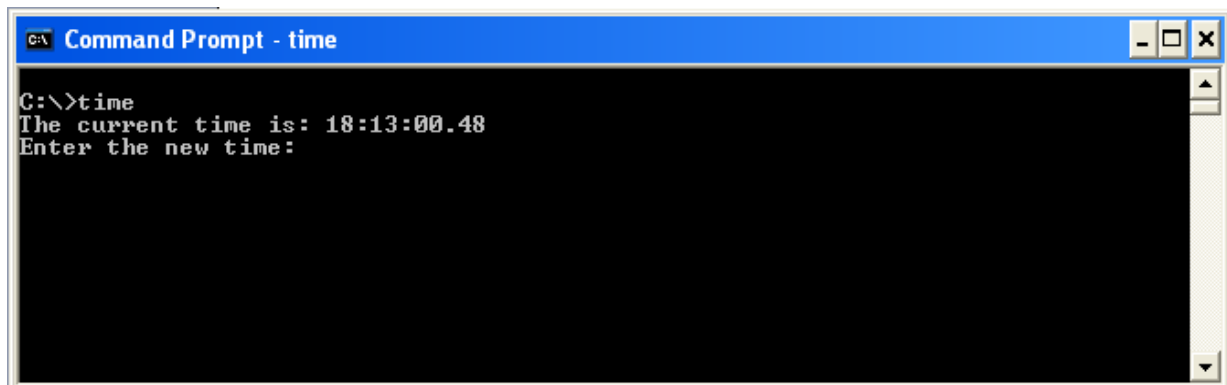


Advanced DOS instructions

1- TIME Command

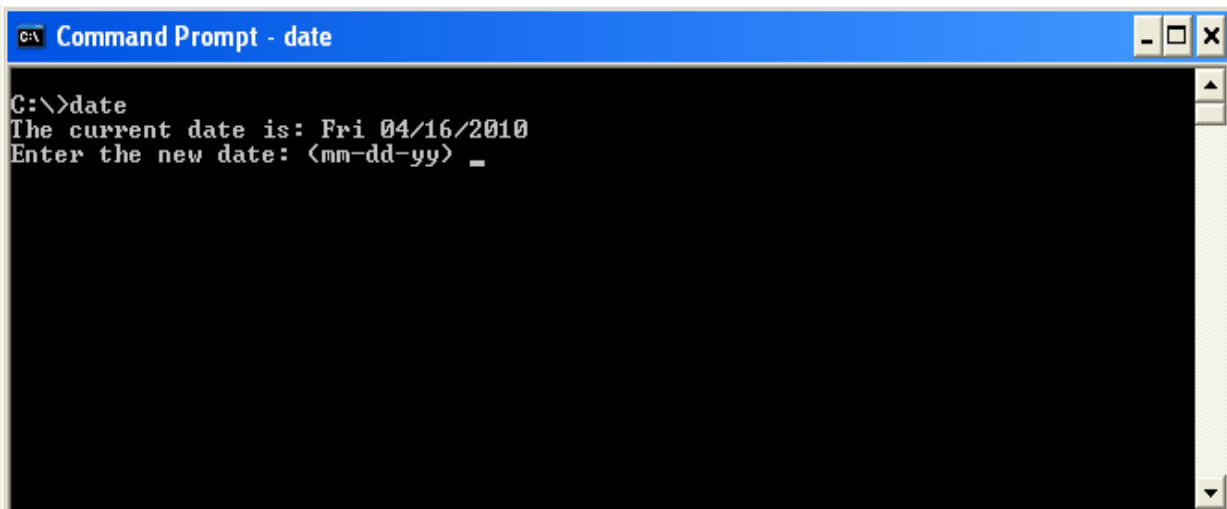
Display the time with the ability to change or update it



```
C:\>time
The current time is: 18:13:00.48
Enter the new time:
```

2- DATE Command

Display the date with the ability to change or update it



```
C:\>date
The current date is: Fri 04/16/2010
Enter the new date: <mm-dd-yy> _
```

3-FDISK Command

Used to divide or cancel the division of the hard disk parts.

4-ATTRIB Command

This instruction is used to hide any file or also used to make the file for read only or make it one of the system files.

Attrib file.txt +H

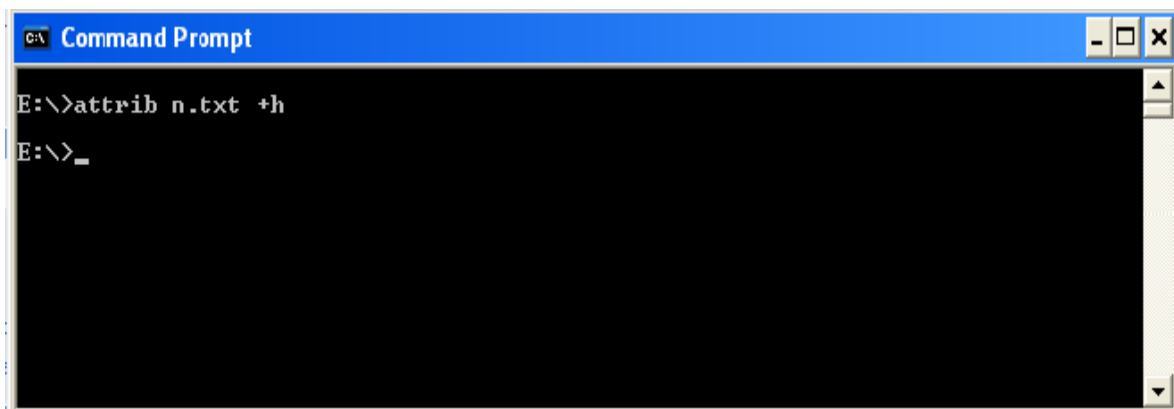
Hide the file

Attrib file.txt +R

Read only file

Attrib file.txt +S

A system file



```
Command Prompt
E:\>attrib n.txt +h
E:\>_
```

To appear the hide files, put (-) instead of (+), the same is used for the other attrib instruction.

5-UNDELETE Command

Used to get back or recover the deleted files .this process may take along time.

6-UNFORMAT Command

Used to recall or recover the files and folders that are lost by using the FORMAT instruction.

7-DISKCOPY Command

Used to make a copy from a floppy disk to another .

8-DISKCOMP Command

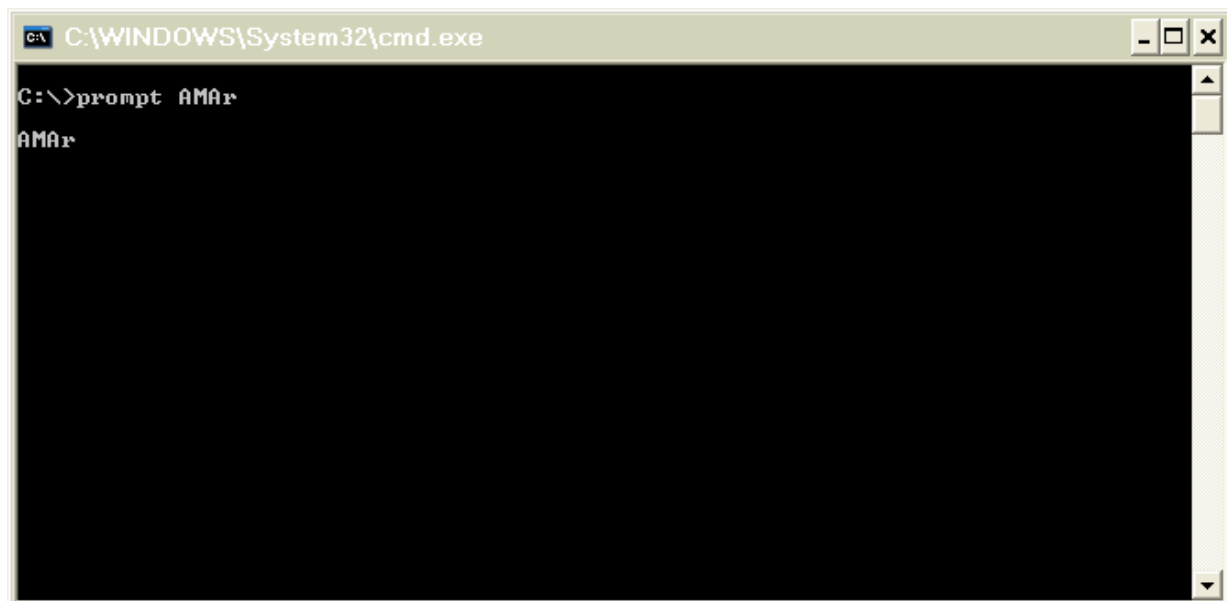
Used to make a compare between two disks and display a report for the comparison result.

9-PATH Command

Used to specify the wanted path when use any command.

10- PROMPT Command

Used to change the name of (C:\) to any other name.



11-HELP command

Use this command when need a help, display the most used commands with a brief explaining for each command.

```

C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe
C:\>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 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 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.
FTYPE Displays or modifies file types used in file extension associations.
GOTO Directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in a
batch program.
GRAFTABL Enables Windows to display an extended character set in graphics
mode.
HELP Provides Help information for Windows commands.
IF Performs conditional processing in batch programs.
LABEL Creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk.
MD Creates a directory.
MKDIR Creates a directory.
MODE Configures a system device.
MORE Displays output one screen at a time.
MOVE Moves one or more files from one directory to another directory.

```

Another use for help, display information about only one command

```

C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe - help cd
C:\>help cd
Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

CHDIR [/D] [drive:][path]
CHDIR [..]
CD [/D] [drive:][path]
CD [..]

.. Specifies that you want to change to the parent directory.

Type CD drive: to display the current directory in the specified drive.
Type CD without parameters to display the current drive and directory.

Use the /D switch to change current drive in addition to changing current
directory for a drive.

If Command Extensions are enabled CHDIR changes as follows:

The current directory string is converted to use the same case as
the on disk names. So CD C:\TEMP would actually set the current
directory to C:\Temp if that is the case on disk.

CHDIR command does not treat spaces as delimiters, so it is possible to
CD into a subdirectory name that contains a space without surrounding
Press any key to continue . . .

```

Fast DOS Command

SCANDISK	to check disks for errors and fixed these errors
VOL	display information about hard disk
NETSTAT	display the state of the TCP/IP network protocols
DEFRAG	removing the partitioning
VER to	know the operating system that working on it
MEM	gives complete reports about all the memory types States.
PRINT	print a text files
cleanmgr	operate the disk cleaner software
packager	operate a software for changing icons
taskman	display the used programs
TEMP	to reach the momentary internet files
FTP	to operate the file transfer protocol
telnet	to operate the telnet software

Error Messages

-Bad Command or File name

When you write the command wrong or if the DOS can not execute the command you enter.

-Access denied

This message appeared when there is no ability to reach the file you wanted because it was protected.

-Abort, Retry, Fail

When this message is appeared it mean that you want read from a drive that can not be read or the disk is not found .

-Divide overflow

This message is appeared when the program try to divide by zero

-Drive not ready error

The disk in the drive is not found or can not be read

-Duplicate file name or file not found

When you try to rename a file that it is not be there or not founded, this message will appear.

-File not found

This means that the file you search on it is not found in the folder or the folder is not contain any files.

-Insufficient disk space

This message is appear when the disk is full or when you want to move a file to a new disk and this file in size is bigger than the space that found.

-Invalid file name or file not found

This mean that the DOS can not find the file in a specific folder.