CLI:

A CLI allows users to type text-based commands to interact directly with the operating system or software. Unlike GUIs, CLIs require memorization of commands and syntax, making them less approachable for beginners. However, they provide precision, speed, and powerful automation capabilities through scripting. CLIs are widely used in fields like software development, system administration, and cybersecurity. Their efficiency makes them ideal for performing repetitive tasks, managing servers, and working in environments with limited resources. On the downside, they have a steeper learning curve and are less intuitive than GUIs.

GUI:

A GUI allows users to interact with a system through visual elements such as windows, icons, menus, and buttons. It is highly user-friendly, making it easier for beginners and non-technical users to operate computers. GUIs are common in everyday applications such as web browsers, office software, and operating systems like Windows and macOS. The main advantages of GUIs include ease of learning, intuitive navigation, and accessibility. However, GUIs can be resource-intensive, slower for repetitive tasks, and may offer less flexibility for advanced system management.