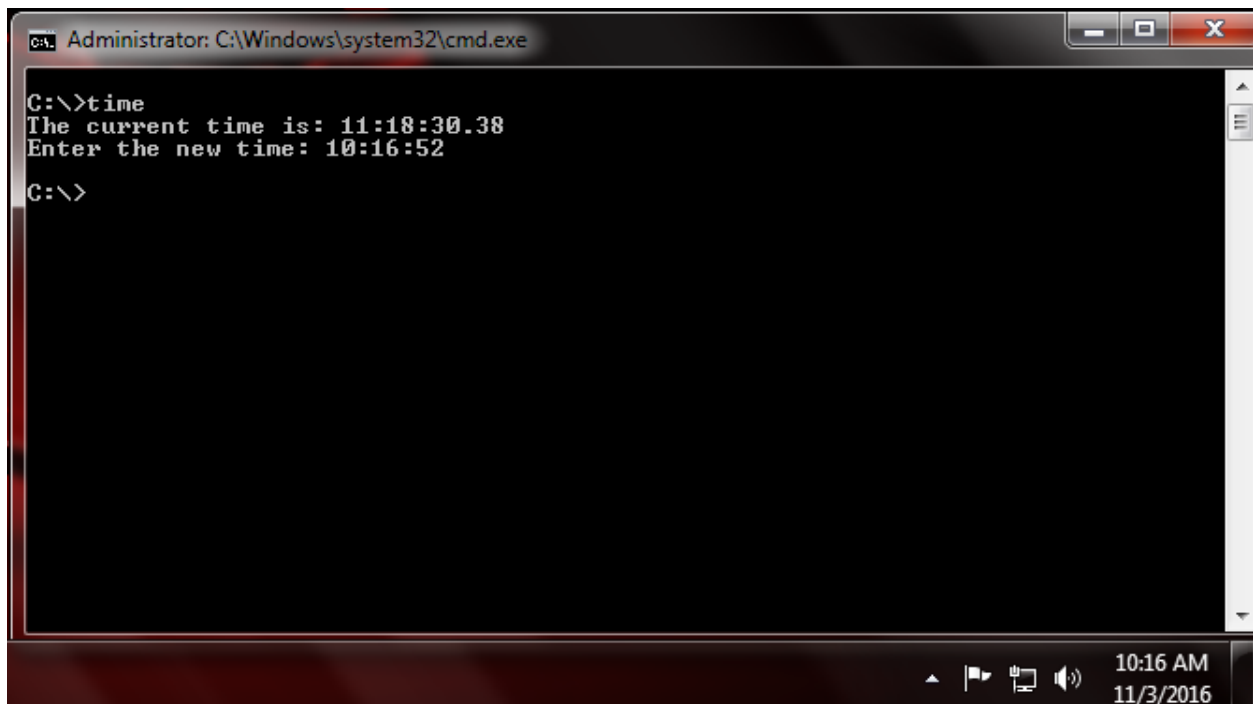
- To find the current time, MS-DOS provide the TIME commands.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - time
C:\>time
The current time is: 11:18:30.38
Enter the new time:
```

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - time". The command prompt displays the output of the 'time' command: "The current time is: 11:18:30.38" and "Enter the new time:". The system tray at the bottom right shows the time as 11:19 AM on 11/3/2016.

- You can enter new time which will change your current system date. You can compare the dates in the given images.



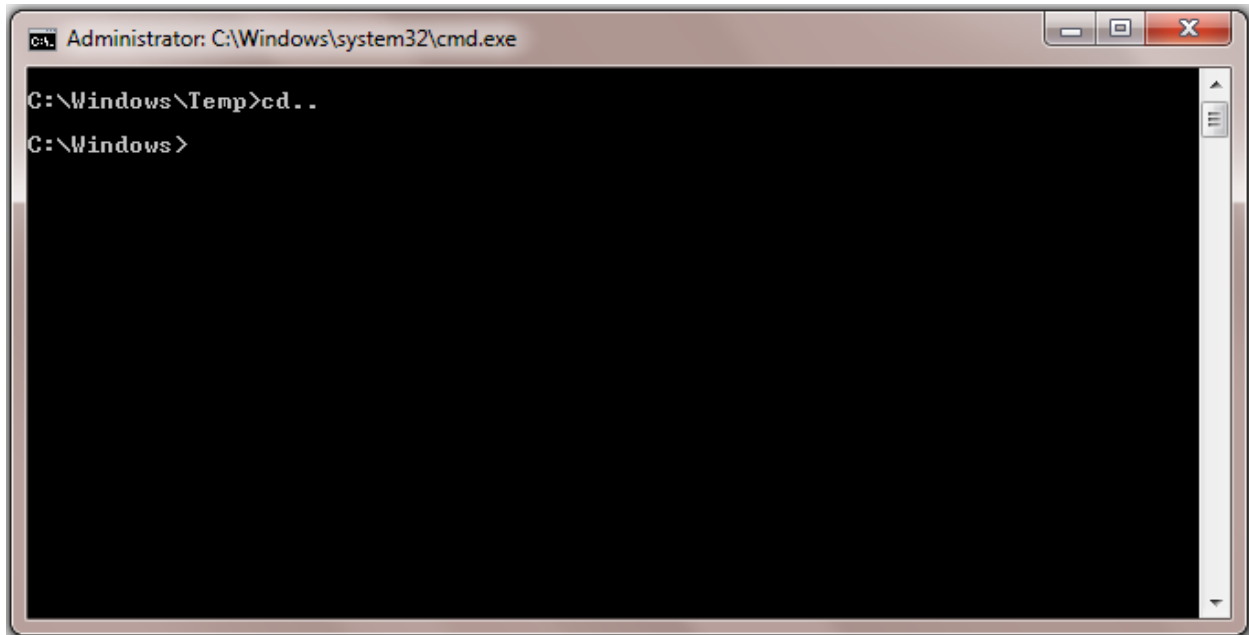
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>time
The current time is: 11:18:30.38
Enter the new time: 10:16:52
C:\>
```

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The command prompt displays the output of the 'time' command: "The current time is: 11:18:30.38" and "Enter the new time: 10:16:52". The system tray at the bottom right shows the time as 10:16 AM on 11/3/2016.

### Cd (change directory):

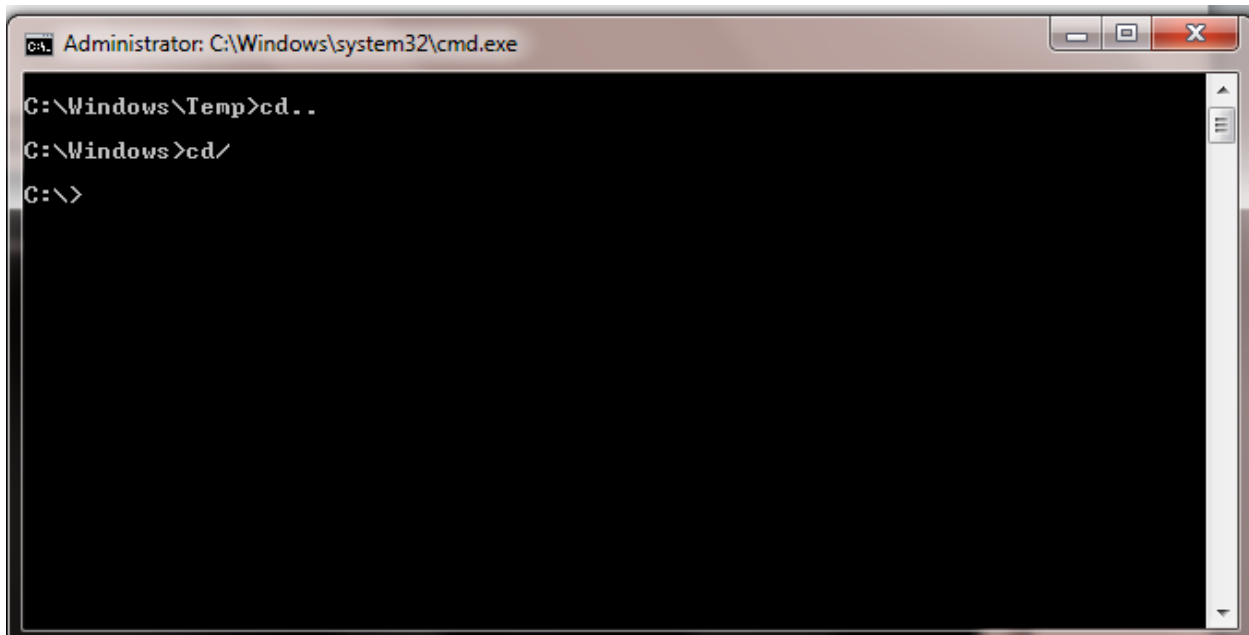
CD (change directory) is a command used to switch directories in MS-DOS.

**cd..** : Goes back one directory. For example, below you can see it goes back from Temp directory to Windows directory.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Windows\Temp>cd..
C:\Windows>
```

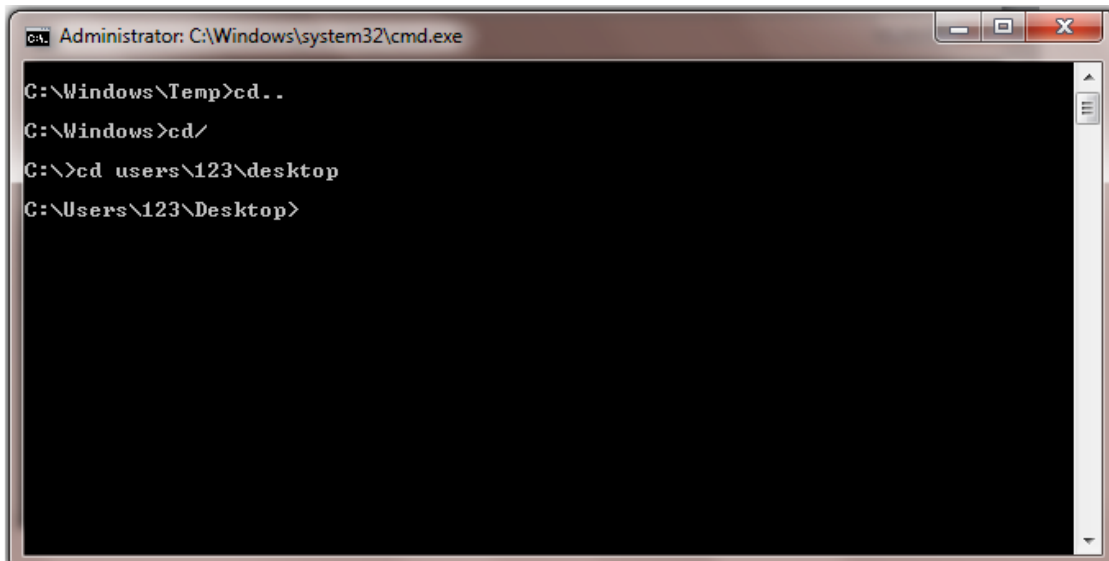
**Cd/** : Goes to the highest level, the root directory.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Windows\Temp>cd..
C:\Windows>cd/
C:\>
```

Suppose you want to go to a specific directory and if you are in root directory you can go using following command. For example we want to switch to Desktop

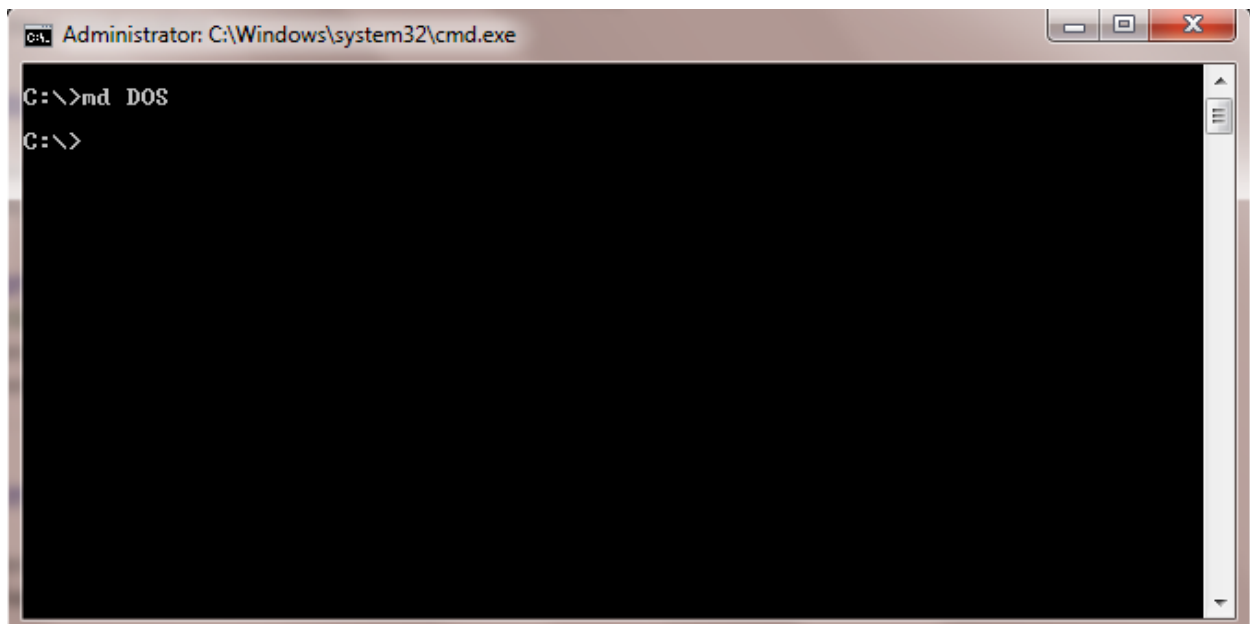
**Cd C:\Users\123\Desktop**



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Windows\Temp>cd ..
C:\Windows>cd /
C:\>cd users\123\desktop
C:\Users\123\Desktop>
```

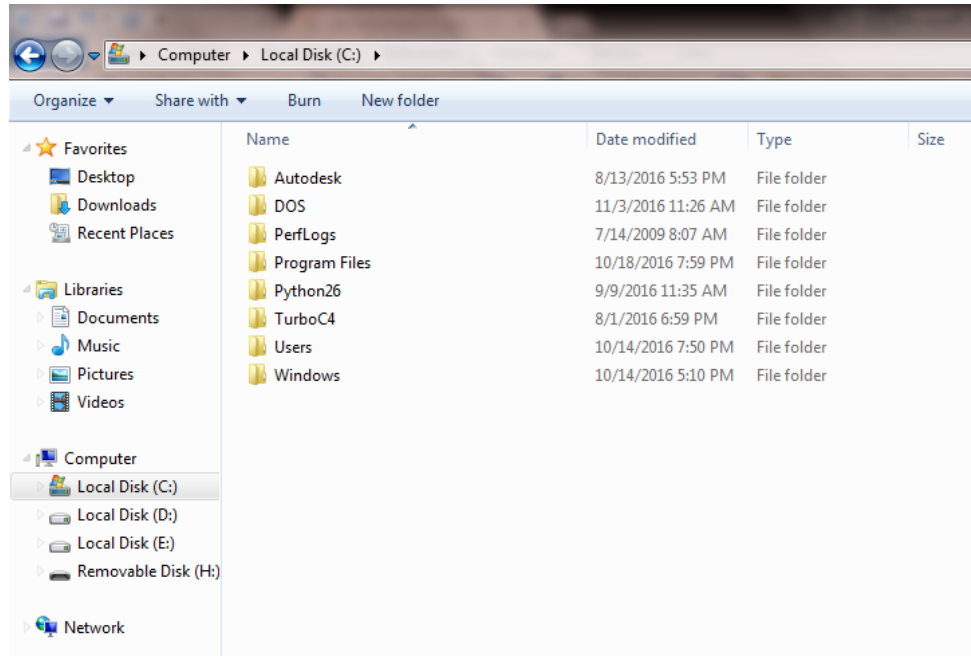
**Md (make directory):**

- It allows you to create your own directory in the specified drive.
- Syntax is: **md directory\_name**



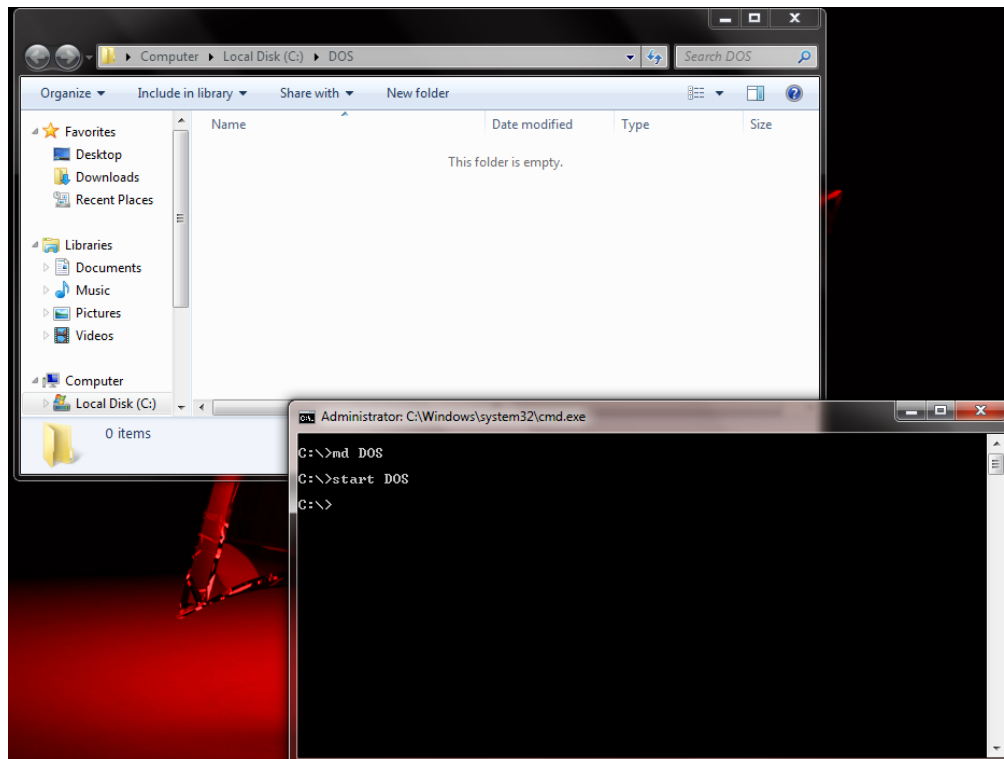
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>md DOS
C:\>
```

- You can check whether your directory has created or not to the specified place.



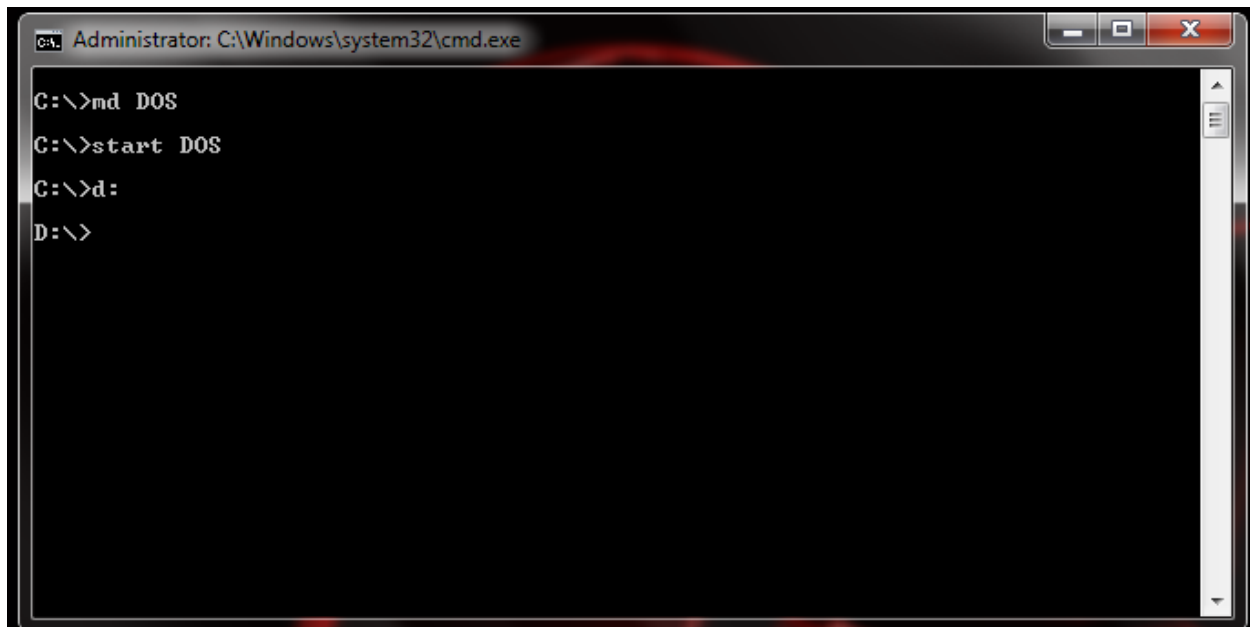
**Start:** To open your folder using command simply type:

**Start directory\_name**





- If you want to change yourself to another drive use following command:  
Simple type, **d:** for switching to D drive and **e:** for switching to E drive.

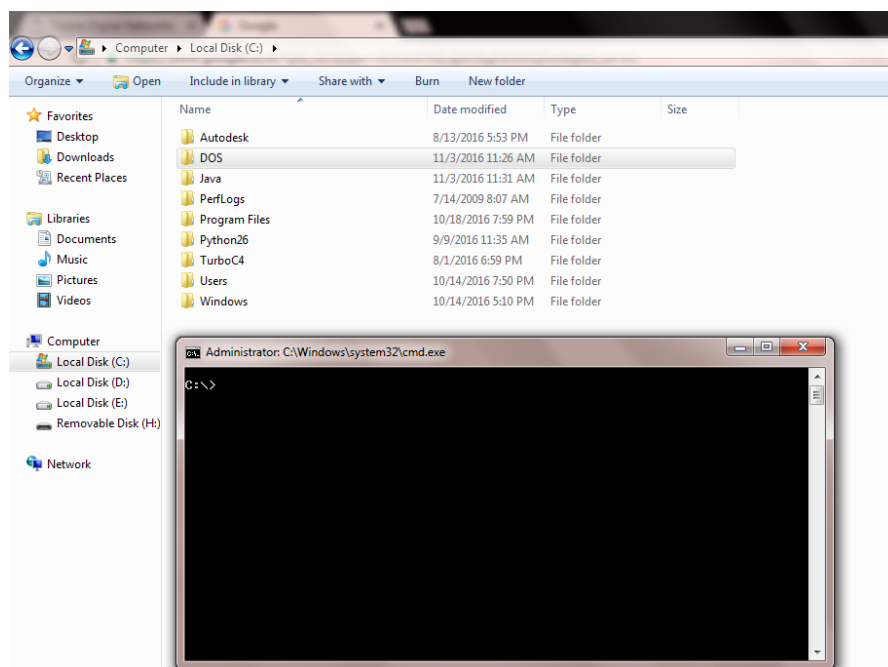


```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>md DOS
C:\>start DOS
C:\>d:
D:\>
```

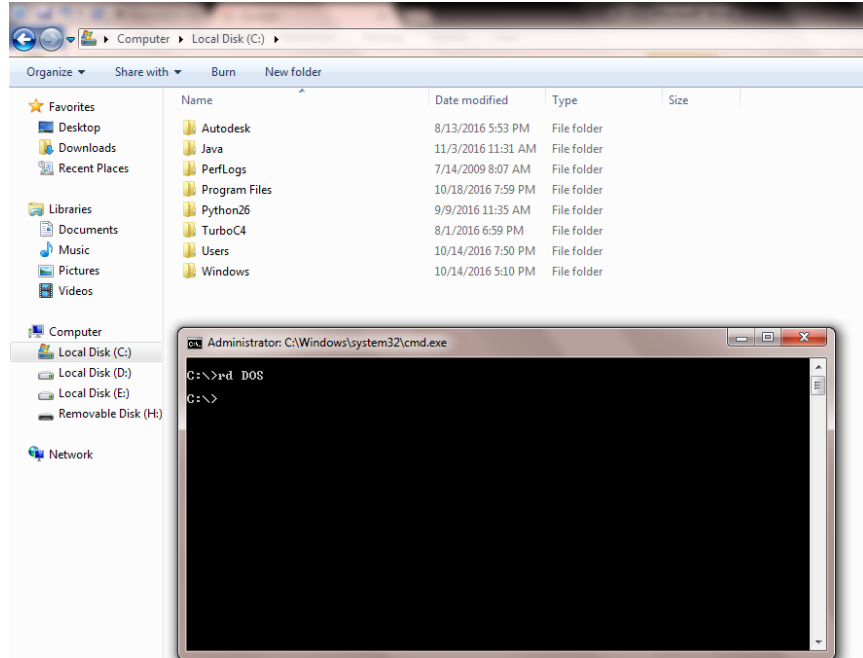
### **Rd (remove directory):**

If you want to remove any directory from any drive use rd command.

For example, in the below figure we want to remove DOS folder which is present in C drive, simple type: **rd DOS (directory name)**

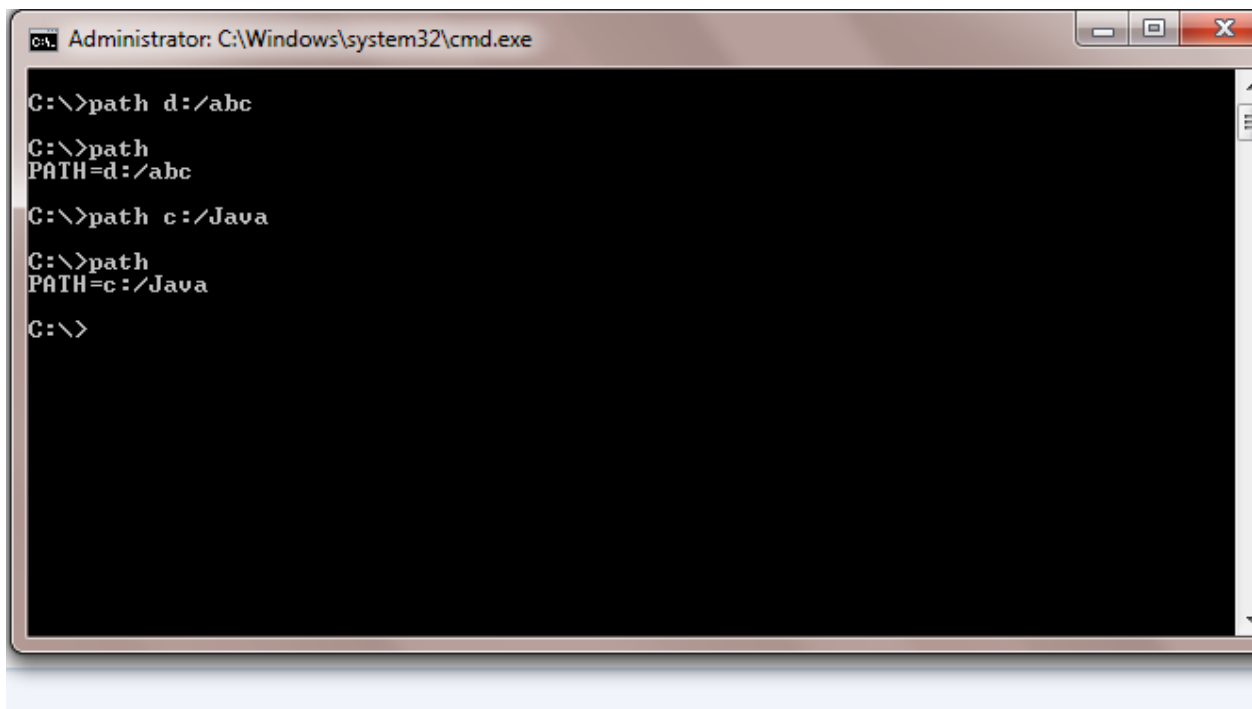


- Once you hit enter you can see your directory has been removed from specified drive.

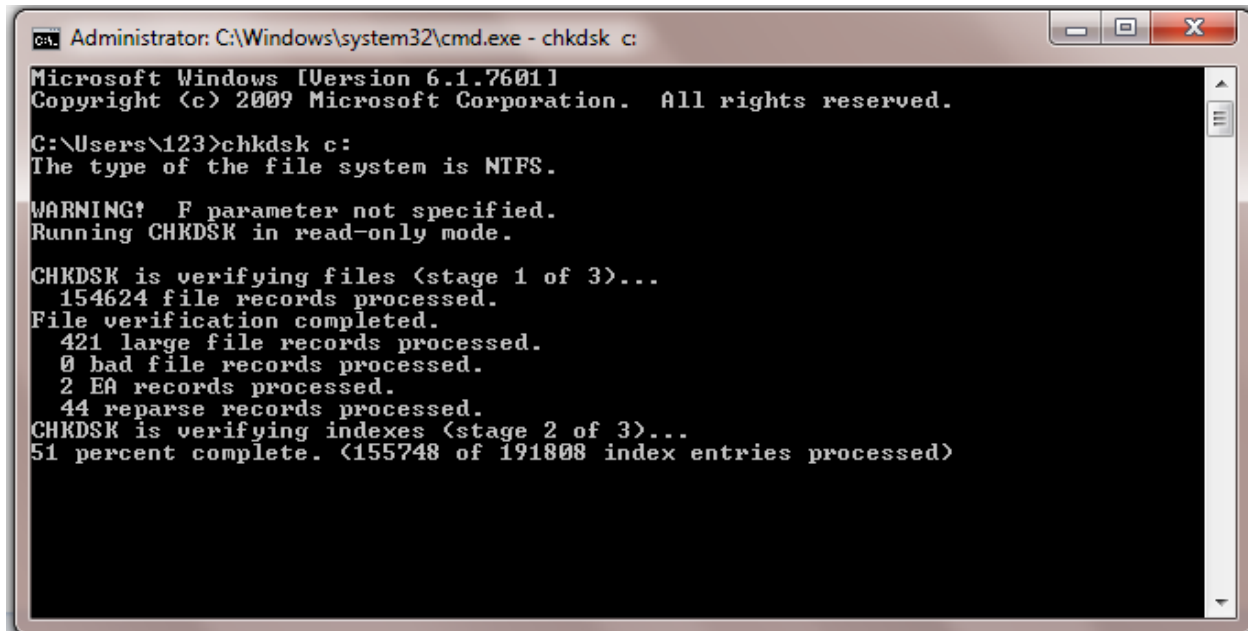


### Path:

- Path is used to specify the location where MS-DOS looks when using a command.



**Chkdsk:** Chkdsk is a utility that checks the computer's hard drive status for any cross-linked or any additional errors with the hard drive. Run this command in administrative mode.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - chkdsk c:
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\123>chkdsk c:
The type of the file system is NTFS.

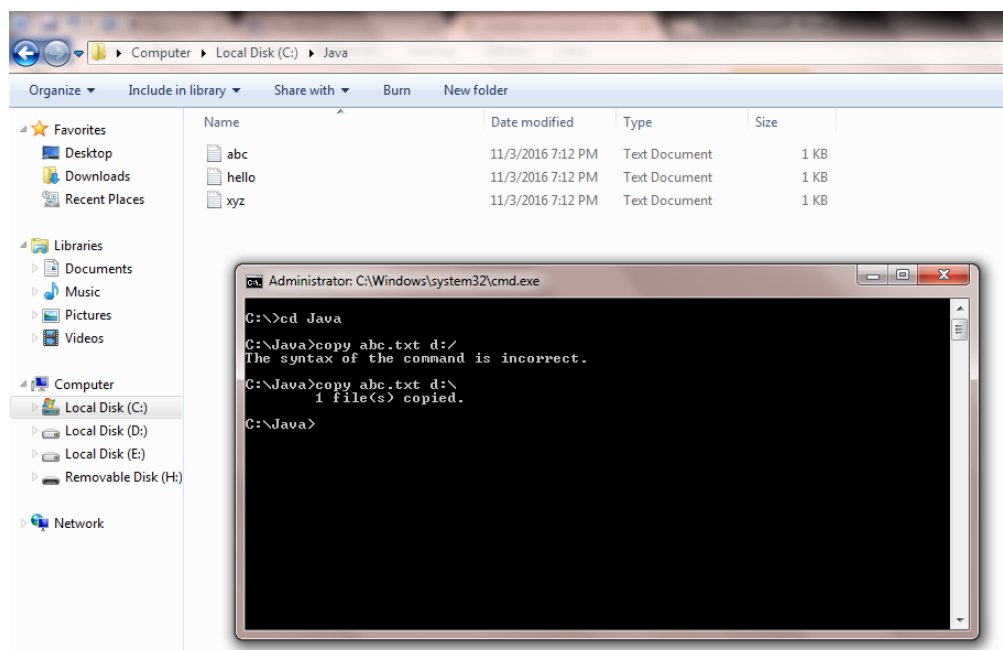
WARNING! F parameter not specified.
Running CHKDSK in read-only mode.

CHKDSK is verifying files (stage 1 of 3)...
 154624 file records processed.
File verification completed.
 421 large file records processed.
 0 bad file records processed.
 2 EA records processed.
 44 reparse records processed.
CHKDSK is verifying indexes (stage 2 of 3)...
51 percent complete. (155748 of 191808 index entries processed)
```

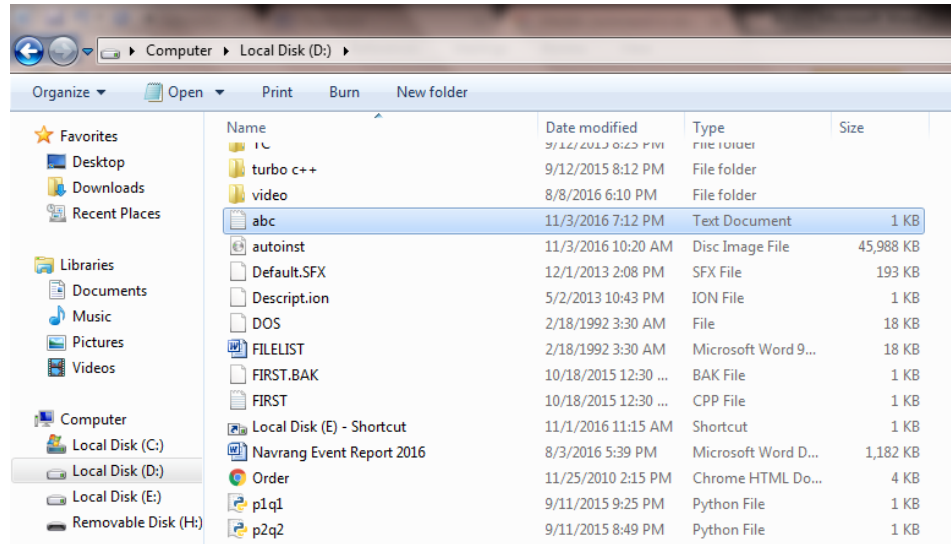
**Copy:** Allows you to copy one or more files to an alternative location. For example, if you want to copy abc.txt file from C:\Java folder to D drive, simple type following command:

Firstly change your directory to Java folder using **cd Java** then type

**Copy abc.txt d:/** which will copy your file to drive.

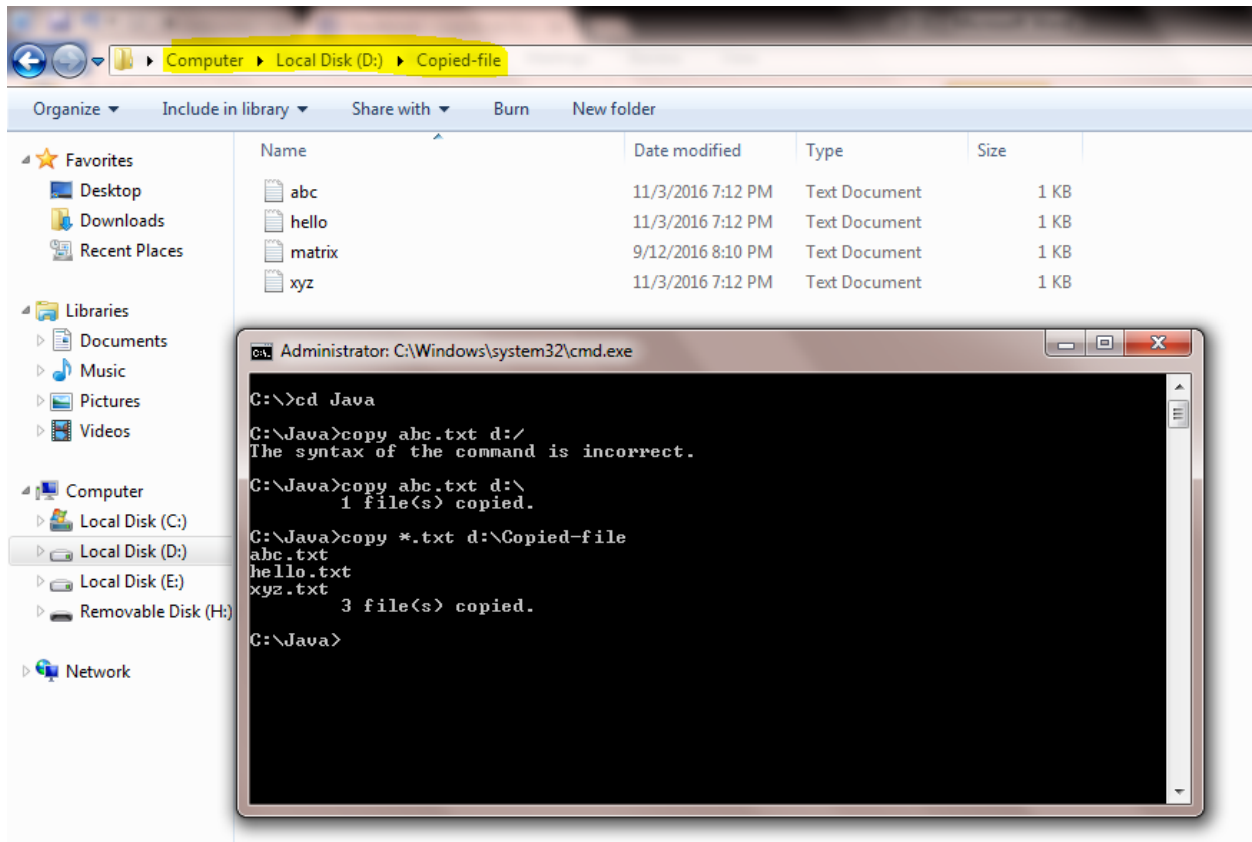


## After copying



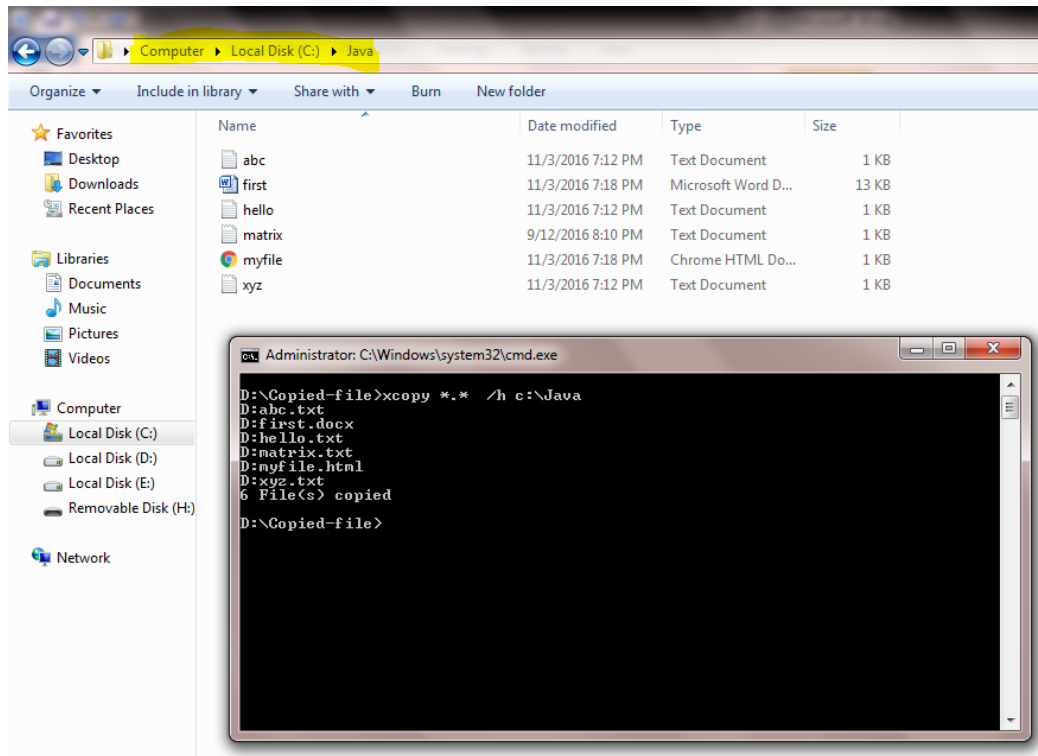
Suppose if you want to copy all text file present in Java folder simple type:

**Copy \*.txt d:/** which will copy all text file.



## Xcopy:

- Xcopy is a powerful version of the copy command with additional features has the capability of moving files, directories, and even whole drive from one location to another location.
- Now, suppose if you want to try to copy all file presents in Java folder which can have .txt files, .doc files, .html files etc. Simple type following command.



## Format:

- Format is used to erase information of a computer diskette or fixed drive.
- Syntax is: format drive\_name

## Diskpart:

- It is used to delete and create partitions on the hard drive.
- Simply you have to type diskpart and it will show you the following things:

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - diskpart
C:\>>d:
D:\>>diskpart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7601
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: 123-PC
DISKPART>
DISKPART> list disk

   Disk ###  Status              Size               Free               Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0    Online              232 GB             100 MB
   Disk 1    Online              7452 MB             0 B

DISKPART>
```

- Just list the available disk using **list disk** command.
- After getting this information you need to select any of the disk available using **select disk disk\_number**(here we select disk 0)

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - diskpart
C:\>>d:
D:\>>diskpart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.1.7601
Copyright (C) 1999-2008 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: 123-PC
DISKPART>
DISKPART> list disk

   Disk ###  Status              Size               Free               Dyn  Gpt
   -----  -
   Disk 0    Online              232 GB             100 MB
   Disk 1    Online              7452 MB             0 B

DISKPART> select disk 0
Disk 0 is now the selected disk.
DISKPART>
```

But you have to be careful while using this command as it will erase you complete drive. If you do it by mistakenly then use following command:

```

Administrator: Command Prompt - diskpart
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\system32>diskpart
Microsoft DiskPart version 6.3.9600
Copyright (C) 1999-2013 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: AZHAR

DISKPART> list volume

Volume ### Ltr Label Fs Type Size Status Info
-----
Volume 0 E DUD-ROM 0 B No Media
Volume 1 C SYSTEM NTFS Partition 199 MB Healthy System
Volume 2 D Windows NTFS Partition 250 GB Healthy Boot
Volume 3 D My document NTFS Partition 68 GB Healthy
Volume 4 I My doc2 NTFS Partition 29 GB Healthy
Volume 5 E Personal11 NTFS Partition 48 GB Healthy
Volume 6 G Personal12 NTFS Partition 48 GB Healthy
Volume 7 R Recovery NTFS Partition 19 GB Healthy
Volume 8 H HP_TOOLS FAT32 Partition 103 MB Healthy

DISKPART> select volume 3
Volume 3 is the selected volume.
DISKPART> assign letter=d
DiskPart successfully assigned the drive letter or mount point.
DISKPART> _

```

**Defrag:** It is a software utility capable of organizing and optimizing the files on the hard drive to improve system performance.

**Syntax is:** defrag drive\_name

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>defrag
Microsoft Disk Defragmenter
Copyright (c) 2007 Microsoft Corp.

The parameter is incorrect. (0x80070057)

Description:
    Locates and consolidates fragmented files on local volumes to
    improve system performance.

Syntax:
    defrag <volumes> [/C] [/E <volumes>] [/H] [/M] [/U] [/V]
    defrag <volumes> [/C] [/E <volumes>] /A [/H] [/M] [/U] [/V]
    defrag <volumes> [/C] [/E <volumes>] /X [/H] [/M] [/U] [/V]
    defrag <volume> /I [/H] [/U] [/V]

Parameters:
    Value      Description
    /A        Perform analysis on the specified volumes.

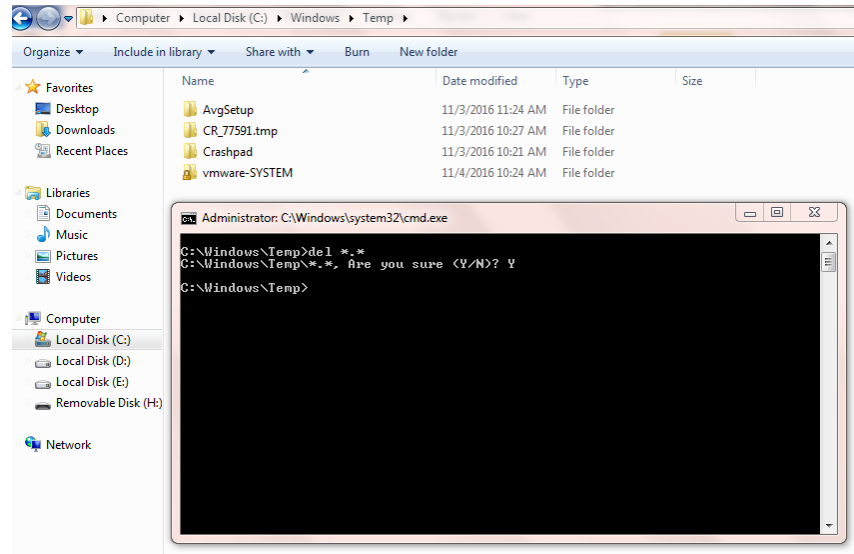
```

**Cls (clear screen):** It will help you to clear your screen

## Del:

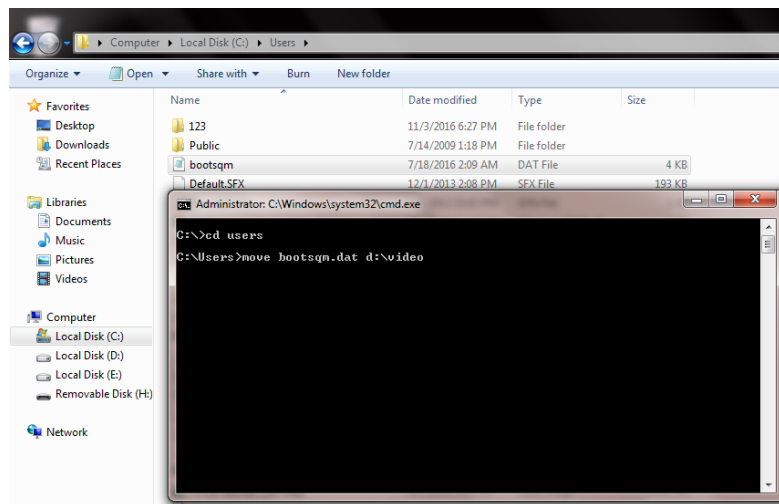
Del is a command used to delete files from the computer. For example, we want to delete all the temporary files present in Temp folder under Windows Directory from C drive. Syntax will be as follows:

**Del \*.\*** which means files with any name and with any extension present in temp folder will be deleted.



## Move:

Allows you to move file or directories from one folder to another or from one drive to another drive. For example, we want to move file called bootsqm from Users directory to video folder in D Drive.





## After moving

The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window with the address bar set to 'Computer > Local Disk (C:) > Users'. The left sidebar shows 'Favorites' (Desktop, Downloads, Recent Places) and 'Libraries' (Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos). The main pane displays a table of files and folders:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
123	11/3/2016 6:27 PM	File folder	
Public	7/14/2009 1:18 PM	File folder	
Default.SFX	12/1/2013 2:08 PM	SFX File	193 KB
Description	5/2/2013 10:43 PM	ION File	1 KB

An Administrator command prompt window is overlaid on top, showing the following commands and output:

```
C:\>cd users
C:\Users>move bootsgm.dat d:\video
1 file(s) moved.
C:\Users>
```

At the bottom of the Explorer window, a file named 'UnRAR' is visible with a date of '12/1/2013 2:08 PM', type 'Application', and size '300 KB'.

The screenshot shows a Windows Explorer window with the address bar set to 'Computer > Local Disk (D:) > video'. The left sidebar shows 'Favorites' (Desktop, Downloads, Recent Places) and 'Libraries' (Documents, Music, Pictures, Videos). The main pane displays a table of files and folders:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
bootsgm	7/18/2016 2:09 AM	DAT File	4 KB