

Disk Operating System

Introduction

Disk Operating System is a non-graphical/textual interface operating system. Many of its versions are available in the markets which continuously provide new features to the users along with some of their own features.

What is MSDOS?

The full name of is Microsoft Disk Operating System. This is the most popular operating system used in microcomputers. In 1984, microcomputers with Intel 80286 processor were developed, only then M.S. DOS 3.0 and MS DOS, 4.0 versions were developed. DOS is this operating system of Microsoft. (Disk Operating System) because it performs most of the disk related input/output functions.

Function of DOS

DOS acts as an interpreter that establishes connections between hardware and software. DOS translates the commands given by keyboard and mouse into a language that the computer can understand. C.P.U. It processes the messages and produces results and sends them back as messages that are displayed on a monitor or printed by a printer in a language we understand. The system unit contains the brain of the computer, that is, it contains the CPU, hard disk etc. But all of them are operated by DOS. DOS is operated by commands that you type on the keyboard.

Version of DOS

Till now DOS versions 1 to 6 have come in the market. Among these, version 6.22 is the latest. Each version has some additional features or commands that you can use. If your computer has a version of DOS below 6, then the commands applicable in the sixth version cannot be used, but all the commands of the versions below the sixth version are available in DOS 6

File

The unit for collecting and storing data and information in a computer is called a file. It is stored electronically, hence it is also called electronic file. There are mainly two types of computer electronic files.

1- Data file

2- Program File

Data files store information in the form of records. For example, in the student data file, we can store students' names, roll numbers, marks obtained in the examination, etc. In a program file we store

instructions written in any computer language. Program file is used to execute the instructions stored in it.

Rules for naming the files

For every file created in the computer, its name is determined to be stored on the disk, it is called file name. With the help of file name we can retrieve the file stored on the disk. It can be deleted or removed from the disk and the information stored in it can also be modified. The list of all modified files is stored in a separate place on the disk, which is called a directory.

MS DOS. There are following rules to determine the name of the file - The file name can have two parts -

1- Primary Name: It can be given in maximum 8 characters. Like SALES, PURCHASE etc.

2-Extension – This can be set in maximum 3 characters. It expresses the nature, type or characteristics of the file name. A dot is used between the primary file name and the extension. Special symbols cannot be used in the file name, like -[], /, <> etc.

The DOS Prompt: To work on DOS you have to display the DOS prompt. DOS prompt if you are working on Windows 98

Do this to display

- 1- Click on Start.
- 2- Indicate the program.
- 3- Click on MS-DOS Prompt.

C:\>

- 4- Name of current disk drive

Internal and External Commands:

We know that a computer does not work without the presence of an operating system. MS DOS is an operating system that operates a computer. When an operating system operates a computer system, it provides instructions to the user. MS DOS also provides us this facility through two types of instructions, these are internal instructions and external instructions.

Internal instructions –

Internal instructions are always available with the DOS because they Commands are automatically stored in memory at the time of booting. All these commands are compiled in the program file. That is why these commands always remain available until we turn off the computer. Hence the internal instructions are- DIR, DEL, RENAME, COPY, TYPE etc.

External instructions:-

External instructions are such small programs which are stored on floppy disk or hard disk and they are executed when required.

DIR Command: Use this command to view all the files present in the drive and Used to display the directory.

Example- C:\>DIR.J

DIR/P Command:-

This command p will stop the list of files and directories when the screen is filled. When the screen is completely filled, this information is displayed below, Press only key to continue and the list of files will stop going out of the screen. Now you can see further list by pressing any key.

Example- C:\>DIR/pj

DIR/w command:-

This command /w displays the names of the files in width.

Example- C:\>DIR/wj

DATE Command:-

Date command displays the current date or changes it. Provides the capability of.

Example- C:\>DATE J

The current date is Mon 06/20/2016
Enter the new date is (MM/DD/YY)-

TIME command:-

Through TIME command you can show the current time. Or the time information can be changed. If you do not want to change, press Enter. if you want to change

Example- C:\>TIME.J

The current time is 10:45:55.34
Enter the new time:-

CLS command:-

This command is used when you want to clear all the messages on the screen.

Example- C:\>CLS.J

MD command: –

MD or MKDIR to create a directory or sub-directory
Let's use command.

Syntax:- C:\>MD <Directory name>

Example- C:\>MD student J

CD command –

This command is used to go inside the directory.

Syntax:- C:\>CD <Directory name>

Example- C:\>CD student .J

C:\student>

Copy Con Command:-

This command is used to create a file in DOS.

Syntax:- C:\>Copy con <file name>

Example:- C:\>Copy con Mohan .J

..... TYPE YOUR CONTENT

Press ^Z .J

Copied 1 file

RD Command:-

This command is used to delete the directory. Note- The directory which is to be deleted, first of all the files and sub-directories present inside that directory have to be deleted.

Syntax:- C:\>RD<Directory name>

Example:- C:\>RD student.J

DEL Command: -

This command is used to delete a file in DOS.

Syntax:- C:\>DEL<File name>

Example:- C:\>DEL Mohan.J

REN Command:-

This command is used to change the name of a file in DOS.

Syntax:- C:\>REN<Old file name> <New file name>

Example:- C:\>REN Mohan Ravi .J

TYPE Command:-

This command is used to view the information of the file.

Syntax:-C:\>TYPE<File name>

Example: C:\>TYPE Ravi.J

EXIT Command:-

Use this command to close the DOS Prompt.

Example:- C:\>EXIT.J

CD\Command:-

This command is used to come out of the directory. Note:- When you have to come out of several directories at once, you can use CD for this.

Example:-C:\MY Document and setting\ideal>CD\ .J
C:\>

CD.. Command:-

This command is used to come out of the directory. Note:-When we have to come out of a directory. We CD.. Let's use the command.

Example:- c:\my document and setting ideal>cd.. .J
C:\my document and setting>cd.. .J
C:\>

COPY Command:-

Use this command to copy a file in DOS.

Syntax:- C:\>Copy <Source file> <Destination file>

Example:- C:\>Copy Mohan Shyam .J

MOVE Command:-

This command is used to move files and directories from one place to another and to change the name of the directory.

Example:- C:\>Move Ravi Ram.J

EDIT Command:-

This command is used to modify the file.

Syntax:- C:\>EDIT <file name>

Example:- C:\>edit Shyam .J

Edit window will appear here you can change and modify your file and save your file

After making changes, save it by clicking on Save option of File Menu and exit from Exit option.

ATTRIB Command –

This command is used for various tasks with the file.

Hide file

Unhide file

To read or write.

Example- for hide file

C:\>Attrib +H <file name>

C:\>Attrib +H Ravi .J

Example- for unhide file

C:\>Attrib -H <file name>

C:\>Attrib -H Ravi.J

Example for Read only file

C:\>Attrib +R <file name>

C:\>Attrib +R Ravi .J

Example for Read and write file

C:\>Attrib -R <file name>

C:\>Attrib -R Ravi .J

CHKDSK Command:-

This command is used to get information about free space and memory in the disk. It is used to fix the fault in the data structure.

Example- C:\> CHKDSK .J

Preparing BATCH File –

Batch file can be used in many commands in M. S. DOS.
To implement.

Example- C:\>Copy Con Student.Bat .J

Date

Time

MD Raj

CD Raj

Copy Con kuldeep

Ren kuldeep Rajeev

^Z

Press ctrl+Z key and enter key

1 Files copied

Running Batch File

C:\>Student.Bat.J