Familiarization with Character User Interface

Introduction:-

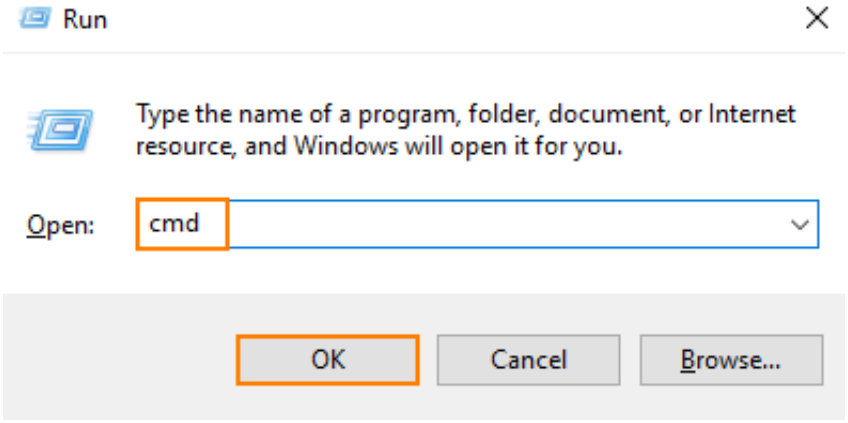
Character user interface or command-line user interface works by allowing the user to issue commands as one or more lines of text (referred to as command lines) to a program. Examples CUIs are MS-DOS and the Windows Command Prompt.

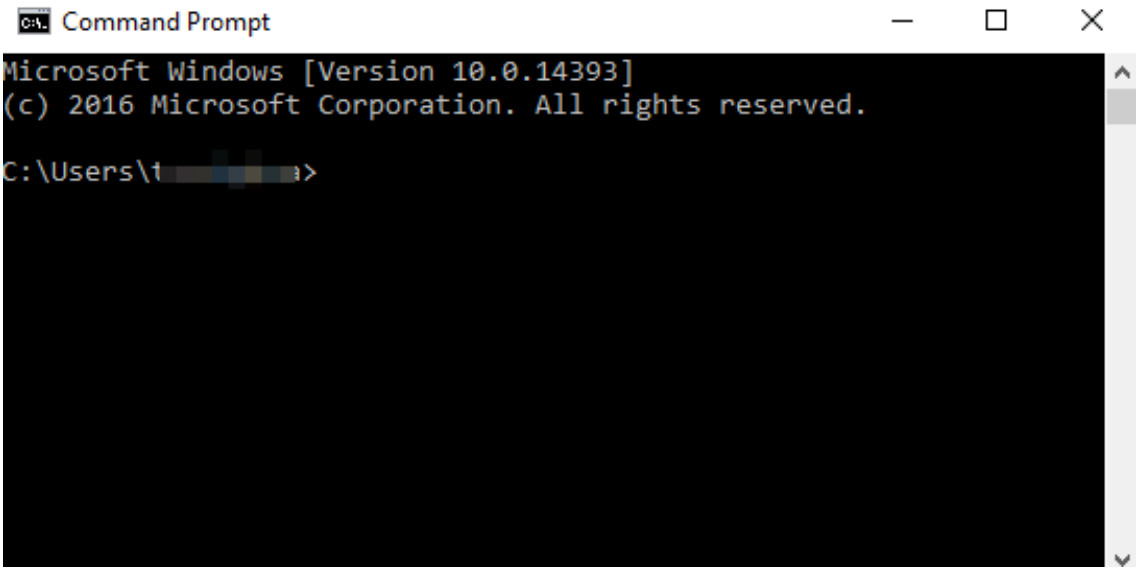
A command prompt is the input field in a text-based user interface screen for an operating system (OS) or program. The prompt is designed to elicit an action. The command prompt consists of a brief text string followed by a blinking cursor, which is where the user types command prompt commands.

In this lab we learnt about the methods to access command Prompt , appearance settings and basic commands .

To open the command prompt:

1. Go to *Start* > *Run* (or hold Windows button + R on your keyboard).
2. Typed **cmd** and clicked **OK** (or hit Enter on your keyboard).

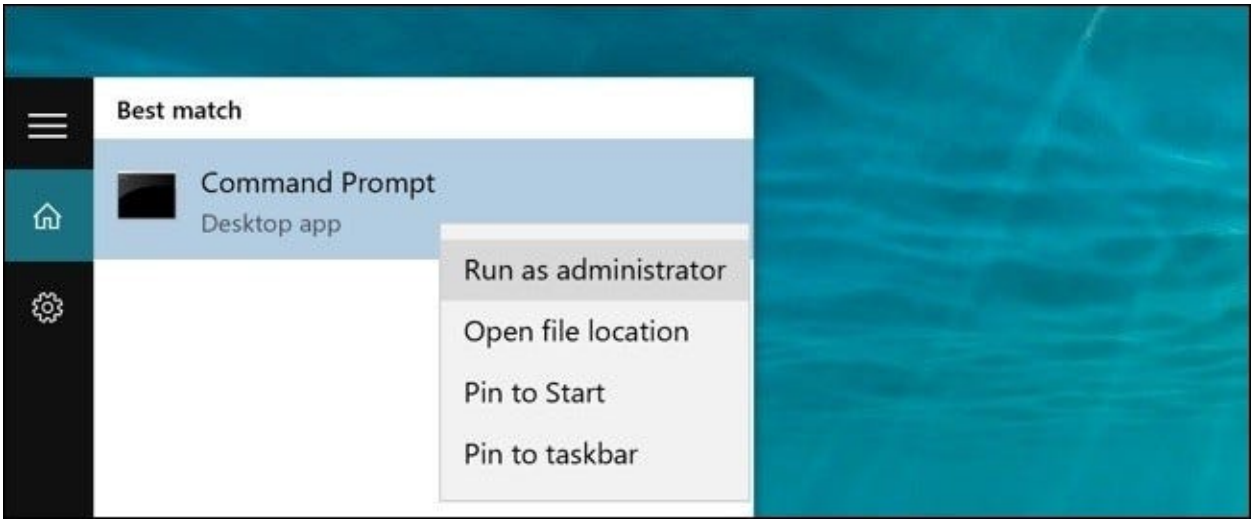




3. Command Prompt from a Start Menu Search

Clicked Start and then typed “cmd” into the search box.

To open Command Prompt with administrative privileges, right-clicked the result and then click “Run as Administrator.”



Exit command was used to close the command prompt .

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

Command	Information	Example
Help	Provides more information on another command	C:\> Help C:\> Dir Help
CLS	Used to clear the screen	C:\> CLS
Time	Displays or sets the system time. If used without parameters, **time** displays the current system time and prompts you to enter a new time.	C:\> Time C:\> TIme /t
Date	Displays or sets the system date. If used without parameters, **date** displays the current system date setting and prompts you to enter a new date.	C:\> Date C:\> Date /t

DIR	used for listing the directories and files within the current directory. /s will display all the files and directories from sub directories as well This will display all the files having EXE extension. Here, * is a wildcard	C:\> Dir C:\> Dir /s C:\> Dir *.EXE
CD	used to change the current working directory CD.. is the used to go backward	C:\> CD desktop This will open directory desktop. So, DOS prompt changes to C:\desktop>
MD or MKDIR	Creates a directory or subdirectory.	C:\> MD Book It creates a directory named Book in C: drive
Drive_Name:	Takes to the desired drive if the drive exist .	D: takes to D drive F:takes to F drive
DEL	Deletes one or more specified files.	C:\> DEL today.txt
REN	RENAME changes the name of the first filename you enter to the second filename you enter	C:\> REN today.txt tomorrow.txt

RD	removes a directory	C:\> RD Book This will remove directory Book from C: drive C:\> RD D:\Art This will remove directory Art from D: drive rd DIRECTORY , removes empty directory rd Folder1\Folder2 , Delete only Folder2 rd DIRECTORY /s , including all files
Type	displays the contents of a text file	C:\> Type hello.txt This will display the content of hello.txt

Following exercises were performed in this lab :-

1. A directory named Classwork 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 Homework** command to create a directory .

2. Multiple directories names as class , home and office were created using Mkdir command
   In Desktop we used , **C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\>Mkdir class home office** command to create 3 directories at once

3. **C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\ Dir** command was used to check for all the directories in desktop .

4. We renamed Office to Work using :- **REN Office Work**

5. **RD /s** was used to remove the extra directories .

Discussion and conclusion:-

The command-line user interface was the primary method of communicating with a computer from the first machines and through the 1980s. Although it may still be accessed in today's operating systems, it is utilized far less due to the ease of use and familiarity of the GUI (graphical user interface). The CUI, however, is still preferred by many advanced end users as its features provide them with more comprehensive control over an operating system's functions.