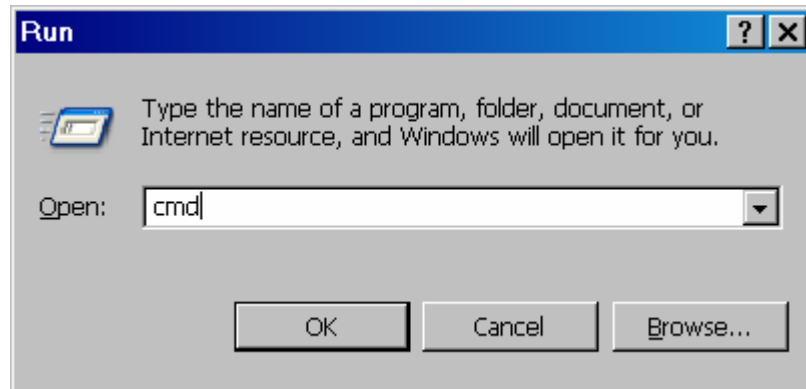


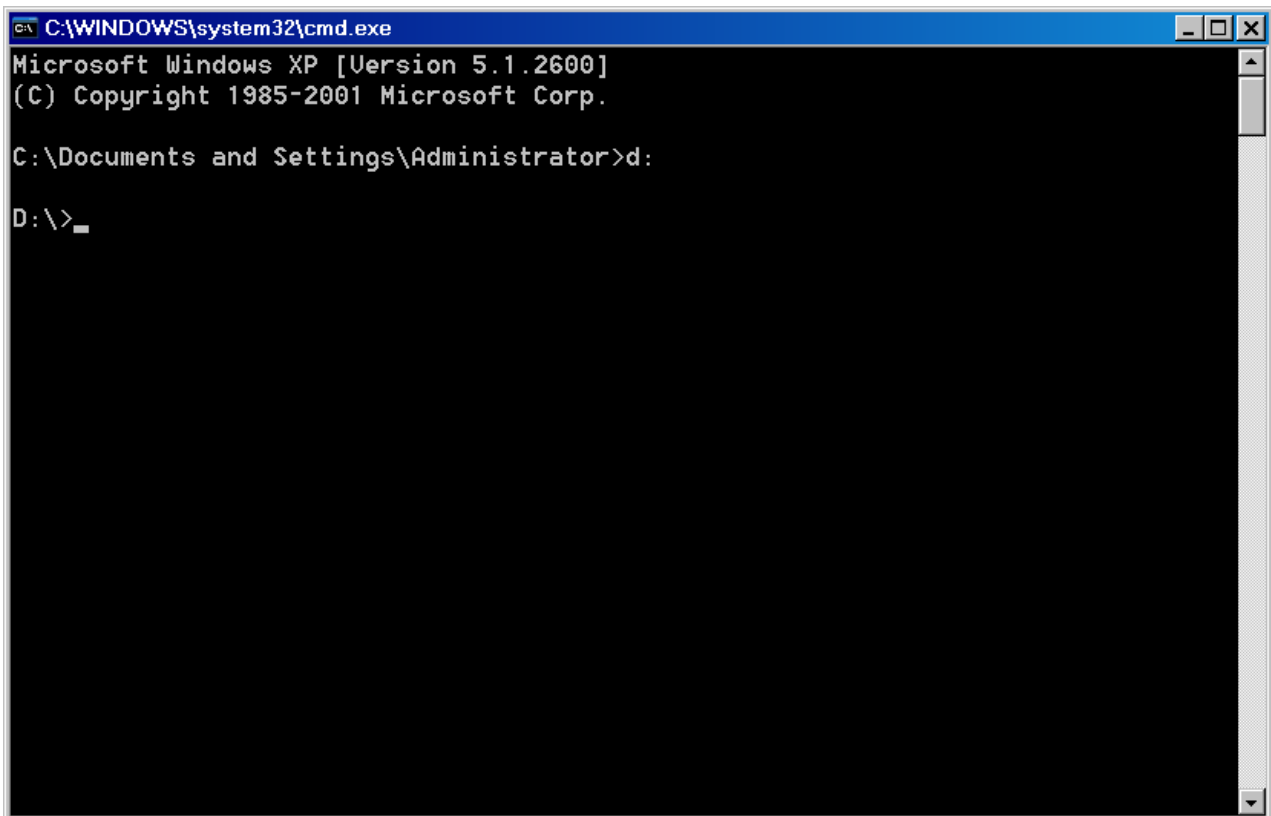
# An Exercise Using MS-DOS

The following is an on-line exercise using MS-DOS commands.

To begin, click on the Command Prompt Icon or use the pull down menus Start/Run. This will open a dialog box to run your prefer program, as follow. Then type `cmd` in the open text box and click OK button.



You should see the following MS-DOS prompt

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar shows the path 'C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe'. The window content displays the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>d:

D:\>_
```

In the steps below we will create a simple text file called `hello.txt`, make two directories, `mydir` and `mysubdir` and copy `hello.txt` into the subdirectories. We will then delete the copies of `hello.txt` and remove the directoires ending up where we started.

## Begin! Enter the MS-DOS commands exactly as given below

Make sure you type each MS-DOS command exactly as presented. Each command terminates with the (Enter) key. Use backspace (<-) to delete the last character typed or (Esc) to cancel the command. Hitting (F3) will recall the last MS-DOS command which can be edited.

Note: **Alt+Enter** will allow you to toggle between full screen mode and window mode for a command window.

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1. Use the **dir** command to list the contents of the root directory on the d: drive

```
d:\> dir
```

2. Invoke the MS-DOS full screen text editor utility EDIT to create a text file called hello.txt. Follow the instructions given on the screen. The "Survival Guide" gives instructions for using EDIT.

```
d:\> edit hello.txt
```

Enter the line

```
Hello World!
```

Use File|Save and File|Exit to save your work and to quit EDIT

3. Use the **type** command to display contents of hello.txt

```
d:\> type hello.txt
```

You should see

```
Hello World!
```

4. Use the **md** command to create (make) a new directory called mydir

```
d:\> md mydir
```

5. Use the **cd** command to change the default directory to mydir

```
d:\> cd mydir
```

6. Use **dir** to display the contents of mydir. It should contain no files except for "pointers" to itself and it's parent.

```
d:\mydir> dir
```

7. Use the **copy** command to copy the file hello.tx in the root directory to mydir. The target name defaults to hello.txt

```
d:\mydir> copy d:\hello.txt
```

8. Use **dir** to display the contents of mydir. You should see hello.txt listed.

```
d:\mydir> dir
```

9. Use **md** to create (make) a subdirectory for mydir called mysubdir.

```
d:\mydir> md mysubdir
```

10. Use **cd** to change the default directory to mysubdir

```
d:\mydir> cd mysubdir
```

11. Copy hello.txt to mysubdir. Use the mydir directory copy of hello.txt

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> copy d:\mydir\hello.txt
```

Alternately use .. (two dots) to refer to mysubdir parent directory

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> copy ..\hello.txt
```

12. Make a second copy of hello.txt but call it hello1.txt

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> copy d:\hello.txt hello1.txt
```

13. Use the **ren** command to rename hello.txt as hello2.txt

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> rename hello.txt hello2.txt
```

14. Check your work - display the contents of mysubdir. You should see two files : hello1.txt and hello2.txt

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> dir
```

15. Check that the contents of hello2.txt has not changed by displaying it.

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> type hello2.txt
```

16 Using a wildcard **delete** all files in mysubdir. Be careful. Using wildcards in dangerous so hit N to cancel the command!

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> del *.*
```

Instead use a wild card to delete all files with a .txt extension

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> del *.txt
```

Use the dir command to check that both files are gone

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> dir
```

17. Return to the mydir directory

```
d:\mydir\mysubdir> cd \mydir
```

Alternately you could have typed cd ..

18. Use the `dir` command to view the contents of the `mydir` directory.

```
d:\mydir> dir
```

19. Use the `rd` command to remove the `mysubdir` directory.

```
d:\mydir> rd mysubdir
```

20. Use the `dir` command to check that the `mysubdir` subdirectory is gone

```
d:\mydir> dir
```

21. Return to the root directory

```
d:\mydir> cd \
```

22. Delete the `mydir` copy of `hello.txt`

```
d:\> del \mydir\hello.txt
```

Then check that it's gone

```
d:\> dir mydir
```

But the root copy of `hello.txt` is still there

```
d:\> dir
```

23. Remove the `mydir` from the root directory

```
d:\> rd mydir
```

24. And delete `hello.txt` from the root directory

```
d:\> del hello.txt
```

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Ok, you are back where you started! Type

```
d:\> exit
```

to close the MS-DOS command prompt window.

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