# MyShell Documentation

## Introduction

MyShell is a lightweight command-line shell for Windows that provides basic scripting capabilities, file handling, directory management, and execution of external commands. It includes features such as custom scripting, variable handling, and error logging.

## Features

- Command Execution: Run external commands and built-in functions.

- Scripting Support: Execute scripts with MyShell commands.

- File Handling: Read, write, append, and remove files.

- Directory Management: Change, list, create, and delete directories.

- Logging System: Error and execution logs are maintained.

- Tokenization: Advanced command parsing with quote and escape sequence handling.

## Installation

1. Download the MyShell executable and place it in your desired directory.

2. Ensure the directory is added to the system's PATH environment variable.

3. Open a command prompt and type `MyShell` to start using it.

## Usage

### Running MyShell

To start MyShell, open a command prompt and enter:

MyShell

### Executing Commands

MyShell allows you to execute system commands directly:

ls # Lists files in the current directory

### Running Scripts

To execute a script file with MyShell commands, use:

run script.mys

### Example Commands

echo "Hello, World!" # Prints message to console

mkdir new\_folder # Creates a new directory

write file.txt "This is a test" # Writes content to file

cd new\_folder # Changes current directory

rm file.txt # Deletes a file

## Error Handling

If an error occurs during execution, MyShell logs it in `myshell.log`. Users can check this log file for troubleshooting issues.

## Conclusion

MyShell provides a lightweight alternative for executing shell commands with added scripting features. It is ideal for automation, scripting, and system management tasks.