Windows:

To open command prompt, press Win + R, type cmd and press enter. Or in case of Windows 10 you can simply use search field in taskbar, then type cmd and click on matching application result found. Command prompt working directory by default is user home directory, in case described below it is "jugr0419", so full path of working directory is "C:\Users\<user name>", in my case "C:\Users\jugr0419". Please find a list of used commands below:

- mkdir <directory name> - creates a new directory with specified name, for example *mkdir cmdtest*
- cd <directory name> - changes working directory to specified one, by absolute path or relative from current working directory. For (relative) example, *cd cmdtest*
- echo "Any text here" > <file name> - creates a file with specified name and writes specified text into. For example, command *echo "Hello CMD" > greeting.txt* creates file greeting.txt containing text "Hello CMD" (without quotes). ">" here is echo command result redirect to file.
- dir - prints contents of current directory (sub-directories and files).
- more <file name> - prints contents of specified file. For example, *more greeting.txt*
- cd ../ - changes working directory up 1 level.

Complete sequence: (red lines indicates important moments – working directory indicator change after using cd command and new file appearance)
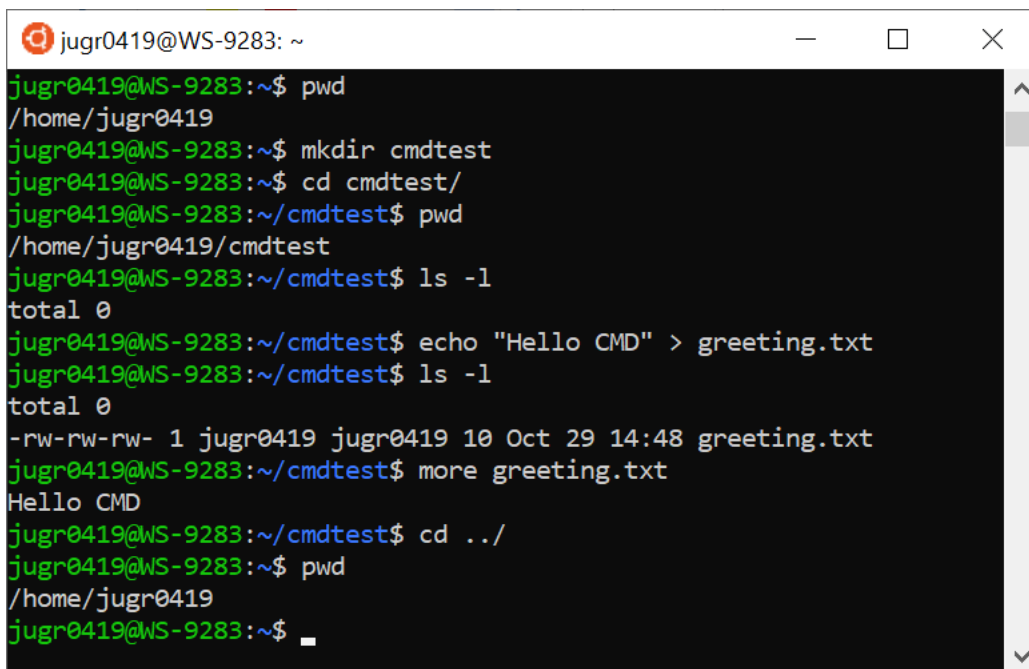
Linux / Mac OS :

In Linux, to open Terminal, press key combination Ctrl + Alt + T. In Mac OS, Terminal can be found in launchpad -> other -> Terminal. Comparing to Windows command prompt, Terminal usually it contains current system user name and host (computer name), then ":" symbol and working directory indicator. Please note, that "~" symbol after ":" is just a substitution of user home directory path ("/home/<user name>"). In my case it is "jugr0419@WS-9283:~". By default current working directory is user home directory, in my case it is /home/jugr0419. Please find a list of used commands below:

- pwd - prints current working directory.
- mkdir <directory name> - creates a new directory with specified name, for example *mkdir cmdtest*
- cd <directory name> - changes working directory to specified one, by absolute path or relative from current working directory. For (relative) example, *cd cmdtest*
- echo "Any text here" > <file name> - creates a file with specified name and writes specified text into. For example, command *echo "Hello CMD" > greeting.txt* creates file greeting.txt containing text "Hello CMD" (without quotes). ">" here is echo command result redirect to file.
- ls -l - prints contents of current directory (sub-directories and files).
- more <file name> - prints contents of specified file. For example, *more greeting.txt*
- cd ../ - changes working directory up 1 level.