

Lab 1-2

The Command Line Prompt



Definition: DOS

DOS is Disk Operating System

DOS was the original operating system for the personal computer

“DOS” is a text-based interface

What's it called?

MS-DOS Prompt

DOS Prompt

Command Line

Command Prompt

Command-Line Interface

“DOS”

C:\> _

Graphical Interface

Commands

Mouse Clicks



Translate mouse clicks into commands



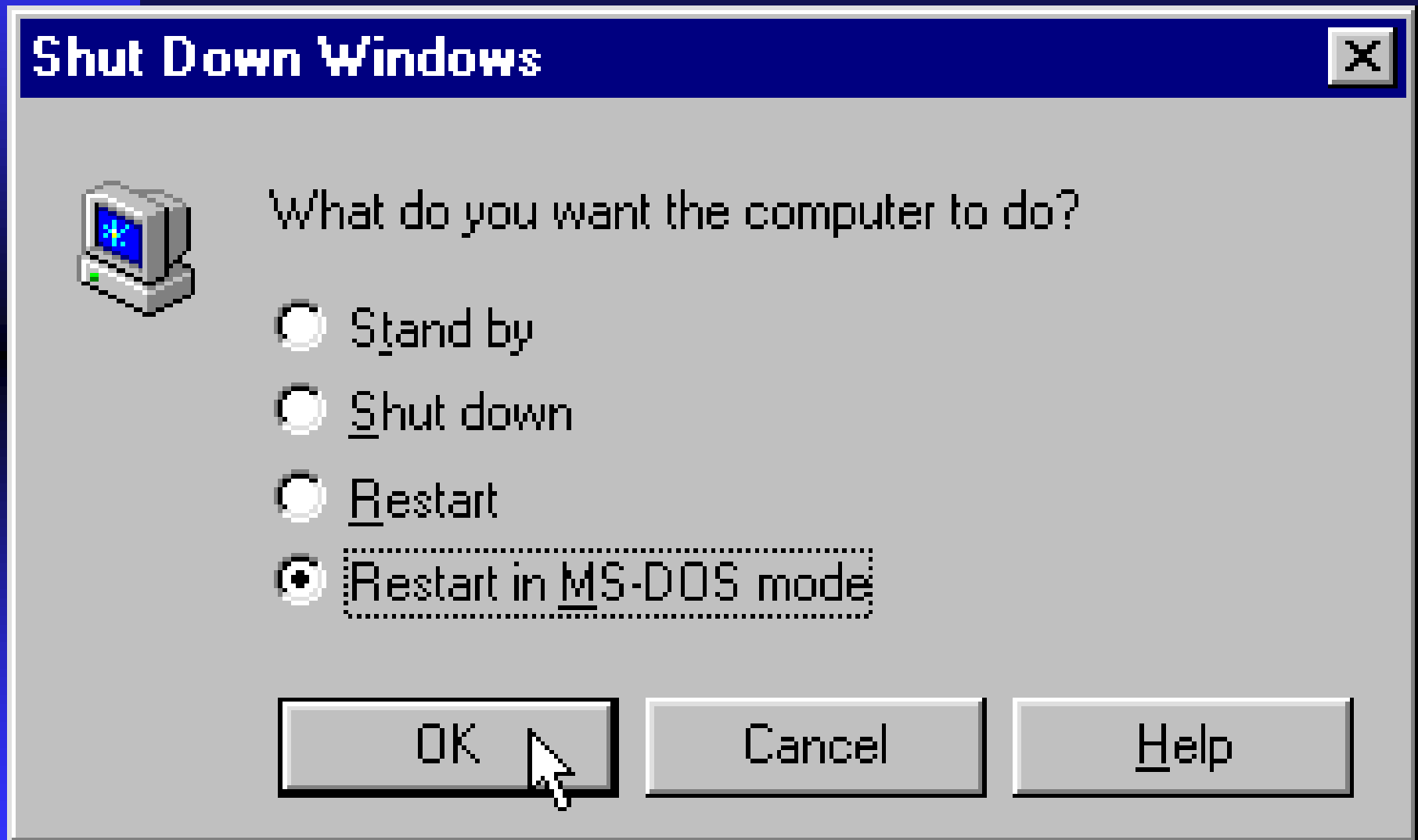
Command Line Input

MS-DOS Prompt

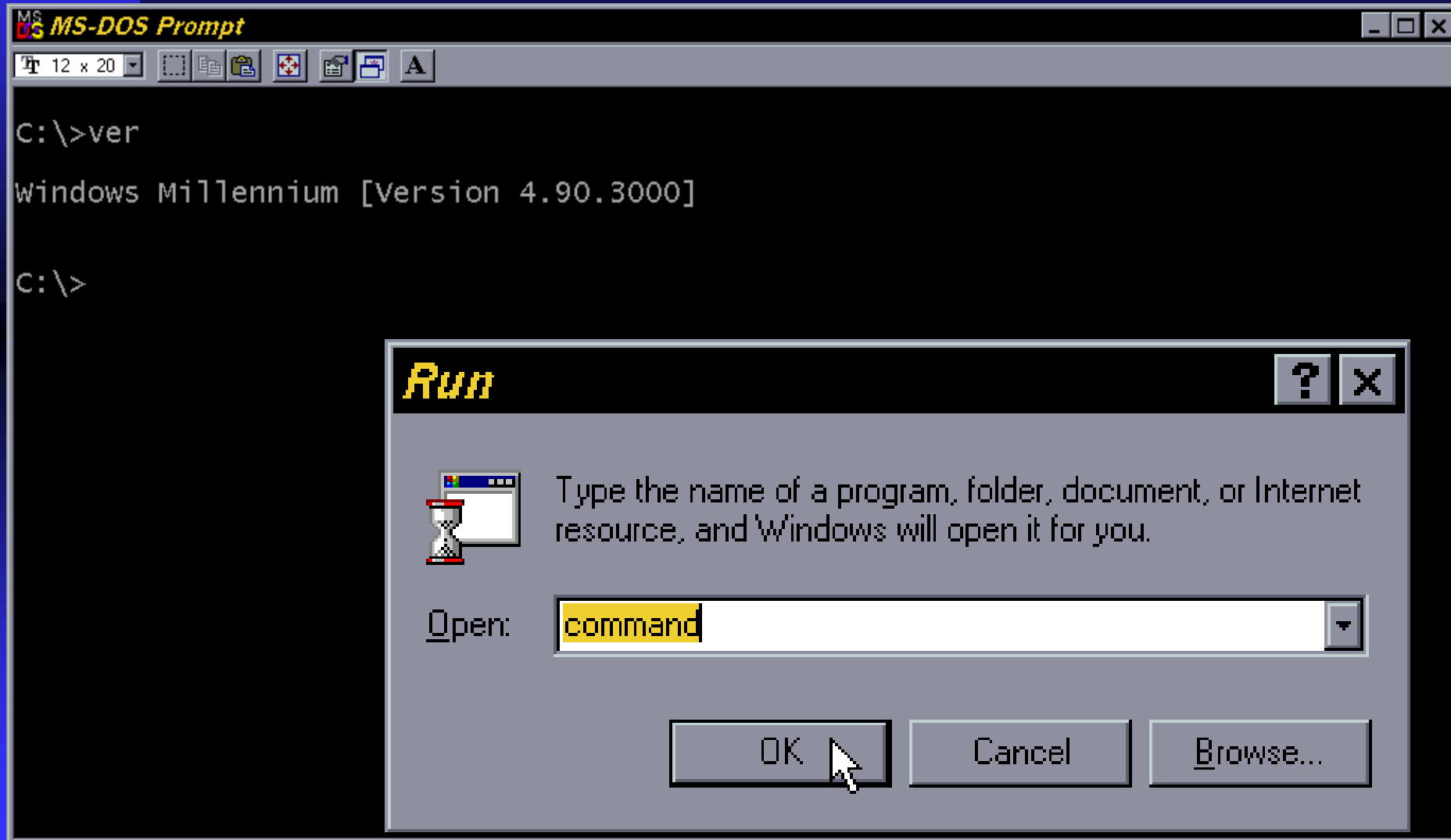


Access to the
DOS interface
in Windows 9x

Win 9x has DOS



DOS and Windows Me...



C:\>format a: /s

Microsoft Windows no longer supports the format /s command.
To create a Startup Disk, click the Add/Remove Programs
icon in Control Panel.
Format terminated.

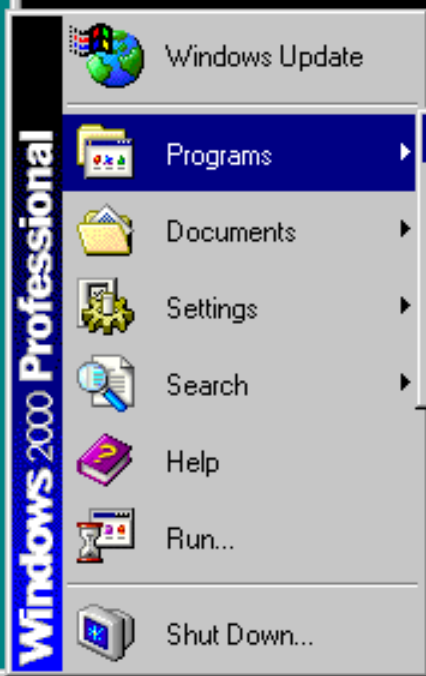
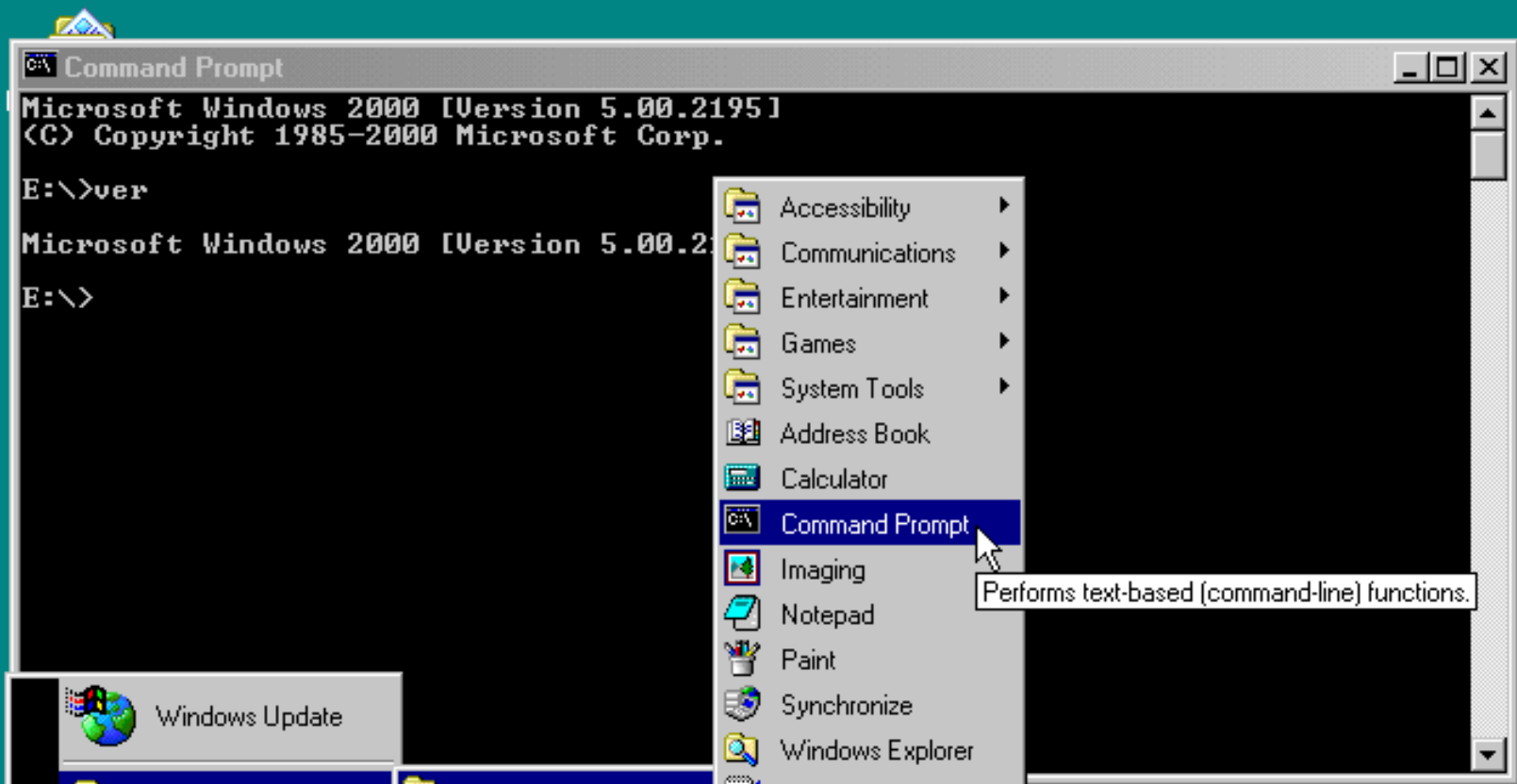
C:\>

“DOS” in Windows XP

Now called “Command-Line Interface”

More powerful than ever

Enhanced commands and controls



```
E:\WINNT\System32\command.com
Microsoft(R) Windows DOS
(C)Copyright Microsoft Corp 1990-1999.
E:\>
```

```
E:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.
E:\>_
```

Why use the Command Prompt?

Some commands have no graphical equivalent

Some tasks are faster and easier from the command line

You will be forced to use the command line eventually

E:\>help

For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name.

ASSOC Displays or modifies file extension associations

AT Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer.

ATTRIB Displays or changes file attributes.

BREAK Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.

CACLS Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.

CALL Calls one batch program from another.

CD Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

CHCP Displays or sets the active code page number.

CHDIR Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

CHKDSK Checks a disk and displays a status report.

CHKNTFS Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.

CLS Clears the screen.

CMD Starts a new instance of the Windows 2000 command interpreter.

COLOR Sets the default console foreground and background colors.

COMP Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.

COMPACT Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.

CONVERT Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the current drive.

COPY Copies one or more files to another location.

DATE Displays or sets the date.

DEL Deletes one or more files.

DIR Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.

DISKCOMP Compares the contents of two floppy disks.

DISKCOPY Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another.

DOSKEY Edits command lines, recalls Windows 2000 commands, and creates macros.

ECHO Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off.

ENDLOCAL Ends localization of environment changes in a batch file.

ERASE Deletes one or more files.

EXIT Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter).

FC Compares two files or sets of files, and displays the differences between them.

FIND Searches for a text string in a file or files.

FINDSTR Searches for strings in files.

FOR Runs a specified command for each file in a set of files.

FORMAT Formats a disk for use with Windows 2000.

FTYPE Displays or modifies file types used in file extension associations.

GOTO Directs the Windows 2000 command interpreter to a labeled line in a batch program.

GRAFTABL Enables Windows 2000 to display an extended character set in graphics mode.

HELP Provides Help information for Windows 2000 commands.

Learning the CLI

Practice performing common tasks at the command prompt.

The CLI is faster, the GUI is easier.

If you are serious about your career in IT...command-line proficiency is a requirement.