



WinDOS, A better DOS Window, Copyright © 1991 by Syn-Apps Development. All Rights Reserved Worldwide.

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We recommend full screen viewing for WinDOS help

Overview

WinDOS, put simply, is DOS in a window for the Windows environment. Chances are you already know how to use WinDOS since it mimicks DOS to the key, *no pun intended*. WinDOS has many advantages over the regular DOS window. We feel that WinDOS is the better DOS window and hope you will also.

Features

Real, Standard, and 386 Enhanced Modes
Conventional Memory
Launch Both DOS and Windows Applications
64k Display Buffer
Windows Clipboard
Command History, ESC, F1, and F3 keys
Tear Away Menu
Select Text and Press Enter
Accessories (menu)
No Window Size Limit
Configurable Colors
Command Line Help
High Resolution Performance
New Commands

List of Supported DOS Commands

<u>ATTRIB</u>	Show or set files attributes
<u>CD</u>	Show or set the current working directory
<u>CHDIR</u>	Show or set the current working directory
<u>CLS</u>	Clear the edit buffer
<u>COMMAND</u>	Launch another instance of WinDOS
<u>COMP</u>	Compare two or more files, byte for byte
<u>COPY</u>	Copy files
<u>DATE</u>	Show or set the computer's date
<u>DEL</u>	Delete the specified files
<u>DIR</u>	Give a directory listing
<u>ECHO</u>	Display the text to the screen
<u>ERASE</u>	Delete the specified files
<u>EXIT</u>	Terminate this instance of WinDOS
<u>HELP</u>	Show help for the specified command
<u>LABEL</u>	Show or set the volume label for a drive
<u>MD</u>	Create a new directory
<u>MEM</u>	Show how much memory is available to Windows
<u>MKDIR</u>	Create a new directory
<u>PATH</u>	Displays or modifies the search path for executable programs
<u>PAUSE</u>	Used to force a user to wait for a keystroke
<u>RD</u>	Delete an empty directory
<u>REM</u>	Used to place remarks/comments in batch files
<u>REN</u>	Rename a file or files
<u>RENAME</u>	Rename a file or files
<u>RMDIR</u>	Delete an empty directory
<u>SET</u>	Show the environment table
<u>TIME</u>	Set the system time
<u>TREE</u>	Show a directory structure
<u>TYPE</u>	Shows the contents of a text file
<u>VER</u>	Show the MS-DOS and Windows versions
<u>VOL</u>	Show the volume label for the drive specified

Extended Commands

<u>ALIAS</u>	Alias, or 'rename' a command
<u>EXITWIN</u>	Exit Windows and return you to DOS
<u>HEX</u>	Display a hexadecimal listing of a file
<u>LOCATE</u>	Search the specified drive for the file or directory
<u>MAX</u>	Maximize the WinDOS window
<u>MIN</u>	Minimize the WinDOS window
<u>MOVE</u>	Move a file instead of copying
<u>NORM</u>	Counter Acts the MAX command

ATTRIB

Usage: `ATTRIB [+R|-R] [+A|-A] [+S|-S] [+H|-H] [drive:][path][filename]`

ATTRIB will show or set the file attribute of a file or group of files Using ATTRIB with no switches will show the attributes for the named files. Wildcards are allowed in the filename

Switches:

- + will set the file attribute for the file(s)
- will clear the file attribute for the file(s)
- R is the read-only attribute
- A is the archive attribute
- S is the system attribute
- H is the hidden attribute

Example:

<code>attrib -r *.c</code>	Clear the read-only attribute for all .C files
<code>attrib +h temp.txt</code>	Hide the file TEMP.TXT from view

CD or CHDIR

Usage: `CD [drive:][path]`
`CHDIR [drive:][path]`

CD and CHDIR will show or set the current working directory. Using CD or CHDIR with no path will show the current directory for the specified drive, or the current drive if none is specified. Specifying a path will set the current directory to that path for the specified drive.

Example:

<code>cd \windows</code>	Change to the Windows directory
<code>chdir d:</code>	Show what directory D: is pointing to

CLS

Usage: [CLS](#)

CLS will clear the WinDOS screen and empty the (64k) edit buffer.

COMMAND

Usage: [COMMAND](#)

COMMAND will launch another instance of WinDOS

COMP

Usage: `COMP [drive:][path]filename [drive:][path][filename]`

COMP will compare two or more files, byte for byte, showing the differences in sets of sixteen bytes. Wildcards are allowed in the filenames.

Example:

```
comp c:\*.obj d:      Compare all the .obj files in the c:\ directory with the files in d:
comp a:*. *          Compare all the files on a: with the files in the current working
directory
```

COPY

Usage: [COPY \[drive:\]\[path\]Srcfile \[drive:\]\[path\]\[Destfile\]](#)

COPY will copy the Srcfile to the Destfile. Wildcards are allowed in the filenames.

Example:

```
copy a:*.c *.bak      Copy of all .c files on a: in the current directory giving each an
                      extension of k
copy *.?ak *.?mk      Copy all files in the current directory with an extension ending
in 'ak'
                      to the same name but ending in 'mk'
```

See also [REN](#) or [RENAME](#)

DATE

Usage: [DATE \[date\]](#)

DATE will show or set the computer's date. A date is in the form of mm-dd-yy, or mm-dd-yyyy. The year can range from 1980-2099. A year of 99 or less is considered 1999 or less. Using date alone will show the current date and prompt for a new one. Pressing ENTER will not change the date.

Example:

date	Show and be prompted for the current date
date 7-26-2065	Set the date to July 26, in the year 2065

See also the [TIME](#) command.

DEL or ERASE

Usage: DEL [drive:][path][filename] [/P]
ERASE [drive:][path][filename] [/P]

DEL and ERASE will remove the files from magnetic existence. Wildcards are allowed in the filename. Using a filename of *.* or only a path will prompt you to make sure you are not making a mistake.

Switches:

/P prompt before deleting a file

Example:

```
del *.*          Delete all the files in the current directory
del \temp\*. *  Delete all the files in the \TEMP directory
erase /P temp.* Delete all the files named temp prompting (Y/N) on each file
```

DIR

Usage: `DIR [drive:][path][filename] [/B]/[W]/[L]`

DIR will give a directory listing of the specified drive, path and/or filename. Wildcards are allowed in the filename

Switches:

- /B show a brief listing of the files (no size, time, or date)
- /W show the listing 5 files per line (wide format, no size, time, or date)
- /L show the listing in lowercase

Example:

```
dir c:\temp /L           Show all the files in the temp directory in lower case
dir c:\temp\*.doc /B     Show all the files in the temp directory with the ext. DOC
dir c:\temp\*. * /W      Show all the files in the temp directory in wide format
```

ECHO

Usage: [ECHO \[text\]](#)

ECHO will display the text to the screen

Example:

```
ECHO Hello, world    Will display the text 'Hello, world'
```

See also the [REM](#) command.

EXIT

Usage: [EXIT](#)

EXIT will terminate this instance of WinDOS

See also the [EXITWIN](#) command.

HELP

Usage: **HELP** [command]
[command] /?

Shows help for the specified command, or gives a brief listing of all commands if [command] is not specified. This can be entered as [command] /?.

Example:

Help Dir	Show help for the DIR command
DIR /?	Show help for the DIR command
Help	Show all available WinDOS commands

LABEL

Usage: LABEL [drive:][VolumeLabel]

LABEL will show or set the volume for drive, or the current drive if none is specified. Specifying VolumeLabel will set it without prompting, otherwise you will be prompted to enter a new label. Pressing ENTER at this point will allow you to delete the volume label.

Example:

<code>label e:MY_DISK</code>	Set the label for drive e: to 'MY_DISK'
<code>label</code>	Prompt for a new label for the current drive

See also the VOL command.

MD or MKDIR

Usage: [MD](#) [drive:] path
[MKDIR](#) [drive:] path

MD and MKDIR will create a new directory specified by path on the volume drive, if specified.

Example:

```
MD \windows\temp      Make a directory under Windows named TEMP
MKDIR d:foo           Make a directory under the current one on drive D: named FOO
```

See also [RD](#) or [RMDIR](#)

MEM

Usage: [MEM](#)

MEM will show how much memory is available to Windows, and the size of the largest block of memory presently available.

PATH

Usage: `PATH [drive:] path; [drive:] path; [...]`
`PATH ;`
`PATH`

Displays or modifies the search path for .COM, and .EXE files Use path with semicolon to delete the PATH. Type PATH and press enter to list your current path environment table. Path is also shown in the SET command.

Example:

```
PATH c:\;c:\dos Set a new path to C:\ and C:\DOS
PATH ;          Delete the path entirely (note: the semicolon)
PATH           List the entire path list
```

See also the SET command.

PAUSE

Usage: [PAUSE](#)

Used to force a user to wait for a keystroke.

RD or RMDIR

Usage: **RD** [drive:] path
RMDIR [drive:] path

Removes or deletes an empty directory. The directory to be deleted must be empty, including all sibling directories.

Example:

```
RD c:\test           Removes the directory C:\TEST
```

See also the [MD](#) or [MKDIR](#) command.

REM

Usage: [REM \[text\]](#)

Used to place remarks/comments in batch files.

REN or RENAME

Usage: `REN` [drive:][path] source target
`RENAME` [drive:][path] source target

Renames a file or files. `REN` or `RENAME` renames the source file to the target file. This is different than the `COPY` command which creates a duplicate of source file with the target name.

Example:

```
REN c:\*.c *.bak
```

Rename all the files in C:\ with an extension of .C to .BAK

SET

Usage: [SET](#)

Shows the environment table. This environment table is usually created via the autoexec.bat file at boot time. See also the [PATH](#) command.

TIME

Usage: `TIME [HH] [:MM] [:SS]`
`TIME [HH] [.MM] [.SS]`

Sets the system time using military time. Enter TIME by itself to display the current time.

Example:

```
TIME 2.00    Sets the time to 2:00:00 pm
TIME 16:00:13  Sets the time to 4:00:13 am
```

See also the [DATE](#) command.

TREE

Usage: `TREE [drive:][path] [/A]`

Shows the directory structure for all directories under path

Switches:

/A Uses ASCII instead of extended characters

TYPE

Usage: **TYPE** [drive:] [path] filename

Shows the contents of a text file.

Example:

```
TYPE c:\autoexec.bat
```

Shows your autoexec.bat file

VER

Usage: [VER](#)

Shows the DOS version

Shows the Microsoft (R) Windows(tm) version

VOL

Usage: [VOL \[drive:\]](#)

Shows the volume label for the drive specified. If no drive is specified the VOL command displays the volume label for the current drive. See also the [LABEL](#) command.

ALIAS

Usage: `ALIAS [alias] [command]`

ALIAS will alias, or 'rename', a command to one more to your liking. The alias will work only while in Windows, and will be saved for future use. Once aliased, you can type the alias instead of the command it is replacing.

Typing ALIAS alone will display all the current aliases known to Windows. Typing ALIAS followed by the alias parameter will display the current command for that alias, and prompt you to delete it.

Example:

```
alias ff locate  
alias ff
```

You can type either 'ff' or 'locate'
Show the alias for 'ff'

EXITWIN

Usage: [EXITWIN](#)

EXITWIN will exit Windows and return you to DOS

See also the [EXIT](#) command.

HEX

Usage: `HEX [drive:] [path] filename`

HEX will display a hexadecimal listing of a file

Example:

```
hex temp.obj      Display the file temp.obj in hexadecimal format
```

LOCATE

Usage: `LOCATE [drive:] [filename]`

LOCATE will search the specified drive for the file or directory and display the path to it.
Wildcards are allowed in the filename

Example:

```
locate chkdsk
```

Look for a file or directory named chkdsk

```
locate d:autoexec.bat
```

Try and find autoexec.bat on the d: drive

MAX

Usage: [MAX](#)

MAX will maximize the WinDOS window

MIN

Usage: [MIN](#)

MIN will minimize the WinDOS window

MOVE

Usage: `MOVE [drive:][path]Srcfile [drive:][path][Destfile]`

MOVE will move the Srcfile to the Destfile. Wildcards are allowed in the filenames.

NOTE: Moving a file across volumes will result in a copy

Example:

```
MOVE \test\*.c *.bak  Move of all .c files in \test to the current directory giving each
                        an extension of .bak.
MOVE a:*.?ak *.?mk    Move all files in the current directory with an extension ending
                        in 'ak' to the same name but ending in 'mk'. If the current
                        volume is not A: the files will be COPIED to the current one.
```

NORM

Usage: [NORM](#)

NORM will restore the WinDOS window to its previous size. This command is useful only after issueing the MAX command.

Real, Standard, and 386 Modes

If you're a Standard or Real mode Windows user, you no longer have to wait (sometimes up to 45 seconds) to shell to DOS full screen. Unlike DOS, WinDOS will run in a window in Real, Standard, and 386 enhanced modes. No more shelling to DOS. DOS will only run in a Window when Windows is executing in 386 enhanced mode (providing the proper .PIF file is found).

Requires No Conventional Memory

WinDOS requires no conventional memory. This leaves the more valuable conventional memory for DOS applications. You can have as many instances of WinDOS open as you want without effecting conventional memory. Try this with DOS.

Launches Both DOS and Windows Applications

No more "This program requires Microsoft Windows." In WinDOS if you want to run a Windows application simply launch it as it were a DOS application. For instance, at the WinDOS `C:>` prompt type "SOL" and Press enter. This will launch the Solitaire game provided with Windows. You can also pass in command line parameters to most Windows programs. For example, at the WinDOS prompt type "`NOTEPAD C:\WINDOWS\WIN.INI`".

This is a fundamental difference between DOS and WinDOS. DOS can launch only DOS applications, WinDOS can launch both Windows and DOS applications.

NOTE: WinDOS will launch DOS applications in one of two ways in 386 enhanced mode.

- a) In a Window if the **proper** .PIF file is present.
- b) Full Screen if there is no .PIF file.

In Standard and Real modes DOS applications are launched in full screen mode.

Maintains 64k Display Buffer

WinDOS maintains a 64k display buffer. While in WinDOS change directory to the Windows directory and type "DIR *.*" and press enter. Notice that when text scrolls off the top of display screen while in WinDOS it isn't lost. Try this in the DOS Window. If less than 64k of memory is free WinDOS will still run fine. 64k is the upper limit only.

Moving around the 64k buffer can be accomplished several different ways.

- 1) Horizontal and Vertical Scroll bars.
- 2) PGUP and PGDN keys
- 3) UP and DOWN arrow keys (if deactivated)
- 4) CTRL-End and CTRL-Home.

See Keyboard Topic

Supports Windows Clipboard

WinDOS fully supports the Windows Clipboard in the standard Windows fashion. Using the mouse at all is a chore in the DOS window. In fact, you can't even cut or paste in the DOS window in real or standard mode because you're in full screen mode. I think you'll agree that WinDOS is much more suited to Windows than DOS in this area. Use **OEM Text** under the Display menu when viewing in the clipboard. You can cut to the clipboard and then launch the clipboard form the Accessories Menu.

Command History, Escape, F1, and F3 keys

WinDOS maintains a history buffer of your last 10 commands. This is similar to DOSKEY provided with DOS 5.00. The F1 and F3 keys also function as in DOS. The F1 and F3 keys operate at the command prompt level. Pressing the Escape key will clear the current text. Access to the history buffer is available several different ways.

- 1) Under the "History" menu choice.
- 2) By double clicking the **RIGHT** mouse button, see tear away menu.
- 3) Using the UP and DOWN arrow keys if activated in the "Options" menu.

Tear Away Menu

WinDOS will provide you with a tear away menu that contains your last 10 commands stored in your history buffer. This is mostly a quick access mechanism. To get to the tear away buffer double click your right mouse button on the WinDOS display buffer.

See [Command History, Escape, F1 and F3 Keys](#)

Select Text and Press Enter

WinDOS allows you to select text and press enter. Select the text just as you would for an edit/paste operation and then press enter. For example:

```
D:\WINDOWS>dir *.exe
```

a) **Entered "DIR *.exe"**

```
Volume in drive D is DEVELOPMENT  
Directory of D:\WINDOWS
```

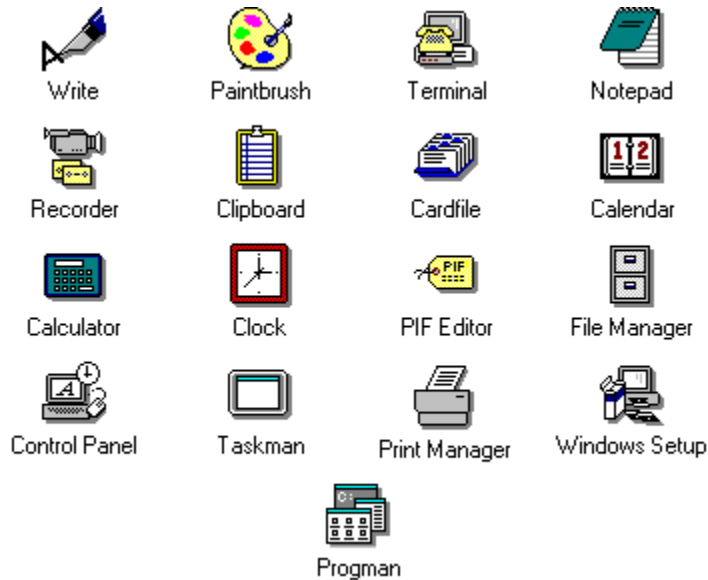
```
CVTC                EXE    40480 10-31-90  3:00ab) Selected "CALC" and  
CLIPBRD  EXE    20512 10-31-90  3:00a    pressed enter.  
CLOCK    EXE    11136 10-31-90  3:00a  
NOTEPAD  EXE    31936 10-31-90  3:00a  
PBRUSH   EXE   161200 10-31-90  3:00a  
PIFEDIT  EXE    40124 10-31-90  3:00a  
WRITE    EXE   211168 10-31-90  3:00a  
        27 file(s)    1997468 bytes  
                3842048 bytes free
```

```
D:\WINDOWS>CALC
```

c) **Result of enter key**

Selecting CALC and pressing enter would load the Windows Calculator. This works with single lines only.

Accessories



NOTE: These are most of the standard applications provided with Microsoft Windows. You can automatically launch these applications by selecting them from the Accessories Menu. Although not shown here, the actual Accessory Menu contains the manual launch name (.EXE) name for each of the Accessories. The manual launch names can be used to launch the Accessories by typing them in at the WinDOS prompt. For instance, in the Windows directory, type "NOTEPAD WIN.INI" and press enter.

No Size Limit

There is no limit on how large WinDOS can be made to be. The DOS windows has a maximum limit, this can be very limiting when using high resolution monitors. For a different look, try turning off both the horizontal and vertical scrollbars then maximize WinDOS by pressing the maximize icon or type "MAX" at the WinDOS prompt.

User Configurable Colors

WinDOS allows maximum flexibility to the user when it comes to color selection. WinDOS allows you to change both the foreground and background colors. This is done by entering RGB or Red, Green, and Blue color values. One RGB for the foreground and another for the background. Values must be between 0 and 255 inclusive, with 0 being black and 255 being white. Color selection is made easy by using the scollbars. When finished choosing your colors press "Save" else press "Cancel" to backout any changes. Changes are saved in the WINDOS.INI file. Default colors are provided.

Here are some eye pleasing colors. We suggest using black (all zeros) as the background colors.

	RED	GREEN	BLUE
Yellow =	255	255	0
Green =	0	127	0
Red =	255	0	0
Blue =	0	127	127
Brown =	127	127	0
Grey =	127	127	127
White =	255	255	255

Command Line Help - /?

Help is available at command line level two different ways. For example, you could type `DIR /?` or `HELP DIR` at the `C:>` prompt and text based help will be displayed in the WinDOS display Buffer.

Real Full Screen, Even at 1024 x 768

If you're one of the lucky ones and your monitor will display at 1024 x 768, 800 x 600 or possibly some other high resolution then you know what the DOS window looks like. It's microscopic !! WinDOS at these high resolutions will not only maximize to the full screen, but its font is much larger than the DOS window also.

Offers new commands

WinDOS offers several new commands.

ALIAS	Alias, or 'rename' a command
EXITWIN	Exit Windows and return you to DOS
HEX	Display a hexadecimal listing of a file
LOCATE	Search the specified drive for the file or directory
MAX	Maximize the WinDOS window
MIN	Minimize the WinDOS window
NORM	Counter Acts the MAX command.

See the [Extended Commands](#) Section.

WinDOS Keyboard Help

Cursor Movement Keys

Text Selection Keys

Editing Keys

Menu Keys

System Keys

Cursor Movement Keys

Key(s)	Function
DIRECTION keys	Moves the cursor left, right, up, or down in the buffer. The meaning of the the UP,LEFT, RIGHT, and DOWN arrow keys depend on whether or not the UP/DOWN Arrow Keys menu choice under the OPTIONS menu is selected.
End or Ctrl+Right Arrow	Moves to the end of a Line.
Home or CTRL+Left Arrow	Moves to the beginning of a Line.
PAGE UP or PAGE DOWN	Moves up or down one screen at a time.
CTRL + HOME	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the WinDOS buffer.
CTRL + END	Moves the cursor to the end of the WinDOS buffer.
CTRL	CTRL by itself will terminate any active WinDOS command. For example, if you are copying files with the COPY *.* command, you could terminate the copy process by pressing the CTRL key.

Editing Keys

Key(s)	Function
Backspace	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor. Or, deletes selected text.
Delete	Deletes the character to the right of the cursor. Or, deletes selected text.

Menu Keys

Key(s)	Function
Alt	Selects the first menu on the menu bar.
Letter key	Chooses the menu, or menu item, whose underlined letter matches the one you type.
Alt+letter key	Pulls down the menu whose underlined letter matches the one you type.
LEFT or RIGHT ARROW	Moves among menus.
UP or DOWN ARROW	Moves among menu items.
Enter	Chooses the selected menu item.

System Keys

The following keys can be used from any window, regardless of the application you are using.

Key(s)	Function
Ctrl+Esc	Switches to the Task List.
Alt+Esc	Switches to the next application window or minimized icon, including full-screen programs.
Alt+TAB	Switches to the next application window, restoring applications that are running as icons.
Alt+PrtSc	Copies the entire screen to Clipboard.
Ctrl+F4	Closes the active window.
F1	Gets Help and displays the Help Index for the application. (See Help Keys)

Text Selection Keys

Key(s)	Function
SHIFT+LEFT or RIGHT ARROW	Selects text one character at a time to the left or right.
SHIFT+DOWN or UP	Selects one line of text up or down.
SHIFT+END	Selects text to the end of the line.
SHIFT+HOME	Selects text to the beginning of the line.
SHIFT+PAGE DOWN	Selects text down one window. Or, cancels the selection if the next window is already selected.
SHIFT+PAGE UP	Selects text up one window. Or, cancels the selection if the previous window is already selected.
CTRL+SHIFT+LEFT or RIGHT ARROW	Selects text to the next or previous word.
CTRL+SHIFT+UP or DOWN ARROW	Selects text to the beginning (UP ARROW) or end (DOWN ARROW) of the paragraph.
CTRL+SHIFT+END	Selects text to the end of the document.
CTRL+SHIFT+HOME	Selects text to the beginning of the document.

