

FreeDOS Commands

Looking for a quick-reference guide to using FreeDOS? This cheat sheet covers the most common commands.

What do you want to do?	How to do it on FreeDOS:	Similar command on Linux:
List directory contents	<code>DIR</code>	<code>ls</code>
- in the directory "above"	<code>DIR ..</code>	<code>ls ..</code>
- in a different directory	<code>DIR C:\FDOS\BIN</code>	<code>ls /usr/bin</code>
Change the current drive	<code>D:</code>	
Change the current directory	<code>CD \FDOS\BIN</code>	<code>cd /usr/bin</code>
- "up" one directory	<code>CD ..</code>	<code>cd ..</code>
Display the contents of a file	<code>TYPE FILE.TXT</code>	<code>cat file.txt</code>
- one screen at a time	<code>MORE FILE.TXT</code>	<code>less file.txt</code>
Copy a file	<code>COPY FILE.TXT NEW.TXT</code>	<code>cp file.txt new.txt</code>
Delete a file	<code>DEL FILE.TXT</code>	<code>rm file.txt</code>

Copy a directory and its contents	<code>XCOPY DIR NEWDIR</code>	<code>cp -r dir newdir</code>
Delete a directory and its contents	<code>DELTREE MYFILES</code>	<code>rm -rf myfiles</code>
Create a new directory	<code>MKDIR NEWDIR</code>	<code>mkdir newdir</code>
Remove an empty directory	<code>RMDIR MYFILES</code>	<code>rmdir myfiles</code>
Rename a file or directory	<code>REN FILE.TXT FILE.OLD</code>	<code>mv file.txt file.old</code>
Show all lines that contain "Hello"	<code>FIND "Hello" FILE.TXT</code>	<code>grep "Hello" file.txt</code>
- without regard to case	<code>FIND /I "Hello" FILE.TXT</code>	<code>grep -i "Hello" file.txt</code>
Clear the screen	<code>CLS</code>	<code>clear</code>
Edit a text file	<code>EDIT FILE.TXT</code>	<code>vi file.txt</code>
View and set the system date	<code>DATE</code>	<code>date</code>
View and set the system time	<code>TIME</code>	<code>date</code>
Show the usage for a program	<code>DIR /?</code> (for most programs)	<code>ls --help</code>
Get more help	<code>HELP</code>	<code>info</code>
Show the command history	<code>HISTORY</code>	<code>history</code>
Show the DOS version	<code>VER</code>	<code>uname</code>

A few things to remember:

Notes:	For example:
DOS commands can be upper or lowercase	<code>DIR</code> is the same as <code>dir</code>
Pipes (<code> </code>) are the same on DOS as on Linux	<code>TYPE FILE.TXT MORE</code>
Output redirection (<code>></code>) is the same too	<code>FIND "X" FILE.TXT > X.TXT</code>
<code>.</code> and <code>..</code> are the same on DOS as on Linux	<code>CD ..</code> moves "up" one directory

The directory separator is \

C:\ or C:\FDOS or C:\FDOS\BIN

File names can only be 8.3 characters

FILENAME.TXT

DOS uses letters for each drive

C: is the first hard drive

A full path is a drive letter and directory

C:\ or C:\FDOS or D:\GAMES

Batch Programming

Here's a helpful guide to batch programming under FreeDOS. Remember to reference normal batch script variables by enclosing the variable name with `%`, such as `%PATH%`.

What do you want to do?	How to do it in a batch script:
Execute another batch script from within a script	<code>CALL SCRIPT.BAT</code>
Run a command for each file in a list	<code>FOR %%F IN (*.TXT) DO EDIT %%F</code> or at the command line: <code>FOR %F IN (*.TXT) DO EDIT %F</code> The loop variable name can only be one character.
Print output	<code>ECHO Hello world</code>
Jump to a label in a batch file	<code>:LOOP</code> <code>GOTO LOOP</code>
Test the value of a string	<code>IF %VAR%==1 ECHO One</code>
Test if a file exists	<code>IF EXIST TEMP.DAT DEL TEMP.DAT</code>
Test the return value of the previous command	<code>IF ERRORLEVEL 0 ECHO Success</code>

Test the opposite of something	<code>IF NOT ERRORLEVEL 0 ECHO Fail</code>
A comment in a batch script	<code>REM This is a comment</code>
Set a variable	<code>SET TEMPFILE=TEMP.DAT</code>
Set the shell's search path for programs (Use <code>;</code> to separate paths)	<code>PATH C:\FDOS\BIN;C:\MY\BIN</code> or to reference the existing path: <code>PATH %PATH%;C:\MY\BIN</code>
Shift the command line options to a batch script (Reference options as <code>%1</code> , <code>%2</code> , and so on)	<code>SHIFT</code> or <code>SHIFT 1</code> or <code>SHIFT 2</code> or any <i>n</i> <code>SHIFT</code> with no <i>n</i> is the same as <code>SHIFT 1</code>
