

APPEND

Sets the path to be searched for data files or displays the current search path.

ASSIGN

The command redirects requests for disk operations on one drive to a different drive.

ATTRIB

Attrib changes or views the attributes of one or more files.

BACKUP and RESTORE

In DOS 6, these were replaced by commercial programs (CPBACKUP, MSBACKUP), which allowed files to be restored to different locations.

BASIC and BASICA

BASIC programming language for PCs. Implementing BASIC in this way was very common in operating systems

on 8- and 16-bit machines made in the 1980s.

CALL

Starts a batch file from within another batch file and returns when that one ends.

CD and CHDIR

The CHDIR (or the alternative name CD) command either displays or changes the current working directory.

CHCP

The command either displays or changes the active code page used to display character glyphs in a console window.

CHKDSK

CHKDSK verifies a storage volume (for example, a hard disk, disk partition or floppy disk) for file system integrity.

CHOICE

The CHOICE command is used in batch files to prompt the user to select one item from a set of single-character choices.

CLS

command clears the terminal screen.

COPY

Copies files from one location to another.

CTTY

Defines the terminal device to use for input and output.

DATE

Displays the system date and prompts the user to enter a new date. Complements the TIME command.

DEFRAG

The command has the ability to analyze the file fragmentation on a disk drive or to defragment a drive.

DEL and ERASE

It is used to delete one or more files.

DELTREE

Deletes a directory along with all of the files and subdirectories that it contains.

DIR

The DIR command displays the contents of a directory.

ECHO

The ECHO command prints its own arguments back out to the DOS equivalent of the standard output stream.

EDIT

EDIT is a full-screen text editor.

EDLIN

DOS line-editor. It can be used with a script file, like debug, this makes it of some use even today.

EXE2BIN

Converts an executable (.exe) file into a binary file with the extension .com, which is a memory image of the program.

EXIT

Exits the current command processor.

FASTOPEN

It worked with hard disks, but not with diskettes (probably for security when swapping) or with network drives.

FC and COMP

Show differences between any two files, or any two sets of files.

FDISK

FDISK has the ability to display information about, create, and delete DOS partitions or logical DOS drive.

FIND

This Command is a filter to find lines in the input data stream that contain or don't contain a specified string and send these to the output data stream.

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C:\>find /V "any string" FileName
```

FOR

The FOR loop can be used to parse a file or the output of a command.

FORMAT

This command can potentially erase everything on a computer's hard disk.

GRAPHICS

A TSR program to enable the sending of graphical screen dump to printer by pressing <Print Screen>.

HELP

Gives help about DOS commands.

MS-DOS

S-DOS 6.xx help command uses QBASIC to view a quickhelp HELP

PC DOS

C DOS 5,6 help is the same form as MS-DOS 5 help command.

DR-DOS

In DR-DOS, help is a batch file that launches DR-DOS' reference, dosbook.

Microsoft Windows

Windows NT, all versions, uses DOS 5 style help, but versions before VISTA have also a Windows help file (NTCMDS.HLP or NTCMDS.INF) in a similar style to MS-DOS 6.

IF

Evaluate the condition, and only if it is true, then it execute the remainder of the command line.

INTERSVR and INTERLNK

Network PCs using a null modem cable or LapLink cable.

JOIN

The JOIN command attaches a drive letter to a specified directory on another drive.[3] The opposite can be achieved via the SUBST command.

LABEL

Changes the label on a logical drive, such as a hard disk partition or a floppy disk

LOADFIX

Loads a program above the first 64K of memory, and runs the program. The command is included only in MS-DOS/PC DOS. DR-DOS used memmax, which opened or closed lower, upper, and video memory access, to block the lower 64K of memory.

LOADHIGH and LH

hi-load in DR-DOS.

MD or MKDIR

Makes a new directory.

MEM

Displays memory usage.

MEMMAKER

MEMMAKER.EXE and SIZER.EXE were developed for Microsoft by Helix Software Company and were eliminated starting in MS DOS 7 / Windows 95.

MODE

Configures system devices.

MORE

The MORE command paginates text, so that one can view files containing more than one screen of text.

MOVE

Moves files or renames directories

MSD

The MSD command provides detailed technical information about the computer's hardware and software.

PATH

Displays or sets a search path for executable files.

PAUSE

Suspends processing of a batch program and displays the message 'Press any key to continue. . .', if not given other text to display.

PING

Allows the user to find the domain of a website.

PRINT

The PRINT command adds or removes files in the print queue.

RD or RMDIR

Remove a directory (delete a directory); by default the directories must be empty of files for the command to succeed.

RECOVER

To recover over command.

REM

Remark (comment) command, normally used within a batch file.

REN

Rename the command.

SCANDISK

Disk diagnostic utility.

SET

Sets environment variables. cmd.exe

SETVER

SetVer is a TSR program designed to return a different value to the version of DOS that is running

SHARE

Installs support for file sharing and locking capabilities.

SMARTDRV

Its disk cleaning program.

SORT

A filter to sort lines in the input data stream and send them to the output data stream.

SUBST

A utility to map a subdirectory to a drive letter.

SYS

A utility to make a volume bootable.

TIME

Display the system time.

TITLE

Enables a user to change the title of their MS-DOS window.

TREE

It is an external command, graphically displays the path of each directory and sub-directories on the specified drive.

TRUENAME

The TRUENAME command will expand the name of a file, directory, or drive, and display the result.

TRUENAME MYPROG

TYPE

Displays a file.

UNDELETE

Restores file previously deleted with del.

VER

An internal DOS command, that reports the DOS version presently running, and since MS-DOS 5, whether DOS is loaded high.

VERIFY

Enables or disables the feature to determine if files have been correctly written to disk.

XCOPY

Copy entire directory trees. Xcopy is a version of the copy command that can move files and directories from one location to another.