Lab RFamiliarization with Character User Interface

Introduction:-

Character user interface or command-line user interface works by allowing the user to issue commands as one or more lines of text (referred to as command lines) to a program. Examples CUIs are MS-DOS and the Windows Command Prompt.

In this lab we learnt some more commands that are used for file and directory creation and manipulation.

Commands that were discusses in this lab are as follows:-

Command	Information	Example
Color	Changes color of command prompt	C:\> color 2

Changes color of terminal to green |
| MD or MKDIR | Creates a directory or subdirectory. | C:\> MKDIR "Book Collection "

It creates a directory named Book Collection in C: drive |
| Copy Con | This creates a text file | C:\> copy con hello.txt

(F6 or CTRL+Z after completion to quit) |
| Robocopy | Used to copy files and directories from one location to another.

/s copies subdirectories. This option automatically excludes empty directories.

/e copies subdirectories. This option automatically includes empty directories. | C:\> robocopy /s /e C:\Folder_name C :\users\dell\documents\new_name |

Type	Displays the contents of a text file	C:\> Type hello.txt This will display the content of hello.txt
copy	Duplicates a file, storing the second version in a different location of your choosing.	C:\> copy hello.txt c:\users\dell\documents (copies hello.txt to documents folder) C:\> copy hello.txt bye.txt (Copies the content of hello.txt and creates a new file bye.txt with the copied content) copy "Trip day.txt" Trip (Whenever you are dealing with a file or directory with a space, it must be surrounded with quotes.) C:\> copy *.txt c:\ (we are using wildcard to copy all .txt files (multiple files) from the current directory to the c:\ directory.) C:\> copy D:\file1.txt+D:\file2.txt Z:\combined.txt (This will merge two txt files into a new one called *combined.txt*. As you can see, each file that should be part of the merge need to be separated by a + sign, but no spaces.)

Move	Transfers files or directories from one directory to another, or from one drive to another.	C:\> move C:\users\dell\desktop\hi.txt C:\users\dell\documents (Moves hi.txt from Desktop to Documents)
DEL	Deletes one or more specified files.	C:\> DEL today.txt D:\Mymovies> del * (Deletes all files in the directory)
REN	RENAME changes the name of the first filename you enter to the second filename you enter	C:\> REN today.txt tomorrow.txt
Tree	Each directory name is displayed along with the name of any subdirectories within it.	C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\> Tree (Shows list of Directories in Tree structure)
Systeminfo	Shows your PC's details	C:\Users\Dell Systeminfo
Ipconfig	The ipconfig command is used to display detailed IP information for each network adapter utilizing TCP/IP.	C:\> ipconfig
Exit	Closes the command line	C:\> Exit
Shutdown	shut down or restart computer	C:\> shutdown /s (Shut down PC immediately) C:\> shutdown /r (Restart COmputer) C:\> shutdown /f (Force Shutdown)

Following exercises were performed in this lab:-

1. A directory named "Latest Movies " was created in Desktop
   Originally the path was set to **C:\Users\Dell** , we moved to Desktop using
C:\Users\Dell\>cd desktop command, then after getting into desktop we used **mkdir "Latest Movies"** command to create a directory.

2. Moved a folder names Hello from Desktop to Documents
   C:\Users\Dell\> Move C:\Users\dell\desktop\Hello C:\Users\dell\documents

3. Copied a folder named Homework from Desktop to D drive
   C:\> robocopy /s /e C:\users\dell\desktop\Homework C:\users\dell\documents\Work

4. Created a text file named Cookbook using copy con command.
   C:\Users\Dell\Desktop> Copy con Cookbook.txt

   Deleted a text file named myfile.txt from desktop
   C:\Users\Dell\Desktop> Del Cookbook.txt

5. Shutdown computer from Command Prompt
   C:\Users\Dell\Desktop> Shutdown /s

Discussion and conclusion:-

        In this lab we learnt various commands to create and manipulate files and folders. Below are some of the problems faced with the GUI environment: -
   1. Some things are hard or impossible to do on the command line, like graphics, most office applications and surfing the web (the web is not the same as the Internet).
   2. Things that require a lot of typing, such as long file names, can be annoying without minimal cut/paste support.
   3. For most people, learning and remembering typed commands is hard unless they use the commands all the time.
   4. For a new user, getting used to CLI can be challenging and confusing.
   5.

        And these are some of the advantages of using CUI: -

   1. Since they are only text, you can always save your commands for later use.
   2. If a user knows or can remember the commands then the task can be performed very quickly as compared to a GUI.
   3. A command run on CLI utilizes very little RAM memory