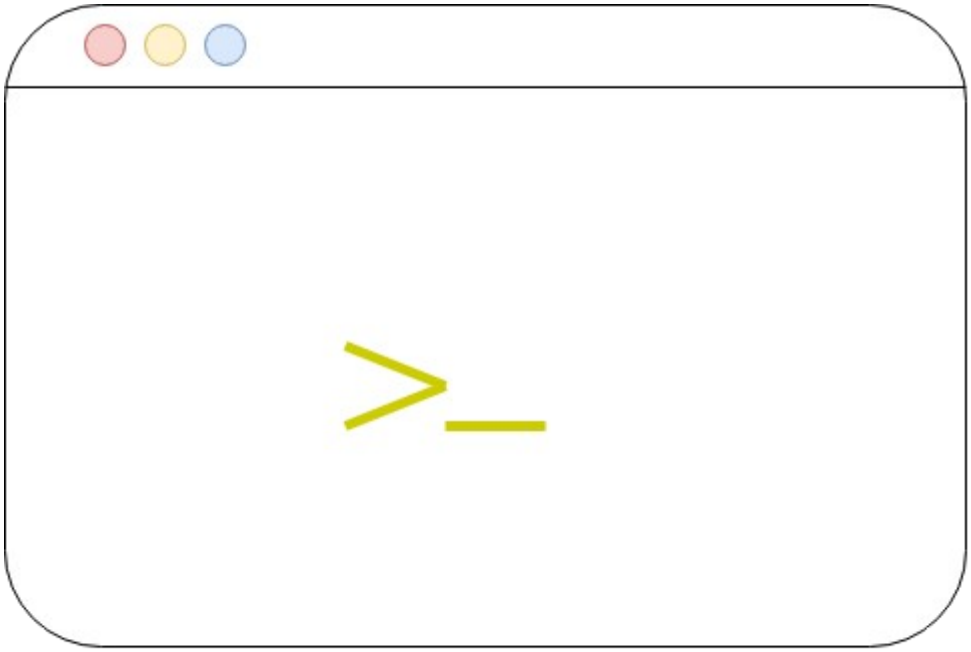
Week 1 Part 1

Learning Objectives

- List, change, remove and make directories and files in the Windows GUI, Windows CLI and Linux shell.
- Search for specific files and directories in Windows GUI, Windows CLI and Linux shell.
- Manipulate text in the Windows GUI, Windows CLI and Linux shell.

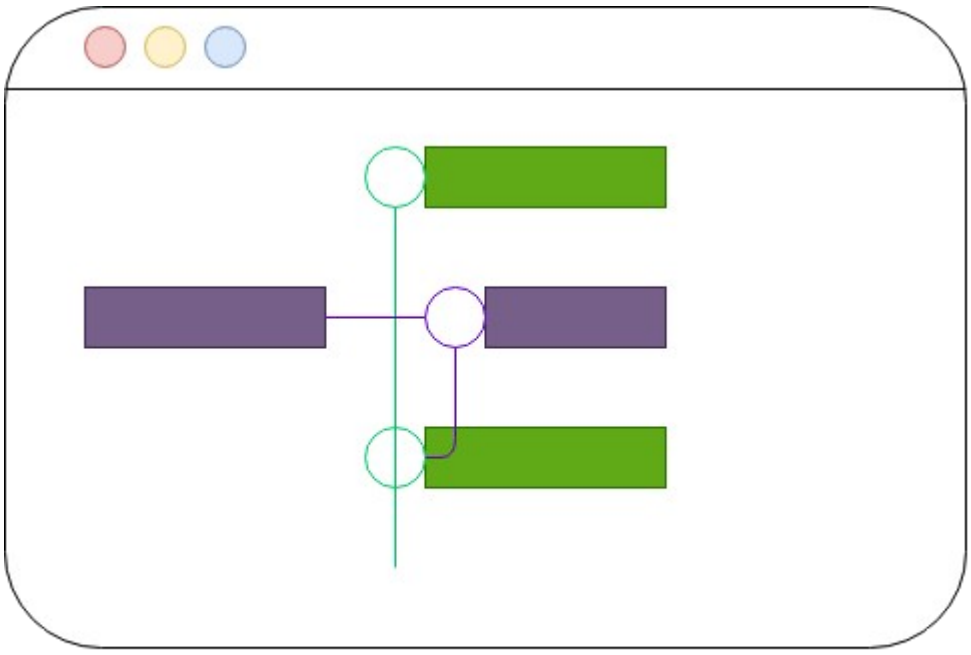
Difference between CLI and GUI

CLI is that the word form used for **Command Line Interface.** CLI permits users to put in writing commands associate degree exceedingly in terminal or console window to interact with an operating system. CLI is a platform or medium wherever users answer a visible prompt by writing a command and get the response from system, for this users have to be compelled to kind command or train of command for performing the task. CLI is suitable for the pricey computing wherever input exactitude is that the priority.



CLI

GUI stands for **Graphical User Interface.** GUI permits users to use the graphics to interact with an operating system. In graphical user interface, menus are provided such as : windows, scrollbars, buttons, wizards, painting pictures, alternative icons etc. It’s intuitive, simple to find out and reduces psychological feature load. In GUI, the information is shown or presented to the user in any form such as: plain text, videos, images, etc.



GUI

souce - https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-cli-and-gui/

Linix Commands

ls – list directory contents – lists everything inside a directory

mkdir (directoryName) – to create new directory/folder

cd (directoryName/..) - change directory (.. is just like backspace used to go back).

rm (-r for folders simple to files) - remove directory/files and its contents recursively , alternate for directory rmdir

pwd – print working directory shows us the actual path in which we are

cat - to see contents inside a file

cp - command to copy files from the current directory to a different directory. For instance, the command **cp scenery.jpg /home/username/Pictures** would create a copy of **scenery.jpg** (from your current directory) into the **Pictures** directory.

mv- The primary use of the **mv** command is to move files, although it can also be used to rename files.

The arguments in mv are similar to the cp command. You need to type **mv**, the file's name, and the destination's directory. For example: **mv file.txt /home/username/Documents**.
To rename files, the Linux command is **mv oldname.ext newname.ext**

touch – to create new file