

## IT Essentials 5.0

### 5.3.7.2 Lab - Trabalhando com Comandos na CLI do Windows

#### Introdução

Imprima e preencha este laboratório.

Neste laboratório, você irá utilizar comandos da CLI do Windows para gerenciar pastas, arquivos e programas no Windows 7/Vista/XP.

#### Equipamento Recomendado

O seguinte equipamento é necessário para este exercício:

- Um computador com Windows 7, Windows Vista ou Windows XP

#### Passo 1

Faça login no computador como administrador.

**Nota:** Se você realizar o login com uma conta de usuário diferente de "Administrador", você terá que substituir "Administrador" pelo nome de usuário que você está utilizando ao digitar os comandos. Exemplo: `cd usuários\Administrador` substituído por `cd usuários\Braxton`

Para Windows 7 e Vista:

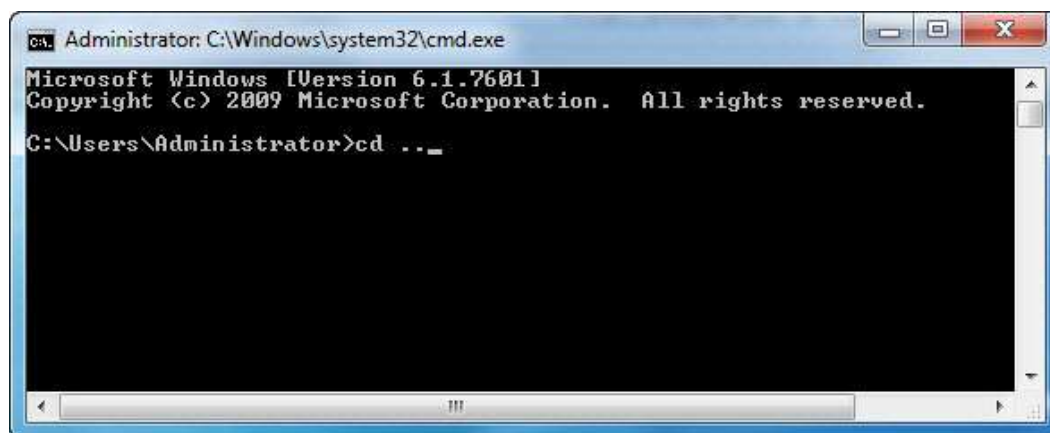
Vá até a janela "Executar" clicando em Iniciar. Digite `cmd` e pressione Enter.

Para o Windows XP:

Vá até a janela "Executar", clicando em Iniciar > Executar. Digite `cmd` e clique em OK.

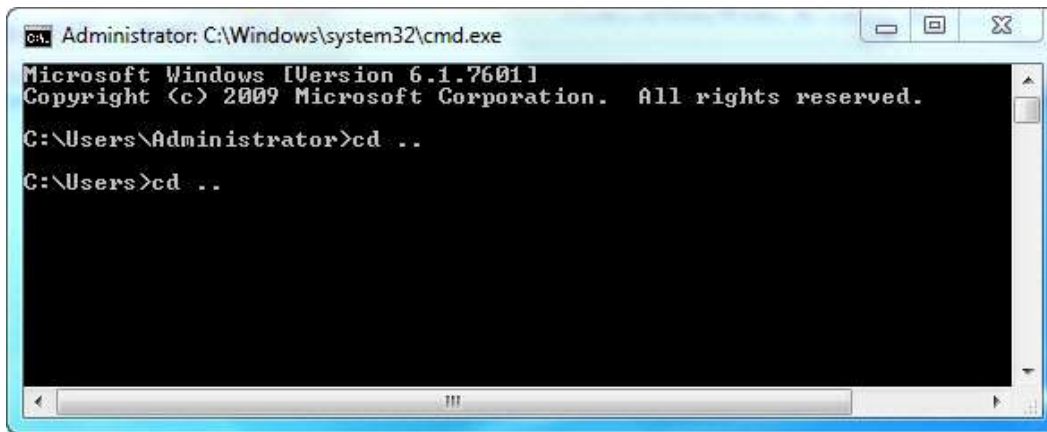
#### Passo 2

A janela de comando será aberta.



Em qual diretório você está?

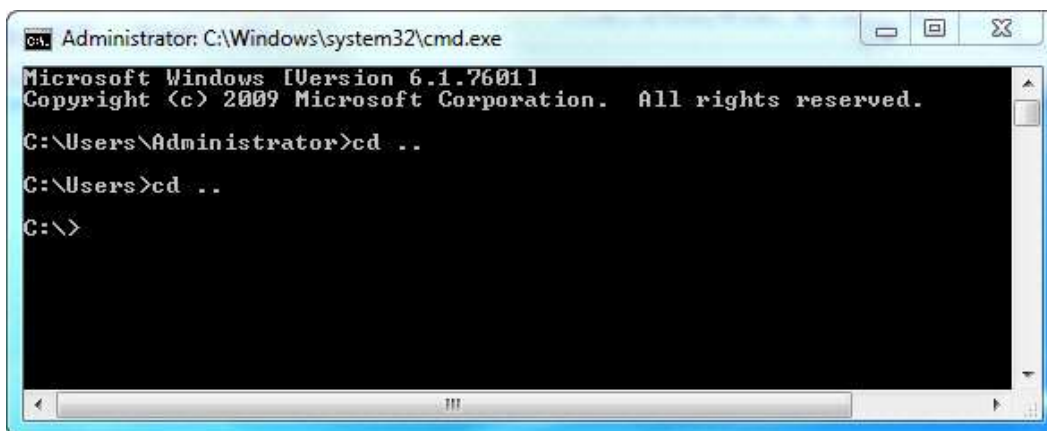
No prompt de comando, digite `cd..` e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>cd ..
C:\Users>cd ..
```

No prompt de comando, digite `cd..` e pressione Enter novamente.



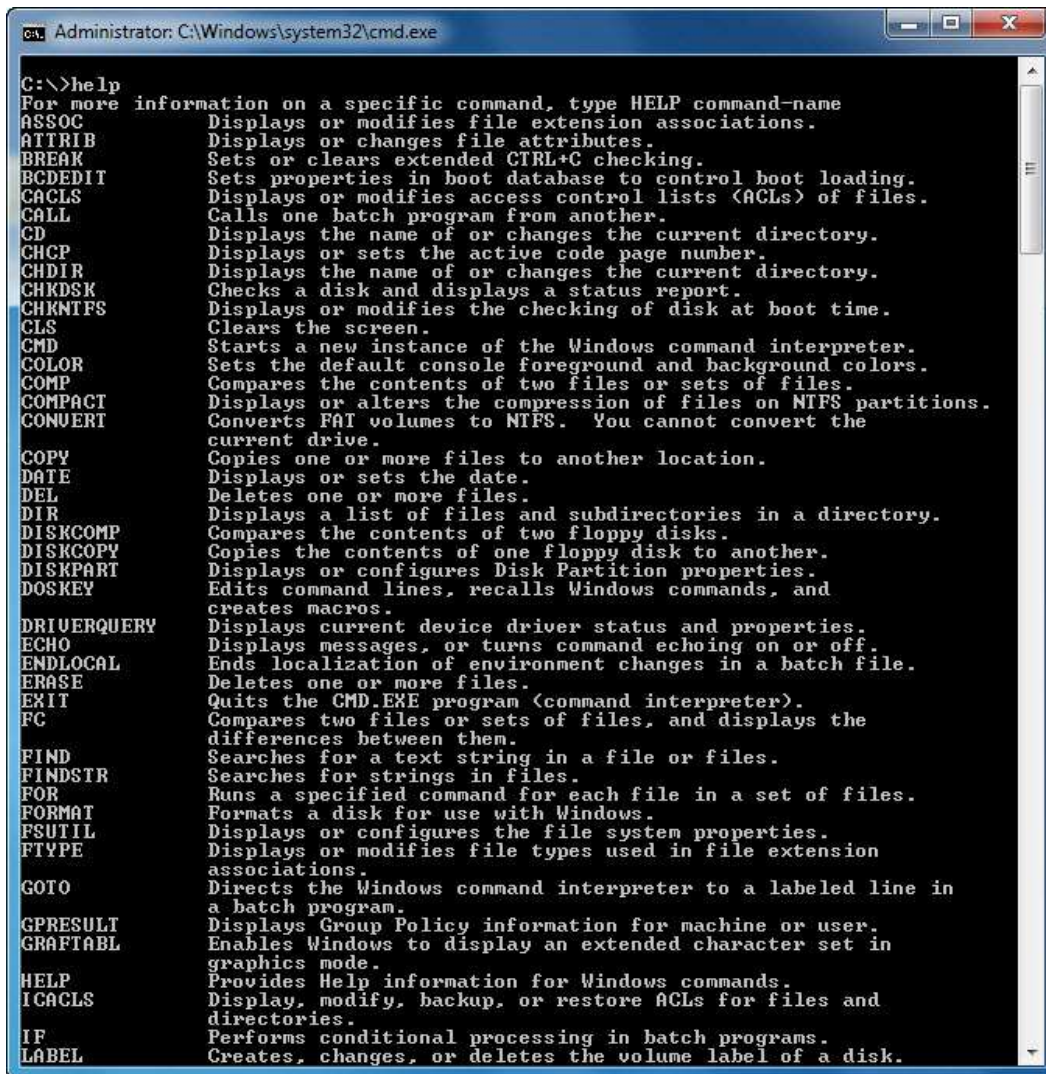
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>cd ..
C:\Users>cd ..
C:\>
```

Em qual diretório você está agora?

### Passo 3

No prompt de comando, digite `help` e pressione Enter.



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled "Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The user has entered the command "C:\>help". The output lists various Windows command-line utilities and their functions. The list includes: ASSOC, ATTRIB, BREAK, BCDEDIT, CACLS, CALL, CD, CHCP, CHDIR, CHKDSK, CHKNTFS, CLS, CMD, COLOR, COMP, COMPACT, CONVERT, COPY, DATE, DEL, DIR, DISKCOMP, DISKCOPY, DISKPART, DOSKEY, DRIVERQUERY, ECHO, ENDLOCAL, ERASE, EXIT, FC, FIND, FINDSTR, FOR, FORMAT, FSUTIL, FTYPE, GOTO, GPRESULT, GRAFTABL, HELP, ICACLS, IF, and LABEL. Each command is followed by a brief description of its purpose.

```
C:\>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC          Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB         Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK          Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT        Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS          Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL           Calls one batch program from another.
CD             Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP           Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR          Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK         Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS        Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS            Clears the screen.
CMD            Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR          Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP           Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT        Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT        Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the
               current drive.
COPY           Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE           Displays or sets the date.
DEL            Deletes one or more files.
DIR            Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.
DISKCOMP       Compares the contents of two floppy disks.
DISKCOPY       Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another.
DISKPART       Displays or configures Disk Partition properties.
DOSKEY         Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and
               creates macros.
DRIVERQUERY    Displays current device driver status and properties.
ECHO           Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off.
ENDLOCAL       Ends localization of environment changes in a batch file.
ERASE          Deletes one or more files.
EXIT           Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter).
FC             Compares two files or sets of files, and displays the
               differences between them.
FIND           Searches for a text string in a file or files.
FINDSTR        Searches for strings in files.
FOR            Runs a specified command for each file in a set of files.
FORMAT         Formats a disk for use with Windows.
FSUTIL         Displays or configures the file system properties.
FTYPE          Displays or modifies file types used in file extension
               associations.
GOTO           Directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in
               a batch program.
GPRESULT       Displays Group Policy information for machine or user.
GRAFTABL       Enables Windows to display an extended character set in
               graphics mode.
HELP           Provides Help information for Windows commands.
ICACLS         Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and
               directories.
IF             Performs conditional processing in batch programs.
LABEL          Creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk.
```

**Nota:** Mais comandos são exibidos na próxima página.

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

MD          Creates a directory.
MKDIR       Creates a directory.
MKLINK      Creates Symbolic Links and Hard Links
MODE        Configures a system device.
MORE        Displays output one screen at a time.
MOVE        Moves one or more files from one directory to another
            directory.
OPENFILES   Displays files opened by remote users for a file share.
PATH        Displays or sets a search path for executable files.
PAUSE       Suspends processing of a batch file and displays a message.
POPD        Restores the previous value of the current directory saved by
            PUSHD.
PRINT       Prints a text file.
PROMPT      Changes the Windows command prompt.
PUSHD       Saves the current directory then changes it.
RD          Removes a directory.
RECOVER     Recovers readable information from a bad or defective disk.
REM         Records comments (remarks) in batch files or CONFIG.SYS.
REN         Renames a file or files.
RENAME      Renames a file or files.
REPLACE     Replaces files.
RMDIR       Removes a directory.
ROBOCOPY    Advanced utility to copy files and directory trees
SET         Displays, sets, or removes Windows environment variables.
SETLOCAL    Begins localization of environment changes in a batch file.
SC          Displays or configures services (background processes).
SCHEDULETASKS Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer.
SHIFT       Shifts the position of replaceable parameters in batch files.
SHUTDOWN    Allows proper local or remote shutdown of machine.
SORT        Sorts input.
START       Starts a separate window to run a specified program or command.
SUBST       Associates a path with a drive letter.
SYSTEMINFO  Displays machine specific properties and configuration.
TASKLIST    Displays all currently running tasks including services.
TASKKILL    Kill or stop a running process or application.
TIME        Displays or sets the system time.
TITLE       Sets the window title for a CMD.EXE session.
TREE        Graphically displays the directory structure of a drive or
            path.
TYPE        Displays the contents of a text file.
VER         Displays the Windows version.
VERIFY      Tells Windows whether to verify that your files are written
            correctly to a disk.
VOL         Displays a disk volume label and serial number.
XCOPY       Copies files and directory trees.
WMIC        Displays WMI information inside interactive command shell.

For more information on tools see the command-line reference in the online help.

C:\>_

```

Explique o que os seguintes comandos fazem.

ATTRIB:

CD ou CHDIR:

CLS:

COPY:

DEL:

DIR:

SAIR:

MD ou MKDIR:

Move:

RD ou RMDIR:

ROBOCOPY (Nota, este comando só funciona no Windows Vista e Windows 7):

XCOPY:

## Passo 4

No prompt de comando, digite dir e pressione Enter.



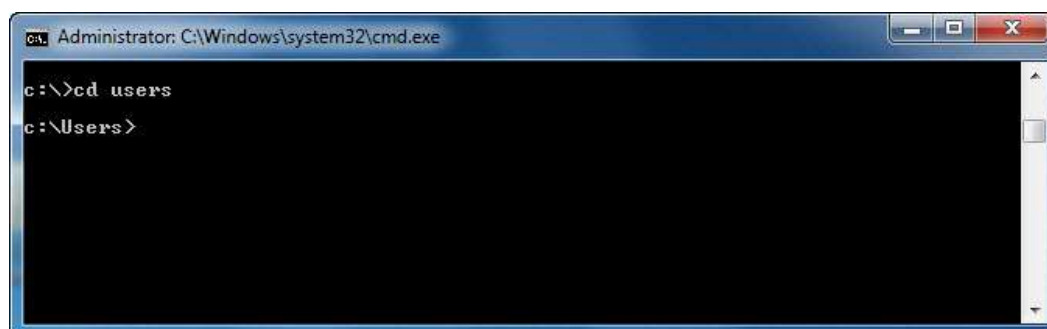
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
07/13/2009 07:37 PM <DIR> PerfLogs
09/17/2012 08:59 PM <DIR> Program Files
07/10/2012 01:31 PM <DIR> Sandbox
09/11/2012 03:35 PM <DIR> Users
04/11/2008 10:07 AM 5,686 vcredist.bmp
04/11/2008 10:09 AM 3,797,292 UC_RED.cab
04/11/2008 10:11 AM 233,472 UC_RED.MSI
10/02/2012 06:26 AM <DIR> Windows
28 File(s) 5,578,159 bytes
10 Dir(s) 451,974,737,920 bytes free

c:\>
```

**Nota:** No Windows XP, substitua Users por Documents and Settings. Você terá que fazer isso até o final do laboratório.

Existe um diretório (DIR) chamado Users?

No prompt de comando, digite cd users e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\>cd users
c:\Users>
```

No prompt de comando, digite dir e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

Directory of c:\Users

09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          .
09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/07/2012  01:36 PM    <DIR>          Administrator
09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          DefaultAppPool
04/11/2011  07:21 PM    <DIR>          Public
06/18/2012  02:27 PM    <DIR>          SBC
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               6 Dir(s)  451,973,898,240 bytes free

c:\Users>
```

Existe um diretório listado para a conta que você está conectado no computador?

Qual é o nome da conta?

No prompt de comando, altere o nome da conta para a qual você está conectado. Exemplo: Digite `cd administrador`, e, em seguida, pressione Enter.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

Directory of c:\Users

09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          .
09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/07/2012  01:36 PM    <DIR>          Administrator
09/11/2012  03:35 PM    <DIR>          DefaultAppPool
04/11/2011  07:21 PM    <DIR>          Public
06/18/2012  02:27 PM    <DIR>          SBC
               0 File(s)              0 bytes
               6 Dir(s)  451,973,898,240 bytes free

c:\Users>cd administrator
c:\Users\Administrator>
```

No prompt de comando, digite `dir` e pressione Enter.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\Users\Administrator>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

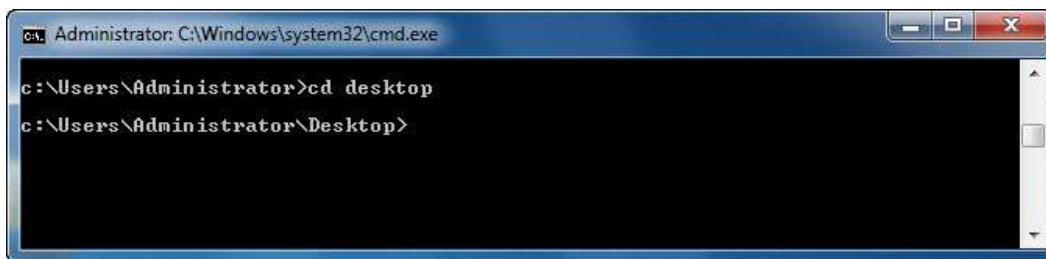
Directory of c:\Users\Administrator

09/07/2012  01:36 PM    <DIR>          .
09/07/2012  01:36 PM    <DIR>          ..
09/04/2012  09:13 PM    <DIR>          .android
10/03/2012  12:48 PM    <DIR>          192 .packettracer
10/03/2012  01:12 PM    <DIR>          Aspire-CANA
09/07/2012  01:41 PM    <DIR>          Cisco Packet Tracer 5.3.3
09/14/2012  11:57 AM    <DIR>          Contacts
10/03/2012  08:35 PM    <DIR>          Desktop
09/11/2012  05:28 PM    <DIR>          Documents
09/17/2012  08:57 PM    <DIR>          Downloads
09/14/2012  11:57 AM    <DIR>          Favorites
09/14/2012  11:57 AM    <DIR>          Links
09/11/2012  09:02 PM    <DIR>          Music
07/11/2012  09:47 AM    <DIR>          Pictures
09/14/2012  11:57 AM    <DIR>          Saved Games
09/14/2012  11:57 AM    <DIR>          Searches
07/11/2012  09:47 AM    <DIR>          Videos
               1 File(s)              192 bytes
              16 Dir(s)  451,973,804,032 bytes free

c:\Users\Administrator>
```

Observe que há um diretório chamado "Desktop".

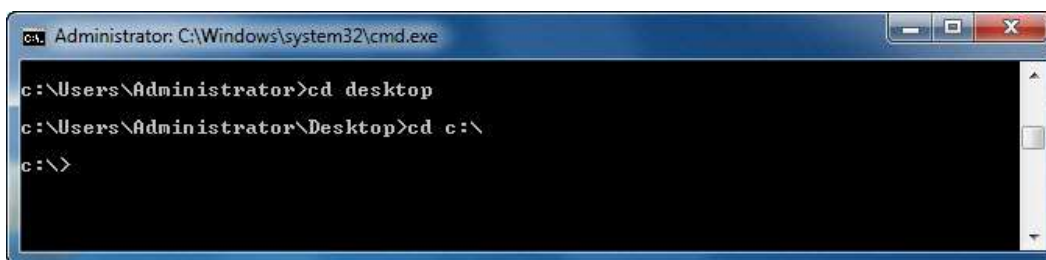
No prompt de comando, digite `cd desktop` e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\Users\Administrator>cd desktop
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

No prompt de comando, digite `cd c:\` e pressione Enter.

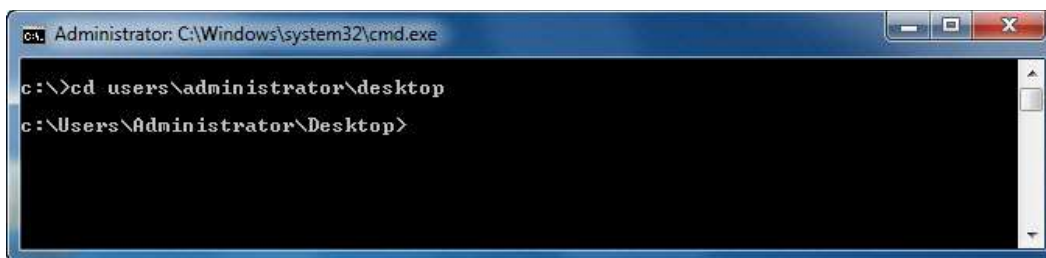


```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\Users\Administrator>cd desktop
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>cd c:\
c:\>
```

No prompt de comando, digite `cd users/administrador/desktop` e pressione Enter.

**Nota:** Troque "administrador" pelo nome no qual você está conectado ao computador.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\>cd users\administrator\desktop
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

## Passo 5

No prompt de comando, digite `md ITEfolder1` e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

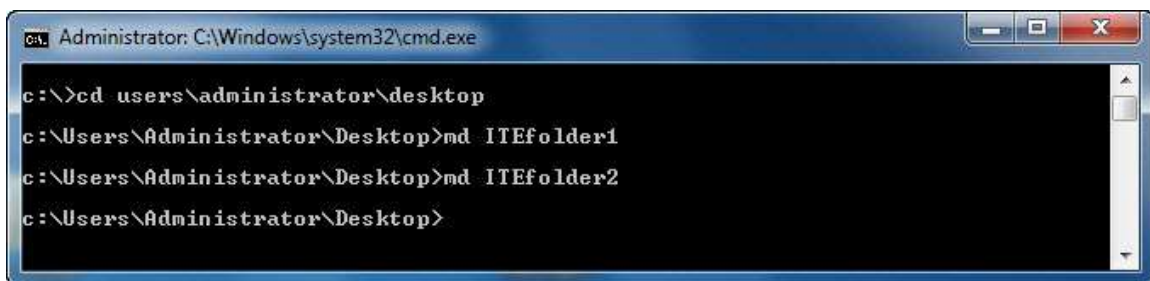
c:\>cd users\administrator\desktop
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>md ITEfolder1
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

Olhe para a área de trabalho.



O que você vê?

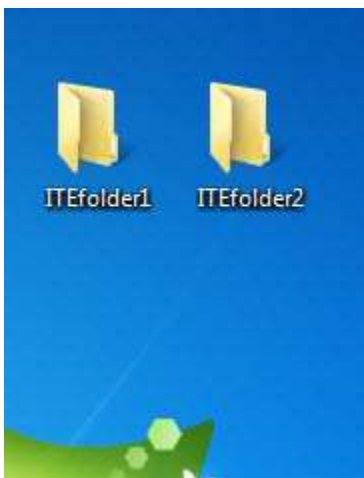
Crie outra pasta no "Desktop".



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\>cd users\administrator\desktop
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>md ITEfolder1
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>md ITEfolder2
c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

No prompt de comando, digite md ITEfolder2 e pressione Enter.



Você agora tem duas pastas no "Desktop" chamadas de "ITEfolder1" e "ITEfolder2"?

Caso contrário, solicite a ajuda do instrutor.



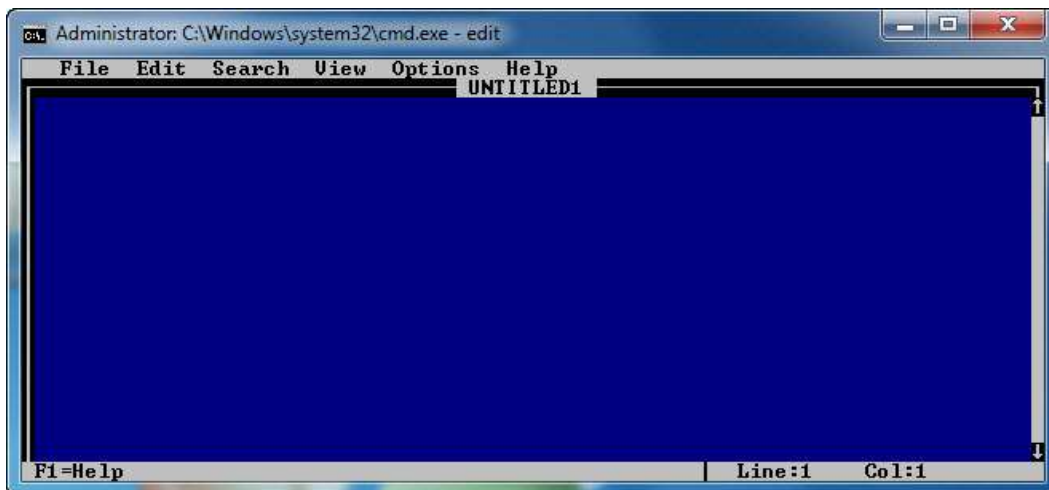
**Passo 6**

No prompt de comando, digite `cls` e pressione Enter.



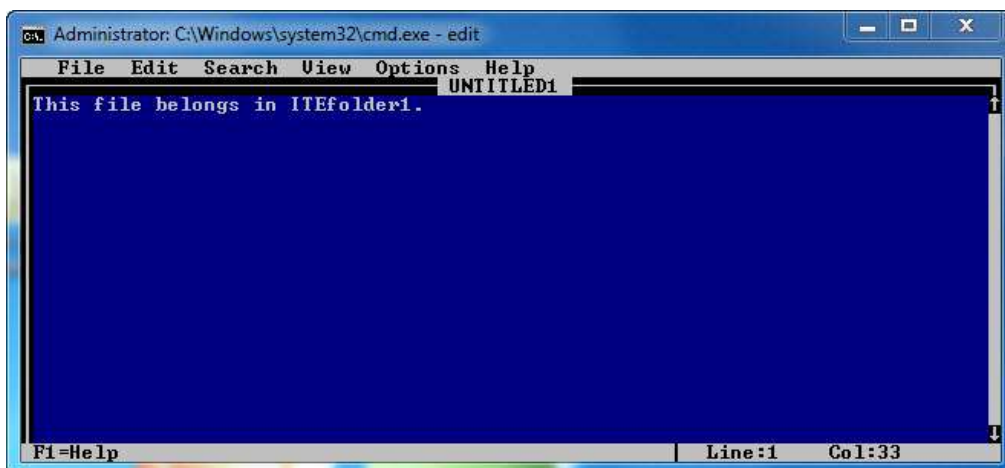
O que aconteceu?

Agora você vai criar um arquivo e salvá-lo em ITEfolder1.

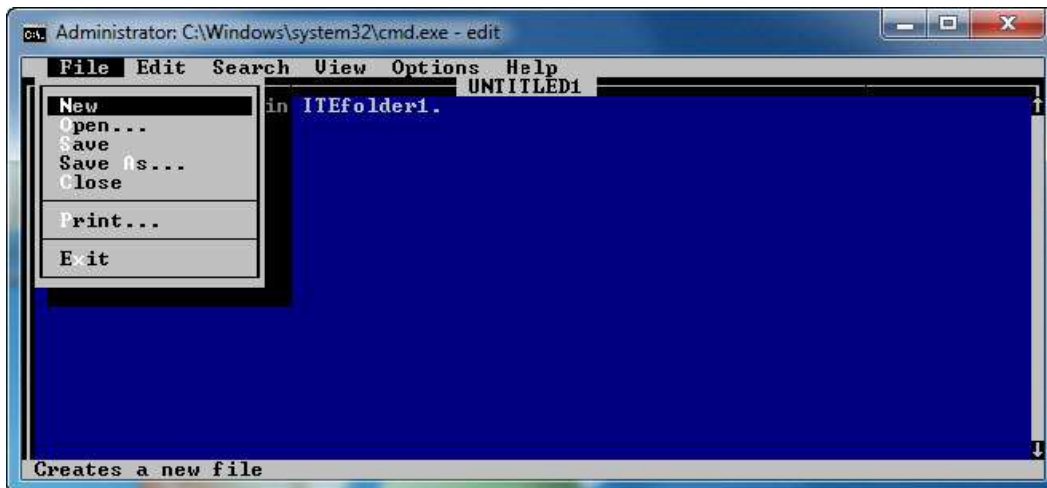


No prompt de comando, digite `edit` e pressione Enter.

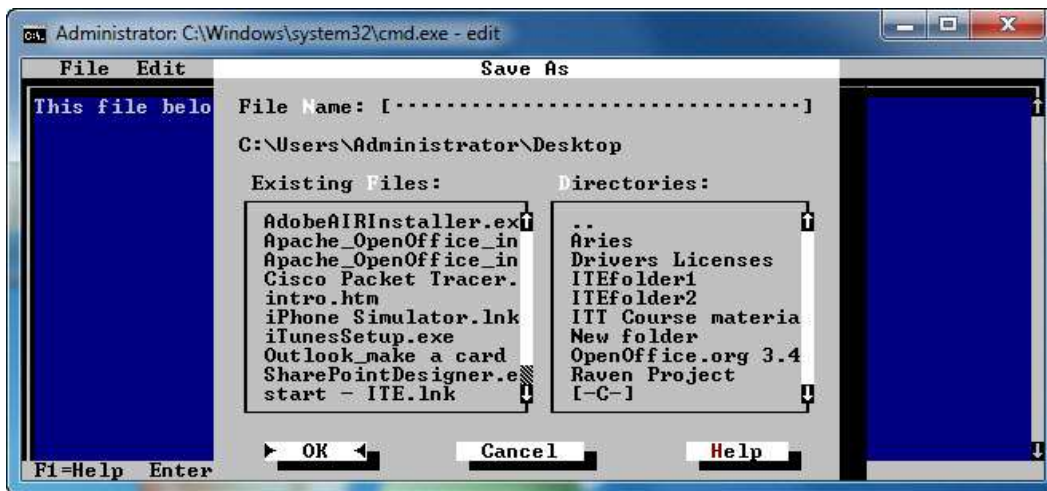
No editor do DOS digite "Esta imagem pertence à ITEfolder1".



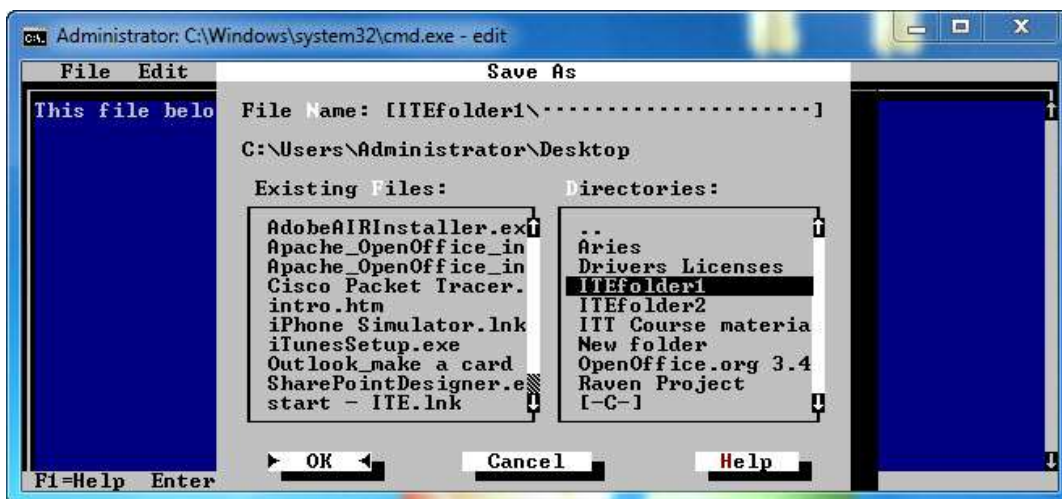
Pressione as teclas Alt e F ao mesmo tempo.



Quando o menu "Arquivo" abrir, pressione a tecla A.



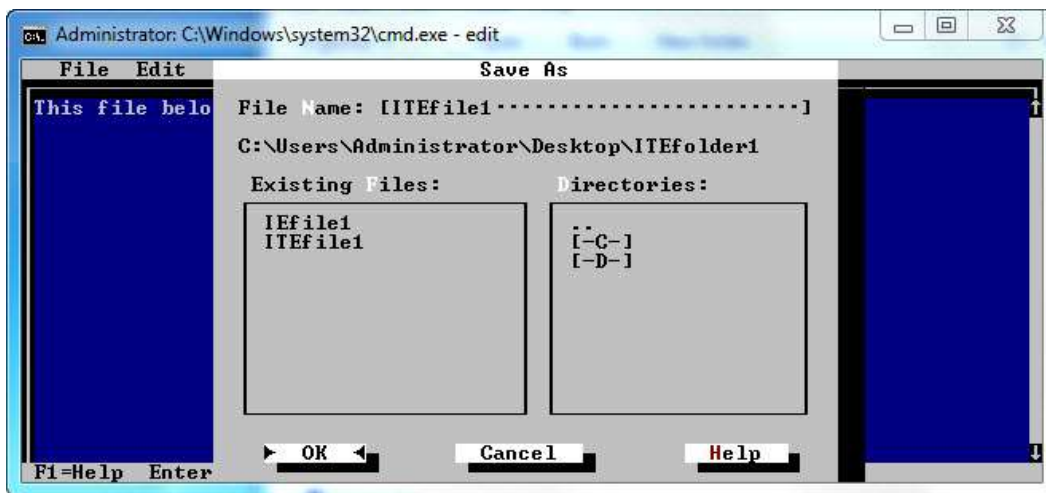
Pressione a seguinte combinação de teclas Alt e D e, em seguida, pressione a tecla de seta para baixo até que a pasta ITEfolder1 seja selecionada.



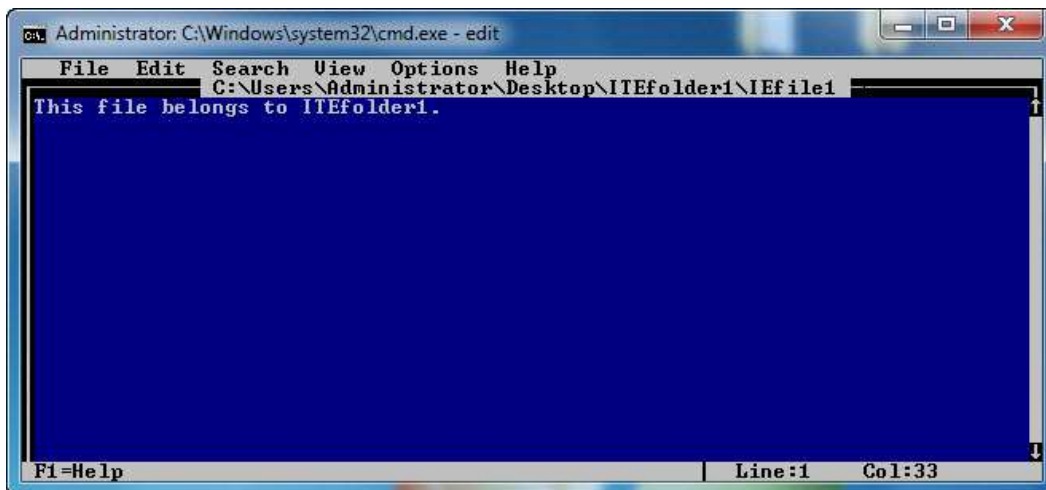
Pressione Enter.

Pressione a tecla Tab quatro vezes até que o cursor esteja localizado no campo "Nome do Arquivo:".

Digite em "Nome do Arquivo:" ITEfile1.

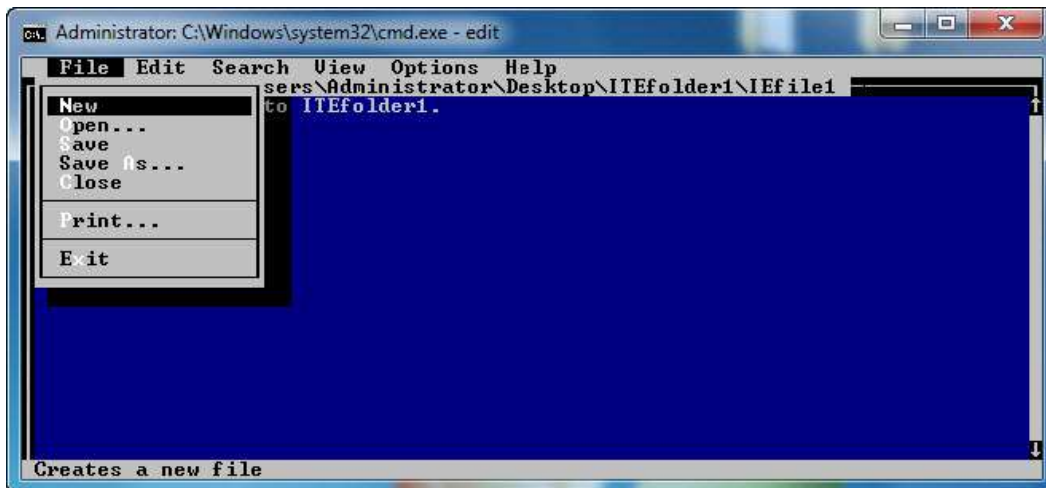


Pressione Enter.



Onde o arquivo está salvo?

Pressione Alt e Fe, em seguida, pressione X.



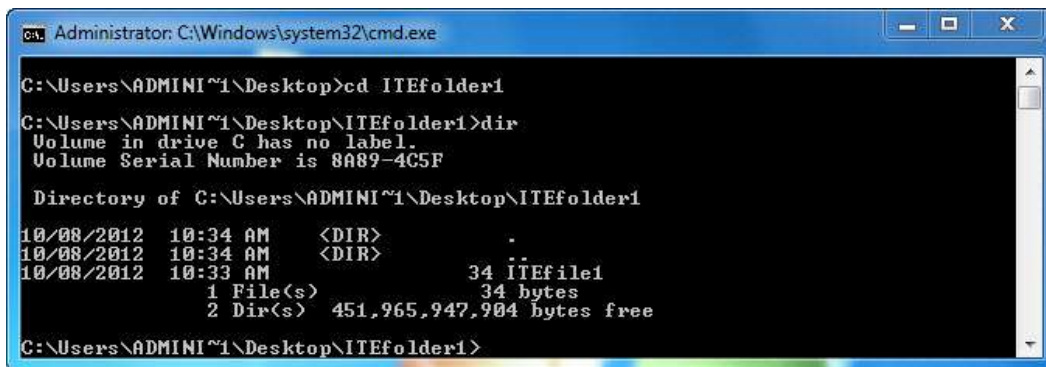
Abra a "ITEfolder1" no "Desktop".



O que você percebeu?

## Passo 7

No prompt de comando, digite cls e pressione Enter.



No prompt de comando, digite cd ITEfolder1, pressione Enter e, em seguida, digite dir.

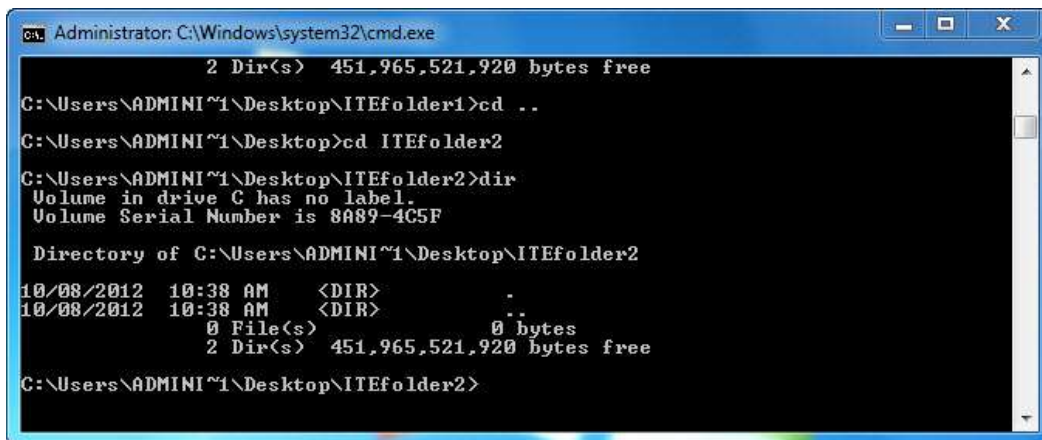
Quantos arquivos são listados?

Qual é o tamanho do arquivo?

No prompt de comando, digite `cd..` e, em seguida, pressione Enter.

Digite `cd ITEfolder2` e pressione Enter.

Digite `cd ITEfolder2` e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

2 Dir(s) 451,965,521,920 bytes free

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder1>cd ..
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>cd ITEfolder2
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

Directory of C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2

10/08/2012  10:38 AM    <DIR>          .
10/08/2012  10:38 AM    <DIR>          ..
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               2 Dir(s) 451,965,521,920 bytes free

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

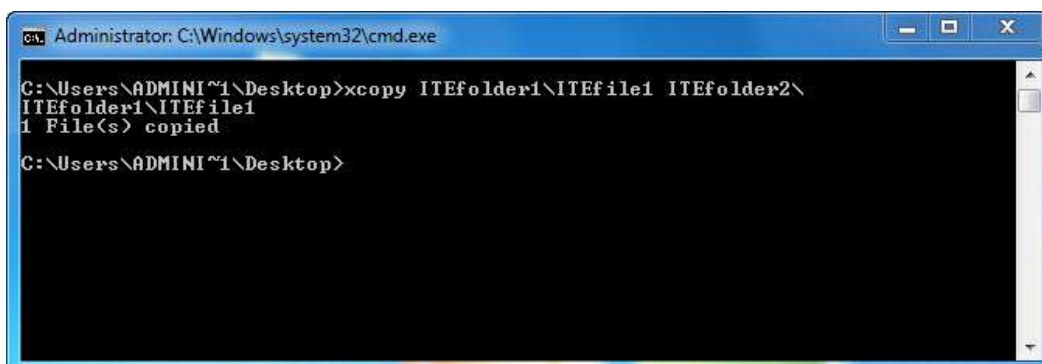
Quantos arquivos são listados?

## Passo 8

Digite `cd ..`, em seguida, pressione Enter.

Digite `cd ..`, em seguida, pressione Enter.

No prompt de comando, digite `cls`.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

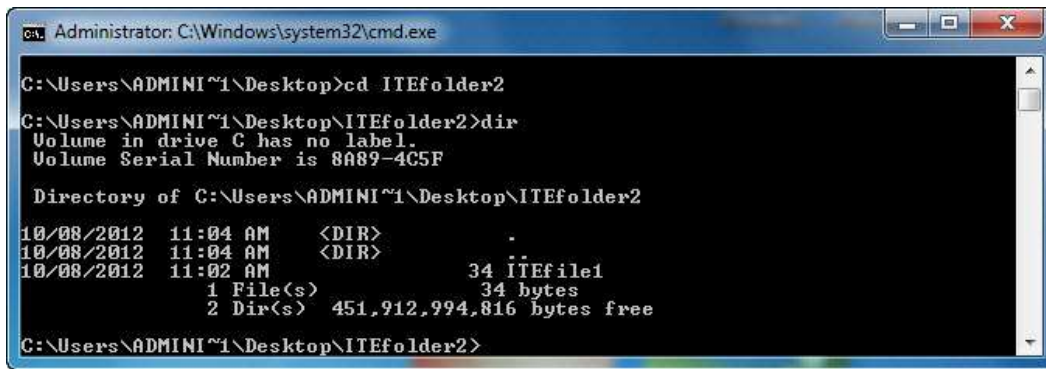
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>xcopy ITEfolder1\ITEfile1 ITEfolder2\
ITEfolder1\ITEfile1
1 File(s) copied

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>
```

No prompt de comando, digite `xcopy ITEfolder1\ITEfile1 ITEfolder2\`.

Quantos arquivos foram copiados?





```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>cd ITEfolder2
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

Directory of C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2

10/08/2012  11:04 AM    <DIR>          .
10/08/2012  11:04 AM    <DIR>          ..
10/08/2012  11:02 AM                34 ITEfile1
               1 File(s)                34 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  451,912,994,816 bytes free

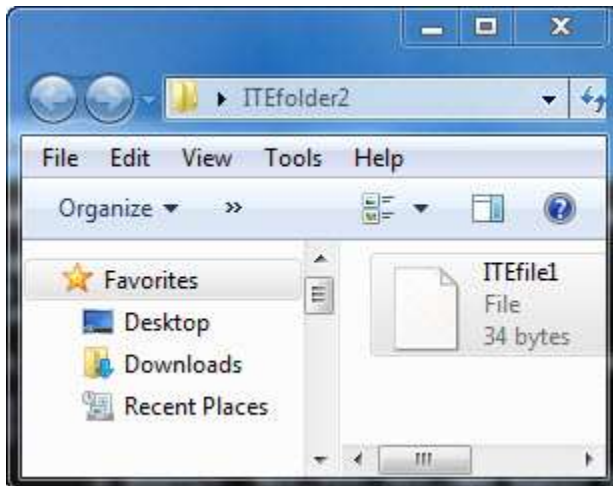
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

Digite `cd ITEfolder2` e pressione Enter, digite `dir` e, em seguida, pressione Enter.

Quantos arquivos são listados?

Qual é o tamanho do arquivo?

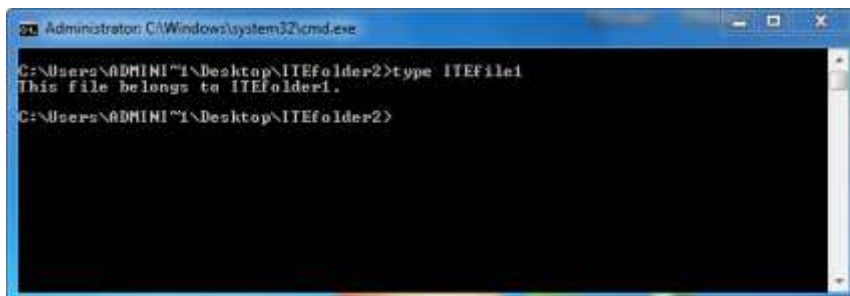
Abra o ITEfolder2 na área de trabalho



O que você percebeu?

## Passo 9

No prompt de comando, digite `cls` e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>type ITEfile1
This file belongs to ITEfolder1.

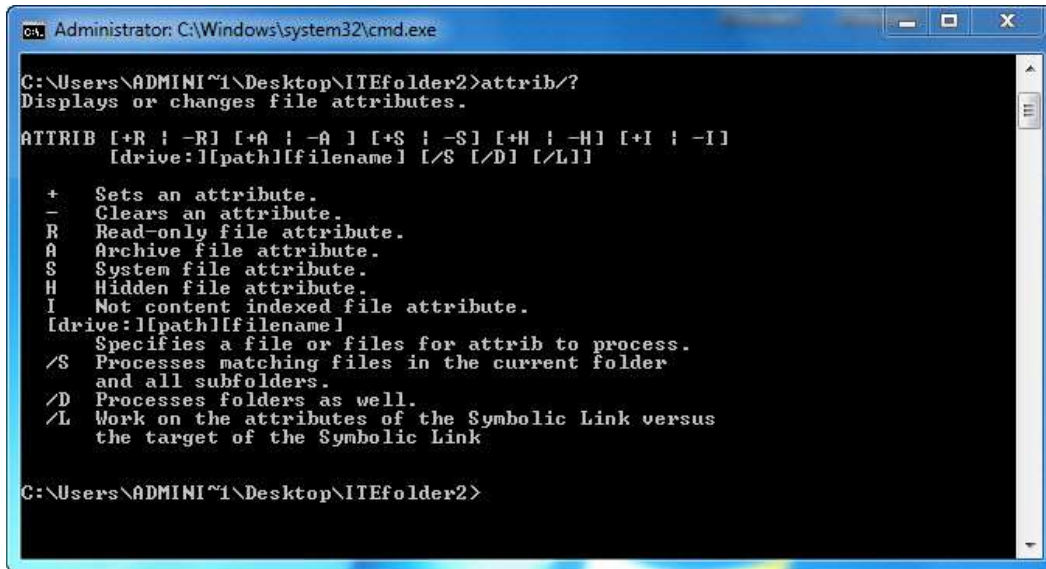
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

Digite type ITEfile1 e pressione Enter.

O que é exibido após o comando que você acabou de digitar?

### Passo 10

No prompt de comando, digite attrib/? e, em seguida, pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>attrib/?
Displays or changes file attributes.

ATTRIB [+R | -R] [+A | -A ] [+S | -S] [+H | -H] [+I | -I]
        [drive:][path][filename] [/S [/D] [/L]]

+ Sets an attribute.
- Clears an attribute.
R Read-only file attribute.
A Archive file attribute.
S System file attribute.
H Hidden file attribute.
I Not content indexed file attribute.
[drive:][path][filename]
  Specifies a file or files for attrib to process.
/S Processes matching files in the current folder
  and all subfolders.
/D Processes folders as well.
/L Work on the attributes of the Symbolic Link versus
  the target of the Symbolic Link

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

Defina os seguintes atributos

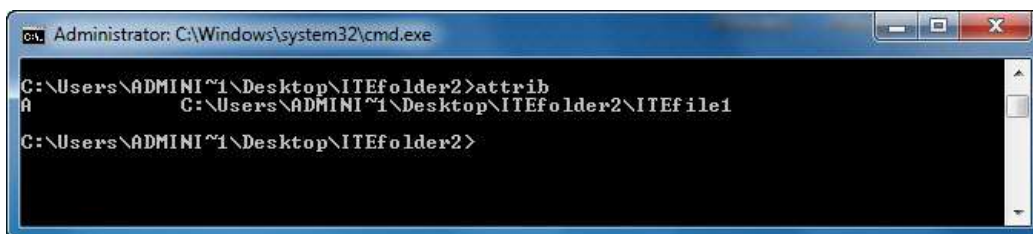
R -

A -

S -

H -

No prompt de comando, digite **attrib** e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

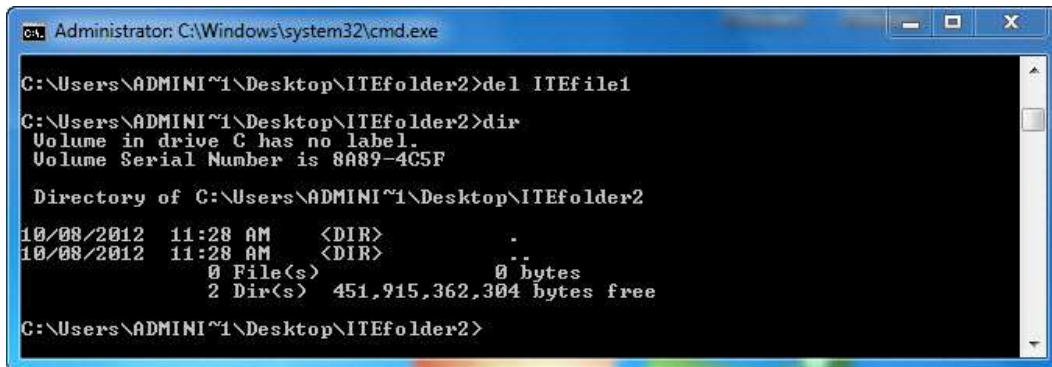
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>attrib
A                C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2\ITEfile1

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

Qual atributo que o arquivo ITEfile1 tem?

**Passo 11**

No prompt de comando, digite **cls** e pressione Enter.



```
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>del ITEfile1
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

Directory of C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2

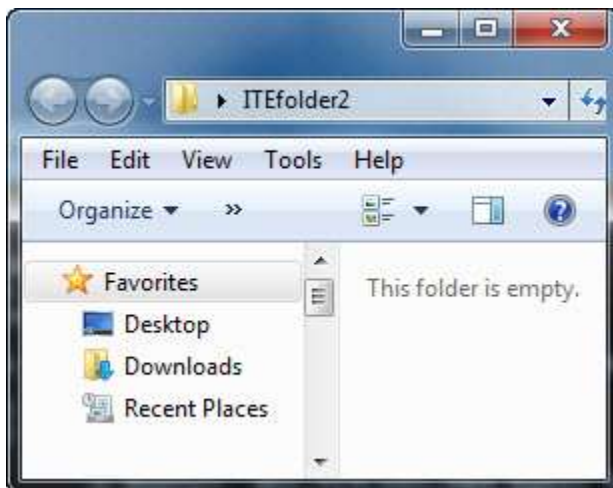
10/08/2012  11:28 AM    <DIR>          .
10/08/2012  11:28 AM    <DIR>          ..
               0 File(s)                0 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  451,915,362,304 bytes free

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>
```

Digite **del ITEfile1**, pressione Enter, digite **dir** e pressione Enter.

O arquivo "ITEfile1" ainda está listado no diretório?

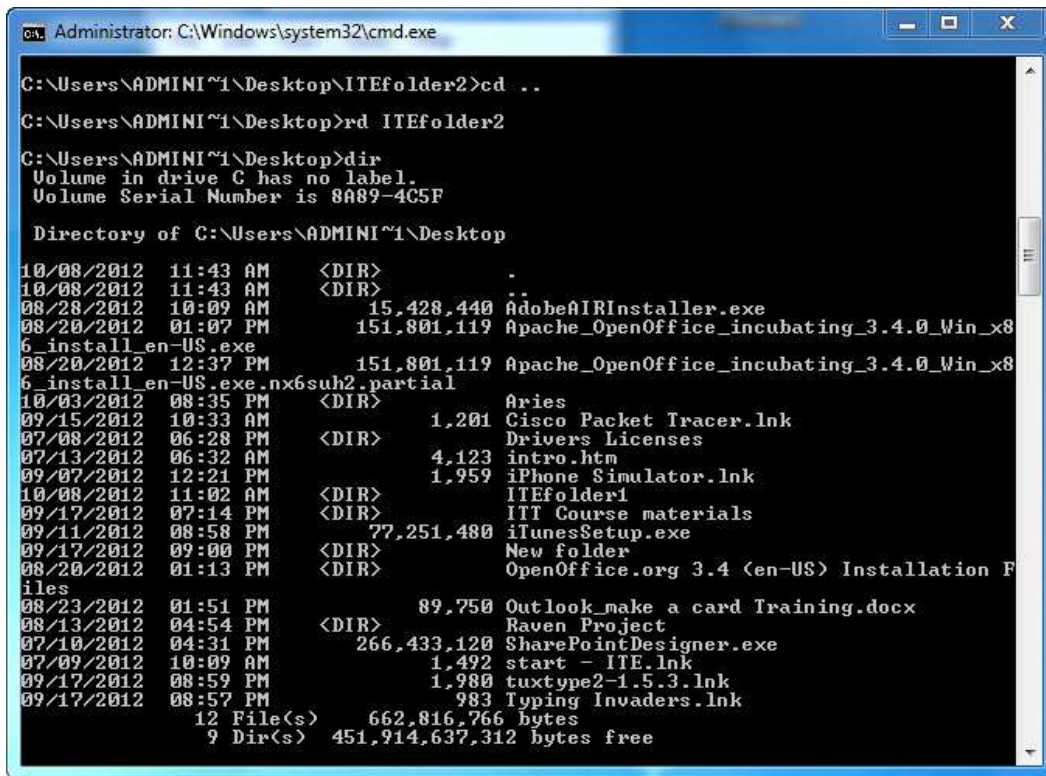
Abra o "ITEfolder2" no Desktop.



O que você percebeu?

No prompt de comando, digite **cd..** e, em seguida, pressione Enter.

Digite **rd ITEfolder2** e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop\ITEfolder2>cd ..
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>rd ITEfolder2
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 8A89-4C5F

Directory of C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop

10/08/2012  11:43 AM    <DIR>          .
10/08/2012  11:43 AM    <DIR>          ..
08/28/2012  10:09 AM             15,428,440  AdobeAIRInstaller.exe
08/20/2012  01:07 PM             151,801,119  Apache_OpenOffice_incubating_3.4.0_Win_x8
6_install_en-US.exe
08/20/2012  12:37 PM             151,801,119  Apache_OpenOffice_incubating_3.4.0_Win_x8
6_install_en-US.exe.nx6suh2.partial
10/03/2012  08:35 PM    <DIR>          Aries
09/15/2012  10:33 AM             1,201      Cisco Packet Tracer.lnk
07/08/2012  06:28 PM    <DIR>          Drivers Licenses
07/13/2012  06:32 AM             4,123      intro.htm
09/07/2012  12:21 PM             1,959      iPhone Simulator.lnk
10/08/2012  11:02 AM    <DIR>          ITEfolder1
09/17/2012  07:14 PM    <DIR>          ITT Course materials
09/11/2012  08:58 PM             77,251,480  iTunesSetup.exe
09/17/2012  09:00 PM    <DIR>          New folder
08/20/2012  01:13 PM    <DIR>          OpenOffice.org 3.4 (en-US) Installation F
iles
08/23/2012  01:51 PM             89,750      Outlook_make a card Training.docx
08/13/2012  04:54 PM    <DIR>          Raven Project
07/10/2012  04:31 PM             266,433,120  SharePointDesigner.exe
07/09/2012  10:09 AM             1,492      start - ITE.lnk
09/17/2012  08:59 PM             1,980      tuxtype2-1.5.3.lnk
09/17/2012  08:57 PM             983      Typing Invaders.lnk
12 File(s)  662,816,766 bytes
9 Dir(s)   451,914,637,312 bytes free
```

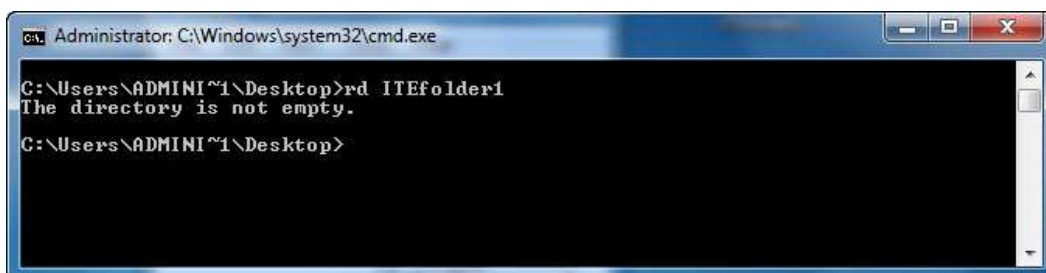
Digite `cd ITEfolder2` e pressione Enter.

A pasta "ITEfolder2" é listada?

A pasta "ITEfolder2" é exibida no "Desktop"?

## Passo 12

No prompt de comando, digite `cls` e pressione Enter.



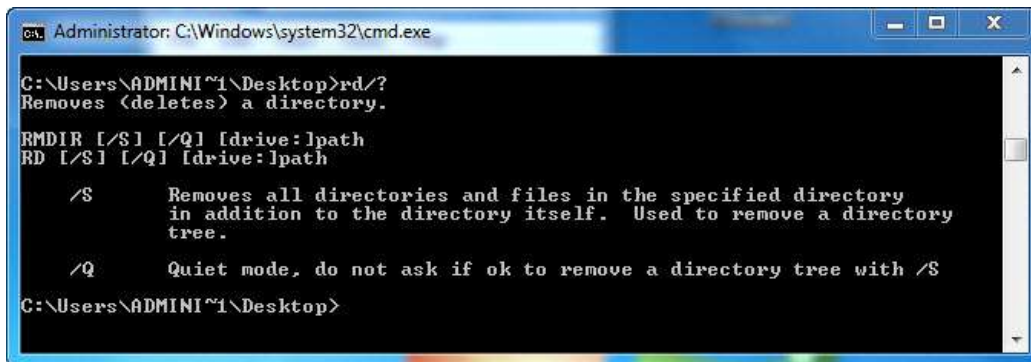
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>rd ITEfolder1
The directory is not empty.
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>
```

Digite `rd ITEfolder1` e pressione Enter.

Qual mensagem você recebeu?

Digite rd/?.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>rd/?
Removes <deletes> a directory.

RMDIR [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path
RD [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

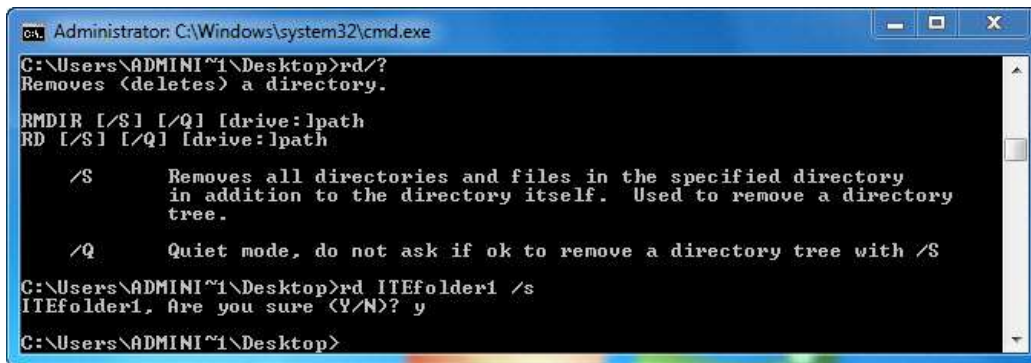
    /S      Removes all directories and files in the specified directory
            in addition to the directory itself. Used to remove a directory
            tree.

    /Q      Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to remove a directory tree with /S

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>
```

Qual letra você pode adicionar à "RD" para que todos os arquivos e diretórios sejam removidos?

Digite rd ITEfolder1 /s e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>rd/?
Removes <deletes> a directory.

RMDIR [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path
RD [/S] [/Q] [drive:]path

    /S      Removes all directories and files in the specified directory
            in addition to the directory itself. Used to remove a directory
            tree.

    /Q      Quiet mode, do not ask if ok to remove a directory tree with /S

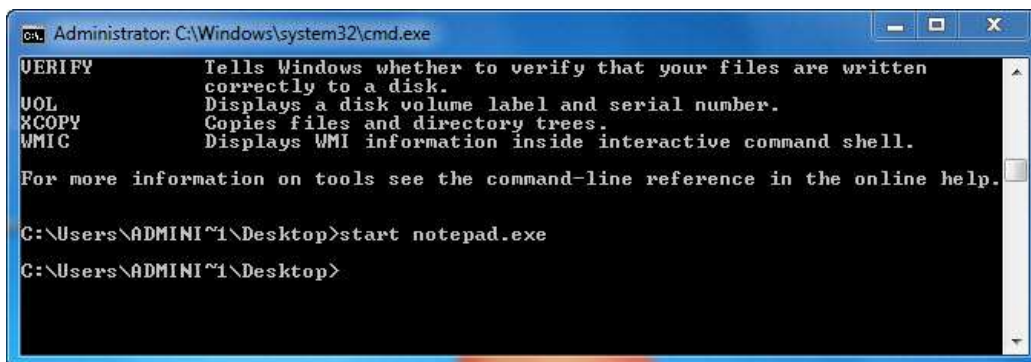
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>rd ITEfolder1 /s
ITEfolder1. Are you sure (Y/N)? y
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>
```

Quando solicitado, digite Y e pressione Enter.

A pasta "ITEfolder1" é exibida em "Desktop"?

## Passo 13

No prompt de comando, digite cls e pressione Enter.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

VERIFV    Tells Windows whether to verify that your files are written
          correctly to a disk.
VOL       Displays a disk volume label and serial number.
XCOPY     Copies files and directory trees.
WMIC      Displays WMI information inside interactive command shell.

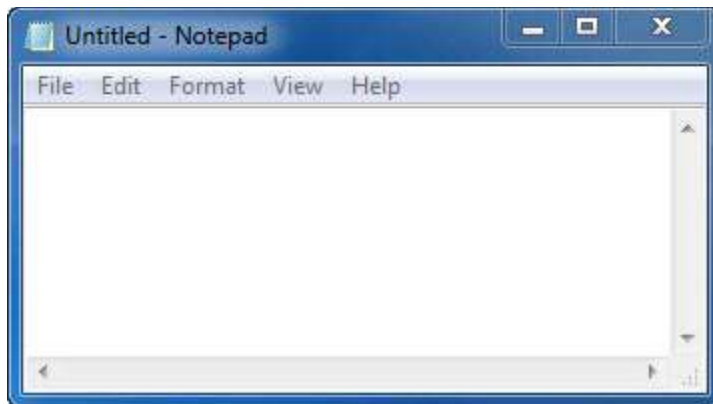
For more information on tools see the command-line reference in the online help.

C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>start notepad.exe
C:\Users\ADMINI~1\Desktop>
```

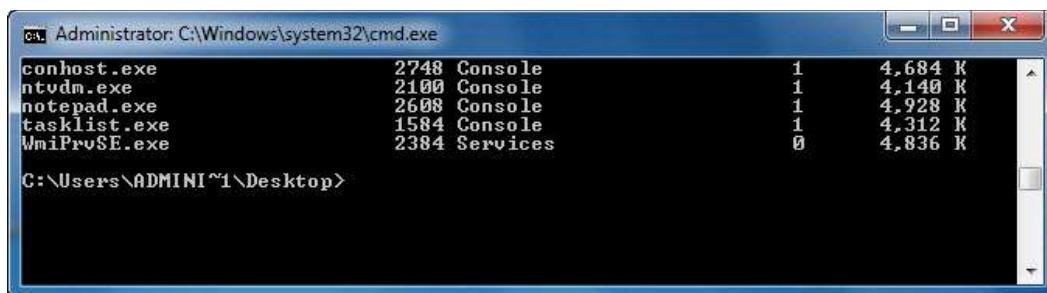


Digite start notepad.exe e pressione Enter.

O que aconteceu?

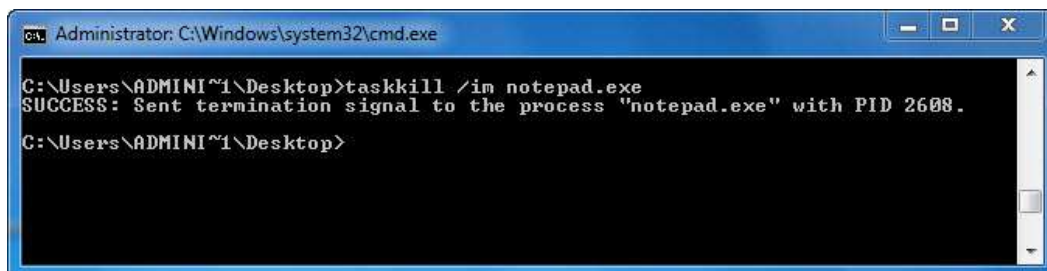


No prompt de comando, digite tasklist e pressione Enter.



O Bloco de Notas é listado?

Digite taskkill/im notepad.exe e pressione Enter.



O que aconteceu?