AmigaDOS 2.0 (1990) and newer. In this case, it's v. 3.0:

Slashes are arranged UNIX-style.

The command line interpreter executable is in the System folder.
It's called CLI (or the shell).

Startup scripts are in the S folder. There are two:
The system script is called "Startup-Sequence"
Your custom startup script is "User-Startup"

Items that you want auto-run on boot are placed in the WBStartup folder.

If you need to add arguments to an executable and don't want to open the command line to do so, select Workbench -> Execute Command

Icons on the Amiga have a .info file associated with them. If a file doesn't have one of these, it won't be visible in icon view. In order to see all files on the drive choose:
- Window -> Show -> All Files
- Window -> View by -> Name

You can force the window to remember its settings by choosing
- Window -> Snapshot Window

The Snapshot All will record settings for all windows and icons.

The equivalent of CTRL A on the PC is Left-Amiga A. This selects all.

The options under the Icon menu are grayed-out until you click on an icon or a drive. You can create something similar to a shortcut by selecting an icon and choosing Icon -> Leave Out. Note: This actually moves the executable and records its original location. To put it back into its original folder select Icon -> Put Away.

You can format a disk or hard drive by clicking on it and then selecting Icon -> Format

For partitioning, use the HDToolBox utility in the Tools folder.
Even IDE drives will show up as SCSI devices.

The equivalent of the Command directory in MS-DOS is the C directory. It's for any executables that you'd like to be able to run from any location on the hard drive.

 For example, you could place the AZ text editor in the C folder,   double-click a text file, and then type AZ and a space before the text file and it'll load into that editor.

Support for various image file formats is in the Classes/DataTypes folder.

Library files are located in the Libs folder.

System and desktop preferences are in the Prefs folder.

If you'd like to be able to read PC diskettes on the Amiga, go to the Storage/DOSDrivers folder and double-click PC0.

O/S automation and interchange between apps is handled by a version of REXX called AREXX.

Language and Region options are in the Locale folder.

Printer, MIDI, and monitor drivers are in the Devs folder.

If you need to add a drive to the system manually (like a CD-ROM or external 5.25" drive), you can edit the Mountlist script located in the Devs directory. 3.5" external drives are recognized automatically with the default mountlist.

To close a command shell, type either endcli or endshell.
- Up arrow takes you the previous command.
- Left arrow moves cursor back into line text.
- Shift-Backspace deletes all text before the cursor.

The equivalent of ALT-TAB on the Amiga is Left-Amiga M. Use this for switching between running applications.

The PC's CTRL-ALT-Delete is CTRL-LeftAmiga-RightAmiga. This will reboot the Amiga and will not warn you first.

Hold both mouse buttons on startup to change boot mode and graphics chipset modes before the OS boots. E.g.) NTSC OCS or PAL ECS.

On the command line, a file name with spaces in its name must be surrounded with quotes.

AmigaDOS 2.0 through 3.1 have a bug that issues an error when the hard drive is full. If you try to use any of files, it'll issue an error. There is a work-around for this, but it's been a long time. I'm pretty sure it was something like attaching the boot drive as a secondary drive and deleting a few files or some-such thing.

Unlike Windows, there is no shutdown procedure on the Amiga. Just press the power button and you're done.