

Chapter 1 : getting-started-ms-dos-lesson-1

Get to a Command Prompt in Windows Click Start.; Type cmd and press Enter.; Notice: For some commands and options to work in the Windows Vista and 7 command line, you must run the command line as administrator.

The Request object allows you to inspect the currently executing requests on the server: Here are some examples: The configuration can be located at the server level ApplicationHost. AppCmd allows full inspection and editing of the configuration hierarchy from command-line via its Config object. In addition, AppCmd provides other useful functions such as clearing configuration, locking and unlocking it, and searching it. Viewing Configuration AppCmd works with configuration at the level of configuration sections. Each configuration section typically describes a server feature, and may contain one or more sub-elements and collections. Configuration can be set for an arbitrary url namespace, such as for a site, application, or url. Configuration settings set at a higher level are inherited by all lower levels unless they are specifically overridden at lower levels. To display effective configuration for particular url level, use the LIST command of the Config object as follows: If not specified, it defaults to server level. The section parameter specifies the configuration section you would like to read. If not specified, all configuration sections effective at the URL level will be displayed. For example, this command-line displays all effective configuration for the root application of the Default Web Site: Editing Configuration Properties In AppCmd, each configuration section is exposed as an instance of a configuration object that exposes properties that represent the underlying configuration section. Use the SET command of the Config object to change these properties. If omitted, changes will be applied at the server level, to be inherited by all URLs. The section parameter is required; it indicates the section that is being edited. To display all of the properties that can be set on a particular configuration section, use this command-line: Note Note that the asp section is locked by default, so executing these commands will return a lock violation error. See controlling location of configuration further in the article. Editing Configuration Collections AppCmd also provides support for editing configuration collections. A configuration collection can contain multiple elements " for example, the system. To set a property on a collection element, specify the particular collection element to edit by using a collection indexer expression within the element path notation. The collection indexer expression uses key values to identify a specific collection element. The indexer has the following format: Most collections require only one key. For example, in order to set the type property on the collection element with the key name property equal to "FormsAuthentication", use this command-line: Within the collection indexer expression, provide the values for each key property. Additional, non-key properties may also be included within the collection indexer expression. For example, this will add a new module collection element: When the configuration is written at a particular level, it is inherited by all URLs at that level and lower. For example, configuration set in the Web. By default, AppCmd will write configuration at the level at which it is being set. However, it is possible to write configuration at a higher level, and only apply it to a particular subset of URLs below by using a location construct. For example, the application Web. AppCmd provides this capability through its commit parameter. The commit parameter can be set to one of the following: Locking and Unlocking Configuration The configuration system allows configuration sections to be locked at a particular level, preventing their properties from being overridden at lower levels. This can be used to prevent applications from changing settings that the server administrator wishes to enforce. By default, most of the IIS configuration sections are locked at the server level. In order to configure these sections at lower levels, they need to be unlocked. Searching Configuration AppCmd can search the distributed configuration hierarchy for all locations that set particular configuration properties or property values. The configuration search feature can be used to pinpoint locations where a particular feature is being enabled, or to insure compliance with a particular configuration requirement. AppCmd offers different output modes that allow control over the level of detail displayed about each object. By default, AppCmd uses a compact output format: Several common or important properties are generally also output id, bindings, and state for the Site object. Detailed Output Most objects support significantly more properties than are presented in the default output. To display all of the object properties,

specify the text: The properties of each instance will be displayed in a hierarchical tree format: In the example above, the output has been abbreviated – the actual output includes many more properties. Output for Working With Other Command-line Tools AppCmd provides an output mode that displays only a specific property of each object instance. Specify the name of the property to display with the text: For example, this command will return all of the virtual directory instances available, displaying only the physicalPath property of each: These tools often work best when each data item of interest is located on a separate line. As an example, imagine a command-line that produces a directory listing of each IIS virtual directory. The command-line needs to acquire a list of physical paths from each of the virtual directories of interest, and then execute a DIR command on each of those paths using the FOR command to loop through them: The Config object is the main example of that, and serves as a direct wrapper over the IIS configuration system – each object instance returned by the Config object is a configuration section. Other objects, such as Site, also contain configuration information as part of the object properties. If you would like to display the configuration information for the returned objects in the raw XML format of the configuration system, you can use the config parameter. For example, to display the XML configuration information for the site object, use a command-line like this: This enables some exciting capabilities that distinguish AppCmd from any previous command line tools provided by the IIS team. Building complex management tasks. The main purpose of this ability is to enable the result sets generated by AppCmd to be input to another AppCmd command. This enables you to quickly execute complex management tasks without writing application code. Performing batch operations efficiently. Executing the tool a large number of times when performing a large number of operations for example creating 10, sites may be slow due to the overhead of process creation and initialization for each operation. Instead, a single tool command can execute over input data contained within an XML data set, dramatically reducing the execution time of processing the input data. Exporting data to other tools. The XML format enables the data sets generated by AppCmd to be used with other tools in order to process, store, or provide reporting. NET for programmatic processing. For example, to output the list of sites in XML mode: Summary In this overview, we familiarized you with all the different powerful commands available using the IIS 7 and above Command-Line utility, AppCmd. You can also find more AppCmd topics and learn powerful ways to manage your server from command line on my blog, at <http://>

Chapter 2 : MS-DOS - Wikipedia

Get started with Microsoft To-Do. than ever to focus on your most important to-dos each day. When you first open Microsoft To-Do each day, you'll see a fresh My.

If you are interested in learning about the command line in more detail, see our DOS and command prompt overview , which gives a description and example for every command. Get into the Windows command line Open a Windows command line window by following the steps below. If you need additional information or alternative methods for all versions of Windows, see our how to get into DOS and Windows command line page. In the Search or Run line, type cmd short for command , and press Enter. Understanding the prompt After following the above steps, the Windows command line should be shown similar to the example below. Typically, Windows starts you at your user directory. In the example below, the user is Mrhope, so our prompt is C: This prompt tells us we are in the C: The files and directories shown in Windows are also found in the command line. When working with a file or directory with a space, surround it in quotes. For example, the directory My Documents would be "My Documents" when typed. File names can have a long file name of characters and a 3 character file extension. When a file or directory is deleted in the command line, it is not moved into the Recycle Bin. Type dir at the prompt to list files in the current directory. You should get an output similar to the example image below. Without using any dir options this is how dir output appears. In the example below, there are 0 files listed and 14 directories as indicated by the status at the bottom of the output. Every command in the command line has options, which are additional switches and commands that can be added after the command. This switch is useful to see all the files and directories in a directory that has dozens or hundreds of files. Each of the command options and switches is listed in our DOS command overview. We offer guides for individual commands, as well. For example, if you want to see all the options for the dir command, refer to our dir command overview for a complete option listing. The dir command can also be used to search for specific files and directories by using wildcards. See the wildcard definition for other examples and help with using wildcards. To move into a directory, we use the cd command , so to move into the Desktop type cd desktop and press enter. Now in this desktop directory, see what files are found in this directory by typing the dir command again. Understand the files In the Desktop directory, as shown in the above example, there are 23 files and 7 directories, representing different file types. In Windows, you are familiar with files having icons that help represent the file type. In the command line, the same thing is accomplished by the file extensions. For example, "forum posts. Listing of file extensions and additional help with file extensions. When the name of these files are typed into the command line, the program runs, which is the same as double-clicking a file in Windows. For example, if we wanted to run minecraft. Unless you have set a path for the directory that contains the executable file, which is how the command line finds external commands. If you want to view the contents of a file, most versions of the command line use the edit command. For example, if we wanted to look at the log file hijackthis. For bit versions of Windows that do not support this command you can use the start command , for example, type start notepad hijackthis. Further information about opening and editing a file from the command line can also be found on the link below. How to open and view the contents of a file on a computer. Moving back a directory You learned earlier the cd command can move into a directory. This command also allows you to go back a directory by typing cd.. For example, to move into C: To create a directory in the current directory use the mkdir command. For example, create a directory called "test" by typing mkdir test at the prompt. If created successfully you should be returned to the prompt with no error message. After the directory has been created, move into that directory with the cd command. Switching drives In some circumstances, you may want to copy or list files on another drive. To switch drives in the Windows command line, type the letter of the drive followed by a colon. If the drive exists the prompt will change to that drive letter. Additional information and examples of drive letters. Creating a new file You can create a new file from the command line using the edit command, copy con command, or using the start command to open a file. In most circumstances, you never need to create any file at the command line, but it is still good to understand how files are created. In this example, we are creating a

batch file. A batch file is a file that ends with .bat. We are calling this batch file "example", so type `edit example`. As mentioned in the document on creating a file, if the `edit` command does not work with your version of Windows, use the `start` command to open the batch file in Notepad. To perform this action, you type `start notepad example`. Both of the above commands open a new blank example. In the file, type the below three lines, which clear the screen with the `cls` command and then run the `dir` command. After the file has been saved and you are back into the command prompt, typing `dir` should display the example. Now run the batch file to get a better understanding of what a batch file does. To run the batch file type `example` at the prompt, which executes the batch file and clears the screen and then runs the `dir` command. Full information and additional examples on batch files. To help make things easier, create another directory for the files. So, type `mkdir dir2` to create a new directory in the test directory called `dir2`. After the new directory has been created, use the `move` command to move the example. To do this type `move example`. You could also substitute the `move` command for the `copy` command to copy the file instead of moving it. Rename a file After the file has been moved into the `dir2` directory, move into that directory with the `cd` command to rename the file. In the `dir2` directory use the `rename` command to rename the example file into an alternate name. Now when using the `dir` command you should see the first. When renaming any file make sure the file has the same file extension. If you were to rename the. Also, keep in mind that renaming the file to a different file extension does not convert the file. For example, if you were to name the file to a. MP3 file it may look like an MP3 audio file in Windows, but it is not going to play music. If successful, you are returned to the prompt with no errors and the `dir` command shows no files in the current directory. When deleting files you can also use wildcards to delete multiple files at once. For example, if the directory contained several. Renaming a directory Go back one directory to get back into the test directory by using the `cd..`. Now rename our `dir2` directory to something else using the same `rename` command we used earlier. At the prompt, type `rename dir2 hope` to rename the directory to `hope`. After this command has been completed, type `dir` and you should now see one directory called `hope`. Removing a directory While still in the test directory, remove the `hope` directory by using the `rmdir` command. At the prompt, type `rmdir hope` to remove the `hope` directory. For example, if the `hope` directory still had the first. Running a program Any file that is an executable file can be run from the command line by typing the name of the file. For example, if you listed files using the `dir` command and see a file named "myfile. How to list available commands After getting a good understanding of using the command line from the steps shown above you can move on to other available commands by typing `help` at the command line. Typing "help" gives you a listing of available commands with a brief description of each of the commands. Closing or exiting the command line window After you are done with the Windows command line, you can type `exit` to close the window. In conclusion You should now have a good understanding how to navigate the command line, create directories and files, rename directories and files, and delete. As mentioned earlier, there are hundreds of other commands that can be used at the command line. If you want to expand your knowledge even more, we recommend looking at the options available for each of the above commands and go through our commands overview. You can also use our search to find any command by the name of the command or by the action it performs.

Chapter 3 : How to use the Windows command line (DOS)

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

This first version was shipped in August 1981. To this end, MS-DOS was designed with a modular structure with internal device drivers, minimally for primary disk drives and the console, integrated with the kernel and loaded by the boot loader, and installable device drivers for other devices loaded and integrated at boot time. This version is the version of MS-DOS that is discussed here, as the dozens of other OEM versions of "MS-DOS" were only relevant to the systems they were designed for, and in any case were very similar in function and capability to some standard version for the IBM PC—often the same-numbered version, but not always, since some OEMs used their own proprietary version numbering schemes.

Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed.

July Main articles: SYS , [40] networked file flush operations [41] Version 3. It is unrelated to any later versions, including versions 4. It had many bugs and compatibility issues. First version to introduce volume serial number when formatting hard disks and floppy disks Disk duplication also [nb 3] and when using SYS to make a floppy disk or a partition of a hard drive bootable. A number of bugs required re issue. First version to support 3. SYS driver and load portions of the operating system into the upper memory area and high memory area. Disk compression, upper memory optimization and antivirus included. SYS is an alternative filename of the IO. SYS kernel file and used as such for "special purposes". Last version to recognize only the first 8. The VER internal command reports the Windows version 4. Booting from the hard disk to a command line only was no longer permitted, autoexec. Applications requesting the version through the API would report version 8. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

MS-DOS originally supported the simple. EXE executable file format. Most of the machines in the early days of MS-DOS had differing system architectures and there was a certain degree of incompatibility, and subsequently vendor lock-in. Users who began using MS-DOS with their machines were compelled to continue using the version customized for their hardware, or face trying to get all of their proprietary hardware and software to work with the new system. In the business world the x-based machines that MS-DOS was tied to faced competition from the Unix operating system which ran on many different hardware architectures. Microsoft itself sold a version of Unix for the PC called Xenix. In the emerging world of home users, a variety of other computers based on various other processors were in serious competition with the IBM PC: At first all these machines were in competition. In time the IBM PC hardware configuration became dominant in the x market as software written to communicate directly with the PC hardware without using standard operating system calls ran much faster, but on true PC-compatibles only. Most clones cost much less than IBM-branded machines of similar performance, and became widely used by home users, while IBM PCs had a large share of the business computer market. There will be some similar features. In the due diligence process, Stac engineers had shown Microsoft part of the Stacker source code. Stac successfully sued Microsoft for patent infringement regarding the compression algorithm used in DoubleSpace. Shortly afterwards came version 6. The largest manufacturers used the per-processor arrangement, which had the lowest fee. This arrangement made it expensive for the large manufacturers to migrate to any other operating system, such as DR DOS. In , the U. Digital Research did not gain by this settlement, and years later its successor in interest, Caldera , sued Microsoft for damages in the Caldera v. Notable examples of this practice included: COM and a few other system files of Windows 3. In the final release version, the code still ran, but the message and prompt were disabled by an added flag byte, rendering it probably ineffectual. Note that the Windows 3. With the introduction of Windows 3. With the release of Windows 95 and continuing in the Windows 9x product line through to Windows ME , an integrated version of MS-DOS was used for bootstrapping , troubleshooting, and backwards-compatibility with old DOS software, particularly games, and no longer released as a standalone

product. SYS no longer had content. Some of the deleted files can be recovered with an undelete tool. Starting with Windows 10, the ability to create a DOS startup disk has been removed and so either a virtual machine running MS-DOS or an older version in a virtual machine or dual boot must be used to format a floppy disk, or an image must be obtained from an external source. MS-DOS is still used in embedded x86 systems due to its simple architecture and minimal memory and processor requirements, though some current products have switched to the still-maintained open-source alternative FreeDOS. The purpose of this, according to Microsoft, is mainly for education and experimentation with historic operating systems and for new programmers to gain an understanding of how low-level software works, both historic and current. Due to the historical nature of the software, Microsoft will not accept any pull requests to the code; only pull requests for modified and translated documentation will be accepted. Users, however, are allowed and fully encouraged to fork the repository containing the MS-DOS source code and make their own modifications, and do whatever they like with it. The bit versions of Windows up to 3. EXE , can see the output. The DOS version returns 5. Win32 console applications use CMD. EXE as their command prompt shell. Legacy compatibility[edit] From onwards, various companies worked on graphical user interfaces GUIs capable of running on PC hardware. However, this required duplicated effort and did not provide much consistency in interface design even between products from the same company. Windows 9x used the DOS boot process to launch into protected mode. Basic features related to the file system, such as long file names, were only available to DOS when running as a subsystem of Windows.

Chapter 4 : PCs Before Windows: What Using MS-DOS Was Actually Like

Getting Started with DOS Welcome to DOS There are many different versions and variations of DOS (MS-DOS, PC-DOS, DR-DOS, N-DOS) each with its own unique subset of rules and functions.

This guide will use the 0. Download the release for your operating system. If you are a Windows user, get the Win32 installer. After downloading, install DOSBox to any directory. Also, make a folder to put all your old games in. Your directories should look like this: Running a game Now, the hardest part, getting games to run. You have to basically set that as new directory just for DOSBox. Tells the program to mount a directory C: Tells the program what you want your new drive to be called leaving it as C: If you created a different directory, write in the directory you created. In this example, D: You can find instructions on how to mount other devices, such as floppy drives, in the mount section. To navigate to that newly mounted drive just type in: I now want DOSBox to go to that folder. You can find instructions on how to use the Change Directory command, in the CD section of the Commands article. One more step, running the game! Most games have an EXE file in their directory that you can run. Most of the time, the file is in the root folder. Please consult the documentation of your game for which file is needed to start the game. So now, I just type this: Alternate methods for running a game The steps described above are closely aligned with how DOS Based operating systems behave natively. However modern operating system allow for more user friendly although less authentic ways of playing your favorite games. If the steps above seem tedious or confusing you can try some of these other guides. In most cases these guides will still require you to setup a working DOSBox environment.

Getting started MS DOS DOS stands for Disk Operating System. DOS controls the computer's hardware and provides an environment for programs [ref] DOS controls the computer's hardware and provides an environment for programs to run.

You booted up your computer and then saw a DOS prompt. You had to know the commands to type at this prompt to launch programs, run built-in utilities, and actually do something with your computer. What Are the Windows A: You had to know a few commands to get around the operating system. To switch between different drives " for example, to access a floppy drive at drive A: EXE is the longest file name you could have. Some programs tried to simplify things for typical users. For example, you had file managers like Norton Commander that provided for viewing and managing files without needing commands. When you opened a program, that program took up your entire screen. Want to use another program? A program that supported this feature could hook into a keyboard shortcut. The other program would then load itself from memory. DOS can only run one program at a time. This is significantly different from modern shells like the ones found on Linux , which allow you to run programs and services in the background, use multiple text-mode terminals, and do other advanced things. DOS was nowhere near as powerful as that. Programs that needed to directly access hardware " for example, a DOS game that wanted to use your sound card to output sound " had to support that hardware directly. Luckily, many sound cards were Sound Blaster compatible. In real mode, a single program could write to any memory address on the on the computers hardware with no protection. This only worked because you could only run one program at a time. The Command Prompt runs applications in protected mode, but these games require real mode. You could exit Windows and go back to DOS, which was actually necessary at the time. Windows 95 acted like an operating system of its own, but DOS always lurked in the background. These versions of Windows were still built on DOS. But there was a time when the Windows desktop was the new, user-friendly interface.

Chapter 6 : How to get to an MS-DOS prompt or Windows command line

If you're on a computer that has DOS as an operating system, the command prompt should appear automatically when the computer is turned on. If you're using a Windows computer, you'll need to start the command prompt manually.

Plan your day by adding to-dos from our intelligent Suggestions or by entering new to-dos directly in to My Day. All of the to-dos entered in My Day will also be saved in your To-Do list. Lists How can I create a new list? This will create a list with the name "Untitled List. How can I choose a background image for my list? You can customize each list by choosing a different background image. You can pick one of 5 illustrated themes or a solid background. How can I choose a color for my list? Customize your lists with colors. Then pick one of 5 colors. How can I add emoji to my list? This will open the sharing menu where you can generate the sharing link. Your new to-do will then be added to the bottom of your list. How can I restore a deleted to-do? Navigate to your email folder list, and then click Deleted Items. Your to-do should automatically re-appear in its correct list. You can use Steps to break your larger to-dos down in to smaller, more actionable pieces. Both free and Office subscribed personal Microsoft Accounts are powered by Exchange Online in the background, so the technical requirements detailed below are naturally met by default. Common examples of personal Microsoft Accounts are what you use to log in to Skype, Outlook. You can manage your personal Microsoft Account here: The following Office suites include the licenses needed to use Microsoft To-Do Preview with a work or school account:

Chapter 7 : Basic Setup and Installation of DosBox - DOSBoxWiki

Get Started with Bash in Windows 10 Anniversary Update Share Your Network Connection with Hyper-V in Windows 10 Get Started with Microsoft Azure - Create Your First Virtual Machine.

Chapter 8 : How to Start a Computer in DOS Mode in Windows XP | www.nxgvision.com

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

Chapter 9 : Get Started with Windows 10 - Microsoft Community

To open a Microsoft MS-DOS command prompt shell window, first click the Windows Start menu (located at the very lower-left corner of your computer's desktop) and select "Run ". Then if you are using Windows XP or Vista or Windows 7, type cmd into the Run box and click "OK".