

```
if($DbLast <= $clientLast | $DbLast - $clientLast > 100)
    $DbLast = $clientLast;
echo json_encode(array("id" => $DbLast, "r" => $o->GetReservedIds()));
}
else if(isset($_POST['get']))
{
    $id = (int)$_POST['get'];
    if($id > 0)
        echo json_encode($o->GetLinkData($id, false));
}
else if(isset($_POST['getM']))
{
    echo json_encode($o->GetLinksData($_POST['getM']));
}
else if(isset($_POST['rating']))
{
    echo json_encode($o->GetLinkData($_POST['linkClass'], (int)$_POST['rating']));
}
```

dreamstime.com

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What is DOS?

DOS stands for Disk Operating System. It is a command-line interface that interacts directly with the hardware. The user types commands to perform tasks.

 by Ranjeet Kaur

History of DOS

1

Early Versions

The first versions of DOS were developed in the early 1980s by Seattle Computer Products, later acquired by Microsoft.

2

MS-DOS

Microsoft developed MS-DOS, which became the standard operating system for IBM PCs.

3

PC-DOS

IBM's version of DOS, called PC-DOS, was also widely used.

4

Windows Era

The rise of graphical user interfaces like Windows led to a decline in DOS's popularity.



DOS File System

File Structure

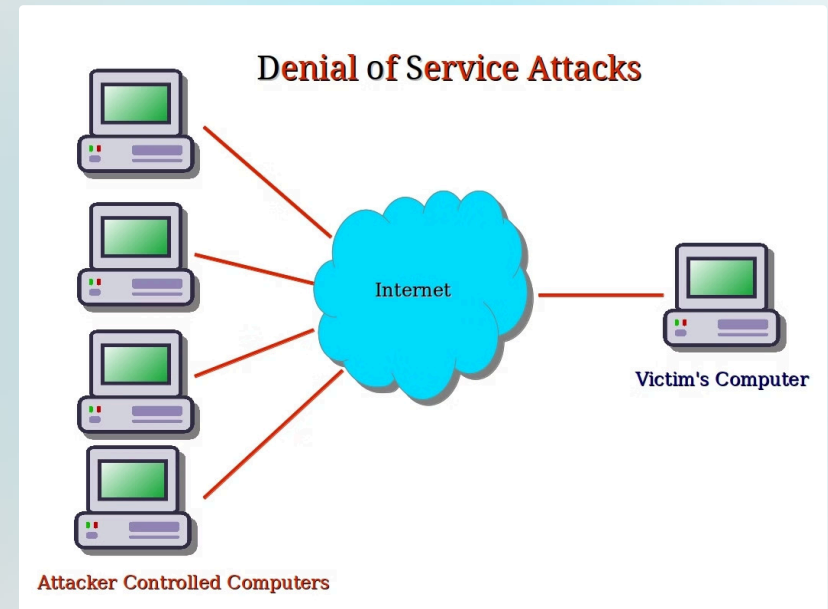
DOS uses a hierarchical file system, organizing files in folders, also called directories.

Drives

Drives are represented by letters, such as A: for a floppy disk drive and C: for the hard drive.

File Extensions

Files have extensions, like .txt for text files, .exe for executable files, and .com for command files.



DOS Commands

1

DIR

Displays the files and folders in a directory.

3

DEL

Deletes files.

2

COPY

Copies files from one location to another.

4

MD

Creates a new directory.

Commands

<code>cd ~</code>	Home directory
<code>cd [folder]</code>	Change directory to specific folder
<code>ls</code>	List of files & directories
<code>ls -l</code>	More detailed list
<code>clear</code>	Clear screen
<code>pwd</code>	Print path to working directory
<code>open [file]</code>	Opens specified file
<code>open</code>	Opens directory
<code>q</code>	Quit
<code>touch [file]</code>	Create a new file
<code>cp [file] [dir]</code>	Copy specific file to directory
<code>rm -r [dir]</code>	Remove specified directory
<code>rm [file]</code>	Remove specified file
<code>mv [file] [file]</code>	Move a file (& rename if desired)
<code>mkdir [dir]</code>	Make a new directory
<code>man [command]</code>	Offers help on specific command

DOS Batch Files

Batch Files

Batch files, with the .bat extension, contain a sequence of DOS commands that are executed in order.

Automation

Batch files automate repetitive tasks, saving time and effort.

Examples

They are commonly used for tasks like formatting disks, backing up files, or running a series of programs.

DOS Utilities



CHKDSK

Checks the integrity of a disk drive and reports any errors found.



FORMAT

Prepares a disk for use by creating a file system on it.



TREE

Displays the directory structure of a drive or folder in a tree-like format.



Running DOS on Modern Systems

1

DOS Emulators

Programs like DOSBox allow you to run DOS programs on modern operating systems.

2

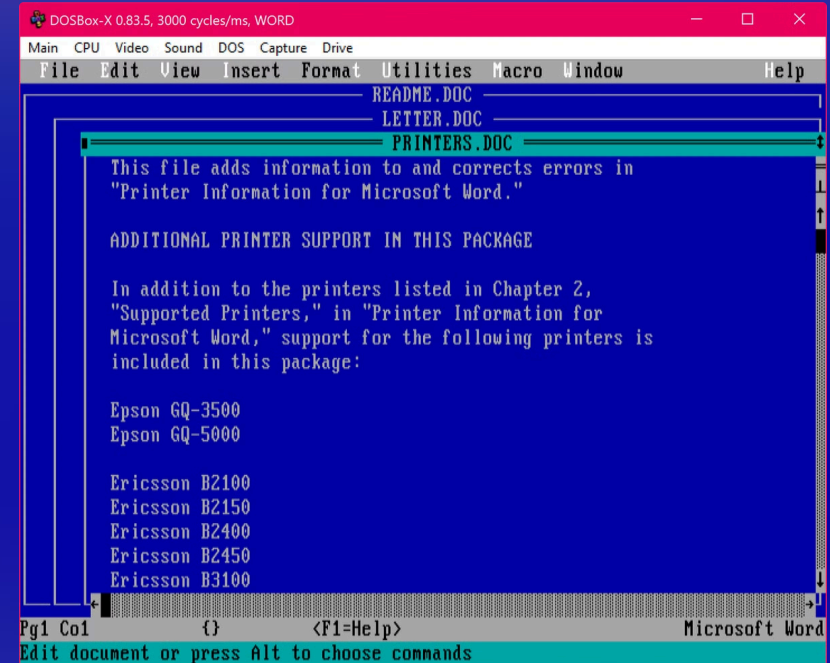
Virtual Machines

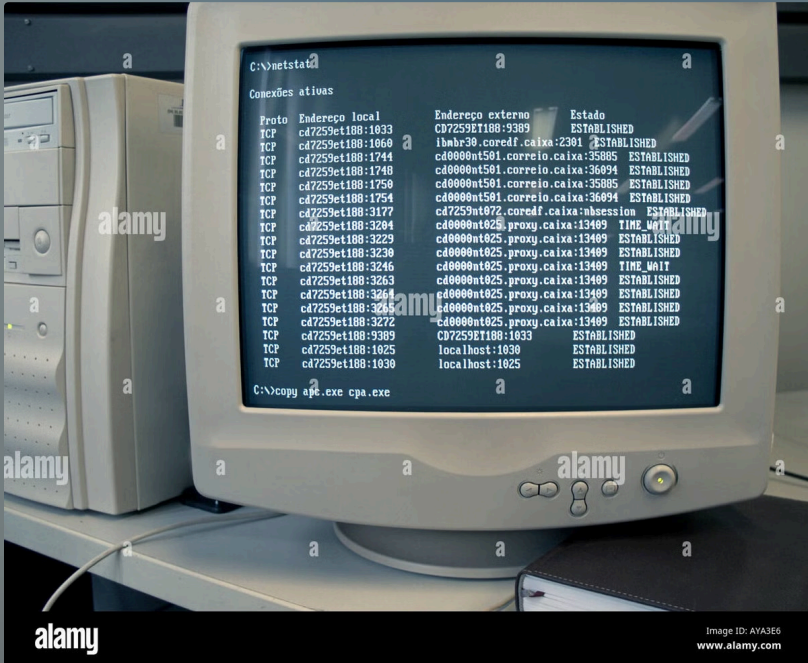
Virtual machines can be used to create a virtual environment running a DOS operating system.

3

Compatibility Mode

Some older DOS programs may still run in compatibility mode on modern Windows operating systems.





Advantages and Limitations of DOS

Advantages	Limitations
Direct Hardware Control	Limited User Interface
Command-Line Efficiency	Less User-Friendly
Smaller File Size	Limited Multitasking