Section 1: Interacting with Operating System

The most common configuration utility in Window is the Control Panel (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 877). After opening up the Control Panel, there will be many options that pop up for you to look at. Whichever option you click, another window pops up will lead you to the location where you can fix/change the option that you choose. First, we will be looking at the Date and Time applet. Applet just mean it’s a very small software that will usually only run a few functions. Using the Date and time applet you can configure as you guess, the date and time of your computer based on where you are from. This let you change your time, date or time zone if you somehow wanted them to change. The usual time your computer will be synched with is the internet time server (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 879). Next is the regional and language option, where you can change where your region is located if you wished and your language if you wanted something other than English as the base language on your computer. You can also pick your date and time format, which they will show examples of what those will look like under the options; There is also more option if you click the “Additional Settings” button near the bottom where a new window will pop up for you to change number setting and currency if you also wanted (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 881). Another applet is the folder options applet where you will be able to change your folder options such as icons, menus and drives. There is also an extra option where you can change to be able to see invisible folders, where the important files will be located if you ever needed them (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 883). Finally, the most important applet is the System Applet. It let you changes many things such as (depends on your version of windows): network ID, device manager, hardware, user profile, environment variables, startup and recovery, and many more (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 884).

Section 2: Command-line Tools

Command-line tools uses keyboard strings to perform operations, usually used by people with computer background. You can run many diagnostic utilities at the command prompt; They will usually be a diagnostic or networking ones. I will go over some commands that are commonly used. First is the taskkill command, run by taskkill.exe, that is used to terminate software. The shutdown command, run by shutdown.exe, utility can be used to either schedule a shutdown locally or remotely; There is also an option for you to put down an announcement if you wished before the shutdown (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 901). The Cd, Md, and Rd commands are used to change, make or remove directory. Another command is the Format commands, where you can wipe data on a drive and save it for future usage, but the commands do require you to partition a part of the drive before they are able to proceed (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 903). The Copy command allow you to copy and send a copied file into another location on the computer. Like the Copy command is the Xcopy command, where you can also copy a folder (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 904). The Diskpart command allow you to see the partition on a hard drive and allow you to manage them. The Sfc command is a utility that allows you to check and verifies system files on your computer, if there is a corruption, the sfc command will replace the corrupted files with new and correct files (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 906). The very useful Chkdsk command allows you to display the status of your hard disk; It can also correct files, scan, and attempt to repair any disk error that might pop up. The Dir commands allow you to see a list of files and folders within a directory. There are many more useful commands that you can check for yourself by typing “help” into the command prompt, it will show you many more options that you can utilize (Docter & Buhagiar, 2019, p. 911).

Citation

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