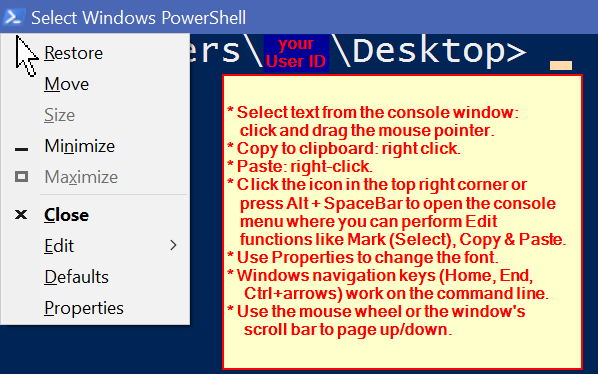
* Hint: Answer all the following questions in “one word document named properly to reflect your name + course code with section + week of the course + file contents”. You might ask for help or search on the web to make sure you have provided correct answers before submitting your file.

**Part 1 of 2: PowerShell**

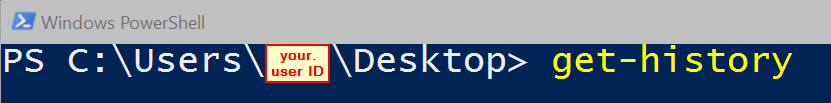
* For the first part of this activity, we will be exploring Windows PowerShell and its Command Line interface. Many PowerShell commands have aliases to similar commands usable under the Windows (DOS) or Linux command prompt making PowerShell easier to use for those with different technical backgrounds.

If you have not done so already, download today’s PowerPoint and activity document from Blackboard and put them on the Desktop.

PowerShell sessions are done in a folder/directory.   
**Open a File Explorer**: Windows Key + E and **navigate to the Desktop folder**.Use the File menu to open a PowerShell command window: **Alt + F, R**(If the PowerShell option is greyed out, you are still at “This PC”; select the Desktop folder.)  
You can also navigate to a folder using the Set-Location command as you might on a \*unix system using cd (change directory) but only if you like typing a lot.



At the PS (PowerShell) prompt, enter the following command:



Many of PowerShell’s native commands are of the form: **verb-noun** or **action-object**, they are hyphenated without a space. As in Visual Studio, the TAB keycan help to complete commands, switches, and parameters.

**60 points, 5 points for each of 12 questions in Part 1 of 2. Many answers can be copied from the PowerShell session and pasted in this documentbelow the** 🡻 character.

1. What was the response to the **get-history** command? (The answer isn’t nothing if you opened PowerShell using File Explorer as described above.)  
   🡻

Shows descriptions of “Id” and “CommandLine”. Id is 1, Set-Location is C:\Users\jkim443\Desktop. Displays the history of all the commands that have been used since the startup of Powershell.

*Note:* to find a previously run command, use the up arrow key to recall commands from the history stack to the command line. To see all previously run commands, use get-history at any time.

1. Enter the command: **get-help**You will see this on a lab computer or possibly on your own laptop:  
   **Do you want to run Update-Help?***[yes, you do]*  
   The Update-Help cmdlet downloads the most current Help files for Windows PowerShell modules, and installs them on your computer. For more information about the Update-Help cmdlet, see http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=210614.  
   [Y] Yes [N] No [S] Suspend [?] Help (default is "Y"): \_ **🡨 Enter Y=Yes**This will take about 30 seconds.  
   What is the **SHORT DESCRIPTION** that was output? (scroll up to see all the help text)  
   🡻

Displays help about Windows PowerShell cmdlets and concepts.

1. PowerShell can get information about various system processes or services.  
   Try>**Get-Process**  
   Now try >**Get-Process| sort-object CPU -descending | select -first 10**and copy/paste the output here. You can probably guess what the command will do.  
   🡻

Handles NPM(K) PM(K) WS(K) CPU(s) Id SI ProcessName

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1664 76 209016 250260 989.78 7960 23 chrome

603 34 207908 207196 940.67 10232 23 chrome

276 32 63868 94004 328.77 1480 23 chrome

417 43 97384 143632 56.59 1224 23 chrome

272 31 80888 113768 27.28 6748 23 chrome

2121 97 65720 137296 22.11 10344 23 explorer

583 51 19260 58648 12.66 7948 23 WINWORD

618 34 16060 43764 8.97 10668 23 RuntimeBroker

351 24 31944 40528 8.13 11228 23 SteelSeriesEngine3

563 53 23784 4096 5.19 11268 23 POWERPNT

Just FYI, to see the top 10 processes using the most CPU seconds on a Unix system, this is the  
 equivalent command: ps aux | sort -nrk 3,3 | head -n 10

1. Enter and run each of these three commands, one at a time:  
   **>dir  
   >ls  
   >get-childitem**Do you recognize any of these commands? Did they all do the same thing? What did they do?   
   🡻

dir and ls are also the commands that we use for LINUX CLI. These three commands all do the same thing by showing the exam same result: they all give the same list of mod, LastWriteTime, Length, and Name of all files on Windows desktop.

1. Copy the first 10 lines of output from the last of those commands and paste here.  
   🡻

Mode LastWriteTime Length Name

---- ------------- ------ ----

-a---- 2017-10-09 오전 2:58 463963 A hidden message.png

-a---- 2017-11-30 오후 3:49 1019820 CPR101\_Week8\_CLI and GUI, and Time Management(1).pptx

1. Enter the command: **get-childitem -recurse**What was different about the output this time?  
   🡻

This time it displays a complete list (mode, lastwritetime, length, and name) of the contents in the first file of the previous get-children (desktop) list.

1. Enter the command: **get-childitem -recurse> desktopItems.txt**What was different about the output this time? (If not sure what happened, see the next task.)  
   🡻 (the answer isn’t “nothing”)

It created a text file on the desktop which lists out the precious results of get-childitem and get-childitem –recurse commands.

1. Search for the desktopItems.txt file using the TAB key.  
   Type: **\*.txt***[press TAB key]* or type: **des***[press TAB key]**Note: do not type a space following the* ***\*.txt*** *or* ***des*** *characters, just press the TAB key.*Depending on the number of files in the Desktop folder matching the **\*.txt**wildcard or files beginning with **des**, you may have press the TAB key multiple times. Once you see **.\desktopItems.txt** press the Enter key. What happened?  
   🡻

It opens the desktopItem.txt file on Windows desktopge

1. Make a copy of the desktopItems.txt file. To find the command:  
   Remember the **verb-noun** or **action-object** format, hyphenated without a space.  
    >**get-help copy\****will find PowerShell commands starting with “copy”* >**get-help***PowerShell\_command\_namewill show a command’s parameters*  
    **des***[TAB,TAB,TAB,…]*to avoid having to type out the whole file name when   
    entering parameters for the copy command  
   What is the PowerShell command, including parameters,to copy that file?  
   🡻

Copy-Item

Or

Copy-Item –Path (file you want to copy) –Destination (address of a directory you want to paste it)

1. For the delete command, what is the PowerShell name and what are itsaliases? The command   
   **get-alias del**(or **rm**) will show you.But finding the alias for **del** (or **rm**) will show only the PowerShell command name; getting *all* the aliases for PowerShell’s native command needs the **get-help** command with the **-Full**switch.Getting the **-Full** help will list all aliases in the **NOTES**section.**>get-help**C*ommandName***-Full**So, what is the PowerShell name to delete/remove a file and what are all its aliases?  
   🡻

Remove-Item. Aliases: ri, rm, rmdir, del, erase, rd

1. Delete the **desktopItems.txt** file.  
   What was the PowerShell command, including parameters, you ran to delete the file?   
   🡻

Remove-Item .\desktopItems.txt

1. Finally, run the **get-history** command again. Copy the output and paste here.  
   🡻

Id CommandLine

-- -----------

1 Set-Location 'C:\Users\Nate\Desktop'

2 get-history

3 get-help

4 Get-Process

5 Get-Process | sort-object CPU -descending | select -first 10

6 dir

7 ls

8 get-childitem

9 get-childitem -recurse

10 get-childitem -recurse> desktopItems.txt

11 get-childitem -recurse > desktopItems.txt

12 .\desktopItems.txt

13 \*.txt

14 .\desktopItems.txt

15 get-help copy\*

16 get-help copy

17 get-help copy-item

18 copy-item .\desktopItems.txt

19 copy-item \desktopItems.txt

20 copy-item .\desktopItems.txt

21 .\desktopItems.txt copy-item

22 copy-item .\desktopItems.txt

23 Copy-Item .\desktopItems.txt

24 Copy-Item -path .\desktopItems.txt -Destination .

25 pwd

26 Copy-Item -path .\desktopItems.txt -Destination ~

27 get-help Copy-Item

28 get-help remove-item -full

29 Remove-Item .\desktopItems.txt

**Part 2: Time Management**

[Delayed gratification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delayed_gratification) is the ability to resist an immediate reward (checking your [social media](https://www.google.ca/search?num=20&q=%22social+media%22+dopamine+addiction)) in favour of a later reward (course work now, better grades later). The trouble with delayed gratification is that it takes too long. Instead of exercising your will power (what you should be doing), manage your time (what you are doing).Review at least the first two of these videos and see the question below.In the Attention Economy, technology and media are designed to maximize our screen-time. Watch the video at [www.timewellspent.io](http://www.timewellspent.io/).   
Your 3 min. 48 sec. is Time Well Spent.This YouTube video distills the best ideas of time management into a manageable 10 minutes:  
How to Manage Time, Reduce Stress and Increase Happiness  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4YVLkuRBe8>

This optional video is fun and emphasizes various points in the above links:

* Inside the mind of a master procrastinator (18 min. TED Talk) <http://www.ted.com/talks/tim_urban_inside_the_mind_of_a_master_procrastinator?language=en>

This optional video is fun for psychology majors and hard science types:

* Why Do We Procrastinate?And what to do about it.   
  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pKyHX0zqynk> 8 ½ minutes

What **four** (or more) things will you do to be more successful with your time?   
(40 points)The lecture notes and above resources may provide some insights.There are no right answers here except the answers that are right for you.

These answers are mostly rendered from watching the ThePenguinProf youtube lesson on time management.

🡺Setting personal goals and creating effective plans (To-Do list) for time management: They can be as short as an hour, or even as long as several years. Write them down on a note and keep reminding myself of the goals/plans periodically.

🡺Keeping a time journal or time log to schedule out every task periodically. Also, keep updating the time journal as I progress through the day.

🡺Evaluating myself on each day: Evaluate myself on the efficiency and productivity on each timeline that I spent. If I wasted too much time on a task, then I should revise it to reduce the time spent, or if a task requires more time for more efficiency, then I should invest more time on it. After collecting each day’s worth of the time journal, I should compare the days and figure out which day should require more input levels of productivity and which day requires more resting periods/break.

🡺Try to minimize “Waste” whenever possible in my daily routine. Keeping my desk neat and organized (reduce time of finding lost items), don’t miss appointments or assignment due dates for rescheduling, showing up on time and not coming late for classes or meetings, multitasking, and getting enough sleep to spend enough energy for the next day.