

Each operating system is different than intended, and for syntax, but the system is compatible with the Microsoft command syntax. In DOS distinguish between internal and external teams. Internal commands are recognized, interpreted and executed shell that is built into the operating system. External command file called quite dear, performed (with the extension * .exe or * .com). Examples of internal commands: copy, md, ver, del, set, type, etc. Examples of commands: fdisk (file fdisk.exe), format (file format.exe), mouse (file mouse.exe) and others. OS commands can be run from the console or command line. For automation can make batch batch files that contain many teams operating systems. Batch is a batch file extension * .VAT (or * .CMD) file and is not performed. These teams operating in batch command file command interpreter interpreted consistently, according to their location in the file, from left to right, top to bottom. Short list OS commands that can be used, available through console command HELP. Some DOS commands: - Cmd or command (cmd.exe or command.com) - Launch interpreter (a console); - Ver - version of the operating system; - Vol - Drive options (vol C: - information on drive C on label and serial number); - Dir - file storage folder (dir D: - the list of files, directories in the root directory of drive D); - Type - vyvedennya contents of a text file on the screen (console); - Md or mkdir - (make directory) create the directory; - CD - (change directory) change the active directory; - Cls - clear the screen; - Copy - copy files (copy m.txt m1.txt - copying the file to a file m.txt m1.txt; copy m1.txt + m2.txt m.txt - m1.txt and copy files to a file m2.txt m. txt); - Del - delete files; - Exit - closing the console. We use a mask: * - all the characters? - Any one character (del * .txt - delete all files with the extension txt, del *. * - Delete all files with extension beloved). Redirecting flow:> - Input (input); <- Output (output); >> - Adding a redirect. For example: vol D: >> disk.txt Result: forwarding information issued by vol team of labels and serial numbers of drive D, not the console and a file disk.txt. Brief information about any command DOS can be accessed using parameter / ?. For example, to introduce the command line: TYPE /? Result: Displaying the contents of text files. TYPE [drive:] [path] filename To work with the basic DOS commands useful file managers, for example, FAR (NC, VC and others). To use the shell FAR and similar use function keys and key combinations: F1- help (HELP); F2 - menus; F3 - show the file; F4 - edit the file; F5 - copying files; F6 - move or rename

files; F7 - create folders; F8 - delete files (folders); F9 - menu that drops down from above; F10 - out; Shift + F4 - file creation; TAB - change panel left to right and vice versa; ALT + F1 - call list of drives on the left side; ALT + F2 - call list of drives in the right panel; CTRL + O - putting the / display two panels; CTRL + F1 - putting the left panel; CTRL + F2- putting the right panel; CTRL + U - change left to right; CTRL + ENTER - insert the name of the file specified in the command line; CTRL + A - select a file written; CTRL + C - copy to clipboard; CTRL + V - paste the selected text into a new file.