

"Simulating Linux Terminal File Explorer functionality using special keys, basic commands and open files features"

Abstract

The visualization of hierarchies is very important for digital information management and presentation systems. Especially in the context of Personal Information Management, file explorers play a very important role. Currently the most common file explorer visualizations are Windows Explorer and the simple zoomable visualization offered by Microsoft Windows. This work explores the issue of file explorer visualization through a user study based on interviews and an experiment.

It provides a graphical user interface for accessing the file systems. It is also the component of the operating system that presents many users interface items on the screen such as the taskbar and desktop

1. Introduction

File Explorer is a file browser which enables us to organise our files or folders in the way we would like it to be organised. It has various functions and as today's technology goes on getting better and better many more functions are being included.

Some of its main functions are as follows:

1. File Management.
2. Create or delete a file.
3. Move or copy a file.

In 1995, Microsoft first released test versions of a shell refresh, named the Shell Technology Preview, and often referred to informally as "New Shell". The update was designed to replace the Windows 3.x Program Manager/File Manager based shell with Windows Explorer. The release provided capabilities quite

similar to that of the Windows "Chicago" (codename for Windows 95) shell during its late beta phases, however, was intended to be nothing more than a test release

2. Objective

a). Normal Mode

- i. Files should be displayed alphabetically using explorer.
- ii. Scrolling: 1 file scrolled at a time.
- iii. Opening files should be done in their default apps.
- iv. Back and forward implemented the same as we observe in the Linux GUI file explorer app.
- v. Assumed: application home should be given while running the program.

b).Command Mode

- i. If changes are made in the current dir (shown currently on terminal), the changes would be updated (on terminal) when the user comes out of the command mode by pressing Special Key.
- ii. Goto would update the terminal with a new path immediately.
- iii. All paths would be relative to Application home.

3.Description

Our aim is to develop a program that displays the file system on the terminal and helps users navigate through

it using special keys, open files and execute basic file commands. We must simulate the basic functionality of a Linux terminal using a shell script.

4.Reference

<https://github.com/rcmdnk>