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Description, syntax, and examples of how to use external doS **FORMAT**, **CHKDSK**, and **DISKCOPY** external commands. Unlike internal DOS commands, which are loaded into primary memory (ram) along with **COMMAND.COM** at download time, external DOS commands are connected by drive. This means that they must be extracted from recycled memory (disc) and uploaded to primary memory (ram) every time they are used. Format. EXE, CHKDSK.COM and DISKCOPY. EXE are three examples of external commands. Their syntax follows. **FORMAT** prepares a floppy disk for doS use. Syntax: **FORMAT D:** Options: **D:** - Disc that should get the format. Additional switches: **/s** Include all the system files you need to make the drive downloadable/b Backup space for system files on the floppy disk. (Formats 320k instead of 360k). **/v** Volume of the label of 11 characters Some examples: Disc format in disk B: no system files: **FORMAT B:** Disc format in the disk: with system files: **FORMAT A: /s** To give the formatted floppy disk the name of the volume, Turn on the switch **/v:** **FORMAT A: /V** Combine switches to volume-labeled download floppy disk format: **FORMAT A: /S/V** analyzes the disk or floppy disk (first and only option) and displays the disk and memory report. Syntax: **CHKDSK (d:)** Additional switches: **/f** Fix. Records lost clusters in the disk file and adjusts the file distribution table. **/v** Verbose. Lists of all the files on the disk. Example: Displaying disk statistics in disk A: **CHKDSK A:** Showing statistics on the first hard drive and correcting any lost clusters: **CHKDSK A: /f** **DISKCOPY** makes an exact copy of the floppy disk, including hidden system files, if they are present. Syntax: **DISKCOPY (d1:)(d2:)** Options: **d1:** - Drive for disk source, **d2:** - Drive for the target floppy disk. Example: To make an exact copy of the floppy disk in disk A: floppy disk B: **DISKCOPY A: B:** To make an exact copy of the floppy disk using only disc A: **DISKCOPY A: A:** (Source of changes and targeted floppy disks on request). **DISKCOPY** asks for a source of floppy disk and target floppy disk .cot. **TARGET** does not need to format, DOS will format it, making **DISKCOPY**. If the **SOURCE** floppy disk can be downloaded, the system will also be transferred to **TARGET**. Two discs should always use the same media. External Commands Previous Content Following External Commands are known as the commands of the residence drive. Because they can be stored with a DOS directory or any disc that is used to get these commands. Myokov teams help you accomplish a specific task. They are stored in a secondary storage device. Some important external commands are below 1. **MORE:**-Using the **TYPE** command, we can see the contents of any file. But if the file is more than 25 lines long, strings will scroll up. Overcoming this problem uses more commands. Using this command, we can pause the display after each 25 lines. Syntax:- C: zgt; file name: TST MOREorC: dir MORE 2. **MEM:**-This command displays the free and used amount of memory in your computer. Syntax:- C: THE computer will display the amount of memory. 3. **SYS:** This command is used to copy system files on any disk. The drive having system files is known as Bootable Disk, which is used to download the computer. Syntax:- C: **SYS (disk name) C: SYS A:**System files transferred This command will transfer three major system files to **COMMAND.COM**, **IO**, **ICU**, **MSDOS**. **SYS** on a floppy disk. 4. **XCOPY:** When we need to copy the catalog of the moment of the file from one place to another we use the xcopy command. This team is much faster than a copy of the team. Syntax:- C: qgt; source dirname' **MOVE:** - The **Move** command is used to move one file or multiple files from one place to another or from one disk to another. Syntax:- C: **MOVE MP3 C: SONGSSONGS: 6. FC:-** (File Compare) This team is able to compare two sets of files and display the difference between the two files. Syntax:- C: zgt; first set of file **TEXT GULAB. TXT 7. CHKDSK:-**(Check the disk) - This command is used to check the state of the disk and show a report on the state of the result. Syntax:- C: **CHKDSK C: CHKDSK CHKDSK** didn't check this drive for errors. You should use **SCANDISK** to detect and fix bugs on this drive. Volume JAI created 10-19-2001 7:14p Volume Serial number 3E42-1907 4,203,073,536 bytes Total disk space 381,988,864 bytes, available on a 4,096 bytes drive per 1,026,141 total unit distribution on a 93,259 available distribution units on a 651,264 total bytes of 610,784 bytes for free Instead of using **CHKDSK**, try using **SCANDISK**. **SCANDISK** can reliably detect and fix a much wider range of disk problems. 8. **SORT:** This command is useful when we want to sort the file. When we run this command the result may be obtained to display the device or file. Syntax:- C: **SORT/R** Suppose we have a **Player.txt** file that has a list of the cricket team and we want to sort the list of players, then we use this qlt; input file' name' name' or team C: **SORT Player.txt** If we do not specify the name of the withdrawal file, then the result will be shown on the screen. **/R-** The switch is used to sort the file in descending order, as from the name and 9 to 0. 9. **FIND:-** Find Team для поиска файла для строки текста. Синтаксис:- C: > **FIND** String to search <File name=>C: 'TEST>find ofpic gulab.txt ----- --- gulab.txt Часы в офисе никогда не могут быть украдены 10. **DISKCOPY:-** **DISKCOPY** копирует содержимое дискеты на другой. Синтаксис:- C: > **DISKCOPY** <Drive1><Drive2>C: ><Drive1><Drive2> </File> </output> </Second> </First> </path> </file> </Target> </File> </File> A: B: This command will copy all the contents of Disk A to B. 11. **ATTRIB:** - Sets different types of file attributes. Once read, Archive, Hidden and System Attribute. Syntax:- C: attriB (± r) (± a) (± h) (± s) here r - only for zlt;File name, a- for archive, h - for hidden, s - for hidden attribute. C: **ATTRIB s r Gulab.txt**This team will change the attribute of the gulab.txt file to read only mode. To remove only the reading attribute, we will follow this command. C: > **ATTRIB -r Gulab.txt** 12. **LABEL:** - If you're not happy with the volume of the hard drive label, you can change it. Syntax:- C: **LABEL C:** The label volume in Disc C is JAI Tom Serial Number 3E42-1907 Tom Label (11 characters. ENTER for nothing)? **INFOWAY 13. DOSKEY:** - Once we install the doskey, our dos will be a star to remember all the commands we use. We can remember these commands using the arrow keys up or down. It also allows you to create macros, which creates a short key for a long keyword or command. A key feature for Doskey given as-UP,DOWN arrow team Recall Esc clears the current F7 team displays the history of the AltF7 team clears the history of the F9 team selects the team by the number AltF10 clears macro definition Syntax:- C: qgt; **DOSKEY** DosKey is set to create Macro:-C:gt;doskey ttime C: zgt; C: the current time 3:39:05.97p Enter a new time: To list all macros defined only by doSKEY/MACROS type when requesting dos and click enter. C: >**DOSKEY/MACROS** SD 14. **FORMAT:** - This team creates a new track and sectors on the drive. Each syntax:- C: format (disc name) (S'C: **FORMAT A:** This team will create new track sectors. C: **FORMAT A: /S** This team will transfer system files after the disk is formatted. Previous Content Next © rcpp design office Rashtriya Computer Prakshikshan Pariyojna Wikipedia list article This article presents a list of commands used by DOS operating systems, especially in what is used on the x86-based IBM PC compatible (PC). Other DOS operating systems are not within the scope of this list. DOS provided many standard system commands for shared tasks, such as listing files on a disk or moving files. Some commands were built into the team translator, while others existed as external commands on the disk. Within generations of DOS, teams have been added to additional operating system functions. In the current Microsoft Windows operating system, you can still use the cmd.exe command window. The DOS Translator team is processed when there are no application programs. When the app comes out, if the transition part of the team translator in memory has been rewritten, DOS will restart it from the disk. Commands are internal and built into the **COMMAND.COM**; others are external commands stored on the disk. When the user is on the types of line of text in the operating line of the zlt;/File command request, **COMMAND.COM** will disassemble the line and try to match the team name to the built-in command or the name of the program file or batch file on the disk. If no match is found, the error message is printed and the command tip is updated. External commands were too large to be stored in a command processor, or used less frequently. Such software utilities will be stored on the drive and downloaded in the same way as regular application programs, but have been distributed with the operating system. Copies of these programs were to be on an available disk, either on the current disk or in the way of a command team installed in the command translator. In the list below, teams that can accept more than one file name, or file name, including wildcards (yap. and ?) are said to accept filepec (file specification). Teams that can only accept one file name are said to accept the file name option. In addition, command line switches or other set lines can be placed on the command line. Spaces and symbols such as/or - can be used to allow the command processor to be able to disassemble the command line into file names, file specifications, and other settings. The team translator saves any parameters given to the commands, but the team names and file names themselves are insensitive. Many commands are the same in many doS systems, but some differ in team syntax or name. THE DOS Team Partial list of the most common commands for MS-DOS and IBM PC DOS follows below. APPEND sets the way for data files or displays the current search path. The APPEND team is similar to the PATH command, which tells DOS where to look for program files (files with .COM, .EXE, or .BAT name extension). The team is available in MS-DOS 3.2 versions and beyond. GEO Additional information: The Purpose of the Disk Letter Team redirects requests for disk operations on one disk to another disk. It can also display drive assignments or reset all the letters of the drive to their original destinations. The team is available in ms-DOS versions 3 through 5 and IBM PC DOS releases 2 to 5. The main article of ATTRIB: ATTRIB Attrib changes or views the attributes of one or more files. By default, it displays the attributes of all the files in the current directory. File attributes include only reading, archive, system, and hidden attributes. The team has the ability to process entire folders and subfolder files, as well as process all files. The team is available in ms-DOS versions 3 and beyond. BACKUP and RESTORE Are commands to back up and recover files from an external disk. They appeared in version 2, and continued PC DOS 5 and MS-DOS 6 (PC DOS 7 was a perverse check). In DOS 6, they have been replaced by commercial programs MSBACKUP) that allowed file files restored in different places. Main article BASIC and BASICA: IBM BASIC Implementation of the BASIC programming language for PCs. The implementation of BASIC in this way was very common in operating systems on 8- and 16-bit machines made in the 1980s. BasicA last appeared in IBM PC DOS 5.02, and in OS/2 (2.0 and later) the rom-BASIC version was moved to code. Microsoft has released GW-BASIC for machines without ROM-BASIC. Some OEMs have been basic.com and basica.com as loaders for GW-BASIC. Exe. BASIC was removed after MS-DOS 4 and PC DOS 5.02. OS/2 (which uses PC DOS 5) has it, while MS-DOS 5 doesn't. BREAK This command is used to instruct DOS to check whether the Ctrl and Break keys have been pressed before the program request is made. The team is available in MS-DOS 2 versions and beyond. CALL See also: Start (command) launches a batch file from another batch file and returns when it ends. The team is available in MS-DOS 3.3 and beyond. CD and CHDIR Main article: CD (command) Team CHDIR (or alternative CD name) either displays or changes the current working directory. The team is available in MS-DOS 2 versions and beyond. The CHCP Team either displays or changes the active page of code used to display glyph characters in the console window. Similar functionality can be achieved with MODE CON: CP SELECT-yyy. The team is available in MS-DOS 3.3 and beyond. ChKDSK's main article: CHKDSK CHKDSK checks storage (such as hard drive, disk section, or floppy disk) for file system integrity. The team has the ability to correct errors on the volume and recover information from defective disk sectors of the volume. The team is available in MS-DOS 1 versions and beyond. The main choice article: Choice Team selection is used in batch files to encourage the user to choose one item from a set of options for a single character. The choice was introduced as an external command with MS-DOS 6.0; Novell DOS 7 and PC DOS 7.0. Earlier versions of DR DOS supported this feature with a built-in switch command (for numerical choice) or by starting a team with a question mark. This team was previously called ync (yes-no-cancellation). The main cS article: cls (command) CIS or CLRSCR clears the terminal screen. The team is available in MS-DOS 2 versions and beyond. Command's main article: COMMAND.COM to launch a new copy of the command translator. The team is available in MS-DOS 1 versions and beyond. The main article is comp:

