

Command Line Interpreter or Command-line interface

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line_interface

Programs with command-line interfaces are generally easier to automate via [scripting](#).

Operating system (OS) command-line interfaces are usually distinct programs supplied with the operating system. A program that implements such a text interface is often called a command-line interpreter, command processor or [shell](#).

Shell (computing)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shell_\(computing\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shell_(computing))

In [computing](#), a **shell** is a computer program that exposes an [operating system](#)'s services to a human user or other programs. In general, operating system shells use either a [command-line interface](#) (CLI) or [graphical user interface](#) (GUI), depending on a computer's role and particular operation. It is named a shell because it is the outermost layer around the operating system.^{[1][2]}

Command-line shells require the user to be familiar with commands and their calling [syntax](#), and to understand concepts about the shell-specific scripting language (for example, [bash](#)), while graphical shells place a low burden on beginning computer users and are characterized as being easy to use, yet most GUI-enabled operating systems also provide CLI shells, normally for performing advanced tasks.

Batch file

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

A **batch file** is a [script file](#) in [DOS](#), [OS/2](#) and [Microsoft Windows](#). It consists of a series of [commands](#) to be executed by the [command-line interpreter](#),

stored in a [plain text](#) file. A batch file may contain any command the interpreter accepts interactively and use constructs that enable conditional branching and looping within the batch file, such as [IF](#), [FOR](#), and [GOTO labels](#). The term "batch" is from [batch processing](#), meaning "non-interactive execution", though a batch file might not process a *batch* of multiple data.