

CE103 Algorithms and Programming I

Week-1 Notes

Introduction and Developer Roadmap

Download [DOC](#), [SLIDE](#), [PPTX](#)

Computer Engineering Roles

- Software Development
- Hardware Development
- Network Organization and Management
- Database Organization and Management
- Hardware and Software Testing
- Etc.

Computer Engineering Areas

- Social
- IoT
- Analytics
- Security
- Cloud
- Web-Scale IT
- Etc.

Our focus is Software Development

we can use common developer road maps from
<https://roadmap.sh/>

Roadmap Type

- Frontend Developer Roadmap: Learn to become a modern frontend developer
- Backend Developer Roadmap: Learn to become a modern backend developer
- DevOps Roadmap: Learn to become a DevOps Engineer or SRE
- DBA Roadmap: Learn to become a database administrator with PostgreSQL and more

Open a formal e-mail account

[name.surname@gmail.com](#)

[n.surname@gmail.com](#)

[surname.name@gmail.com](#)

[namesurname@gmail.com](#)

etc. do not have numbers in your e-mail adress

Mine is [onurcakil.tr@gmail.com](#)

Also, you need soft skills

- Excellent written and oral communication skills, including public speaking and presenting
- Decisiveness under pressure and strong critical thinking skills
- Willingness to work off-core-hours, when necessary, to deploy software or upgrade hardware
 - this three things is important

Operating System List

DOS

Linux

MAC OS X

Windows

Unix

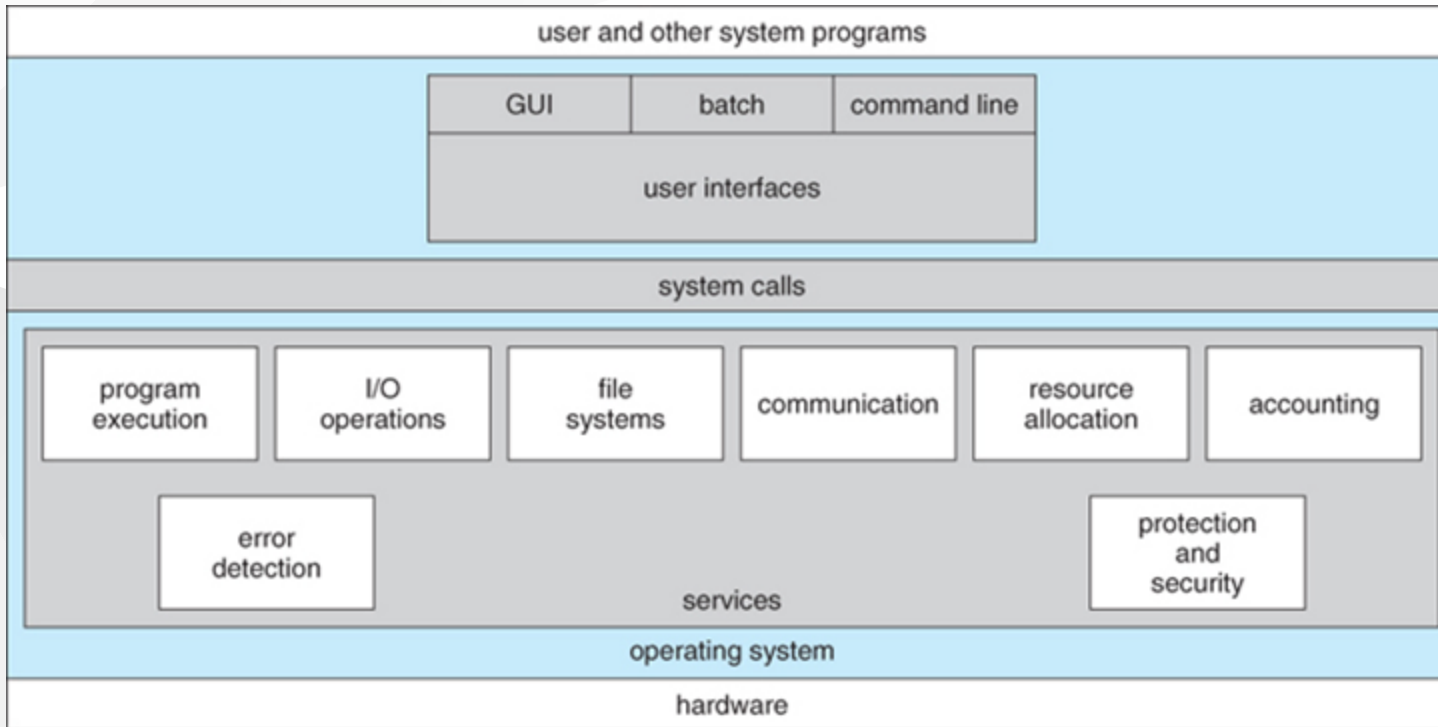
Amiga

Pardus

Plan 9

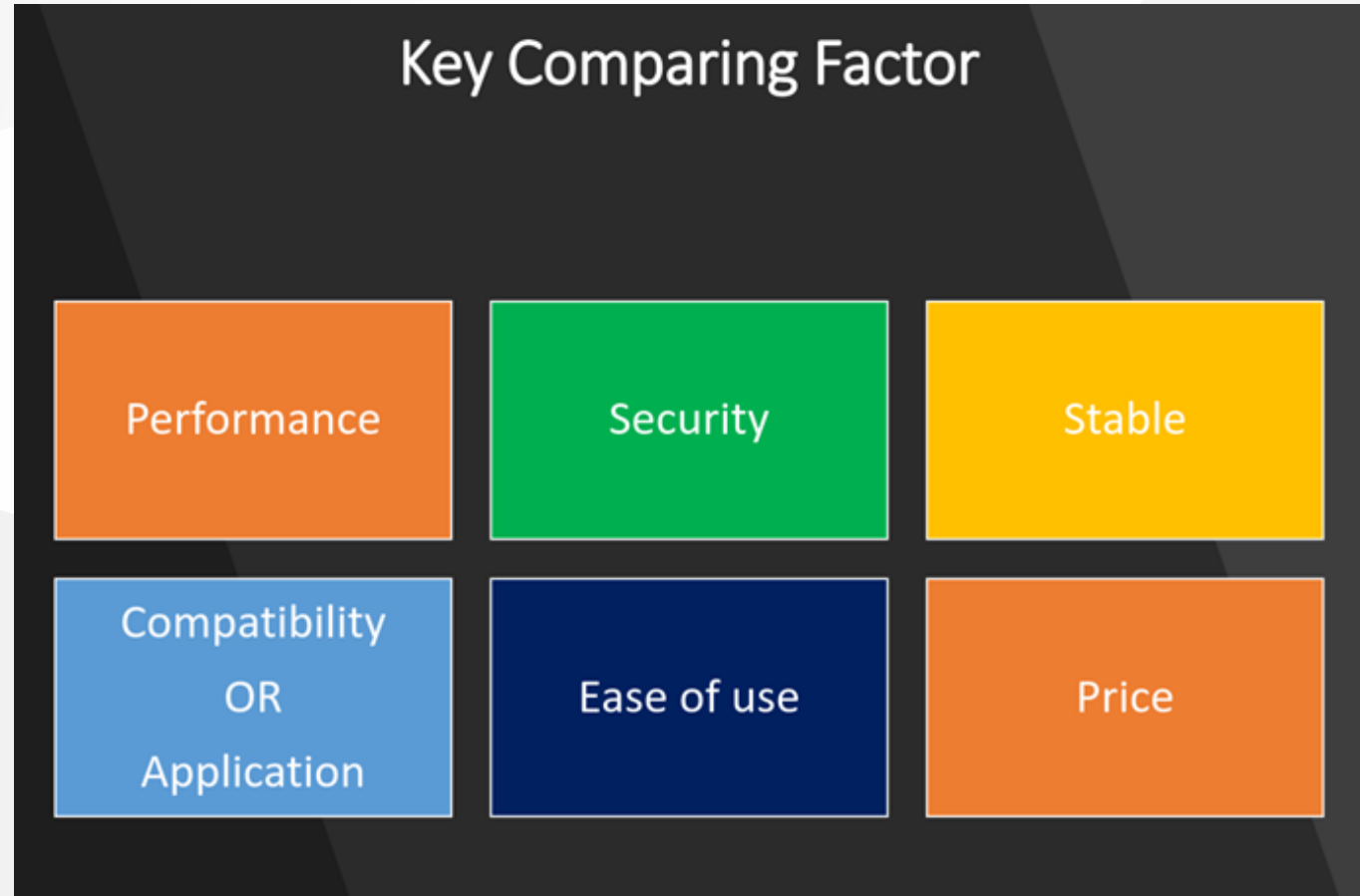
Chromium

Operating System Architecture



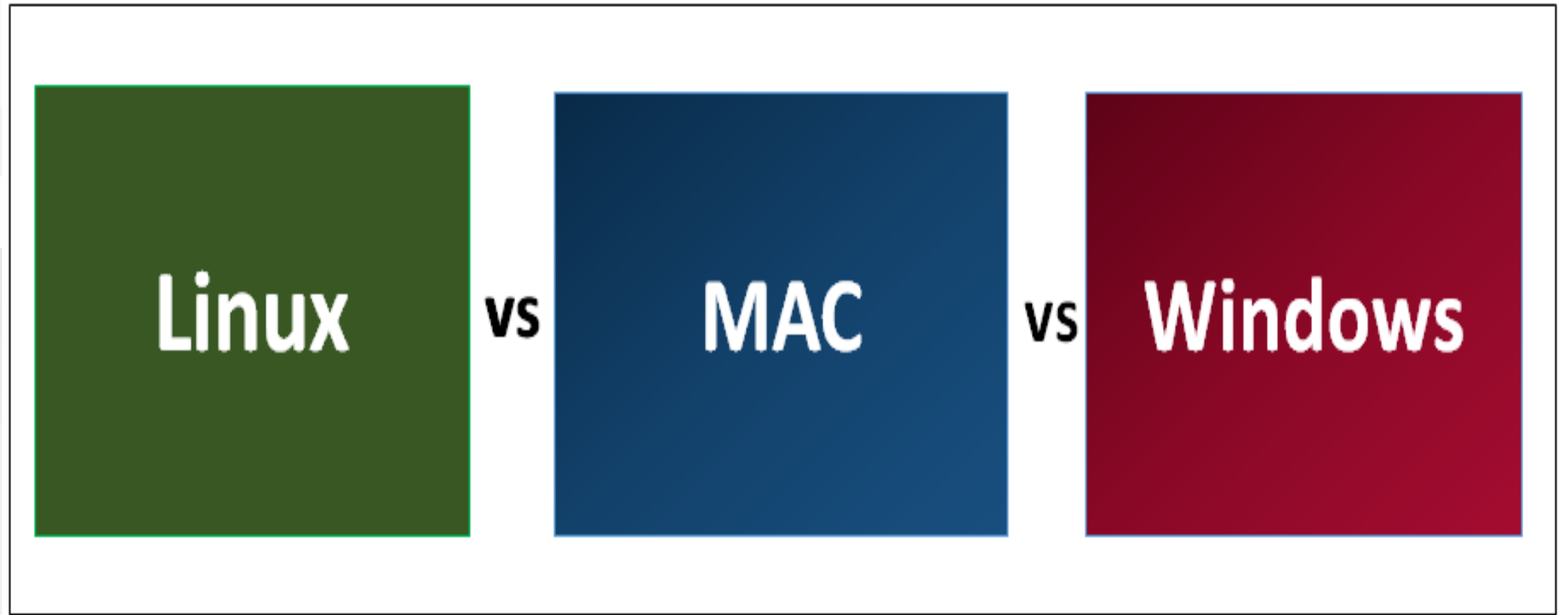
reference

Operating Systems Key Comparing Factor



reference

Operating System Comparisons



reference

Operating System Comparisons

#1. Basic Difference and History

Windows



Windows was first released in 1985. It was supposed to be graphical user interface on top of MS DOS. All features of MS DOS were later integrated in Windows 95 release. It was a huge success in and led to Windows transition.

MAC



This operating system from Apple stands older than Windows. It was first released in 1984. It began as a graphical user interface right from its inception. In 2005 the design and structure of MAC OS was changed to Intel x86 based architecture.

Linux



It was initially developed in Finnish University. It was released in 1991 and designed for GNU developers. GNU developers later integrated it into Linux. It is open to consumers and everyone can use as per their specifications.

Operating System Comparisons

#2. File Structure

Windows



Windows follows a directory structure to store the different kinds of files of the user. It has logical drives and cabinet drawers. It also has folders. Some common folders like documents, pictures, music, videos and downloads. All these files can be stored in these folders and also new folders can be created. It also has files which can be a spreadsheet or any application program. It can have extensions as .txt, .jpg etc. In addition to this Windows also provides recycle bin where all deleted files can be stored. Recycle bin can be configured to increase its size.

MAC



The file structure of MAC is commonly known as MAC OS X. If you go to dig into your MAC's hard disk through finder you will see many directories. The root directory of MAC may encounter when they visit their own MAC book. You can explore the file system and directory structure by going to directories like /Application, /Developer, /sbin, /tmp, etc.

Linux



Linux has a completely different file structure form Windows and MAC. It was developed with a different code base. It stores data in the form of tree. There is a single file tree and all your drives are mounted over this tree.

Operating System Comparisons

#3. Registry

Windows



Windows registry is a master database which is used to store all settings on your computer. It is responsible to store all user information with its passwords and device related information. The registry also has an editor which allows you to view all keys and values or even drivers if necessary.

MAC



MAC stores all application settings in a series of .plist files which have the various preferences folder in MAC. This .plist file contains all properties in either plain text or binary format. These are stored at:/Library/Preferences folder.

Linux



Linux also does not have a specific registry of its own. All application settings are stored on program basis under the different users in the same hierarchy format of the files being stored. There is not centralized database for storing these details and so periodic cleaning is also not required.

Operating System Comparisons

#4. Interchangeable Interfaces

Windows



Windows interface was not interchangeable until Windows 8. Windows XP had some improvements but not par. Start menu, task bar, system tray and Windows explorer.

MAC



MAC has facility to bridge virtual network interfaces. This can be done by going to system preferences and managing the interfaces.

Linux



Linux is easy to switch interfaces. You can switch the environment without having to carry all installations. There are utilities like GNOME and KDE which help in catering these needs. They help in focusing on different aspects.

Operating System Comparisons

#5. Command Terminal

Windows



A terminal or command prompt is a black box ideally used to execute commands. It is also called Windows Command Processor. It is used to execute commands and different batch files. It can also be used for administrative functions and trouble shoot and solve all windows issues.

MAC



MAC provides a console as a terminal application. It has console, command line, prompt and terminal. Command line is used to type your commands. Prompt will provide you some information and also enable you to run commands. Terminal is the actual interface which will provide the modern graphical user interface as well. You can find terminal at: Applications -> Utilities.

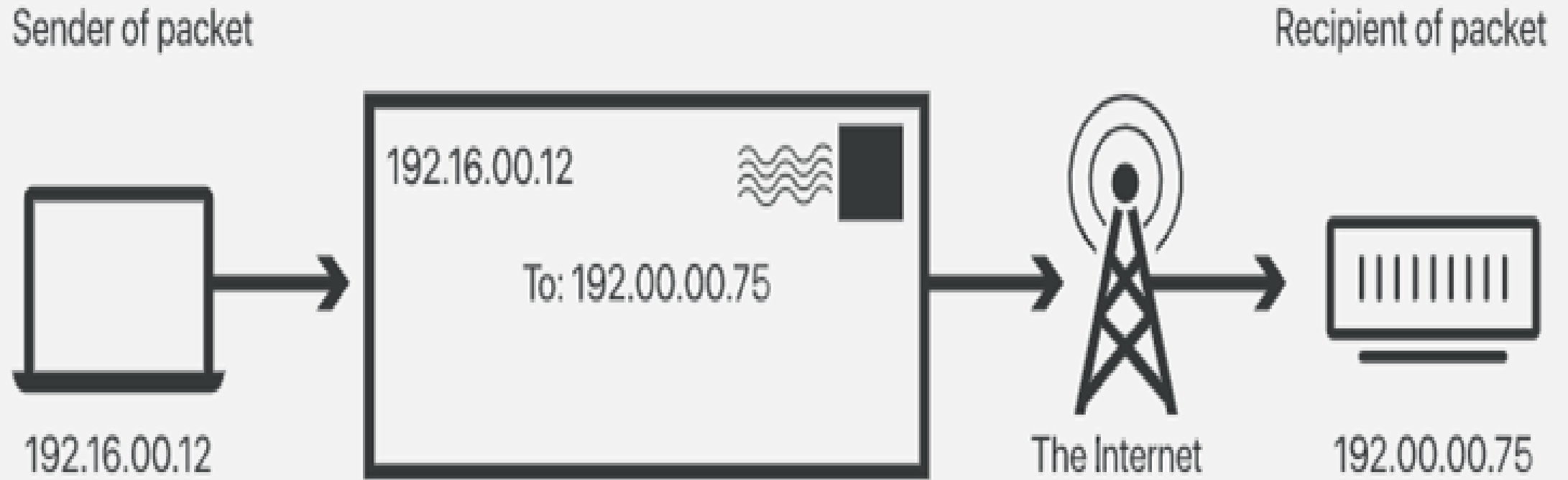
Linux



Linux also provides a terminal. You can find terminal at: Applications -> System or Applications -> Utilities. In addition to this there is also shell prompt. The most common shell used in bash. It defines how the terminal will behave and look when it is run.

Intro to the Internet

What is IP Address?

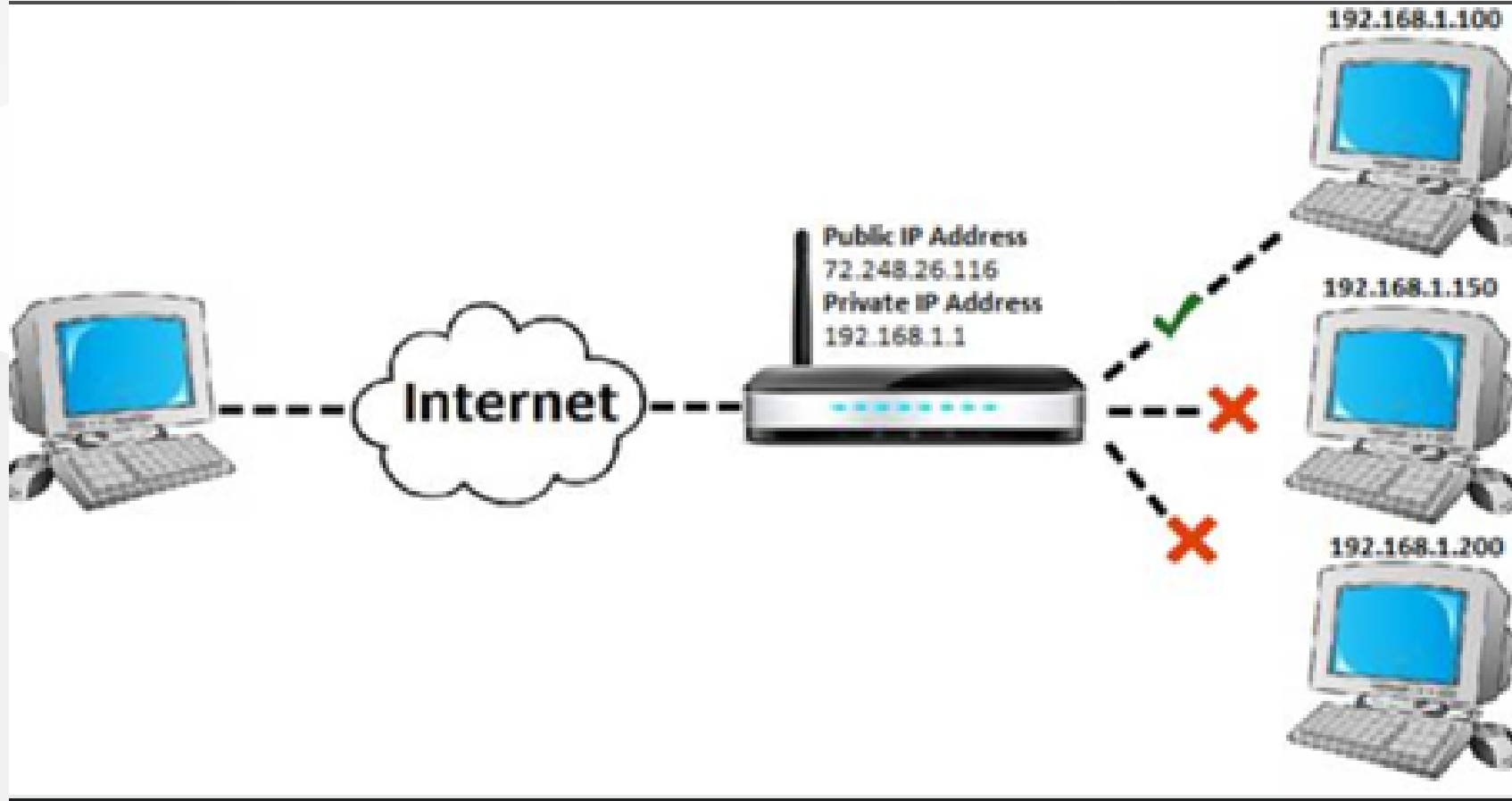


What is Port?

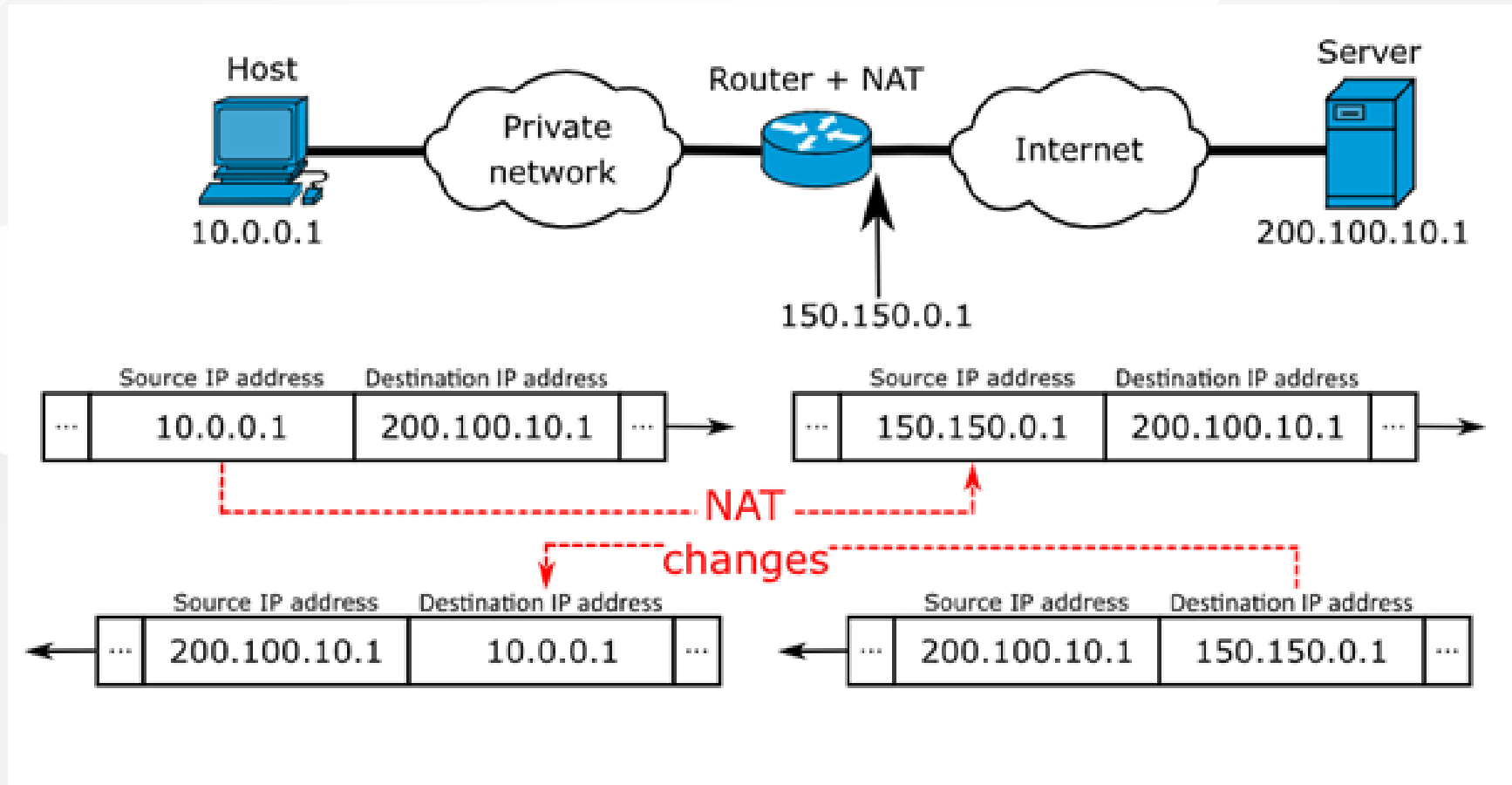
In [computer networking](#), a port is a communication endpoint. At the software level, within an [operating system](#), a port is a logical construct that identifies a specific [process](#) or a type of [network service](#).

[reference](#)

What is Port Forwarding and NAT



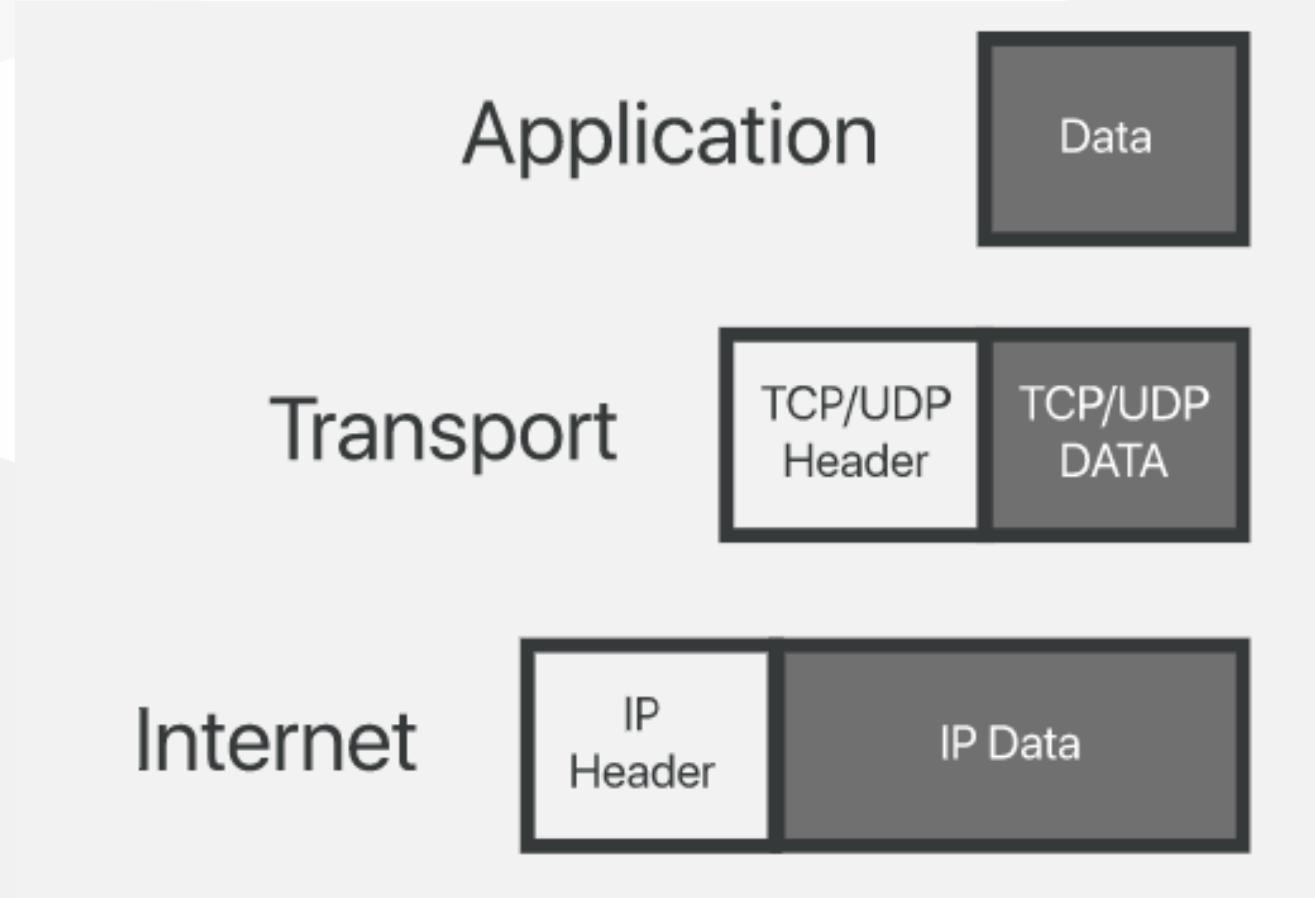
What is Port Forwarding and NAT



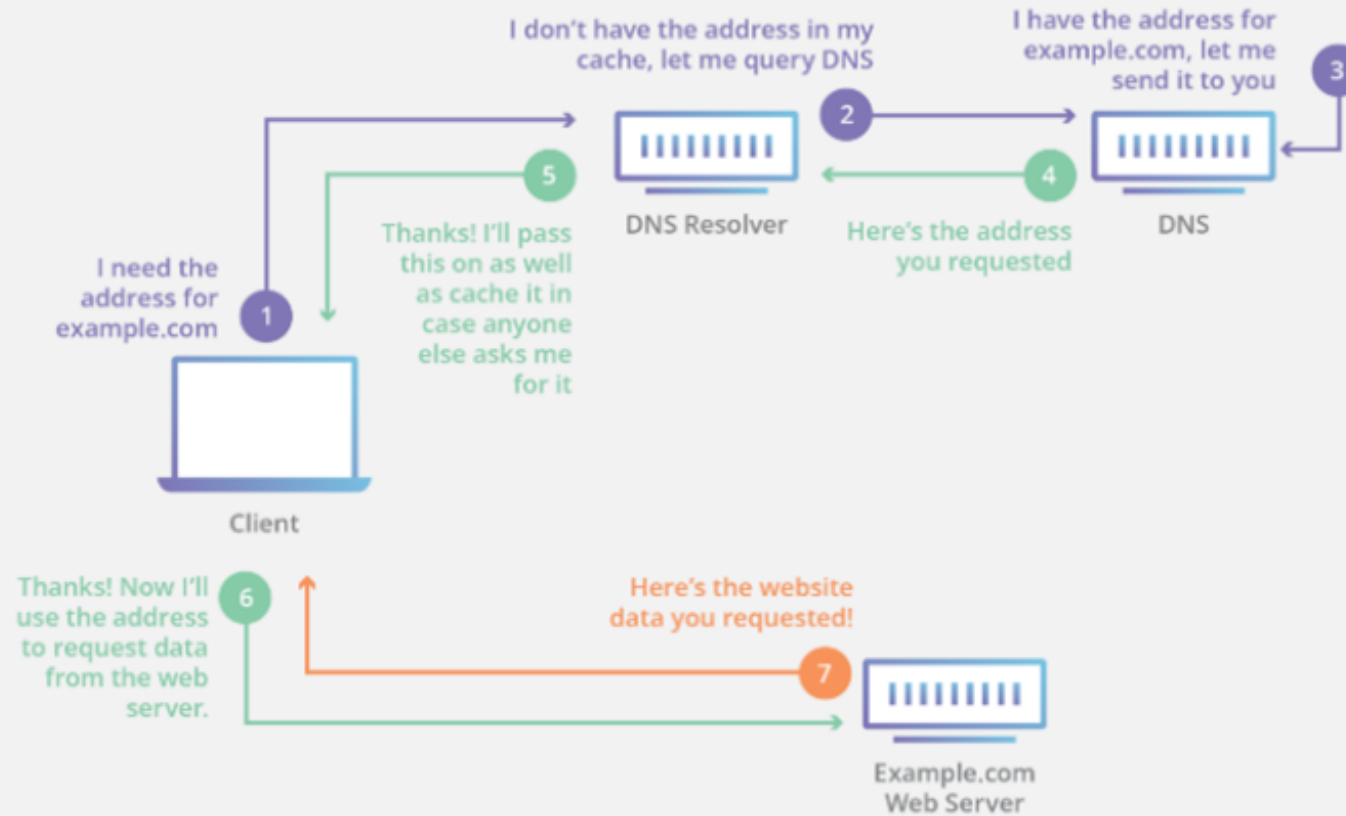
<https://www.networkantics.com/sonicwall-port-forwarding/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_address_translation

What is Internet Packet (IP)



What is Domain Name Server (DNS)?



Microsoft Helper Toolkits

- Install Power Toys Utility
 - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/powertoys/>

Windows Shortcuts

- **Copy:** Ctrl+C
- **Cut:** Ctrl+X
- **Paste:** Ctrl+V
- **Snipping Tool:** Win+Shift+S
- Depending on your hardware **take a screenshot**
 - Win+PrtScn
 - Fn+Win+Space .

Windows Shortcuts

- Maximize Window: F11 or Win+UpArrow
- Open Task View: Win+Tab
- Display and hide the desktop: Win+D
- Switch between open apps: Alt+Tab
- Open the Quick Link menu: Win+X
- Lock your PC: Win+L

Windows Power Toys Shortcuts

- **Power Toys Run:** `Alt+Space`
- **Always-on-Top:** `Win+Ctrl+T`
- **Color Picker :** `Win+Shift+C`
- **Screen Ruler :** `Win+Shift+T`
- **Video Conf. Mute :** `Win+Shift+Q`

What is the command line?

The window, which is usually called the **command line** or **command-line interface**, is a text-based application for viewing, handling, and manipulating files on your computer. It's much like Windows Explorer or Finder on the Mac, but without the graphical interface. Other names for the command line are:

`cmd`, CLI, prompt, console or terminal

[reference]([Introduction to command line · HonKit](#))

Why Would You Use CLI over GUI?

- Less Resource
- High Precision
- Repetitive Tasks Friendly
- Powerful

Open the command-line interface (Windows)

- Go to the Start menu or screen, and enter `Command Prompt` in the search field.
- Go to `Start menu → Windows System → Command Prompt`.
- Go to `Start Menu → All Programs → Accessories → Command Prompt`.
- Hold the special Windows key on your keyboard and press the "X" key. Choose "Command Prompt" from the pop-up menu.
- Hold the Windows key and press the "R" key to get a "Run" window. Type "cmd" in the box, and click the OK key.

Open the command-line interface (Linux)

It's probably under

- Applications → Accessories → Terminal,
or
- Applications → System → Terminal,
but that may depend on your system.
If it's not there, you can try to Google it. :)

Command Basics

Command Basics (Computer Name,Current Directory Path)

```
> whoami (hit enter)
```

- Result: laptop-rqnns9ig\ugur.coruh
 - Computer will print username

Command Basics (Computer Name,Current Directory Path)

```
> pwd
```

- Result: /Users/ugur.coruh
 - Current Working Directory for Linux and OS X

Command Basics (Computer Name,Current Directory Path)

```
>cd
```

- Result: C:\Users\ugur.coruh
 - Current Working Directory for Windows

Learn Command Details in Linux and OS X

```
>man <command_name>
```

Sample

```
>man pwd
```

- OS X and Linux have a man command, which gives you help on commands
- Use the `space` bar to move to the next page, and `q` to quit looking at the help

Learn Command Details in Window

- Adding a `/?` suffix to most commands will print the help page
- Sample

```
>cd /?
```

List files and directories in Linux and OS X

```
>ls
```

- Applications
- Desktop
- Downloads
- Music
- ...

List files and directories in Linux and OS X

```
>ls -R
```

- will list all the files in the sub-directories as well

List files and directories in Linux and OS X

```
>ls -a
```

- will show the hidden files

List files and directories in Linux and OS X

```
>ls -al
```

- will list the files and directories with detailed information like the permissions, size, owner, etc.

List files and directories in Windows

```
>dir
```

Result:

```
Volume in drive C is Windows  
Volume Serial Number is 8C3C-8F8C  
Directory of C:\Users\ugur.coruh  
10/14/2020  09:57 AM    <DIR>          .  
10/14/2020  09:57 AM    <DIR>          ..  
08/15/2020  11:00 PM    <DIR>          .android  
06/28/2020  03:02 AM    <DIR>          AndroidStudio4.0
```

List files and directories in Linux, OS X

- you should install with `brew install tree`

List files and directories in Windows

```
> tree
```

Result:

```
C:\Users\ugur.coruh\Desktop\Samples>tree
Folder PATH listing for volume Windows
Volume serial number is 8C3C-8F8C
C:..
|_C
|   |_HelloWorld
|       |_._vscode
|_Cpp
|_Csharp
|_Java
```

Change Current Directory in Windows / Linux and OS X

```
>cd <path>
```

```
cd Desktop
```

Change Current Directory in Windows / Linux and OS X

- print case-sensitive prefix of target folder and use `tab` to complete or find correct folder

```
> cd ..
```

- This command moves current working directory to parent directory.
- You can use `cd ../../..` to go 3 level up.

Change Current Directory in Windows / Linux and OS X

- Also you can change relative path such as
 - `cd ../../target/child`
 - go 2 level up and then go to target and child folders.
- To directly go to folder write full path of file `cd C:\temp\build\target\child`

Change Current Directory in Windows / Linux and OS X

`>cd-` (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory

Create Directory in Windows, Linux, OS X

```
> mkdir folder_name
```

- To generate a new directory inside another directory, use this Linux basic command

```
mkdir Music/Newfile
```

Create Directory in Windows, Linux, OS X

- use the `p` (parents) option to create a directory in between two existing directories.
- For example, `mkdir -p Music/2020/Newfile` will create the new "2020" file.

Create Directory in Windows, Linux, OS X

- Check folder creation is succeed with list commands
- Linux,OS X -> `ls`
- Windows -> `dir` or `tree`

```
> dir
```

- Use `cd folder_name` from current directory for going to created folder

```
> cd folder_name
```

Remove Directory in Windows Powershell, OS X and Linux

```
> rm -r folder_path
```

```
>rmdir
```

- `-r` is used for recursive deletion of folders.
- However, `rmdir` only allows you to delete empty directories

Remove Directory in Windows Powershell

```
> rmdir /S folder_path
```

```
folder_path, Are you sure  
<Y/N>? Y
```

- Check deletion with folder listing commands.

Command Basics (Delete File) in Windows

```
>DEL /F untitled.txt*
```

- If you want to add the options like force deletion, you can add it before the file name

Copy Files in Linux

- Use the `cp` command to copy files from the current directory to a different directory.
- For instance, the command `cp scenery.jpg /home/username/Pictures` would create a copy of `scenery.jpg` (from your current directory) into the `Pictures` directory.

Copy Files in Windows

- `cd-` (with a hyphen) to move to your previous directory
Copy a file in the current folder

```
>COPY source_file.doc newfile.doc
```

- Copy from a different folder/directory:

```
>COPY "C:\my work\some file.doc" "D:\New docs\newfile.doc"
```


Copy Files in Windows

- Specify the source only, with a wildcard will copy all the files into the current directory:*

```
>COPY "C:\my work\*.doc"
```

- Specify the source with a wildcard and the destination as a single file, this is generally only useful with plain text files.

```
>COPY "C:\my work\*.txt" "D:\New docs\combined.txt"
```

Copy Files in Windows

- Quiet copy (no feedback on screen)*

```
COPY source_file.doc newfile.doc >nul
```

- Copy a file, but do not overwrite if the destination file already exists, this technique only works for a single file, no wildcards:

```
Echo n|COPY /-y c:\demo\source_file.txt c:\dir\dest.txt
```

Renaming File in Windows

```
>REN d:untitled.txt untitled1.txt*
```

- To rename a file within a specific folder, use

```
REN [drive:][path] [source] [target]
```

- If you mention the location, that means the renamed file will be saved in the same folder

```
>REN d:untitled.txt ..\..\folder\untitled1.txt*
```

```
>REN d:untitled.txt C:\folder\untitled1.txt
```

Renaming File in Linux and OS X

```
>mv [OPTIONS] source destination*
```

```
>mv file1.txt file2.txt*
```

- Optional `sudo apt install rename`

Move Files in Windows

- In the current folder

```
>MOVE oldfile.wp newfile.doc
```

- Full path specified

```
>MOVE g:\department\oldfile.wp "c:\Files to  
Convert\newfile.doc"
```

- Specify the drive and filename (assumes the current folder on both drives is correct)

```
>MOVE a:oldfile.wp c:newfile.doc
```

Move Files in Windows

- Specify source only (will copy the file to current folder, keeping the same filename)

```
>MOVE g:\department\oldfile.wp
```

- Quiet move (no feedback on screen)

```
>MOVE oldfile.wp newfile.doc >nul
```

- Move a file, but do not overwrite if the destination file already exists, this technique only works for a single file, no wildcards
- (/-y is required):

```
>Echo n|MOVE /-y c:\file1.txt c:\dir\file1.txt
```

Move Files in Linux and OS X

- Check `mv` command
- For example: `mv file.txt /home/username/Documents`

Command Basics (Renaming a Volume Disk) in Windows

```
D:\ > LABEL d:MyData
```


Useful Linux Commands

- Use Online Sandbox to
- Try Commands Yourself
 - <https://ubunlog.com/en/gnulinix-online-terminals-browser/>
 - <https://bellard.org/jslinux/vm.html?url=alpine-x86.cfg&mem=192>

cat command

- `cat` (short for concatenate) is one of the most frequently used commands in Linux. It is used to list the contents of a file on the standard output (sdout). To run this command, type `cat` followed by the file's name and its extension. For instance: `cat file.txt`.
- Here are other ways to use the `cat` command:
- `cat > filename` creates a new file
- `cat filename1 filename2 > filename3` joins two files (1 and 2) and stores the output of them in a new file (3)
- to convert a file to upper or lower case use, `cat filename | tr a-z A-Z > output.txt`

touch command

- The `touch` command allows you to create a blank new file through the Linux command line. As an example, enter `touch /home/username Documents/Web.html` to create an HTML file entitled `Web` under the `Documents` directory.

locate command

- You can use this command to `locate` a file, just like the search command in Windows. What's more, using the `-i` argument along with this command will make it case-insensitive, so you can search for a file even if you don't remember its exact name.
- To search for a file that contains two or more words, use an asterisk (`*`). For example, `locate -i school*note*` command will search for any file that contains the word "school" and "note", whether it is uppercase or lowercase.

find command

- Similar to the `locate` command, using `find` also searches for files and directories. The difference is, you use the `find` command to locate files within a given directory.
- As an example, `find /home/ -name notes.txt` command will search for a file called `notes.txt` within the home directory and its subdirectories.
- Other variations when using the `find` are:
- To find files in the current directory use, `find -name notes.txt`
- To look for directories use, `/ -type d -name notes. txt`

grep command

- Another basic Linux command that is undoubtedly helpful for everyday use is `grep`. It lets you search through all the text in a given file.
- To illustrate, `grep blue notepad.txt` will search for the word blue in the notepad file. Lines that contain the searched word will be displayed fully.

sudo command

- Short for "**SuperUser Do**", this command enables you to perform tasks that require administrative or root permissions. However, it is not advisable to use this command for daily use because it might be easy for an error to occur if you did something wrong.

df command

- Use `df` command to get a report on the system's disk space usage, shown in percentage and KBs. If you want to see the report in megabytes, type `df -m`.

du command

- If you want to check how much space a file or a directory takes, the `du` (Disk Usage) command is the answer. However, the disk usage summary will show disk block numbers instead of the usual size format. If you want to see it in bytes, kilobytes, and megabytes, add the `-h` argument to the command line.

head command

- The `head` command is used to view the first lines of any text file. By default, it will show the first ten lines, but you can change this number to your liking. For example, if you only want to show the first five lines, type `head -n 5 filename.ext`.

tail command

- This one has a similar function to the head command, but instead of showing the first lines, the `tail` command will display the last ten lines of a text file. For example, `tail -n filename.ext.`

diff command

- Short for difference, the `diff` command compares the contents of two files line by line. After analyzing the files, it will output the lines that do not match. Programmers often use this command when they need to make program alterations instead of rewriting the entire source code.
- The simplest form of this command is `diff file1.ext file2.ext`

chmod command

- `chmod` is another Linux command, used to change the read, write, and execute permissions of files and directories.
- <https://www.computerhope.com/unix/uchmod.htm>

chown command

- In Linux, all files are owned by a specific user. The `chown` command enables you to change or transfer the ownership of a file to the specified username. For instance, `chown linuxuser2 file.ext` will make `linuxuser2` as the owner of the `file.ext`.

kill command

- If you have an unresponsive program, you can terminate it manually by using the `kill` command. It will send a certain signal to the misbehaving app and instructs the app to terminate itself.
- There is a total of [sixty-four-signals](#) that you can use, but people usually only use two signals:

kill command

- **SIGTERM (15)** : requests a program to stop running and gives it some time to save all of its progress. If you don't specify the signal when entering the kill command, this signal will be used.

kill command

- `SIGKILL (9)` : forces programs to stop immediately. Unsaved progress will be lost.
- Besides knowing the signals, you also need to know the process identification number (PID) of the program you want to `kill` . If you don't know the PID, simply run the command `ps ux` .
- After knowing what signal you want to use and the PID of the program, enter the following syntax: `kill [signal option] PID` .
- <https://linuxide.com/linux-how-to/linux-signals-part-1/>

ping command

- Use the `ping` command to check your connectivity status to a server. For example, by simply entering `ping google.com`, the command will check whether you're able to connect to Google and also measure the response time.

wget command

- The Linux command line is super useful — you can even download files from the internet with the help of the `wget` command. To do so, simply type `wget` followed by the download link.

uname command

- The `uname` command, short for Unix Name, will print detailed information about your Linux system like the machine name, operating system, kernel, and so on.

top command

- As a terminal equivalent to Task Manager in Windows, the `top` command will display a list of running processes and how much CPU each process uses. It's very useful to monitor system resource usage, especially knowing which process needs to be terminated because it consumes too many resources.

history command

- When you've been using Linux for a certain period of time, you'll quickly notice that you can run hundreds of commands every day. As such, running `history` command is particularly useful if you want to review the commands you've entered before.

echo command

- This command is used to move some data into a file. For example, if you want to add the text, "Hello, my name is John" into a file called name.txt, you would type `echo Hello, my name is John >> name.txt`

zip, unzip command

- Use the `zip` command to compress your files into a zip archive, and use the `unzip` command to extract the zipped files from a zip archive.

hostname command

- If you want to know the name of your host/network simply type `hostname` . Adding a `-I` to the end will display the IP address of your network.
- Hostnamectl
 - <https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/find-my-linux-machine-name/>

host command

- **host command** is a simple utility for performing DNS lookups. It is normally used to convert names to IP addresses and vice versa. When no arguments or options are given, host command displays a short summary of its command line arguments and options. The syntax is as follows:
 - `host example.com`
 - `host -t TYPE example.com`
 - `host -t a example.com`
- <https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/unix-linux-dns-lookup-command/>

host command

- Installation of host command if not found

```
root@user:~# apt-get update
```

```
root@user:~# apt-get install dnsutils -y
```

- <https://www.crybit.com/install-dig-nslookup-host-commands/>

useradd, userdel command

- Since Linux is a multi-user system, this means more than one person can interact with the same system at the same time. `useradd` is used to create a new user, while `passwd` is adding a password to that user's account. To add a new person named John type, `useradd John` and then to add his password type, `passwd 123456789` .
- To remove a user is very similar to adding a new user. To delete the users account type, `userdel UserName`

Tips and Tricks for Linux CLI

- Try the `TAB` button to autofill what you are typing
- For example, if you need to type Documents, begin to type a command (let's go with `cd Docu` then hit the TAB key) and the terminal will fill in the rest, showing you `cd Documents`
- `Ctrl+C` and `Ctrl+Z` are used to stop any command that is currently working. `Ctrl+C` will stop and terminate the command, while `Ctrl+Z` will simply pause the command.

Tips and Tricks for Linux CLI

- If you accidental freeze your terminal by using `Ctrl+S` , simply undo this with the unfreeze `Ctrl+Q` .
- `Ctrl+A` moves you to the beginning of the line while `Ctrl+E` moves you to the end
- You can run multiple commands in one single command by using the `;` to separate them. For example `Command1; Command2; Command3` Or use `&&` if you only want the next command to run when the first one is successful.

Useful Windows Commands

ASSOC: Fix File Associations

- One of the most powerful tools in the CMD command library is the ASSOC command.
- Your computer associates certain file extensions with certain programs. This is how your computer knows to open Adobe when you double click a PDF file, or Microsoft Word when you double click a DOC file.
- You can view all the file associations your computer knows about by typing `ASSOC` in the command window. You'll see the file extension and the program it's associated with.
- You can set the association by typing something like `assoc .doc=Word.Document.8`.

IPCONFIG

- Network troubleshooting is never simple, but one command that makes it much easier is `IPCONFIG`.
- Using this command in the CMD command prompt returns detailed information about your current network adapter connection including:
 - Current IP Address
 - Subnet Mask
 - Default Gateway IP
 - Current domain

This information can help you troubleshoot router issues and other connection issues you could be having with your network adapter.

IPCONFIG

Examples:

> ipconfig	... Show information
> ipconfig /all	... Show detailed information
> ipconfig /renew	... renew all adapters
> ipconfig /renew EL*	... renew any connection that has its name starting with EL
> ipconfig /release *Con*	... release all matching connections, eg.

NETSTAT: Network Statistics

- Concerned that you could have malware running on your computer that's connecting to internet locations without you knowing about it?
- If you run a `NETSTAT` command in the command prompt, you can get a list of all active TCP connections from your computer.

POWERCFG: Power Configuration

- Are you frustrated with how quickly your laptop seems to run out of power? It could be that your power settings are configured as efficiently as possible. There's a windows CMD command called `POWERCFG` (power configuration) that can help.

SHUTDOWN: Turn Off Computer

- The `SHUTDOWN` command is a pretty versatile command that lets you shutdown the computer but control the behavior of that shutdown. It's commonly used as a scheduled task or part of an IT batch job after patches have been applied to a computer system.
- Typing `shutdown /i` from the command prompt will initiate a shutdown, but it'll upon a GUI to give the user an option on whether to restart or do a full shutdown. If you don't want to have any GUI pop up, you can just issue a `shutdown /s` command.
- There is a long list of other parameters you can use to do a log off, hibernate, restart, and more. Just type `shutdown` without any arguments to see them all.

SYSTEMINFO: System Information

- If you need to know what brand of network card you have, processor details, or the exact version of your Windows OS, the `SYSTEMINFO` command can help.
- This command polls your system and pulls the most important information about your system. It lists the information in a clean format that's easy to read.

SFC: System File Checker

- If you're ever concerned that a virus or some other software might have corrupted your core system files, there's a Windows command that can scan those files and ensure their integrity.
- You need to launch CMD as administrator (right click and choose **Run as Administrator**). Typing `SFC /SCANNOW` will check the integrity of all protected system files. If a problem is found, the files will be repaired with backed-up system files.

SFC: System File Checker

- The SFC command also lets you:
- `/VERIFYONLY` : Check the integrity but don't repair the files.
- `/SCANFILE` : Scan the integrity of specific files and fix if corrupted.
- `/VERIFYFILE` : Verify the integrity of specific files but don't repair them.
- `/OFFBOOTDIR` : Use this to do repairs on an offline boot directory.
- `/OFFWINDIR` :
Use this to do repairs on an offline Windows directory.
- `/OFFLOGFILE` : Specify a path to save a log file with scan results.
- The scan can take up to 10 or 15 minutes, so give it time.

SCHTASKS: Schedule Tasks

- Windows comes with a wizard for creating scheduled tasks. For example, maybe you have a BAT file stored on C:\temp that you want to run every day at noon.
- You'd have to click through the Scheduled Task wizard to configure this. Or you can type a single **SCHTASKS** command to set it up.
- `SCHTASKS /Create /SC HOURLY /MO 12 /TR Example /TN c:\temp\File1.bat`
- The scheduled switch accepts arguments like minute, hourly, daily, and monthly. Then you specify the frequency with the /MO command.
- If you typed the command correctly, you'll see the response, **SUCCESS: The scheduled task "Example" has successfully been created.**

ATTRIB: Change File Attributes

- In Windows, you can change file attributes by right clicking on a file and finding the right property to change. However, instead of hunting around for the file attribute, you can use the **ATTRIB** command to set the file attributes.
- For example, if you type: `ATTRIB +R +H C:\temp\File1.bat` , it'll set File1.bat as a hidden, read-only file.
- There is no response when it's successful, so unless you see an error message, the command worked.

Other Windows CMD Commands

- **BITSADMIN** : Initiate upload or download jobs over the network or internet and monitor the current state of those file transfers.
- **COLOR** : Change the background color of the command prompt window.
- **COMP** : Compare the contents of any two files to see the differences.
- **FIND/FINDSTR** : Search for strings inside of any ASCII files.
- **PROMPT** : Change the command prompt from C:> to something else.
- **TITLE** : Change the title of the command prompt window.
- **REGEDIT** : Edit keys in the Windows registry (use with caution).
- **ROBOCOPY** : A powerful file copy utility built right into Windows.

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