Windows terminal

Tópicos de Informática para Automação

Mário Antunes

September 29, 2025

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 `TIA`.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ mkdir TIA`
2. Navigate inside your new `TIA` directory.
   - **CMD & PowerShell:** `$ cd TIA`
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 `~/TIA`, 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`

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

```
@echo off
set PROJECT_DIR=%USERPROFILE%\TIA\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 `~/TIA`.
  2. Add the following code, then save it.

```
$ProjectDir = "$HOME\TIA\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 `~/TIA`, create `log_time.bat` with the content:

```
@echo off
@echo %date% %time:~0,5% >> %USERPROFILE%\TIA\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%\TIA\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\TIA\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%\TIA\cron_log.txt`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Get-Content $env:USERPROFILE\TIA\cron_log.txt`
5. **Clean Up:** It's important to remove the task so it doesn't remain in the system.
   - **CMD:** `$ schtasks /delete /tn "My Logger" /f`
   - **PowerShell:** `$ Unregister-ScheduledTask "My Logger"`