

Windows Lab 5

Advanced Command Prompt

Objective: Advanced knowledge of the command line interface (prompt) of an OS

At the end of this lab, you will be able to:

- Use commands to carry out file operations copy, move and sort
- Search within a file using the 'find' operation
- Change the 'look' of the command prompt
- Perform bulk copy using XCOPY
- Use the navigation arrows to repeat previous commands

Instructions

It is important that you complete this and other lab sheets even though you feel you are familiar with DOS Prompt.

Use the Help option in MS-DOS and the internet to find out information on doing the following tasks.

Complete each task in this document and record the answers (in your own words).

This completed sheet will then be useful for later use.

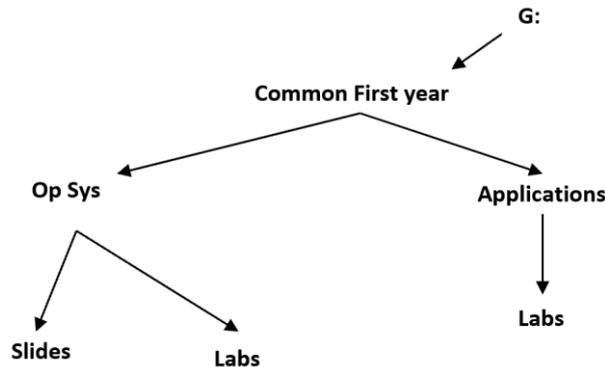
Task 1: Revision from previous lab sheets

- How do you create a directory whose name contains a space? _____
- What is the command to rename a directory? _____
- How can you remove a directory which contains files? _____
- Assume that the directories **groups** and **cfyA** don't exist. What will happen if you type in this command:

md groups\cfyA

- What is the effect of the following **change directory** commands?
- **cd ** _____
- **cd ..** _____
- **cd ..\..** _____
- **cd folder1\folder2** _____

Task 2: Create the following directory structure using the **Windows GUI interface** (Note: Some directory names have spaces!)



Task 3: Change to the command interface

- Change to the root directory of the G drive.
 - Write down the command used _____
- Assume you are in **G: root** directory, write the command to change to the **Op Sys** directory

- Assume you are in **Slides** folder in **Op Sys** directory, write the command to change to **G: root**

- Assume you are in **Slides** folder in Op Sys directory and need to change to **Labs** folder in Op Sys directory
-
-

- Now, if you used more than one command, find an efficient way to achieve this in **one command!**
 - Write down the command used:
-

- Assume you are in **Labs** folder in Op Sys directory and you need to change to **Labs** folder in Applications directory
 - Write down the command used:
-

Task 4:

Assume you are in Slides folder (Op Sys folder), create a file **temp.txt** in the Slides folder.

- **Copy temp.txt** to the Applications directory and call it a different name **temp.bac**

Write down the command you used _____

Confirm/check that the copy took place.

Task 5:

Assume you are in Slides folder (Op Sys folder), create a file **temp2.txt** in the Slides directory. How would you **move temp2.txt** to the Op Sys directory?

Write down the command you used _____

Confirm/check that the move took place.

Using . and .. in your commands

- **cd ..** means change directory to the parent.
- **cd .** means change to the current directory (i.e. no change).

The **.** and **..** can be very useful.

- For example assume you are in Slides folder (Op Sys folder), the DOS command to copy the file temp2.txt from the Op Sys folder to the Slides folder without changing folder is:

copy ..\temp2.txt .

Note: . at end

Task 6:

Change to the Applications folder, create a file **daily.txt** in this directory. Change to the Labs folder (within Applications folder).

- How would you **move daily.txt** from the Applications folder to the Labs folder?

Write down the command you used _____

Confirm/check that the move took place.

Task 7:

Change to the Applications folder, how would you **copy daily.txt** from the Labs folder to the Applications folder and rename it **daily2.txt**?

Write down the command you used _____

Confirm/check that the move took place.

PROMPT command.

You can change the command prompt to any special prompt you want. For example, you can make the prompt display the current time, date or the current directory.

The command prompt that you see at moment is: **current drive and path** followed by > symbol.



Type **HELP PROMPT** to get help for answering the following

Task 8: Type in the command **PROMPT \$N\$G** and observe the effect.

Now try **PROMPT \$P\$G**. What does this do?

Use **HELP** to find out how to include the date and time in your prompt. How did you do this?

Now try **PROMPT Type in here\$G**. What does this do?

- **Important:** Reset the prompt to its original prompt.

How did you do this?

FIND command:

Allows you to search for text within a file, (text is case sensitive). Here is the syntax of the find command:

```
FIND [/V] [/C] [/N] [/I] "string" [[drive:][path]filename[ ...]]
```

Use the inbuilt help function to read up on the find command before attempting these tasks.

Task 9: FIND Command

Using a text editor, create a file called **NUMBERS.TXT** on the root of G:\drive with 3 entries like the following:

Bach	Johann	059 9175400
Stravinsky	Igor	01 2749873
Prokofiev	Igor	01 8898909

Get help on the **FIND** command (type `FIND /?`) and use the FIND command to:

- Locate an entry based on a particular surname
-
- Find an entry ignoring the distinction between upper and lower case
-
- Count the occurrence of a particular entry
-
- Find entry containing 'Igor' and print the line number it occurs on
-

SORT command:

Sorts the input and displays the output to the screen, a file or another device

```
SORT [/R] [/+n] [/M kilobytes] [/L locale] [/RE recordbytes]
[[drive1:][path1]filename1] [/T [drive2:][path2]]
[/O [drive3:][path3]filename3]
```

Task 10: Using the **SORT** Command

- SORT the file NUMBERS.TXT alphabetic order. What did you type in?

- Has the file NUMBERS.TXT changed? _____

- Has the sorted version been stored? _____

- SORT in reverse order. What did you type? _____

- Redirect the reverse sorted file to a file called S_NUMBER.TXT

Note: There are 2 ways to do this: using /O or using > redirection

Task 11:

Create a file called SECOND.TXT with some more entries similar to NUMBERS.TXT

What is the effect of the following command?

```
copy numbers.txt+second.txt newfile.txt
```

Use the command **TYPE** to see the contents of **newfile.txt**.

XCOPY Command

XCOPY is a powerful version of the copy command with additional features; has the capability of moving files, directories, and even whole drives from one location to another. Basic syntax is...

```
XCOPY source [destination]
```

Look up Help on the XCOPY command.

Some Examples:

To copy a file: XCOPY C:\utils\MyFile D:\Backup\COPYFILE

To copy a folder: XCOPY C:\utils D:\Backup\utils /i

To copy a folder including all subfolders: XCOPY C:\utils* D:\Backup\utils /s /i

(here the /i defines the destination as a folder)

Task 12: Copying in Bulk!

Use **XCOPY** command to copy the file NUMBERS.TXT into a new directory called XCOPY_OUTPUT.

- Write down the command used: _____
 - Choose D for directory, when asked if XCOPY_OUTPUT is a file or directory
 - If you used the /i switch, it won't ask you that question.

Use **XCOPY** command to copy the files SECOND.txt and NEWFILE.txt into this directory also. What are the commands you used?

Task 13: Copy a folder

Copy the folder Op Sys and all its subfolders into the folder XCOPY_OUTPUT.

Task 14: Copy all files and folders (including empty folders) from the Common First Year directory onto the D: drive into a new directory called 15ARCHIVE (You should include empty directories).

Write down the command used: _____

Check that the copying has been done.

Overview Questions:

Q1. Find entries containing 'Igor' and count the occurrences of that particular entry in the file NUMBERS.TXT

Write the command(s) to do this: _____

Q2. SORT the file NUMBERS.TXT in **reverse** order and save the result to a file called S_names.txt in the **Labs (Applications)** directory. Write the command(s) to do this:

End of Windows Lab 5

Page left intentionally blank for notes