Windows terminal

Tópicos de Informática para Automação

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Welcome to the Windows Command Line! 💻

More Than Just a Blue Box

The **Command Line Interface (CLI)** is your direct, text-based connection to the Windows operating system.

- **Why use it?**
    - **Power & Speed:** Execute complex tasks and access settings not available in the GUI.
    - **Automation:** Script repetitive jobs with Batch or PowerShell scripts.
    - **Efficiency:** Uses minimal system resources compared to graphical tools.
    - **Industry Standard:** Essential for developers, IT professionals, and system administrators on Windows.

The Interpreters: CMD vs. PowerShell

Windows offers two primary command-line interpreters.

- **Command Prompt (CMD):**
  - The legacy interpreter for Windows, originating from MS-DOS.
  - Simple, reliable for basic file operations.
  - Its scripting language (Batch) is basic and less powerful.

- **PowerShell:**
  - The modern, powerful, and recommended interpreter.
  - Treats everything as an **object**, not just text, allowing for advanced data manipulation.
  - **We will show examples for both, highlighting PowerShell's advantages.**

The Windows Filesystem

The filesystem starts with drive letters (e.g., `C:`), not a single root (`/`).

- `C:\`: The root of the primary drive, where Windows is typically installed.
- `C:\Users`: Your personal files are here (e.g., `C:\Users\Student`). This is the equivalent of `/home`.
- `C:\Windows\System32`: Contains essential system programs. This is the closest equivalent to Linux's `/bin`.
- `C:\Program Files`: Default installation location for 64-bit applications.
- **The Registry:** Unlike Linux's text-based configuration in `/etc`, much of Windows' core configuration is stored in a hierarchical database called the Registry.

Hidden Files & Attributes

In Windows, "hidden" is a file attribute, not just a naming convention. By default, hidden files are not shown.

Command Prompt (`dir`)

```
# View only hidden files
$ dir /a:h

# View ALL files (including hidden)
$ dir /a
```

PowerShell (`ls` or `Get-ChildItem`)

```
# View all files, including hidden and system
$ ls -Force
```

The `-Force` switch tells PowerShell to show items that would normally be hidden.

Basic Navigation: Changing Directories (cd)

Moving around the filesystem is fundamental. The cd command works in both, but with a key difference.

Interpreter	Command	Description
CMD	cd C:\Users\Student	Changes the directory.
	D:	To change drives, type the drive letter.
PowerShell	cd C:\Users\Student	Changes the directory.
	cd D:	Changes the drive directly.

Key takeaway: PowerShell's cd is more intuitive as it handles path and drive changes with one command.

Basic Navigation: Finding Your Way

Task	Command Prompt (CMD)	PowerShell
Print current location	`cd` (with no arguments)	`Get-Location` (alias: `pwd`)
Go up one level	`cd ..`	`cd ..`
Go to user's home	`cd %USERPROFILE%`	`cd ~`

Listing Directory Contents (dir, ls)

dir and Get-ChildItem (aliased as ls) are your eyes in the terminal.

Command Prompt (dir)

```
# Simple listing
$ dir

# Wide format, less detail
$ dir /w
```

PowerShell (Get-ChildItem or ls)

```
# Simple listing (like Linux ls)
$ ls

# A more detailed view (like Linux ls -l)
$ ls | Format-List
```

Creating Directories (`mkdir`)

Both shells use `mkdir` (or `md`), but PowerShell's is more powerful.

Command Prompt

In CMD, you must create each level of a nested directory path one by one.

```
$ mkdir Projects
$ mkdir Projects\TIA
```

PowerShell

PowerShell can create the entire parent path automatically, similar to `mkdir -p` in Linux.

```
# This single command creates both 'Projects' and 'TIA'
$ mkdir Projects\TIA
```

Creating Files

Windows has no direct touch equivalent, so we use other methods.

Command Prompt

Uses redirection. echo. creates a blank line, which is redirected to a new file.

```
# Creates an empty file
$ echo. > notes.txt

# Creates a file with content (overwrites)
$ echo My first line. > notes.txt

# Appends content to a file
$ echo My second line. >> notes.txt
```

PowerShell

Uses the `New-Item` cmdlet for empty files and `Set-Content` for content.

```
# Creates an empty file
$ New-Item notes.txt

# Creates a file with content (overwrites)
$ Set-Content -Path notes.txt -Value "My first line."

# Appends content to a file
$ Add-Content -Path notes.txt -Value "My second line."
```

Editing Files with Notepad

Windows does not have a built-in modern terminal editor like nano or vim.

Your primary tool for editing files from the CLI is to launch a graphical editor like **Notepad**.

```
# This works in both CMD and PowerShell
$ notepad my_file.txt
```

This command will open my_file.txt in the Notepad application. If the file doesn't exist, Notepad will ask if you want to create it.

Getting System Information (Part 1)

Task	Command Prompt (CMD)	PowerShell
Current user	whoami or echo %USERNAME%	whoami or $env:USERNAME
Date/Time	date /t && time /t	Get-Date

Getting System Information (Part 2)

Task	Command Prompt (CMD)	PowerShell
General System Info	`systeminfo`	`Get-ComputerInfo`
Running Processes	`tasklist`	`Get-Process` (alias: ps)

Users & Privileges (Administrator)

Windows has two main user levels: **Standard User** and **Administrator**.

- **Administrator** is the equivalent of Linux's `root` user.
- There is no direct equivalent of `sudo`. To run a single command with elevated privileges, you must open a **new, elevated terminal**.

How to Elevate:

1. Search for "cmd" or "powershell" in the Start Menu.
2. Right-click the icon and select **"Run as administrator."**

Any command run in this new window will have full administrative rights.

Package Management: Winget

Modern Windows includes the **Windows Package Manager (winget)**, a command-line tool for installing software. It works in both CMD and PowerShell.

```
# Search for an application (e.g., 7zip)
$ winget search 7zip

# Install an application
$ winget install 7zip.7zip

# List installed applications
$ winget list

# Uninstall an application
$ winget uninstall 7zip.7zip
```

Alternative: For years, the community standard has been **Chocolatey**, which remains a very powerful alternative.

The equivalent of `cron` in Windows is the **Task Scheduler**.

Command Prompt (`schtasks`)

Create a task to run a script every day at 8 AM.

```
$ schtasks /create /sc daily /tn "My Task" /tr "C:\Scripts\my_script.bat" /st 08:00
```

PowerShell (`*-ScheduledTask`)

PowerShell provides a more structured way to create tasks.

```
$action = New-ScheduledTaskAction -Execute "C:\Scripts\MyScript.ps1"
$trigger = New-ScheduledTaskTrigger -Daily -At 8am
Register-ScheduledTask -Action $action -Trigger $trigger -TaskName "My Task"
```

The Power of the Pipe |

The pipe sends output from one command to another. In PowerShell, this is more powerful because it sends **structured objects**, not just text.

Command Prompt (Text Pipe)

Find the "explorer" process from the full text list.

```
$ tasklist | findstr /i "explorer"
```

PowerShell (Object Pipe)

Get process objects, filter them, and select specific properties.

```
# Get the process object for "explorer"
$ Get-Process | Where-Object { $_.ProcessName -eq "explorer" }

# Get the process and select only its name and CPU usage
$ Get-Process "explorer" | Select-Object Name, CPU
```

Environment Variables

Variables that store system settings. The syntax is different in each shell.

Command Prompt

```
# View a variable using %VAR%
$ echo %PATH%

# Set a variable for the current session
$ set MYVAR=Hello
```

PowerShell

```
# View a variable using $env:VAR
$ echo $env:Path

# Set a variable for the current session
$ $env:MYVAR="Hello"
```

Note: To make a variable change **permanent**, you must use the setx command or edit System Properties in the GUI.

Introduction to Scripting

- **Batch Scripts (`.bat`, `.cmd`):** The traditional scripting language for CMD. Simple but clunky.
- **PowerShell Scripts (`.ps1`):** A modern, full-featured scripting language. Powerful and versatile.

How to Execute Scripts

1. Save your code in a text file with the correct extension (`.bat` or `.ps1`).
2. Navigate to the directory in your terminal.
3. Run the script:
   - **CMD:** `my_script.bat`
   - **PowerShell:** `./my_script.ps1`

PowerShell Security: By default, running PowerShell scripts is disabled. You may need to run `Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned` in an elevated PowerShell to enable it.

Scripting Example 1: Hello User

Batch (`hello.bat`)

```
@echo off
REM Sets a variable and prints it
set USERNAME=Student
echo Hello, %USERNAME%!
```

PowerShell (`hello.ps1`)

```
# Sets a variable and prints it
$Username = "Student"
Write-Host "Hello, $Username!"
```

Scripting Example 2: If File Exists

Batch (`check_file.bat`)

```
@echo off
REM Checks if a file exists in the current directory
if exist "notes.txt" (
    echo "notes.txt was found."
) else (
    echo "notes.txt was NOT found."
)
```

PowerShell (`check_file.ps1`)

```
# Checks if a file exists in the current directory
if (Test-Path "./notes.txt") {
    Write-Host "notes.txt was found."
} else {
    Write-Host "notes.txt was NOT found."
}
```

Scripting Example 3: Looping Through Files

Batch (`list_files.bat`)

```
@echo off
REM Lists all .txt files in the current directory
echo Found the following text files:
for %%F in (*.txt) do (
    echo - %%F
)
```

PowerShell (`list_files.ps1`)

```
# Lists all .txt files in the current directory
Write-Host "Found the following text files:"
foreach ($file in Get-ChildItem "*.txt") {
    Write-Host "- $($file.Name)"
}
```

Final Thoughts: CMD vs. PowerShell

- **Use CMD when:** You need to run very simple, old commands or legacy batch files.
- **Use PowerShell when:** You want to perform administrative tasks, automate complex workflows, or manage Windows systems efficiently. It is the future of the Windows command line.

For any serious work, **learning PowerShell is highly recommended**. It is more powerful, consistent, and provides far better control over the Windows operating system.

Support & Further Resources 📚

Bookmark these pages for quick reference.

- **CMD Cheat Sheets:**
  - StationX CMD Cheat Sheet
  - Columbia University CMD Cheatsheet

- **PowerShell Cheat Sheets:**
  - Microsoft PowerShell Language Reference
  - StationX PowerShell Cheat Sheet