# File System Commands

Although the suggested 'dir' line command will list the directories in my drives it did not produce statistic of the size and usage of them. I had to research to find other command prompt to complete this assignment.

**The Disk Capacity**

I used-"wmic logicaldisk get Caption,FreeSpace,Size" to find the capacity of the two disk on my device.

| Drive | Free Space (Bytes) | Total Size (Bytes) | Free (GB) | Total (GB) | Used (GB) |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| C: | 35,454,115,840 | 253,808,865,280 | ~33 GB | ~236 GB | ~203 GB |
| D: | 951,945,527,296 | 1,000,192,081,920 | ~886 GB | ~931 GB | ~45 GB |

**Disk Usage Summary**

After running the" wmic logicaldisk get size,freespace,caption" command in Command Prompt, I reviewed the current disk usage for my system's storage drives. Here is the breakdown:

| Drive | Total Size | Used Space | Free Space | File System |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| C:\ | 236 GB | 203 GB | 33 GB | NTFS |
| D:\ | 931 GB | 45 GB | 886 GB | NTFS |

**Technical Reflection**

This assignment provided a practical opportunity to analyze storage allocation and disk space usage across system volumes. By executing the wmic logicaldisk get size,freespace,caption command, I was able to retrieve raw disk statistics directly from the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) interface, which revealed both total and available storage on each logical drive.

The C: drive, which typically houses the operating system and essential applications, was observed to be utilizing approximately 86% of its total capacity (~203 GB used out of ~236 GB total). This high utilization indicates that system files, application data, and user profiles occupy a substantial portion of this volume. In contrast, the D: drive had significant free space available (~886 GB free out of ~931 GB), suggesting it could be leveraged more effectively for non-critical or bulk data storage.

# File System Commands

   Regularly monitoring disk usage is crucial for maintaining system performance, preventing fragmentation, and avoiding critical failures due to insufficient disk space. Proactive space management—such as removing obsolete files, migrating large datasets to secondary drives, or implementing disk quotas—can ensure the system continues to operate within optimal performance thresholds. This exercise reinforces the importance of periodic storage audits as part of routine system administration.

**The Operating System**

   Since the last submission in which it required to note my operating system, I upgraded to Windows 11. I was getting warning the Windows 10 will not longer be supported and there may be security issues as well.