

FASTOPEN								X	X	X	X
FC										X	X
FDISK			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FIND			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORMAT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GRAFTABL			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
GRAPHICS			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HELP										X	X
INTERLNK											X
INTERSRV											X
JOIN					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KEYB								X	X	X	X
KEYBFR					X	X	X	X			
KEYBGR					X	X	X	X			
KEYBIT					X	X	X	X			
KEYBSP					X	X	X	X			
KEYBUK					X	X	X	X			
LABEL					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LIB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
LINK	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
MEM									X	X	X
MEMMAKER											X
MIRROR										X	X
MODE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MSCDEX											X
MSD											X
NLSFUNC								X	X	X	X
POWER											X
PRINT			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
QBASIC										X	X
RECOVER			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REPLACE					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RESTORE			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SCANDISK											X
SETVER										X	X
SHARE						X	X	X	X	X	X
SORT			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SUBST					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SYS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TREE			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
UNDELETE										X	X
UNFORMAT										X	X
XCOPY							X	X	X	X	X

📌 DOS Version Dates

Version	Release Date	Revision Notes
Version 1.0	August 1981	Original release
Version 1.1	May 1982	Adds support for double-sided disks.
Version 2.0	March 1983	Adds support for hard-disk drives.
Version 2.1	October 1983	Adds support for international symbols.
Version 3.0	August 1984	Adds support for high-density 5¼" drives.
Version 3.1	March 1985	Adds support for networking.
Version 3.2	December 1985	Adds support for 3½" drives.
Version 3.3	July 1986	Adds support for AT (16-bit) computing.
Version 4.0	June 1988	Adds a DOS graphical shell.
Version 5.0	May 1991	Adds support for expanded memory (protected mode).
Version 6.0	March 1993	Adds support for disk-compression.

📌 Key Concepts



- DOS has a *command-line*, text driven user-interface.
- The services provided by the user-interface consist of the commands stored internally by COMMAND.COM (*resident*) and the external commands stored in individual programs in the DOS directory (*transient*).
- New versions of DOS have been released usually to support some new development in computer hardware. Each new version may also have added to the command set.

Additionally

In 1976 Gary Kildall was approached by the computer company Imsai to translate, or port, his operating system CP/M to their machine. Realizing that since his operating system was the only one available at the time he could expect many more such requests he hit upon the idea of splitting the operating system into two parts. The first part, the BIOS (Basic Input Output System), would be hardware specific and need to be rewritten as different manufactures came to him with differing machine configurations. The second part, the part we now think of as the operating system, could simply talk to the machine via the BIOS and would not have to be rewritten for each configuration. In this way he could effectively cut the amount of time it took him to port his operating system to a new machine in half. This splitting of the operating system into a hardware-dependent layer and a hardware-independent layer has stayed with us ever since.

 "The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well meaning but without understanding."
- Justice Louis D. Brandeis

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