



FEU Institute of Technology

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING • COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES

COLLEGE OF COMPUTER STUDIES

CS0017L (Operating Systems Laboratory)

EXERCISE

1

DOS INTERNAL & EXTERNAL COMMANDS

Name of Student	Name of Professor
Data Performed	Date Submitted

I. OBJECTIVES:

In this experiment, the students are expected:

- a) to be familiarized with common DOS internal and external commands
- b) to understand and apply different DOS internal and external commands

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

MS-DOS was originally called 86-DOS. It was written by Tim Patterson (considered the father of DOS) and owned by Seattle Computer Products. Microsoft bought 86-DOS for \$75,000, licensed the software and released it with an IBM PC as MS-DOS 1.0 in 1982. MS-DOS was originally designed to run on any computer with an Intel 8086 processor, but the various hardware versions on these computers made compatibility difficult. As a result, Microsoft provided hardware equipment manufacturers with a development kit that could be used to tune the MS-DOS operating system for the computer's specific hardware. As a result, there were many versions of MS-DOS. There were also compatibility issues with MS-DOS and IBM where some machines were compatible with MS-DOS but not IBM. These computers could only run programs that were written for MS-DOS and did not depend on any of IBM's peripheral architecture. (<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/8445/microsoft-disk-operating-system-ms-dos>)

When you are using a Microsoft MS-DOS command prompt shell window, you can type the following commands into the window.

cd : Change directory or display current directory path.

cls : Clear the window.

dir : Display list of contents of current directory.

help : Display list of commands or help about a command.

notepad : Run the Windows Notepad text editor.

type : Displays the contents of a text file.

Some other useful commands are:

assoc : Displays or modifies filename extension associations.

attrib : Displays or changes file attributes.

chkdsk : Checks a disk and displays a status report.

color : Sets the text and background colors.

comp : Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.

copy : Copies one or more files to another location. See also: xcopy

date : Displays or sets the computer's date. See also: time

del (or erase) : Deletes one or more files.

defrag : Defragment the specified storage device.

doskey : Display command history; define macros.

echo : Displays messages, or turns command echoing on/off.

edit : Runs the MS-DOS text editor. See also: notepad

exit : Closes the MS-DOS window.

fc : Compares two files or sets of files and displays the differences.

find : Searches for a text string in a file or files.

findstr : Search for a regular expression text string in a file or files.

goto : Used in a batch program file to jump to a particular line.

if : Used in a batch program file to perform conditional testing.

md (or mkdir) : Creates a directory.
more : Displays the contents of a file one screen at a time.
move : Moves one or more files from one directory to another directory.
rd (or rmdir) : Removes a directory.
rem : Used in a batch program file to identify comments.
ren (or rename) : Renames a file or files.
sort : Sorts input.
start : Starts a new window to run a specified program or command.
time : Displays or sets the computer's time. See also: date
tree : Graphically displays the directory structure of a drive or directory.
xcopy : Copies files and directory trees. See also: copy

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Open your MS-DOS in your respective terminal.
2. Change drive to the H: drive - just type H: and hit enter.
3. Create a new directory called OSLAB - MD OSLAB (or MKDIR OSLAB) and hit enter. This is where you will do ALL your work for these exercises.
4. Change directory to that new directory - OSLAB.
5. Create a file - COPY CON FILE1.TXT. Then type "Hello DOS World!". When finished, hit F6 or CTRL+Z and then enter. You will now see the message "1 file(s) copied" which means you just created a file called file1.txt in the OSLAB directory.
6. As a check, do the following - TYPE FILE1.TXT and you will see the contents of that file. Also type the command DIR and you will see the contents of the directory you're in (H:\OSLAB). You will see that file.

TASKS:

Now you're ready to begin. Each numbered item has an answer (answer to the question, commands used and/or analysis and observation of the step).

Note:

- *Capture your executed commands and their respective outputs using snipping tool.*
- *Save you file as SURNAME1_Expt1.docx*
- *Upload your group lab activity report to our e-learning using the Upload link: Lab Activity 1 – DOS Commands*

1. Using copy command, copy FILE1.TXT to make the following filenames: file2.txt, file3.dat, file4.doc, file5.txt. Pay attention to the names and extensions of the files.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

2. List out the directory and see ALL the newly created files.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

3. Now you just want to see a list of the files that have TXT as their extension.
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

4. Make a copy of file4.doc and call it first.dat
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

5. Create a subdirectory under the directory you're currently in. Call this new directory TESTDIR.
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

6. Using a wildcard, copy all the files with an extension of DAT to the new subdirectory.
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

7. Change directories to the newly created directory and list all the files in there.
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

8. Delete file3.dat.
Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

9. Go back up to the parent directory of the current directory you are in.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

10. List all the files with an extension of DAT in the current directory and the one you just created. Use only one command to do so.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

11. Change the name of file1.txt to file6.txt.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

12. Create another directory TESTDIR2 and copy the directory/folder TESTDIR to the newly created directory.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

13. Remove the directory you created (TESTDIR). Are you able to do this? Why or Why not?

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

Answer:

14. Use wildcard to list all the files that start with FI and have an extension of TXT.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

15. Use wildcard to list all the files that start with the word FILE, then a single character and with an extension filename of TXT.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

16. Check the file attributes of file5.txt. What are the given attributes?

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

Answer:

17. Give syst file5.txt.

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

18. Display the content of file5.txt

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

19. Using a redirector, combine file5.txt and file6.txt content to another filename combine.txt

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

20. Display the word "I am now a GOOD DOS USER!"

Paste your captured executed commands and output below:

Observation:

Conclusion:

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IV. ASSESSMENT

Department	Information Technology
Subject Code	ITOPSYSTL
Description	Operating Systems Laboratory
Term/Academic Year	1

Topic	DOS Internal and External Commands
Lab Activity No	1
Lab Activity	DOS Internal and External Commands
CLO	1

Note: The following rubrics/metrics will be used to grade students' output in the lab exercise.

CRITERIA	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Needs Improvement	Unsatisfactory
Completeness	20 Complete data recording tables (without missing information), all required parts of the laboratory report are present such as screenshot of results, graphs, observation and conclusion	15 Complete data recording tables but with minor errors(1-2 missing units), some parts of the laboratory report are missing such as labels for screenshot of executed commands and results	10 Incomplete data recording tables (with missing information e.g. 3-5 units), some required parts of the laboratory report are missing such as screenshot of executed commands and results	5 Incomplete data recording tables (with missing information e.g. 6-10 units), several required parts of the laboratory report are missing such as screenshot of executed commands, results, no observation and conclusion
Accuracy of Results	20 No error in results, reasonable/correct data and verification of information and theory	15 1-2 errors in the result of experiment, reasonable/correct data	10 3-5 errors (e.g. missing or incorrect output values)	5 More than 5 missing or incorrect output values
Observation / Conclusion	20 Able to discuss 80-100% of the results correctly, able to summarize 80-100% of the final outcomes and discussions correctly	15 Able to discuss 60% to <80% of the results correctly, able to summarize 60% to <80% of the final	10 Able to discuss only 40% to <60% of the results correctly, able to summarize 40% to <60% of the final	5 Discussed only <40% of the results correctly, summarized only <40% of the final outcomes and discussions correctly

		outcomes and discussions correctly	outcomes and discussions correctly	
Spelling and Grammar	20 No spelling and grammatical error throughout the laboratory report	15 1-5 instances of incorrect spelling and grammatical error throughout the laboratory report	10 6-10 instances of incorrect spelling and grammatical error throughout the laboratory report	5 More than 10 instances of incorrect spelling and grammatical error throughout the laboratory report
Presentation and Format	20 Excellent present appropriate results systematically and neatly (no unnecessary writings, no erasures and paper is clean and unwrinkled), correctly followed the required format for laboratory report	15 Mostly able to present appropriate results systematically and neatly (minimal erasures), correctly followed the required format for laboratory report	10 Partly able to present appropriate results systematically and neatly (a number of obvious erasures), did not follow the required format for laboratory report	5 Unable to present appropriate results systematically and neatly (several unnecessary writings and erasures, paper is wrinkled), did not follow the required format for laboratory report

CRITERIA	RATING
Completeness (20%)	
Accuracy of Results (20%)	
Observation / Conclusion (20%)	
Spelling and Grammar (20%)	
Presentation and Format (20%)	
TOTAL (100%)	