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WinCMD Credits

Shareware

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chdir	Change into the specified directory.
choice	Enter a batch file choice.
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deltree	Erase a subdirectory and all subdirectories in it.
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dirs	List the directory stack.
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fg	Bring the listed process to the foreground.
for	Do a loop with a series of keys.
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popd	Pop a pushed directory.
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rd	Remove the specified directory.
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ren	Rename or Move a file.
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rmdir	Remove the specified directory.
set	List or set the environment.
setdos	List or change the shell environment.
unalias	Restore a renamed command.

unset	Remove the environment variable.
ver	Show WinCMD version.
which	Show location of named command.

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Shareware Notice

WinCMD has taken many, many years to develop, and with the major improvements in version 4, is now a shareware product.   Use freely for 30 days, and if you like it, I would like a donation of $10 US for each copy used.   In return, I will notify you of any major changes in the future.

This is a fully operational version, there are no greyed out features.

WinCMD GSH Copyright © 1994
Overview

WinCMD is a CLI (Command Line Interface) for Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups 3.1.   It closely emulates Norton's NDOS command shell, which is related to the 4DOS shell. It includes, however, several commands that are special for Windows process control. These are modeled after the UNIX CSh commands.

WinCMD is a superset on COMMAND.COM, minus, of course, the DOS 5 and 6 commands such as LoadHigh.   WinCMD will run 95% of all DOS batch files.

WinCMD GSH Copyright © 1994
Version 4 for Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups 3.1, 3.11

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Made in the United States of America

AUTOWIN.BAT

     WinCMD will, upon startup, search the root directory of the drive containing the Windows directory (eg. "C:\" if windows is in "C:\WINDOWS") for the file called **AUTOWIN.BAT**.   If found, WinCMD will execute this file before showing the first command line.   This is useful for setting commonly used alias' or settings.

Example:

       alias d dir
       alias c cls
       alias edit notepad

Batch Files

WinCMD will execute DOS batch files.   The following commands are supported:

beep   Beep.
choice   Enter a batch file choice.
for   Do a loop with a series of keys.
goto   Go to a label. [Batch File]
if   Execute a command conditionally. [Batch File]

WinCMD will execute Batch Files with the BTM extension as well as the BAT extension.

Command Line

To change the command line:

Click and highlight the area to edit.

Use standard command syntax:

F1	Help
F3	Duplicate the last command line from the current cursor position.
Up/Down	Choose a previous command.
Ctrl <-	Back up a word.
Ctrl ->	Advance a word.
End	Go to the end of the command line.
Esc	Clear the command line.
Home	Go to the beginning of the command line.

To use the special UNIX style background command execution, terminate the command line with an **&** (ampersand).   The command will execute in the background, and WinCMD will immediately return the next prompt.   To execute a program maximized, terminate the command line with a **^** (caret).

Note on commands: If the command is not to be recorded in the shell history, place an '@' (ampersand) before the command.   For example:

@echo This is a test.

The command will not appear on the command line or be recorded in the history, but it will be executed.   This is useful for commands that expand the standard WinCMD command set, or for other programs to use WinCMD's advanced program and batch execution routines. This mode works for both manual command line entry and with the DDE commands.

The @ mode is used on startup of WinCMD to automatically execute the file "AUTOWIN.BAT" if it is found in the root directory of the drive containing the "\WINDOWS" directory.

Redirection

Sends output to a file or printer instead of to the screen.

Use standard command syntax, and follow it by a > and either a filename or PRN for the default printer.

For example:

        C:\>echo Howdy! > prn
        C:\>

    The command will produce any screen output, but will print the word Howdy! on the default printer.

    Note: The printer will always form feed (eject the page) after printing, no matter how little is printed.   This is a Windows convention and is not changable.

Process (Task) Control

WinCMD contains a UNIX like implementation of process control.   This allows WinCMD to control all of the other programs that are currently operating.   The following commands are supported:

bg	Put the command shell into the background.
fg	Bring the listed process to the foreground.
jobs	List all processes started by WinCMD.
kill	Stop the listed process.
ps	List the current processes.

When a process started by WinCMD exits, the exit status is shown on the WinCMD screen, similar to UNIX commands.

Programming

WinCMD contains a full implementation of the Window's Dynamic Data Exchange format.   Any program may send either a string to display in WinCMD, or else send a command to execute.

To send a string:

> **DDEInitiate(appname="WinCMD", appmode="");**
> **DDEPoke(appitem="line", appstring=". . . . . ");**
> **DDETerminate();**

To send a command:

> **DDEInitiate(appname="WinCMD", appmode="");**
> **DDECommand(appcommand=". . . . . ");**
> **DDETerminate();**

Replace the Ellipsis (. . . . .) with the string or command wanted.

For example, the following Word Macro will write "This is a test" on the WinCMD command line.

> **Start Macro**
>
> **DdeRef = DDEInitiate("WinCmd", "")**
> **DDEPoke DdeRef, "line", "This is a test"**
> **DDETerminate DdeRef**
>
> **End Macro**

WinCMD supports the standard DDE interface.   DDEML is only supported in DDE compatibility mode.   There is no hot linking available, as there is no information to be retrieved.

Run

For making finding files easier, WinCMD has a file search and execute box.   This dialog box follows standard windows file box convention.

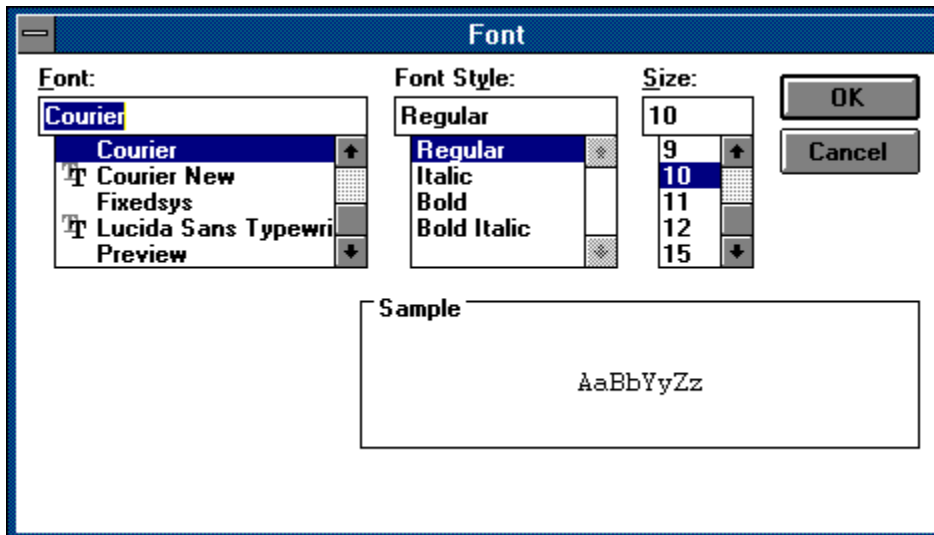Press **F10** to activate the **Run** dialog box.

For Example:
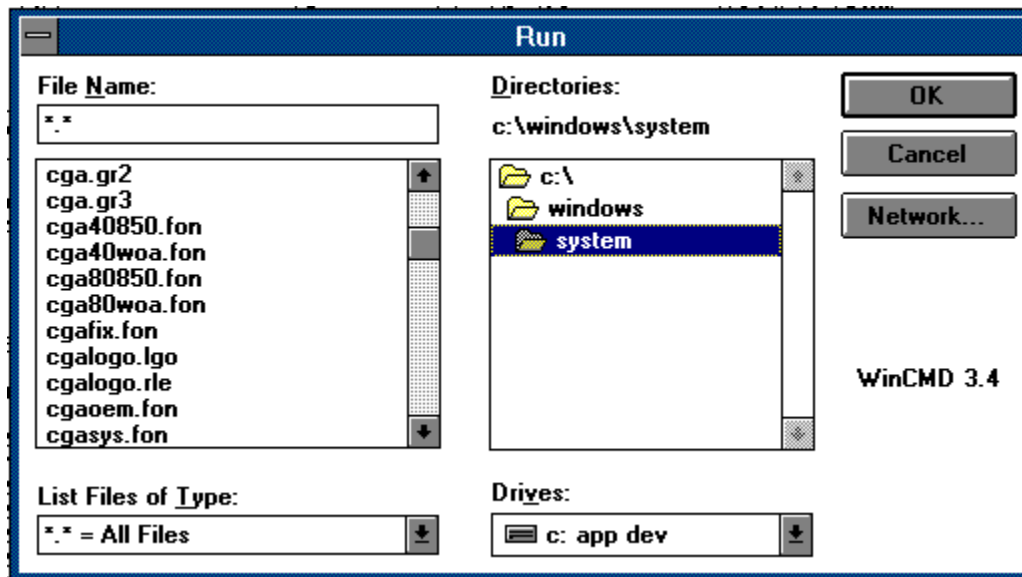
Set Font   𝔉

WinCMD allows the setting of the display font.

Press **Alt+Space** to activate the System menu, then choose **Set Font** for the Font dialog box.

For Example:

Toolbar

A group of buttons along the top of the WinCMD window that call up the function dialog boxes.

Click on the Button Wanted.

See Also: setdos

For Example:

Default Buttons:

	About WinCMD
	Set File Attributes
	Copy a File
	Directory
	Set WinCMDs Font
	Exit from WinCMD
	Help
	History of Commands
	Kill a Process
	List Processes
	Rename a File
	Run Dialog
	Activate Screen Saver
	Set Program Parameters

alias/unalias

To set, clear, and list changed commands.

Type **alias** to list the current alias'.
Type **alias** followed by a variable to set to change the current alias'.
Type **unalias** followed by a variable to erase   a current alias.

Format: **alias [newcommand oldcommand]**

Example:

    C:\> alias s set
    C:\> s
    PATH=C:\;C:\WINDOWS;C:\DOS
    PROMPT=pg
    cmdline=win wincmd
    C:\> |

attrib

To change file attributes:

Type **attrib** followed by the attribute change arguments, followed by the filename wanted.

Format: **attrib ±attribute filespec**

Attribute	Action
+r	Add read-only attribute
+h	Add hidden attribute
+s	Add system attribute
+a	Add archive attribute
-r	Remove read-only attribute
-h	Remove hidden attribute
-s	Remove system attribute
-a	Remove archive attribute

Example:

```
C:\> attrib +r file.doc
C:\> |
```

beep

Beep at 512 Hz for 400 milliseconds:

 Type **beep**.

Example:

```
C:\> beep
C:\> |
```

bg

To put the WinCMD shell into the background:

Type **bg**.

Example:

C:\> bg

cdd

To change to a different drive and directory:

Type **cdd** followed by the drive and directory wanted.

Example:

    C:\> cdd b:\dos
    B:\DOS> |

chdir/cd

To change to a different directory:

Type **chdir** followed by the directory wanted.

Format: **chdir newdirectory**

Example:

    C:\> chdir dos
    C:\DOS> |

choice

Allow selection of multiple items:

      Type **choice**.

Format: **choice [/c[:]keys] [/n] [/s] [text]**

Parameter	Meaning
c	Give list of alternate keys (YN is the default)
n	No Prompt
s	Case Sensitive
text	Question to ask

Example:

    C:\> choice
    [Y/N]?

cls

To clear the WinCMD window:

      Type **cls**.

Example:

    C:\> cls
    C:\> |

copy

To copy files:

Type **copy** followed by the name of the file to copy, followed by the new filename or directory to copy to (optional).

If the **Style** is set to **Verbose**, then a window will appear and display the file copy statistics, otherwise it will display the source and destination file names.

If the **/z** flag is given, copy will automatically decompress the file as it copies using the Liv-Zimpel compression algorythm, if the souce file is compressed using this method.

Format: **copy source [destination] [/z]**

See Also: replace, rename, setdos
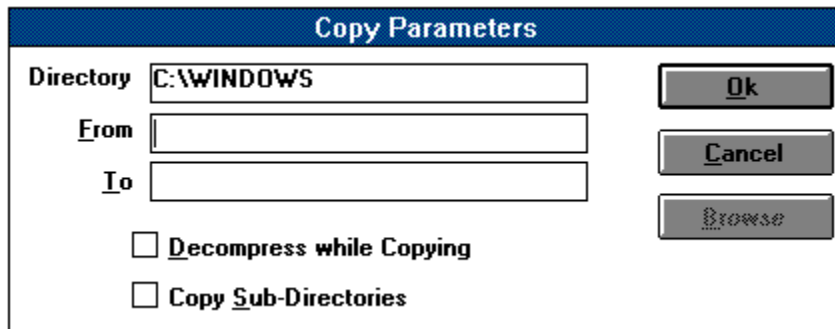
Note: Wildcards may be used.
Note: The Microsoft **COMPRESS** utility is compatible with the decompression routines.

Example:

    C:\> copy oldfile.doc newfile.doc
        1 file copied.
    C:\> |

If no parameters are given the following dialog box will appear and prompt for the wanted information.

Copy Parameters	
Directory `C:\WINDOWS`	**Ok**
From `|`	**Cancel**
To	Browse
☐ **D**ecompress while Copying	
☐ Copy **S**ub-Directories	

del/erase

To erase files:

Type **erase** followed by the name of the file to erase.

Format: **erase filespec**

Example:

```
C:\> erase foo.bat
C:\> |
```

deltree

To erase files in and under a subdirectory:

Type **deltree** followed by the name of the directory to erase recursively.

Format: **deltree filespec**

Example:

```
C:\> REM This will erase Word for Windows from the hard disk
C:\> deltree winword
C:\> rmdir winword
C:\> |
```

describe

Describes a file.   This will appear to the right of the directory listing of the file described. This is fully compatible with the Norton Utilities® NDOS Shell.

   Type **describe** followed by the name of the file to describe, followed by the description wanted.   If no description is given, a prompt will be given for a description.   If no description is wanted, leave the prompt blank.

Format: **describe filespec ["description"]**

Example:

   C:\> describe autowin.bat "Files that execute when WinCMD starts"
   C:\> |

If no parameter is given in quotes the following dialog box will appear and prompt for the wanted information.

dir   𝕱
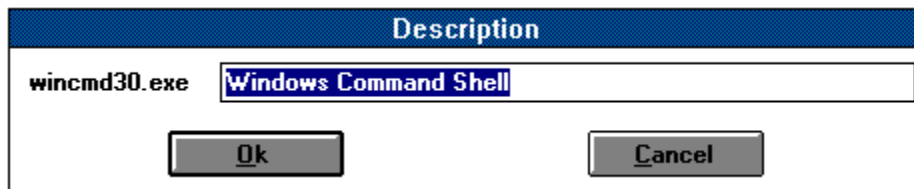
To get a disk directory:

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Type **dir** followed by a specific parameter (optional), followed by the specific filename wanted.   **dir** also uses the environment variable "dircmd" which is set to a parameter that is used each time the **dir** command is used.

Format: **dir [/parameter] [filespec]**

Parameter	Meaning
a	List all files (including hidden)
c	List capitalized
l	List in lower case
m	Do not list totals after the directory
o*x*	List sorted (o-*x* will reverse the sort)
	od - Sort Date and Time
	on - Sort Filename
	os - Sort Size
	ou - Unsort
p	List page by page (ESC to quit at the end of the page)
s	Copy subdirectories
t	List attributes
w	List in wide format (5 columns)

Note: The disk serial number will only be seen if DOS 4 or above is used.

Example:

```
C:\> dir e: /t
      Volume in drive E is ENCARTA1994
      Device Type: CD-ROM
      Directory of E:\

encarta           <DIR>          9-30-93          00:00:00am ---D-
encyc94           <DIR>          9-30-93          00:00:00am ---D-
fonts             <DIR>          9-30-93          00:00:00am ---D-
mmcat             <DIR>          9-30-93          00:00:00am ---D-
msstp             <DIR>          9-30-93          00:00:00am ---D-
readme.wri          32768        9-30-93          00:00:02am R----
setup.exe           26736        9-30-93          00:00:02am R----
setup.lst            1003        9-30-93          00:00:02am R----
      8 files     72795 bytes        86016 allocated
                     0 (0%)   bytes free

C:\> |
```

dirs

To display the directory stack:

Type **dirs**.

See Also: [pushd](#), [popd](#)

Example:

```
C:\> dirs
    C:\WINDOWS
    C:\DOS
    C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
C:\> |
```

echo

To echo a string to the screen:

Type **echo** followed by the string to write.

Format: **echo echostring**

Example:

```
C:\> echo This is a test.
This is a test.
C:\> |
```

exit

To exit the program:

Click the mouse on [−] (the system menu), followed by **Close**.

Type **Exit**.

Optional Parameters:

Exit Windows	Exit from the Windows Operating System.
Exit Restart	Restart the Windows Operating System.
Exit Reboot	Reboot the computer.

Shortcut Key: Press **Alt+F4**.

fg

To bring processes in to the foreground:

Type **fg** followed by the process ID retrieved from ps.

Note: This will automatically remove input focus from the WinCMD shell.

Format: **fg processID**

Example:

```
C:\> ps
Process      Task ID      Name
-------      -------      -----
1252         0                                    (Desktop)
3852         2342         Kernel
14234        1435         WinCMD                   (This)
8734         2567         Notepad - README.TXT
25332        2619         Program Manager
C:\> fg 8734
```

for

To execute a instruct with multiple variable parameters:

Type **for**.   followed by a peudo-variable to use, then type in (key) do then a command to use with the peudo-variable inserted.

Format: **for %s in (keys) do command**

Example:

```
C:\WINDOWS> REM this will list all executables
C:\WINDOWS> for %s in (*.exe *.pif *.com) do echo %s
default.pif
dosprmpt.pif
calc.exe
control.exe
notepad.exe
progman.exe
win.com
wincmd4.exe
winfile.exe
write.exe
C:\WINDOWS> |
```

free

To display the disk label and the remaining disk space:

Type **free**.   If a different drive is desired, indicate the drive wanted.

Format: **free [drive]**

Example:

    C:\> free
         Volume in drive C is ENGINEER
         Serial Number 1234-ABCD
         Device Type: Hard Disk Drive (Fixed)

                   123934566 (23%)   bytes free
    C:\> |

goto

To go to a specific batch file label:

Type **goto** followed by the name of the label to go to in the batch file.

Format: **goto label**

Example:

```
goto runfile
.
.
echo This line will not be used.
.
:runfile
.
echo This line will be used.
.
.
```

history

To display the last 20 commands:

Type **history**.

Example:

```
C:\> history
    1       cls
    2       dir /w
    3       notepad &
    4       ps
    5       history
C:\> |
```

if

To check for a conditional value:

Type **if** followed by a specific condition, followed by a **then** followed by the operation.

Format: **if "param1"="param2" then operation**

In a batch file, a % signifies a specific environment variable or a parameter that was passed to the batch file.   For instance:
    C> MYBATCH Charlie Brown
will cause the batch file to put the word "Charlie" wherever the %1 is seen and "Brown" wherever the %2 is seen.   If a %path is seen then the path will be inserted at that point. This also applies to any other environment variable.

Examples:

    if "%1"="Windows" then goto runfile
    if "cat"<>"dog" then echo Cats are not dogs!
    if "%1"="DOS" then command.com

jobs

To list all WinCMD jobs:

Type **jobs**.

See Also: kill

Format: **jobs**

Example:

```
C:\> jobs
Process      Task ID      Name
-------      -------      ------
[   1]       8734         notepad.exe readme.txt
[   2]       3534         winfile.exe
C:\> |
```

kill

To kill processes:

Type **kill** followed by the process IO number from ps or from jobs

Note: This is a very dangerous command and is only for advanced users.

See Also: ps, jobs

Format: **kill [-parameter] processID [message]**

Parameter	Meaning
0	Start Screensaver
1	Close Process
2	Restore Process Window
3	Move Process Window
5	Minimize Process Window
6	Maximize Process Window
7	Send Window Destroy to Process
8	Send Terminate to Process
	(Warning: This may unbalance the Windows operating system.)
9	Close Process
M	Send Command Message to Process

Example:

```
C:\> ps
Process     Task ID      Name
-------     -------      ------
3852        2342         Kernel
14234       1435         WinCMD
8734        2567         Notepad - README.TXT
25332       2619         Program Manager
3534        1539         File Manager
C:\> kill 8734
C:\> REM The following will call up FORMAT
C:\> kill -M 3534 203
C:\> jobs
Process     Task ID      Name
-------     -------      ------
[   1]      1539         File Manager
C:\> kill [1]
Return Code 0: WINFILE.EXE
C:\> |
```

If no parameters are given the following dialog box will appear and prompt for the wanted information.

Kill Process

Process Command

- (●) **C**lose
- ( ) **R**estore
- ( ) **M**ove
- ( ) Re**m**ove
- ( ) Mi**n**imize
- ( ) Ma**x**imize
- ( ) **D**estroy
- ( ) **T**erminate
- ( ) **E**xit
- ( ) ScreenSa**v**er

Process Name

```
Clock
Srvr
Norton Desktop
Dde Common
NHook Module for NDW
ClipBook Viewer
Progman
QuickAccess
Hidden Data Server
NetDDE
Dr. Watson
File Manager
Microsoft Word - WINCMD30.RTF
Paintbrush - (Untitled)
```

[**O**k]   [Cancel]

logoff

To exit Windows or log off of Windows NT:

Type **logoff**.

mem

To get the amount of available memory:

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Type **mem**.

DOS Memory Available	Amount of normal memory.
Windows Memory Available	Amount of protected+virtual memory available for windows. (Note: there is not any virtual memory for Standard mode windows.)
Largest Executable Available	Largest Program that may be loaded.
Swapfile	Size of the Windows Swapfile. (386 Enhanced mode only.)
System/GDI Resources	Percentage of System resources available for use. (Device Drivers and Fonts)
User Resources	Percentage of User resources available for use. (Window Creation)
Alias	Size of the alias Stack.
Directory	Size of the Directory Stack from pushd.

Example:

```
C:\> mem
    640K        DOS Memory Available
 7132K/11016K   Windows Memory Available
   6908K        Largest Executable Available
   7996K        Swapfile
    16%         Free System/GDI Resources
    85%         Free User Resources
    2K          Alias
    5K          Directory Stack
C:\> |
```

mkdir/md

To make a new directory:

Type **mkdir** followed by the directory to create.

Format: **mkdir newdirectory**

Example:

```
C:\> mkdir foo
C:\> chdir foo
C:\FOO> |
```

netadd

Add a Network Drive:

Type **netadd** followed by the drive to create, then the password followed by the network connection.

Format: **netadd drive [password] networkconnection**

Example:

```
C:\>   REM This will add the shared Windows directory
C:\> REM on Tom's Machine as drive d:
C:\> netadd d: password \\Tom's Machine\Windows
Connection Successful
C:\> |
```

netconn

Show All Network Connections:

Type **netconn**.

Format: **netconn**

Example:

```
C:\> netconn
      I: = \\TOMS MACHINE\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
      J: = \\ENGINEERING\ACAD\
      K: = \\ACCOUNTING\LOTUS 123\SAMPLE
C:\> |
```

netfree

Show All Unused Network Connections:

      Type **netfree**.

Format: **netfree**

Example:

```
C:\> netfree
        I: = \\TOMS MACHINE\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
        J: = \\ENGINEERING\ACAD\
        K: = \\ACCOUNTING\LOTUS 123\SAMPLE
C:\> |
```

netlist

List Connected Network Drives:

Type **netlist** followed by the drive to reference.

Format: **netlist [drive]**

Example:

```
C:\>   REM This will list the connected drives and directories
C:\> netlist
     I: = \\TOMS MACHINE\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
     J: = \\ENGINEERING\ACAD\
     K: = \\ACCOUNTING\LOTUS 123\SAMPLE
     Z: = \\NOVELL SERVER\ROOT
C:\> netlist i:
     I: = \\TOMS MACHINE\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
C:\> |
```

netlogoff

Log off of a Network Server:

Type **netlogoff**.   A Dialog Box will appear and prompt for Server Log Off Parameters.

Format: **netlogoff**

Example:

    C:\> netlogoff
    C:\> |

netlogon

Log on to a Network Server:

Type **netlogon**.   A Dialog Box will appear and prompt for Server Log On Parameters.

Format: **netlogon**

Example:

```
C:\> netlogon
C:\> |
```

netprivate

Remove Sharing from a Directory:

Type **netprivate** followed by the drectory to share.

Format: **netprivate directory**

Example:

```
C:\> netprivate C:\WINDOWS
      Share Disconnect Successful
C:\> |
```

netshare

Share a Directory:

Type **netshare** followed by the drectory to share.

Format: **netshare directory**

Example:

```
C:\> netshare C:\WINDOWS
        Share Successful
C:\> |
```

netsub

Remove a Network Drive:

Type **netsub** followed by the drive to remove.   The current drive may not be disconnected.

Format: **netsub drive**

Example:

```
C:\> netsub d:
Disconnect Sucessful
C:\> |
```

path

To change the search path.

Type **path** followed by the new list of directories separated by semicolons (";").

Format: **path=dir[;dir[;dir[...]]]**

See Also: set

Example:

```
C:\> path = C:\WINDOWS;C:\DOS
C:\> |
```

pause

To write "Press any key to continue..." to the screen, and then wait for a key to be pressed:

Type **pause**.

Example:

    C:\> pause
    Press any key to continue...

popd

To retrieve a directory saved with pushd:

Type **popd**.

Example:

```
C:\WINDOWS> pushd
C:\WINDOWS> chdir \dos
C:\DOS> dir
    .
    .
    .
C:\DOS> popd
C:\WINDOWS> |
```

prompt

To change the command prompt.

Type **prompt** followed by a variable to change the current prompt.

Format: **prompt=value**

Parameter	Meaning
$p	Current Path
$g	>
$l	<
$b	|
$q	=
$$	$
$h	Delete Last Character
$n	Current Disk Letter
$v	Version Number
$t	Current Time
$d	Current Date

See Also: set

Example:

    C> prompt = $t pg
    12:00:00 C:\WINDOWS> |

ps   𝔉

To list processes:

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     Type **ps**.

There will be listed several items that are not killable - the WinCMD shell, the desktop, and a few of the hidden windows listed with the **/all** switch.

Format: **ps [/all]**

Example:

```
C:\> ps
Process      Task ID      Name
-------      -------      ----
1032         312                          (Desktop)
3852         2342         Kernel
14234        1435         WinCMD              (this)
25332        2619         Program Manager
C:\> |
```

pushd

To save the current directory for later retrieval with popd:

Type **pushd**.

Example:

```
C:\WINDOWS> pushd
C:\WINDOWS> chdir \dos
C:\DOS> dir
   .
   .
   .
C:\DOS> popd
C:\WINDOWS> |
```

rename/ren

To rename files:

Type **rename** followed by the name of the file to rename, followed by the new name or directory wanted.
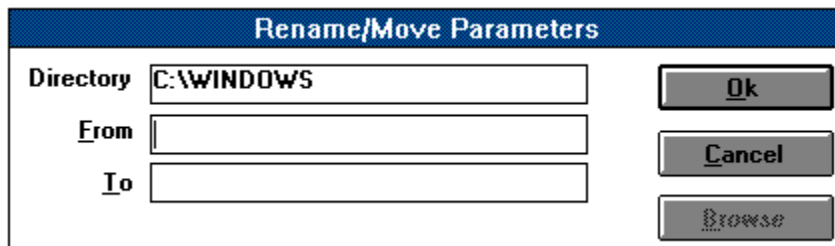
Note: Files may be renamed to a new directory similar to the DOS **move** command.

Format: **ren[ame] oldfile newfile**

Example:

    C:\> rename oldfile.doc newfile.doc
    C:\> |

If no parameters are given the following dialog box will appear and prompt for the wanted information.

Rename/Move Parameters		
Directory `C:\WINDOWS`		**Ok**
From		**Cancel**
To		Browse

replace

To replace or add files:

𝓕

Type **replace** followed by the name of the file to copy, followed by the new filename or directory to copy to (optional).
If the **Style** is set to **Verbose**, then a window will appear and display the file copy statistics, otherwise it will display the source and destination file names.
If the **/z** flag is given, replace will automatically decompress the file as it copies using the Liv-Zimpel compression algorythm, if the souce file is compressed using this method.
If the **/a** flag is given, replace will add the file to the destination directory if it isnt already there.
If the **/u** flag is given, replace will update the file in the destination directory if it is already there.
If the **/p** flag is given, replace will prompt before overwriting any files.
If the **/r** flag is given, replace will overwrite read only files.

Format: replace **source** **[destination] [/z] [/a] [/u] [/p] [/r]**

See Also: copy, rename, setdos

Note: Wildcards may be used.
Note: The Microsoft **COMPRESS** utility is compatible with the decompression routines.

Example:

    C:\> replace oldfile.doc newfile.doc /a
        1 file added.
    C:\> |

If no parameters are given the following dialog box will appear and prompt for the wanted information.

rmdir

To remove a directory:

Type **rmdir** followed by the directory to remove.

Note: The directory must be empty in order to be deleted.

Format: **rmdir directory**

Example:

```
C:\> rmdir foo
C:\> |
```

set/unset

To set, clear, and list the environment.

F

Type **set** to list the current settings.
Type **set** followed by a variable to set to change the current settings.
Type **unset** followed by a variable to erase   a current setting.

Format: **set [item=value]**

See Also: Path, Prompt

Example:

```
C:\> set
PATH=C:\;C:\WINDOWS;C:\DOS
PROMPT=$p$g
cmdline=win wincmd
C:\> set cat=dog
C:\> set
PATH=C:\;C:\WINDOWS;C:\DOS
PROMPT=$p$g
cmdline=win wincmd
cat=dog
C:\> |
```

setdos

To change or list the environment.

Type **setdos** to list the current settings.
Type **setdos** followed by a variable to set to change the current settings.

Format: **setdos [item=value]**

Parameter	Meaning	Values
Mode	What to emulate	DOS (Use DOS COMMAND commands)
		UNIX (Only CSH commands)
Strict	Windows Disk Control	Yes (Do not use non-Windows disk codes)
		No (Use non-Windows disk codes)
Style	Message box mode	DOS (Use Screen for Copy, Rename, and Erase)
		Verbose (Use Dialog Boxes for Copy, Rename, and Erase)
Toolbar	Toolbar Visability	Yes (Show the Toolbar)
		No (Do not show the Toolbar)

Note: If   Mode=UNIX and Switch=- (dash) then all "/" on the command line will automatically be translated to "\".

Example:

```
C:\> setdos
Mode = DOS
Strict = No
Style = Verbose
Toolbar = Yes
C:\> |
```

ver

To get the WinCMD, DOS and Windows version numbers:

Type **ver**.

Example:

```
C:\> ver
WinCMD 4 Version 4.1 - MS-DOS version 6.20
Windows version 3.11 - 386 Enhanced Mode
Copyright © 1994 By Erik Gawtry
C:\> |
```

which

To get the location of a specific command file.

Type **which** followed by the command.

Example:

```
C:\> which notepad
C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE
C:\> alias edit notepad
C:\> which edit
C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE
C:\> |
```