

Operating system

Mkdir / MD Command :-

this command is used to create the directory in the dos . we can also create subdirectory within the directory by this command . we have to give path of the proposed directory to create.

Syntax : c:\> mkdir abc

This command create the directory abc on the c: drive

```
C:\> md abc\cde
```

It create subdirectory cde under abc directory

```
C:\> md abc\pqr
```

```
C:\> md abc\cde\ a
```

```
C:\> md abc\cde\ b
```

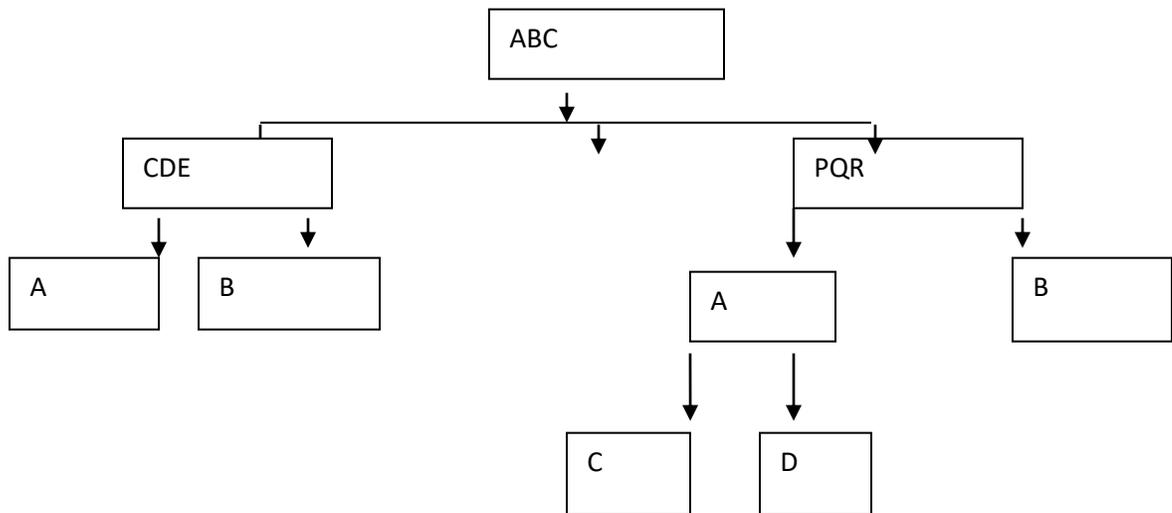
```
C:\> md abc\pqr\ a
```

```
C:\> md abc\pqr\ b
```

```
C:\> md abc\pqr\ a\ c
```

```
C:\> md abc\pqr\ a\ d
```

The structure of the above created directory may be shown as



Tree command :-

this command in dos is used to display the structure of the directory and subdirectory in DOS.

```
C:\> tree
```

This command display the structure of c: Drive

```
C:\> tree abc
```

It display the structure of abc directory on the c: drive

Means that tree command display the directory structure of the given directory of given path.

RD Command :-

RD stands for Remove directory command . this command is used to remove the directory from the disk . it should be noted that directory which to be

removed must be empty otherwise , can not be removed .

Syntax :- `c:\ rd abc`

It display error because , abc is not empty

`C:\ rd abc\cde`

It also display error because cde is not empty

`C:\ rd abc\cde\a`

It works and a directory will remove from the disk

`C:\ rd abc\cde\b`

It will remove the b directory

`C:\rd abc\cde`

It will remove the cde directory because cde is now empty.

In this way rest of directory may be removed from the disk.

Changing the directory CD Command :-

we can navigate between the directory through change directory command(CD). Generally , without path , we give dos command it work in the current directory.

Syntax :- `c:\users\sir> cd..`

```
C:\users>cd..
```

```
C:\>
```

Cd.. → command move the cursor to the one directory back

```
C:\>
```

To move forward to the directory we give path

```
C:\> cd c:\users\sir
```

```
C:\users\sir>cd..\..
```

Move back to the previous two directory

```
C:\>
```

Prompt :- this is the command which is used to change the prompt information in the dos . followings are the option :

\$Q → = sign display on prompt

\$\$ → \$ Sign display at the place of prompt

\$t → Current system time

\$D → current Date as prompt

\$P → Drive and path as prompt

\$v → version of operating system

\$N → current drive name as prompt

\$G → > symbol as prompt

\$L → < symbol as prompt

\$B → | symbol as prompt

\$H → \ space as prompt

\$E → Escape code as prompt

Multiple option may be used in changing the prompt in Dos Operating system.

File handling command :-

Creating the file :- we have copy con command to create the file. This command provide us option to write in file and after writing the text we press ctrl +Z command for save and exit . here file name is to given in the format filename.extension name .

Syntax : copy con filename.txt

This is the file created by me as the first file under dos operating system .

^z

1 file copied

Viewing the file : for view the content of the file we use “type” command. If the file exist

then type command display the content of the file . otherwise display error message.

Syntax :- c:\> type [path]\ filename.txt

Renaming the file :-

Ren/Rename is the command to rename one or multiple file . we can change the name of the file by this command . here, two parameter is to be given

1. File to be renamed
2. New name of the file.

Syntax :- c:\> rename [path]\old filename [path]\newfilename

Ex. C:\> ren filename.txt
rncollege.txt

Here, filename.txt is renamed with
rncollege.txt