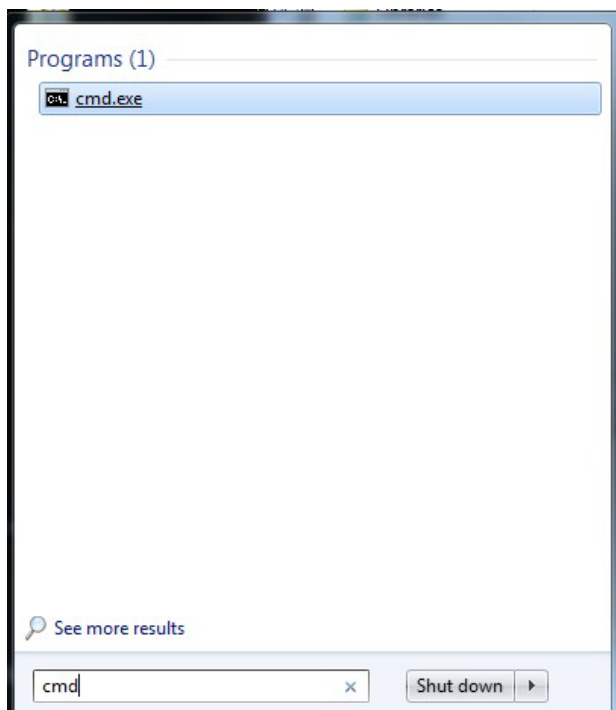
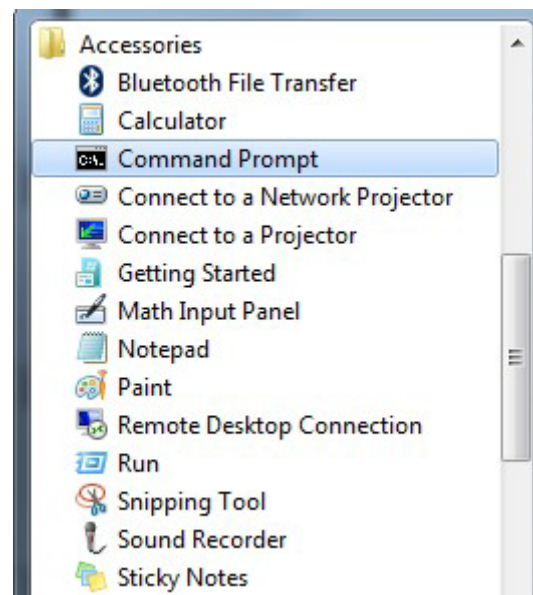


Šta je Command Prompt?

Prije nego što je Windows došao na scenu, najpoznatiji OS je bio DOS (Disk Operating System). Ovo je tekst-bazirani operativni sistem, programi su se pokretali tako što smo kucali naredbe. Kada je došao Windows sve ovo sa tekst-bazirani operativnim sistemima se napustilo, i čitav proces za rad na računaru je dobio neku novu dimenziju. Pa iako DOS nije uključen u Windows operativni sistem, postoji nešto što se zove Command prompt - programi za kucanje naredbi u tekstualnom obliku, i to je u stvari kostur prijašnjeg DOS.

Ovaj alat (CP) obično koriste ljudi sa većim znanjem iz OS, ili osobe kojima je posao da održavaju računare. Postoji velik naredbi koje je lakše sprovesti kucanjem u CP nego traženje odgovarajuće postavke u Windowsu.

Iako ovja CP izgleda malo, na prvu ruku, neprijateljski, mi ćemo potrošiti dva časa učeći ga. Poslije ta dva časa, svi ćemo znati koristiti te osnovne i neke možda napredne stvari.



Kako otvoriti Command Prompt (CP)

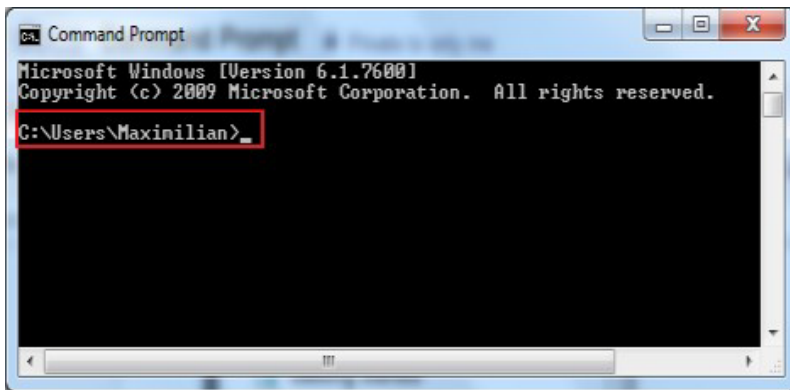
Postoji nekoliko načina kako pokrenuti CP. Možemo ići na

Start meni -> All programs -> Accessories -> Comand Prompt.

Drugi način je da idemo na Start -> run... -> cmd -> enter

Napomena: U slučaju da ne možete "digniti operativni sistem", opet možete koristiti Comand prompt.

Kad otvorite Command prompt dobićete sljedeću sliku:



Napomena: Kad prvi put pokrenete ovu aplikaciju primjetit ćete da se Command Prompt otvorio na putu (u našem slučaju)

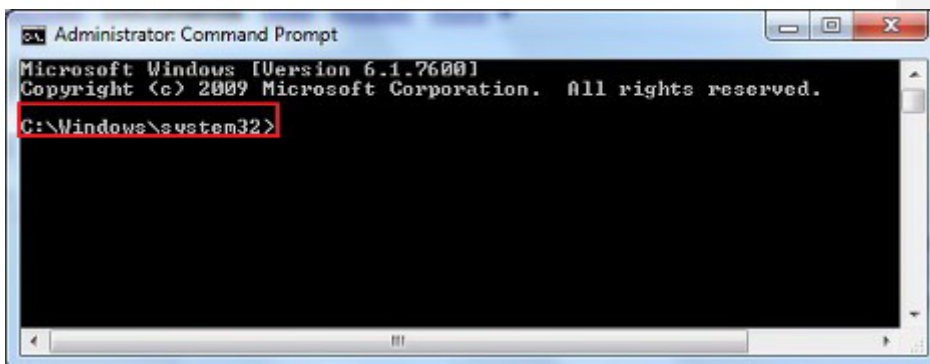
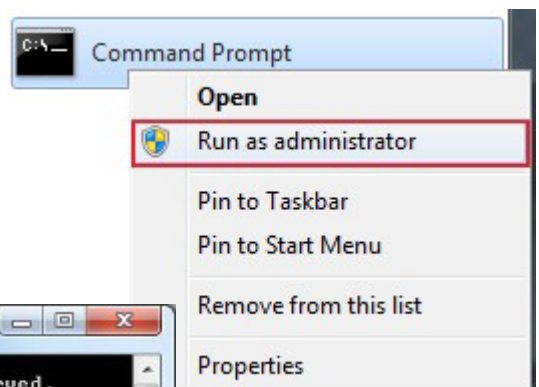
C: \Documents and Settings\Nastava>

C: \Users\korisničko ime>

Windows 7 korisnici kad žele da pokrenu CP kao Administratori prvo treba kliknuti desnim klikom na prečicu CP i izabrati Run as administrator.

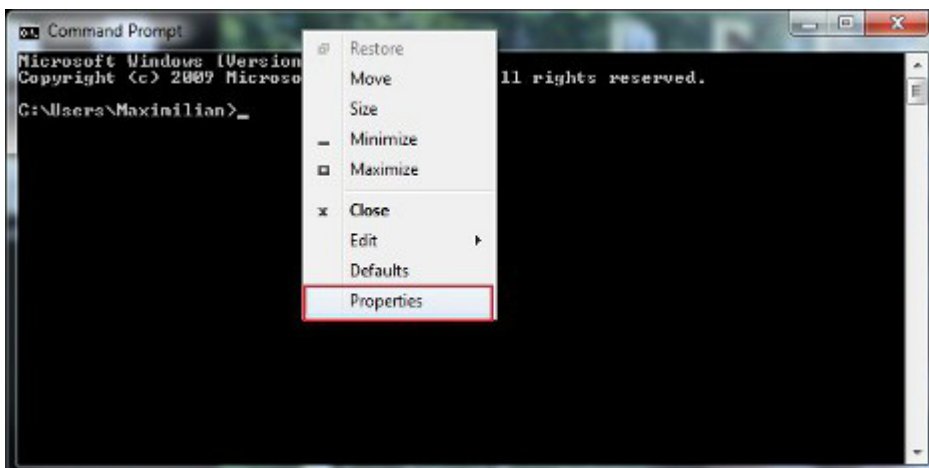
Kad prozor otvorimo kao administrator, primjetit ćete da će se prozor otvoriti sa drugačijim putem

C: \WINDOWS\system32

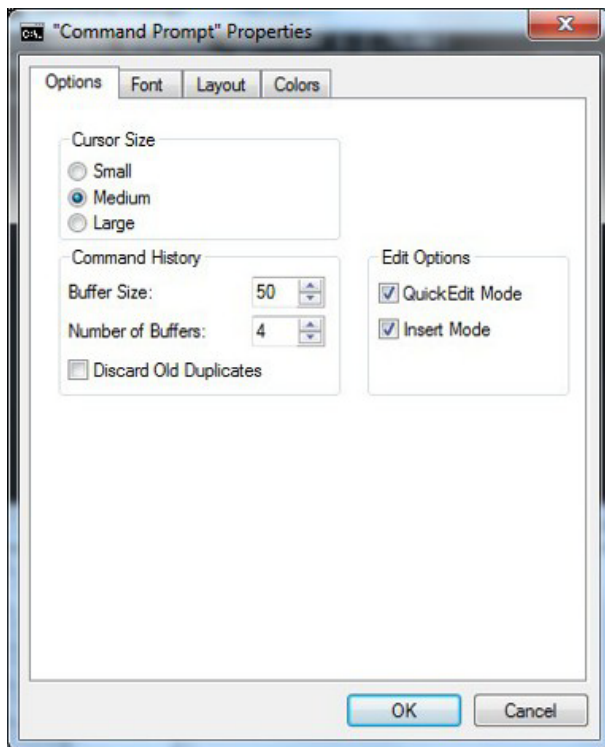


Mjenjanje osobina izgleda Command prompta

Da pristupimo osobinama CP i naštamamo ih po svojim pravilima, trebamo napraviti desni klik na naslovnu traku prozora CP i izabrati opciju Properties.



U dobijenom prozoru Properties primjetit ćete 4 taba sa opcijama: Options, Fonts, Layout i Colors.



Pa ćemo sad proći kroz ove tabove i detaljno objasniti sve opcije koje se mogu naštimati.

Mjenjanje veličine Cursora u Command Promptu, veličine Buffera i Edit meni

Šta je Buffer u CP?

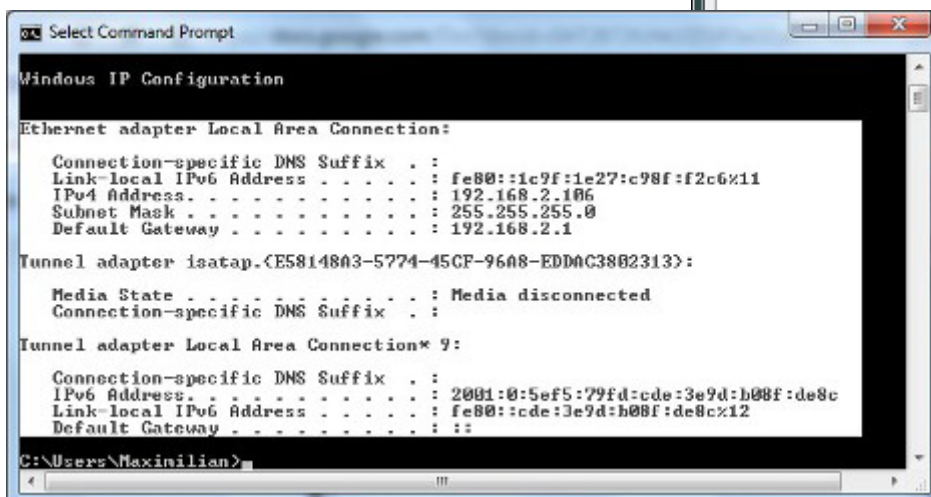
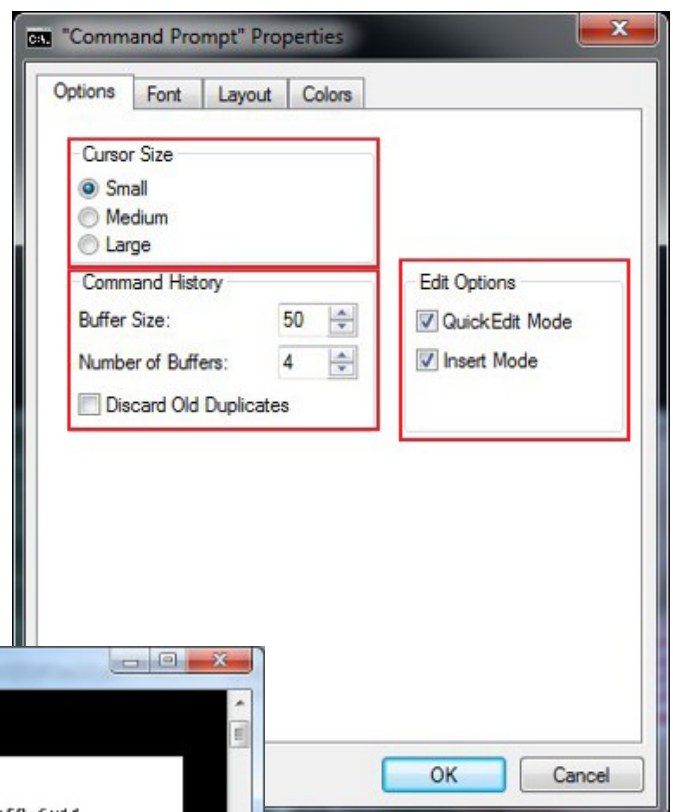
Buffer je dio memorije u kojem comand prompt pamti sve naredme kje ste ukucali. Pomoću strelica uvijek možemo pozivati

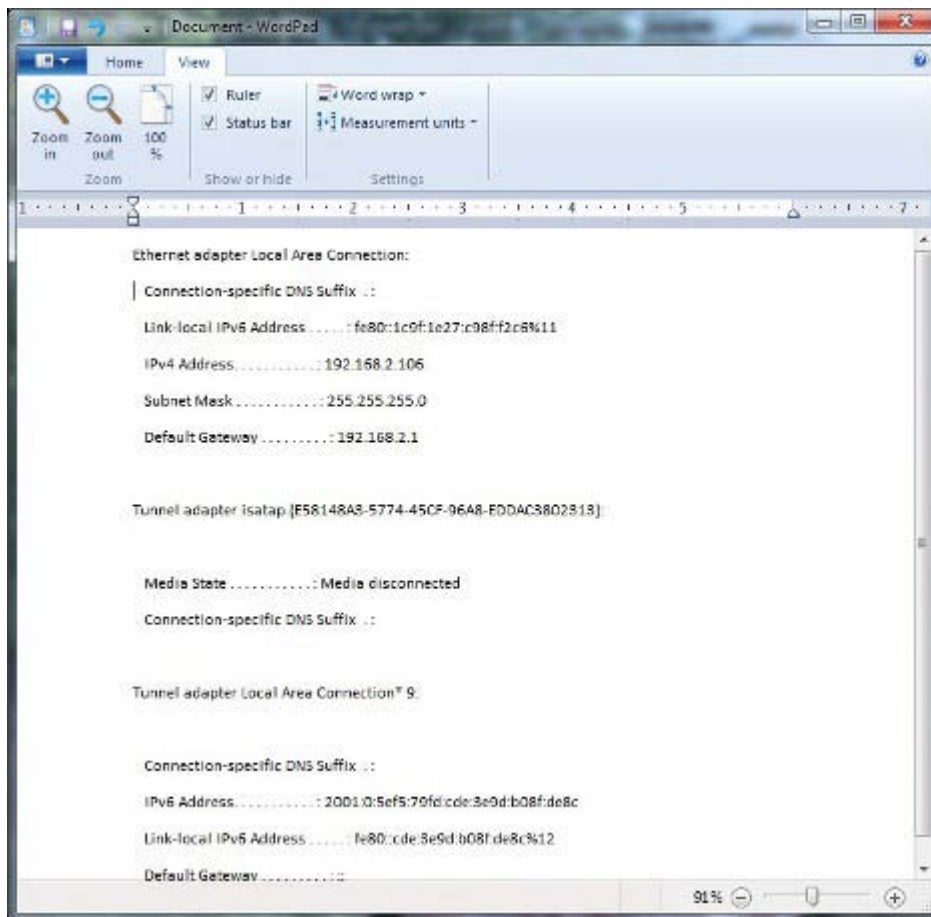
neku prethodno upotrebijenu naredbu.

Pa posmatrajmo Options tab. Ona ima tri dijela: Cursor Size, Command, History i Edit Options

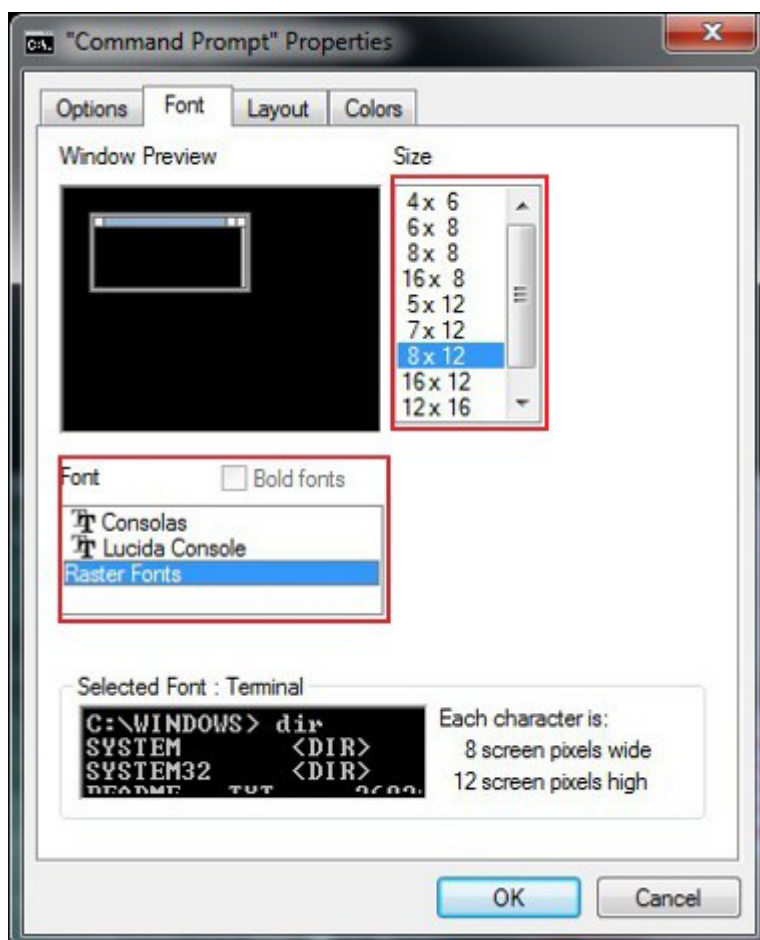
Kako kopirati tekst iz Command prompta?

Desni klik u prozor -> Mark -> označimo tekst i pritisnemo enter -> zatim zalijepite ovaj tekst u odgovarajući prozor



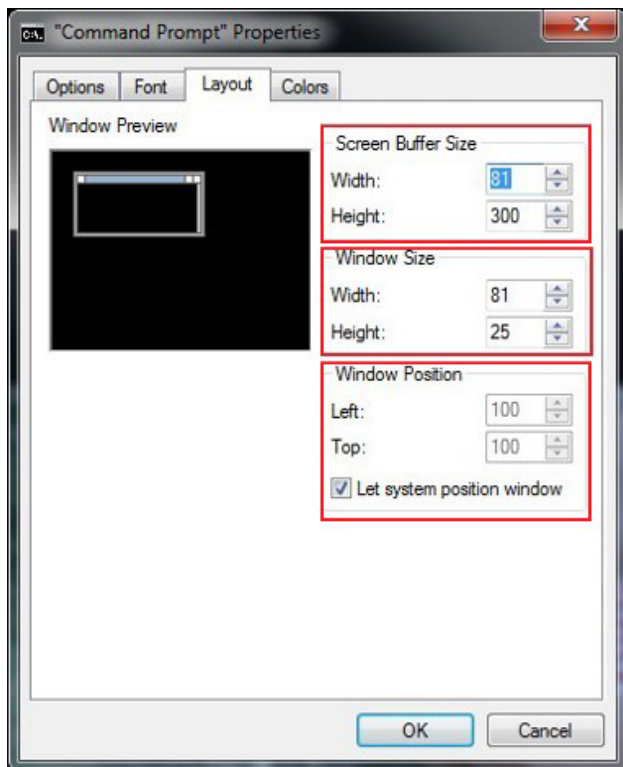


Mjenjanje veličine fonta u Command promptu

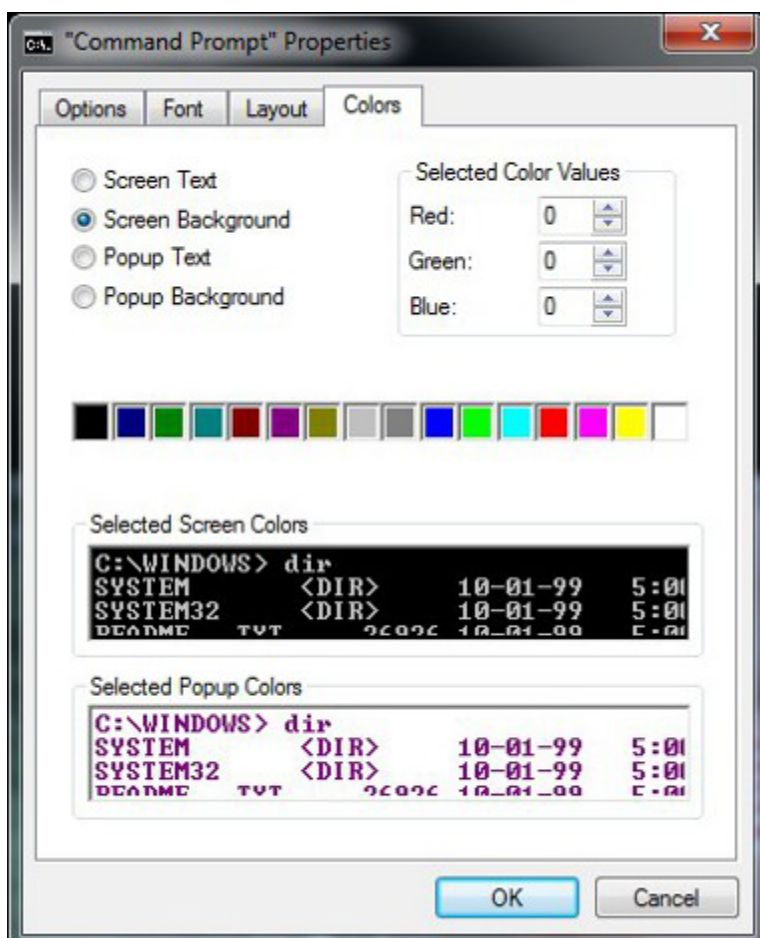


U Font tabu imate opciju da izaberete veličinu fonta (Font size) i tip fonta (Font Type). Isto tako možete koristiti privremenu prozor da vidite efekst prije nego što se odlučite za njih

**Veličina prozora ->
 Koristimo Layout tab**



Kako promjeniti Comand prompt boju prozora -> Colors tab



Zaključak

Kao što smo vidjeli, postoji mnogo opcija da napravimo Command Prompt više prijateljski nego što izgleda na prvi pogled.

Command Prompt - Kako koristiti osnovne naredbe (komande)

U ovoj lekciji želimo vidjeti kak se mijenja direktorij, kako vidjeti sadržaj direktorija, kako napraviti novi direktoriji ili preimenovati folder, kako kopirati fajl, izbrisati fajl i folder, i kako pokrenuti neki drugi programi iz Command prompta. Isto tako ćemo pričati kako koristiti help za naredbe koje ne znamo.

Kako prolaziti kroz foldere koristeći Command prompt

Držimo win tipku i pritisnimo slove E na tastaturi

Kako prolazimo kroz foldere koristeći Windows explorer.

Prva naredba sa liste je CD (Change Directory). Ova naredba će nam omogućiti da mjenjamo trenutni direktori.

cd.. -> vraća se za jedno mjesto nazad

cd imeFoldera -> ulazi u folder

Naredba CD\ će nas dovesti do gornje granice stabla direktorija.

Kako promjeniti radni disk?

d: <enter>

Kako ući u folder windows.

c:

c:

cd\

cd windows

Šta će uraditi naredba

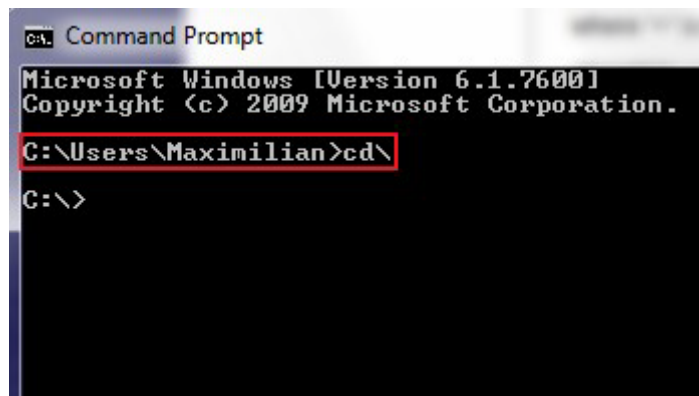
d:

cd windows\system32

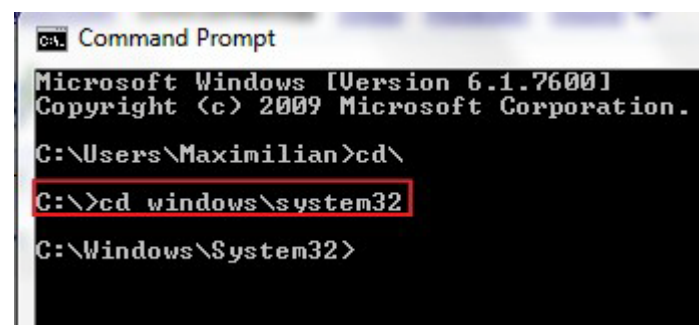
(neće uraditi ništa)

c:

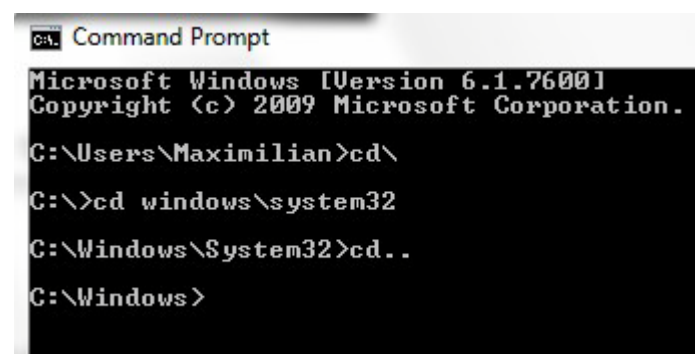
cd\



```
CA: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.
C:\Users\Maximilian>cd\
C:\>
```



```
CA: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.
C:\Users\Maximilian>cd\
C:\>>cd windows\system32
C:\Windows\System32>
```



```
CA: Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.
C:\Users\Maximilian>cd\
C:\>>cd windows\system32
C:\Windows\System32>cd..
C:\Windows>
```

cd windows\system32

(uči će na folder system32)

Kako se sa D diska (d:\>) se prebaciti u windows folder (c:\Windows>) jednom naredbom?

```
C:\> Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation.

C:\Users\Maximilian>cd\
C:\>cd windows\system32
C:\Windows\System32>cd..
C:\Windows>d:
D:\>
```

pomoću naredbe

cd/d c:\windows

```
C:\> Command Prompt
D:\>cd/D c:\Windows
c:\Windows>
```

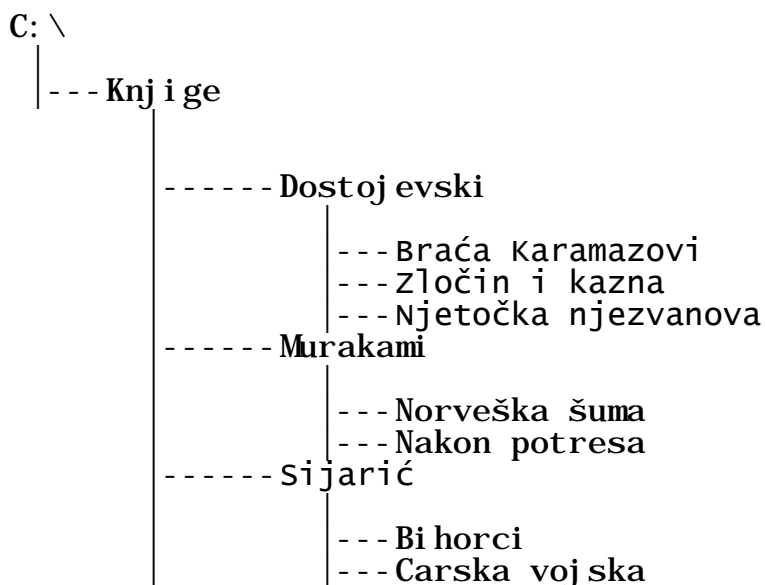
Pravljenje stabla u Command promptu

Prije nego što vidimo kako se pravi stablo u Command promptu napravimo jedno stablo u Windowsu.

Šta je stablo?

Grupa foldera sa različitom hijerarhjom.

Držimo win tipku i pritisnemo slovo E otvori se Windows explorer.



Novi folder prqavimo pomoću naredbe desni klik u folderu u koji želimo dodati ---> new folder.

Izbrišimo taj folder i napravimo ga ponovo iz Command prompta.

Pokrenimo Command prompt

Kad pokrenemo command prompt prvo moramo doći do C diska.

Kako

cd..

cd..

cd\

Kako glasi naredba za pravljenje foldera?

md -----ime foldera-----

md knjige

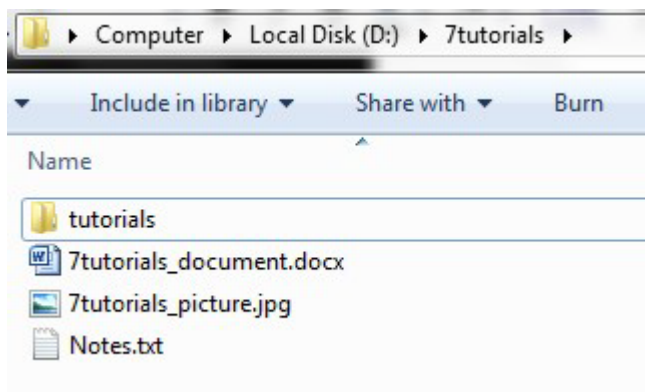
Da bi smo u knjigama napravili tri pisca moramo ući u knji pomoću naredbe cd.

cd knjige

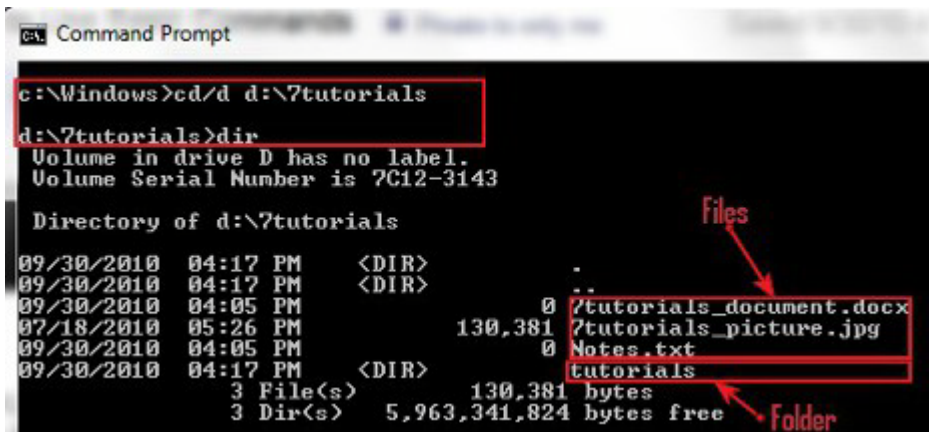
c:\knjige> tree

Mali dodatak koji je detaljnije objašnjen (na engleskom jeziku)

You can view the content of a folder by using a simple command called [DIR](#). To test, we've created on the 'a:' drive a folder named *7tutorials* with several files and subfolders.



Last time the working directory was `c:\Windows`. We will go to the folder mentioned above by using the command `cd/d d:\7tutorials`. To view the content of the folder we will type `DIR` and press `Enter`. A list of the files and folders contained by it is displayed, together with some details about these files and folders (size, the date and time of the last modification).



```
c:\Windows>cd/d d:\7tutorials
d:\7tutorials>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 7C12-3143

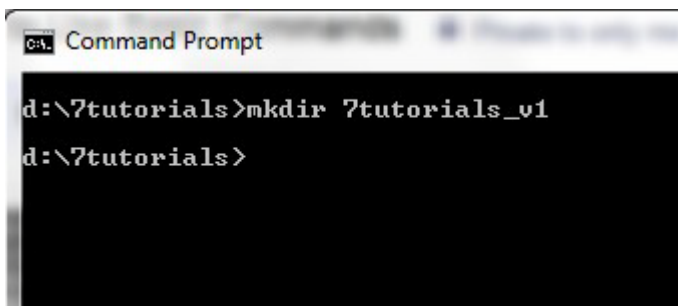
Directory of d:\7tutorials

09/30/2010  04:17 PM    <DIR>          .
09/30/2010  04:17 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 7tutorials_document.docx
07/18/2010  05:26 PM          130,381 7tutorials_picture.jpg
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 Notes.txt
09/30/2010  04:17 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
               3 File(s)          130,381 bytes
               3 Dir(s)  5,963,341,824 bytes free
```

How to Create a New Folder

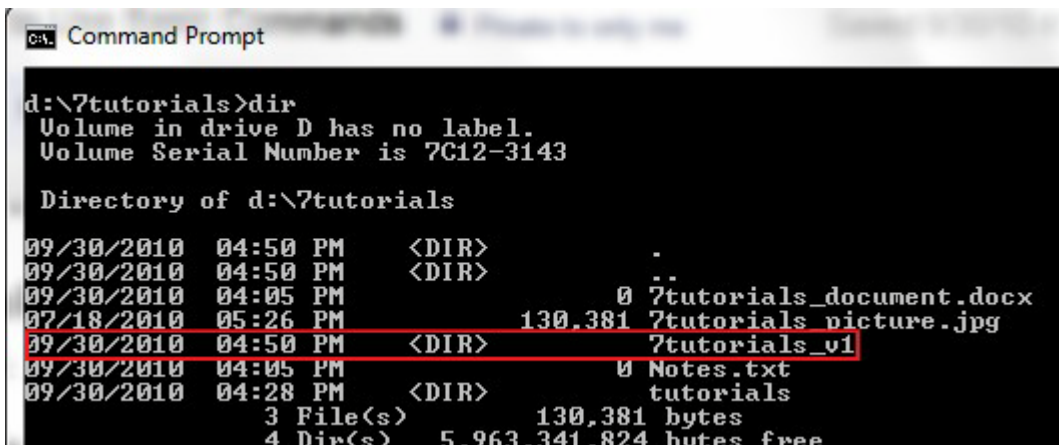
You can make a new directory using the [MKDIR \(Make Directory\)](#) command. The syntax of this command is `MKDIR directory name`.

Let's say we need to create a new folder called `7tutorials_v1` that will be placed in the `d:\7tutorials` folder. We will type `mkdir 7tutorials_v1` and then we press `Enter`, as shown below.



```
d:\7tutorials>mkdir 7tutorials_v1
d:\7tutorials>
```

To test if it worked, we will use again the `dir` command. The newly created folder appears in the list.



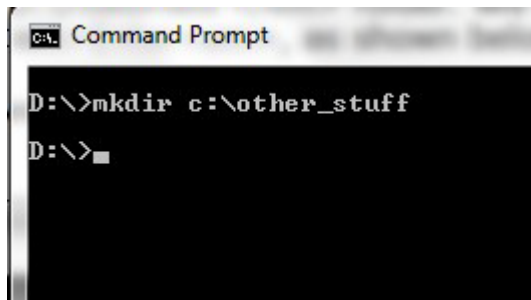
```
d:\7tutorials>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 7C12-3143

Directory of d:\7tutorials

09/30/2010  04:50 PM    <DIR>          .
09/30/2010  04:50 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 7tutorials_document.docx
07/18/2010  05:26 PM          130,381 7tutorials_picture.jpg
09/30/2010  04:50 PM    <DIR>          7tutorials_v1
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 Notes.txt
09/30/2010  04:28 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
               3 File(s)          130,381 bytes
               4 Dir(s)  5,963,341,824 bytes free
```

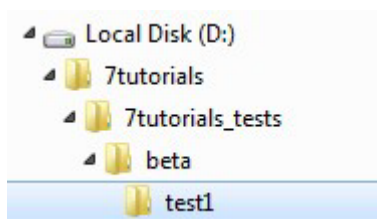
Note: Don't forget that all these commands depend on the current location in the *Command Prompt*. So if you are at 'C:' and type *MKDIR test*, a new folder will be created in the 'C:' drive.

Another way to create a directory, that doesn't involve being on the desired folder, is to type the complete path of the folder. For example, you are working on the 'D:' drive and you want to create a new folder on 'C:' drive called *other_stuff*. Just type *mkdir c:\other_stuff* and then press *Enter*.



```
C:\> Command Prompt
D:\> mkdir c:\other_stuff
D:\>
```

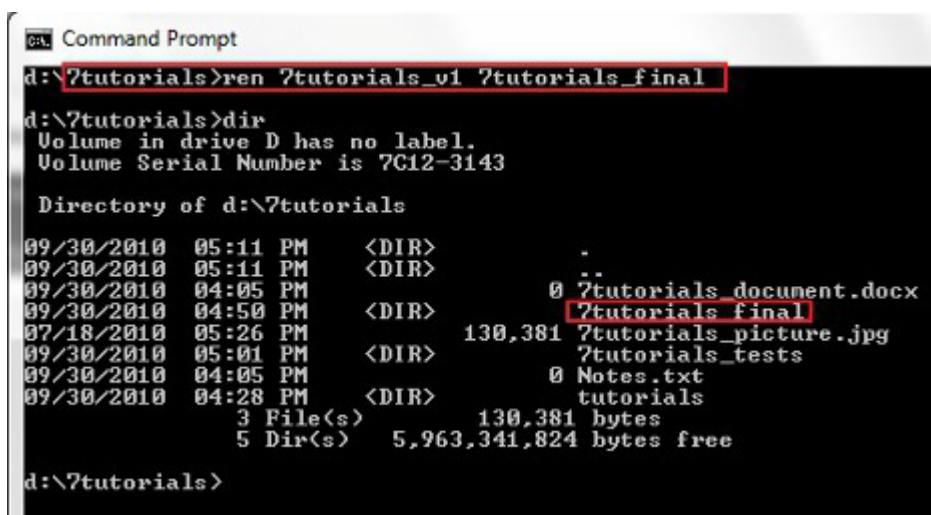
When you need to create a folder with subfolders at the same time you can use the *MKDIR foldername\subfolder* command. For instance, if we type *mkdir 7tutorials_tests\beta\test1* three folders will be created: *7tutorials_tests*, *beta*, *test1*, in a tree-like structure.



How to Rename Files and Folders

To rename files and folders you need to use the [REN \(Rename\)](#) command.

For folders just type *ren foldername newname*. For example if we want to rename the *7tutorials_v1* folder to *7tutorials_final* we type *ren 7tutorials_v1 7tutorials_final* and then press *Enter*.



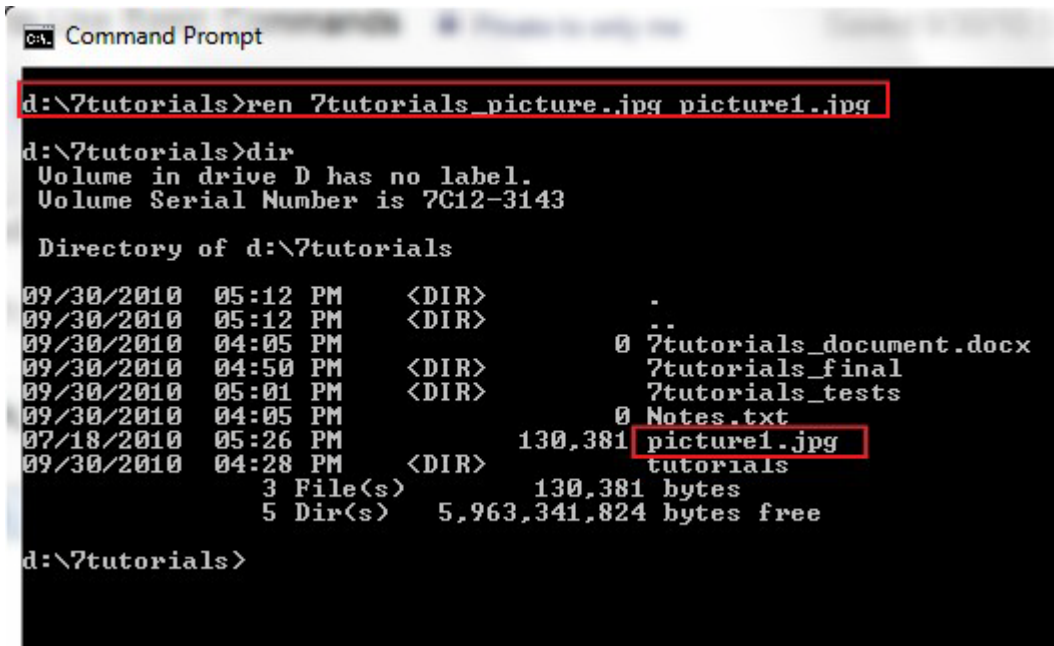
```
C:\> Command Prompt
d:\7tutorials> ren 7tutorials_v1 7tutorials_final
d:\7tutorials> dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 7C12-3143

Directory of d:\7tutorials

09/30/2010  05:11 PM    <DIR>          .
09/30/2010  05:11 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/30/2010  04:05 PM             0 7tutorials_document.docx
09/30/2010  04:50 PM    <DIR>          7tutorials_final
07/18/2010  05:26 PM    130,381 7tutorials_picture.jpg
09/30/2010  05:01 PM    <DIR>          7tutorials_tests
09/30/2010  04:05 PM             0 Notes.txt
09/30/2010  04:28 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
               3 File(s)          130,381 bytes
               5 Dir(s)    5,963,341,824 bytes free

d:\7tutorials>
```

To rename a file, use the same command, like this: *ren filename.extension newname.extension*. For example, to rename the *7tutorials_picture.jpg* file to *picture1.jpg* we have to use the *ren 7tutorials_picture.jpg picture1.jpg* command.



```
Command Prompt
d:\7tutorials>ren 7tutorials_picture.jpg picture1.jpg
d:\7tutorials>dir
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 7C12-3143

Directory of d:\7tutorials

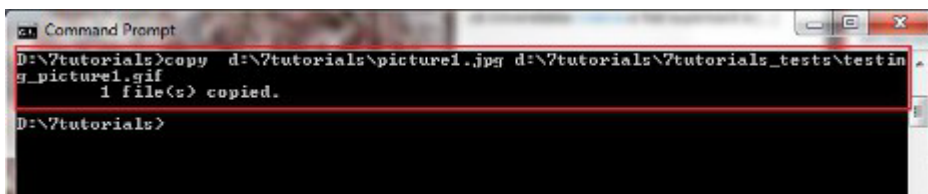
09/30/2010  05:12 PM    <DIR>          .
09/30/2010  05:12 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 7tutorials_document.docx
09/30/2010  04:50 PM    <DIR>          7tutorials_final
09/30/2010  05:01 PM    <DIR>          7tutorials_tests
09/30/2010  04:05 PM                0 Notes.txt
07/18/2010  05:26 PM            130,381 picture1.jpg
09/30/2010  04:28 PM    <DIR>          tutorials
               3 File(s)            130,381 bytes
               5 Dir(s)    5,963,341,824 bytes free

d:\7tutorials>
```

Copy Files and Folders

The [Copy](#) command allows you to copy files from one location to another. To use this command you have to type *copy location\filename.extension location\newname.extension*.

For example, let's use this command to copy the *picture1.jpg* file from the *7tutorials* folder located on 'd:' drive to the *d:\7tutorials\7tutorials_tests* folder. To make things more interesting we want the file to be named *testing_picture1.gif*. We will write the command *copy d:\7tutorials\picture1.jpg d:\7tutorials\7tutorials_tests\testing_picture1.gif* followed by *Enter*. You will receive a confirmation of the operation, as you can see below.



```
Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>copy d:\7tutorials\picture1.jpg d:\7tutorials\7tutorials_tests\testing_picture1.gif
1 file(s) copied.

D:\7tutorials>
```

If you are copying within the same directory you don't have to put the path in command. As an example, we need to copy *Notes.txt* from 'd:\7tutorials' in the same folder, only under a different extension, let's say *Notes.doc*. We will just type the command *copy Notes.txt Notes.doc*.

```
CA: Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>copy Notes.txt Notes.doc
1 file(s) copied.
D:\7tutorials>
```

To copy a folder and its content from a location to another we will use the [XCOPY](#) command followed by the `/s /i` operators. Let's assume that we need to copy a folder from 'd:\7tutorials' to c:\backup_7tutorials. We have to type the `xcopy /s /i d:\7tutorials c:\backup_7tutorials` command and then press *Enter*. The `/s` parameter will ensure that all the directories and subdirectories will be copied, except the ones that are empty. The `/i` parameter will create a new directory if the destination folder doesn't exist and you copy multiple files.

```
CA: Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>xcopy /s /i d:\7tutorials c:\backup_7tutorials
D:\7tutorials\7tutorials_document.docx
D:\7tutorials\Notes.doc
D:\7tutorials\Notes.txt
D:\7tutorials\picture1.jpg
D:\7tutorials\7tutorials_tests\testing_picture1.gif
5 File(s) copied
D:\7tutorials>
```

Delete Files and Folders

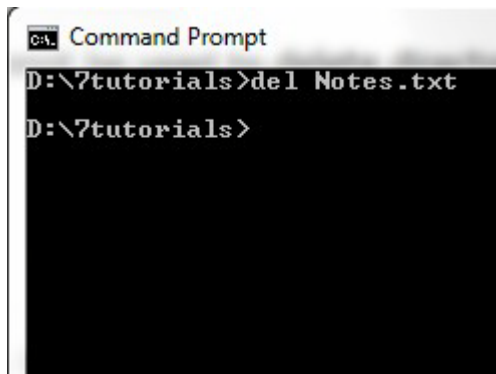
The [DEL \(Delete\)](#) is used to delete files within the directories you've created.

To delete all the files from a directory you have to type `del directory name`. Let's try this command. For example, from the directory `7tutorials` located on the `d:` drive, we will delete all files from the `7tutorials_tests` folder by typing the command `del 7tutorials_tests`. You need to confirm the delete process by typing the letter `y` and then press *Enter*.

NOTE: To delete hidden files you have to use `/h` parameter.

```
CA: Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>del 7tutorials_tests
D:\7tutorials\7tutorials_tests\*, Are you sure (Y/N)? y
D:\7tutorials>
```

If we need to delete a single file we will use the *DEL* command followed by the *filename*. We need to delete the file *Notes.txt* from 'd:\7tutorials'. We will type in the *del Notes.txt* command followed by *Enter*.

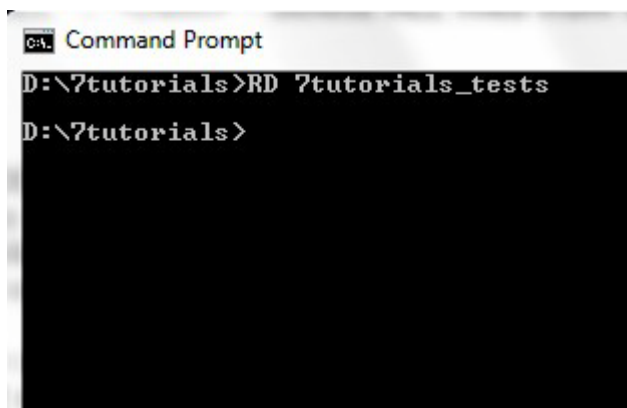


```
ca. Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>del Notes.txt
D:\7tutorials>
```

Here is a list of useful *DEL* combinations that is worth mentioning:

- *DEL *.DOC* - delete all files with the DOC extension (you can use any file extension necessary, *DOC* is the example I used);
- *DEL Test*. ** - delete all files beginning with *Test*;
- *DEL *.** - delete ALL files from the current directory.

The *DEL* command cannot be used to delete directories, therefore we will use another command to remove any empty directory: [RD \(Remove Directory\)](#). Previously we've deleted all the files from the *7tutorials_tests* folder. It's time to delete it by typing *RD 7tutorials_tests*.



```
ca. Command Prompt
D:\7tutorials>RD 7tutorials_tests
D:\7tutorials>
```

Launch an Application from Command Prompt

To run a program from the *Command Prompt*, you need only to navigate to the directory that contains the executable and simply type in the program name. For example, if we want to launch [Paint](#) using Command Line, we have to go to *C:\Windows\System32* and there we will find the executable called *mspaint.exe*. Let's see how this operation can be done, if we are on *D:\7tutorials*. First off all we have to change the working directory to the application's folder by typing *cd/d c:\windows\System32*. Then we just write *mspaint.exe* and press *Enter*. Both commands can be seen in the capture below.

```
Command Prompt
d:\?tutorials>cd/d c:\windows\System32\
c:\Windows\System32>mspaint.exe
```

How to Use Help in Command Prompt

To access help in *Command Prompt* you just have to type the *help* command and then press *Enter*. A list off all available commands will be displayed, as you can see below.

```
Command Prompt
D:\>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC      Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB     Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK      Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT    Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS      Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL       Calls one batch program from another.
CD         Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP      Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR     Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK    Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS   Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS       Clears the screen.
CMD       Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR     Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP      Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT   Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT   Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the
          current drive.
COPY      Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE      Displays or sets the date.
DEL       Deletes one or more files.
DIR       Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.
DISKCOMP  Compares the contents of two floppy disks.
DISKCOPY  Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another.
DISKPART  Displays or configures Disk Partition properties.
DOSKEY    Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and
          creates macros.
DRIVERQUERY Displays current device driver status and properties.
ECHO      Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off.
ENDLOCAL  Ends localization of environment changes in a batch file.
ERASE     Deletes one or more files.
EXIT      Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter).
FC        Compares two files or sets of files, and displays the
          differences between them.
FIND      Searches for a text string in a file or files.
FINDSTR   Searches for strings in files.
FOR       Runs a specified command for each file in a set of files.
FORMAT    Formats a disk for use with Windows.
FSUTIL   Displays or configures the file system properties.
FTYPE     Displays or modifies file types used in file extension
          associations.
GOTO      Directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in
          a batch program.
GPRESULT  Displays Group Policy information for machine or user.
GRAFTABL  Enables Windows to display an extended character set in
          graphics mode.
HELP     Provides Help information for Windows commands.
ICACLS   Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and
          directories.
IF       Performs conditional processing in batch programs.
```

If a certain command interests you type *help* followed by the *name* of the command. Another way to do the same thing is to type *command_name* followed by the */?* parameter. To test, use *help cd* or *cd/?* to display information about the *cd* command. In the picture below you can view the result.

```
Command Prompt
D:\>help cd
Displays the name of or changes the current directory.

CHDIR [/D] [drive:][path]
CHDIR [..]
CD [/D] [drive:][path]
CD [..]

.. Specifies that you want to change to the parent directory.

Type CD drive: to display the current directory in the specified drive.
Type CD without parameters to display the current drive and directory.

Use the /D switch to change current drive in addition to changing current
directory for a drive.

If Command Extensions are enabled CHDIR changes as follows:

The current directory string is converted to use the same case as
the on disk names. So CD C:\TEMP would actually set the current
directory to C:\Temp if that is the case on disk.

CHDIR command does not treat spaces as delimiters, so it is possible to
CD into a subdirectory name that contains a space without surrounding
the name with quotes. For example:

    cd \winnt\profiles\username\programs\start menu
is the same as:

    cd "\winnt\profiles\username\programs\start menu"
which is what you would have to type if extensions were disabled.
```

Conclusion

The *Command Prompt* remains a very powerful tool for any computer user who is willing to get his hands dirty and learn a bit. We hope this article was useful in helping you learning the basics about running commands in the *Command Prompt*. If you have any questions about it, don't hesitate to leave a comment.