Windows terminal

Introdução Engenharia Informática

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Exercises

Exercise 1: Finding Your Way Around 🧭

This exercise covers basic navigation and information commands. Complete the steps in both **CMD** and **PowerShell**.

1. Open your terminal. Verify your starting location (your home directory).
   - **CMD:** `$ cd`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Location` (or its alias `pwd`)
2. List the contents of your home directory. Then, list them again showing **all** files (including hidden ones).
   - **CMD:** `$ dir` then `$ dir /a`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ ls` then `$ ls -Force`
3. Navigate to the main Windows directory.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ cd C:\Windows`
4. Find out your username and the current date.
   - **CMD:** `$ whoami` and then `$ date /t`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ whoami` and then `$ Get-Date`
5. Return to your home directory using the quickest shortcut.
   - **CMD:** `$ cd %USERPROFILE%`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ cd ~`

Exercise 2: Exploring Key System Directories 🗺️

Visit important system directories to understand the Windows layout.

1. Navigate to the `System32` directory, which holds most of the core system executables.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ cd C:\Windows\System32`
2. List its contents to see the vast number of system files.
   - **CMD:** `$ dir`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ ls`
3. Get information about your Windows version.
   - **CMD:** `$ systeminfo | findstr /B /C:"OS Name" /C:"OS Version"`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-ComputerInfo | Select-Object OSName, OSVersion`

Exercise 3: Creating and Managing Files 📂

Create, copy, move, and delete files and directories.

1. From your home directory, create a new directory called `IEI`.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ mkdir IEI`
2. Navigate inside your new `IEI` directory.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ cd IEI`
3. Create an empty file called `notes.txt`.

- **CMD:** $ echo. > notes.txt
- **PowerShell:** $ New-Item notes.txt
4. Add text to your file and then view its contents.
    - **CMD:** $ echo My first line. > notes.txt then $ type notes.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ Set-Content -Path notes.txt -Value "My first line." then $ Get-Content notes.txt
5. Make a copy of the file named notes_backup.txt.
    - **CMD:** $ copy notes.txt notes_backup.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ Copy-Item notes.txt notes_backup.txt
6. Rename notes.txt to important_notes.txt.
    - **CMD:** $ ren notes.txt important_notes.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ Rename-Item notes.txt important_notes.txt
7. Clean up by deleting the backup file.
    - **CMD:** $ del notes_backup.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ Remove-Item notes_backup.txt

Exercise 4: Understanding File Attributes 🔐

Windows permissions can be complex. This exercise focuses on a simpler concept: the **read-only attribute**.

1. Inside ~/IEI, create a file named report.docx.
    - **CMD:** $ echo. > report.docx
    - **PowerShell:** $ New-Item report.docx
2. Set the file to be read-only.
    - **CMD:** $ attrib +r report.docx
    - **PowerShell:** $ Set-ItemProperty -Path report.docx -Name IsReadOnly -Value $true
3. Attempt to delete the file. The operation should fail or ask for confirmation because the file is read-only.
    - **CMD:** $ del report.docx
    - **PowerShell:** $ Remove-Item report.docx
4. Remove the read-only attribute so you can manage the file again.
    - **CMD:** $ attrib -r report.docx
    - **PowerShell:** $ Set-ItemProperty -Path report.docx -Name IsReadOnly -Value $false

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Exercise 5: Finding Files and Content 🔎

Search for files by name and for text within them.

1. Create a subdirectory and a new file within it.
    - **CMD:** $ mkdir reports and then $ echo Confidential report. > reports\report-2025.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ mkdir reports and then $ Set-Content reports\report-2025.txt "Confidential report."
2. Use the appropriate command to search for any file ending with .txt inside your IEI directory and its subdirectories.
    - **CMD:** $ dir /s /b *.txt
    - **PowerShell:** $ Get-ChildItem -Recurse -Filter "*.txt"
3. Search for the word "Confidential" inside the reports directory.
    - **CMD:** $ findstr /i "Confidential" reports*
    - **PowerShell:** $ Select-String -Path reports* -Pattern "Confidential"

Exercise 6: Managing Processes ⚙️
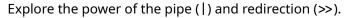
Learn to view and stop running programs.

1. Start a Notepad process from the terminal.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ notepad`
2. In the same terminal, find the Process ID (PID) of Notepad.
   - **CMD:** `$ tasklist | findstr /i "notepad"`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Process -Name "notepad"`
3. Terminate the Notepad process using its PID. Replace PID with the actual number from the previous step.
   - **CMD:** `$ taskkill /PID PID`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Stop-Process -Id PID`

Exercise 7: Managing Software with Winget 📦

Install and remove a program using the **Windows Package Manager**. These commands work in both CMD and PowerShell.

1. Search for the popular 7zip utility.
   - `$ winget search 7zip`
2. Install the package. You may need to agree to the source terms.
   - `$ winget install 7zip.7zip`
3. List all your installed packages managed by Winget to verify the installation.
   - `$ winget list`
4. Clean up by removing the package from your system.
   - `$ winget uninstall 7zip.7zip`

Exercise 8: Combining Commands (Pipes & Redirection) 🔗

Explore the power of the pipe (|) and redirection (>>).

1. Use the pipe to find your own terminal process ("cmd.exe" or "powershell.exe").
   - **CMD:** `$ tasklist | findstr "cmd.exe"`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Process | Where-Object { $_.Name -eq "powershell" }`
2. Create a log file with one entry using >.
   - **CMD:** `$ echo %date% %time%: Starting work. > activity.log`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Set-Content activity.log "$(Get-Date): Starting work."`
3. Use the append operator (>>) to add a second line without deleting the first.
   - **CMD:** `$ echo %date% %time%: Finished exercise. >> activity.log`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Add-Content activity.log "$(Get-Date): Finished exercise."`
4. Verify that your log file contains both lines.
   - **CMD:** `$ type activity.log`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Content activity.log`

Exercise 9: Customizing Your Environment ✨

Create a handy shortcut (an alias).

- **CMD (Temporary Alias):**

  1. Create an alias ll for the dir /a command using doskey. `$ doskey ll=dir /a`
  2. Test your alias: `$ ll` *(Note: This alias disappears when you close the CMD window.)*

- **PowerShell (Permanent Alias):**

  1. Open your PowerShell profile script in Notepad.

     ```
     if (!(Test-Path -Path $PROFILE)) { New-Item -ItemType File -Path $PROFILE -Force
     $ notepad $PROFILE
     ```

  2. Add the following line to the file, then save and close it. `Set-Alias -Name ll -Value Get-ChildItem -Force`

3. Close and reopen PowerShell, then test your new alias: `$ ll`

Exercise 10: Understanding the $PATH Variable 🛣️

Discover how the shell finds commands.

1. View the current $PATH variable.
   - **CMD:** `$ echo %PATH%`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ echo $env:Path`
2. Create a simple Batch file in your ~/IEI directory named `hello.bat` containing one line: `@echo Hello from my custom script!`
3. Try to run the script by name. It will fail because `IEI` is not in the $PATH.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ hello`
4. Run it using its relative path. This works.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ .\hello.bat`
5. Temporarily add your ~/IEI directory to the $PATH. Now try running it by name again.
   - **CMD:** `$ set PATH=%USERPROFILE%\IEI;%PATH%` then `$ hello.bat`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ $env:Path = "$HOME\IEI;" + $env:Path` then `$ hello.bat`

Exercise 11: Scripting Challenge 🚀

Create a script that automates setting up a project structure.

- **CMD (Batch Script):**

  1. Create a file named `setup_project.bat` in ~/IEI.

  2. Add the following code, then save it.

     ```
     @echo off
     set PROJECT_DIR=%USERPROFILE%\IEI\my_project
     if exist %PROJECT_DIR% (
         echo Error: Directory already exists.
         exit /b
     )
     mkdir %PROJECT_DIR%
     mkdir %PROJECT_DIR%\assets
     mkdir %PROJECT_DIR%\source
     mkdir %PROJECT_DIR%\docs
     echo Project setup complete!
     ```

  3. Run the script: `$ .\setup_project.bat`

- **PowerShell Script:**

  1. Create a file named `setup_project.ps1` in ~/IEI.

  2. Add the following code, then save it.

     ```
     $ProjectDir = "$HOME\IEI\my_project"
     if (Test-Path $ProjectDir) {
         Write-Error "Directory already exists."
         return
     }
     mkdir $ProjectDir
     foreach ($folder in "assets", "source", "docs") {
         mkdir (Join-Path $ProjectDir $folder)
     }
     Write-Host "Project setup complete!"
     ```

  3. Run the script: `$ .\setup_project.ps1`

Exercise 12: Scheduling a Task 🕐

Create a simple script and schedule it to run automatically.

1. **Create the Script:** In ~/IEI, create `log_time.bat` with the content:

```
@echo off
@echo %date% %time:~0,5% >> %USERPROFILE%\IEI\cron_log.txt
```

2. **Schedule the Task (CMD):**

   - This command schedules the script to run in one minute from now (and pediorically at one minute):

```
$ schtasks /create /sc minute /tn "My Logger"^
 /tr "%USERPROFILE%\IEI\log_time.bat" /st %time:~0,5%
```

3. **Schedule the Task (PowerShell):**

   - This command schedules the script to run in one minute from now (and pediorically at one minute):

```
$action = New-ScheduledTaskAction -Execute "$env:USERPROFILE\IEI\log_time.bat"
$trigger = New-ScheduledTaskTrigger -At $(Get-Date -Format HH:mm) -Once `
-RepetitionInterval (New-TimeSpan -Minutes 1)
Register-ScheduledTask -Action $action -Trigger $trigger -TaskName "My Logger"
```

4. **Verify:** After a minute, check for the output file (should have repeated lines).

   - **CMD:** `$ type %USERPROFILE%\IEI\cron_log.txt`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Content $env:USERPROFILE\IEI\cron_log.txt`

5. **Clean Up:** It's important to remove the task so it doesn't remain in the system.

   - **CMD:** `$ schtasks /delete /tn "My Logger" /f`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Unregister-ScheduledTask "My Logger"`