IT Essentials 5.0

5.3.7.2 Lab - Working with CLI Commands in Windows

Introduction

Print and complete this lab.

In this lab, you will use Windows CLI commands to manage folders, files and programs in Windows 7/Vista/XP.

Recommended Equipment
The following equipment is required for this exercise:
> • A computer running Windows 7 or Windows Vista or Windows XP

Step 1
> Logon to the computer as an administrator.
>
> **Note**: If you logon with a user account other than "Administrator", you will need to substitute that user account name with the "Administrator" account name when typing in commands. Example: **cd Users\Administrator** replaced with **cd Users\Braxton**
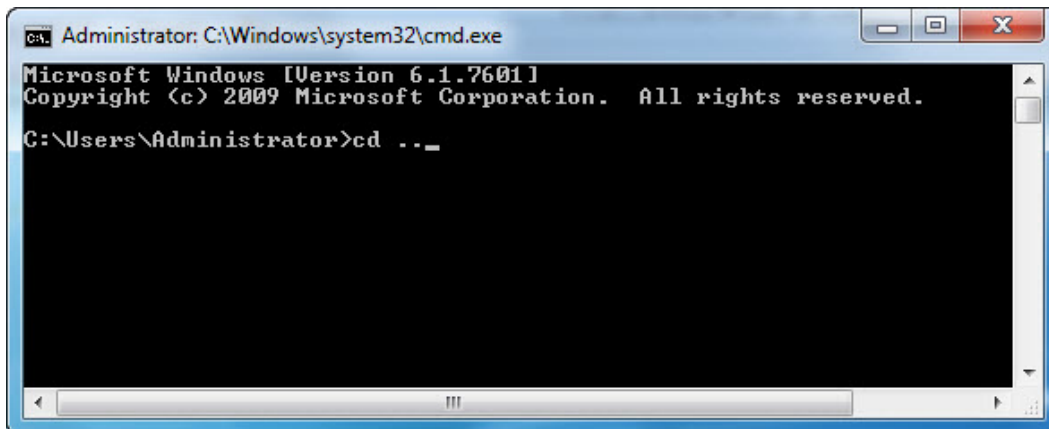>
> For Windows 7 and Vista:
> Navigate to the "Run" window by clicking **Start**. Type **cmd** and then press **Enter**.
>
> For Windows XP:
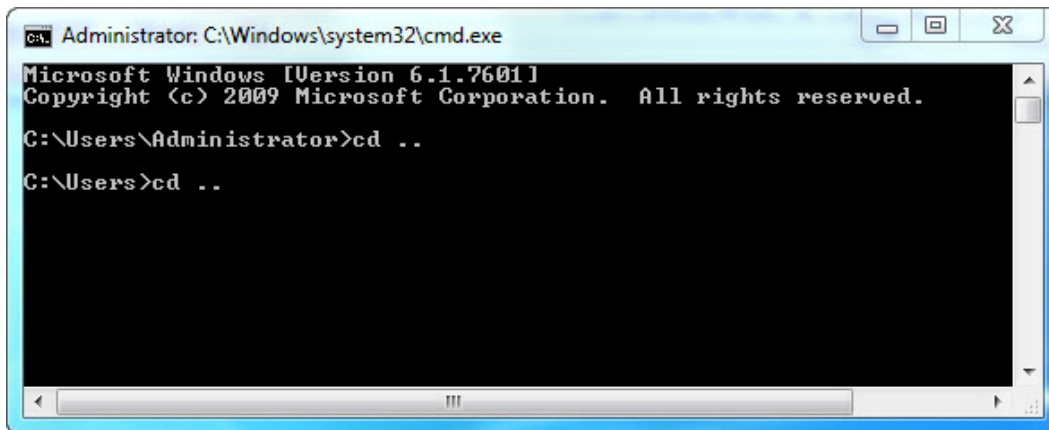> Navigate to the "Run" window by clicking **Start > Run**. Type **cmd** and click **OK**.
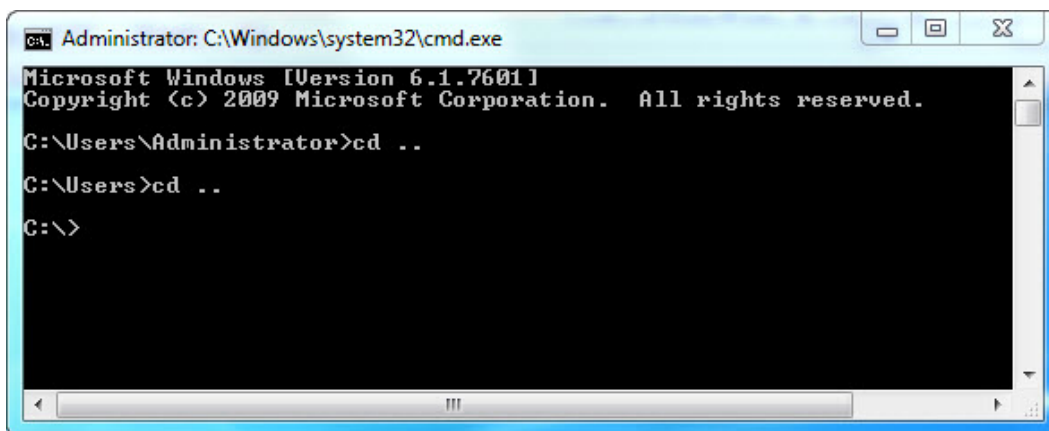
Step 2
> The command window opens.

> What directory are you at?
>
>
> At the command prompt, type **cd ..** then press **Enter**.

At the command prompt, type **cd ..** again then press **Enter**.
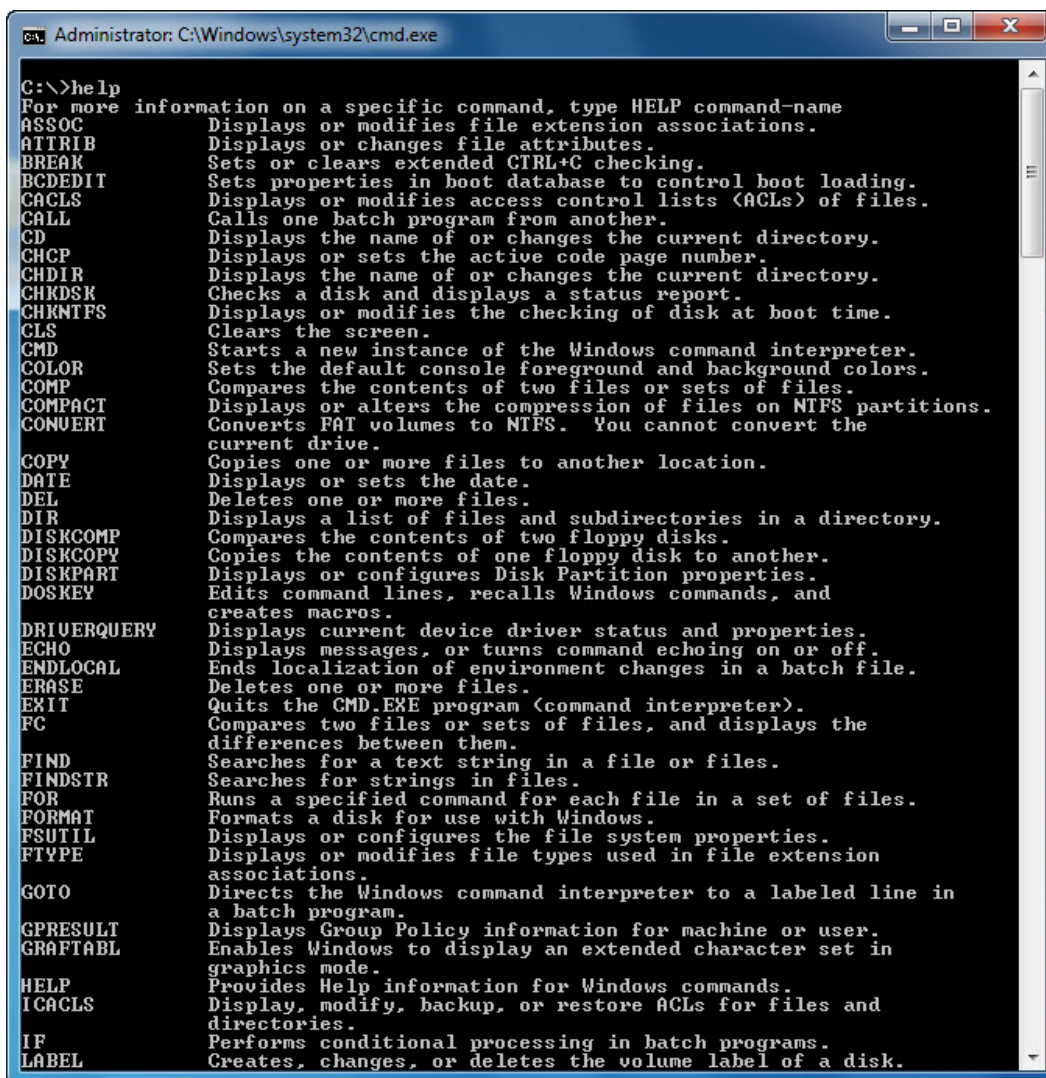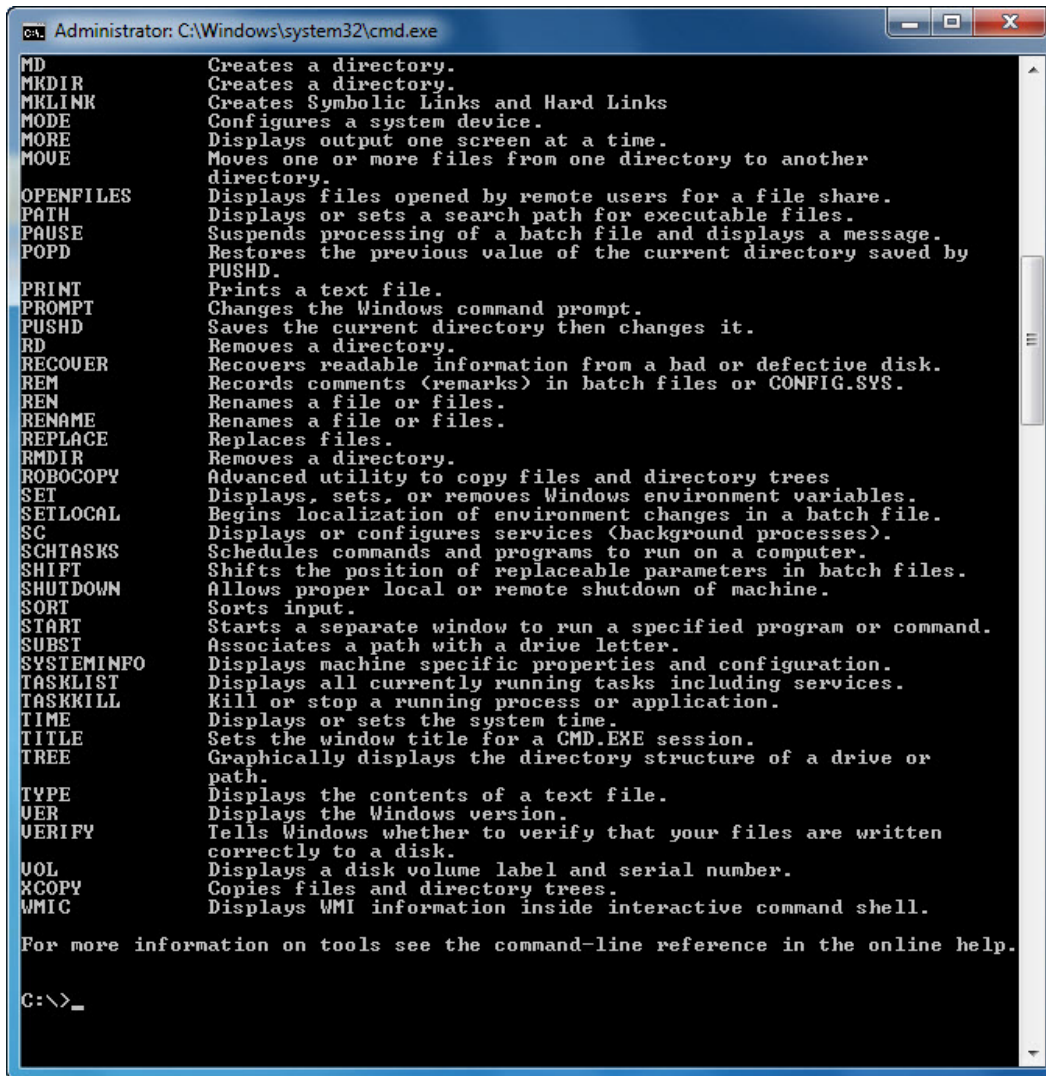

What directory are you at now?

Step 3

At the command prompt, type **help** and then press **Enter**.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command-name
ASSOC          Displays or modifies file extension associations.
ATTRIB         Displays or changes file attributes.
BREAK          Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BCDEDIT        Sets properties in boot database to control boot loading.
CACLS          Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL           Calls one batch program from another.
CD             Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHCP           Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHDIR          Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK         Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS        Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
CLS            Clears the screen.
CMD            Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR          Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
COMP           Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.
COMPACT        Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
CONVERT        Converts FAT volumes to NTFS.  You cannot convert the
               current drive.
COPY           Copies one or more files to another location.
DATE           Displays or sets the date.
DEL            Deletes one or more files.
DIR            Displays a list of files and subdirectories in a directory.
DISKCOMP       Compares the contents of two floppy disks.
DISKCOPY       Copies the contents of one floppy disk to another.
DISKPART       Displays or configures Disk Partition properties.
DOSKEY         Edits command lines, recalls Windows commands, and
               creates macros.
DRIVERQUERY    Displays current device driver status and properties.
ECHO           Displays messages, or turns command echoing on or off.
ENDLOCAL       Ends localization of environment changes in a batch file.
ERASE          Deletes one or more files.
EXIT           Quits the CMD.EXE program (command interpreter).
FC             Compares two files or sets of files, and displays the
               differences between them.
FIND           Searches for a text string in a file or files.
FINDSTR        Searches for strings in files.
FOR            Runs a specified command for each file in a set of files.
FORMAT         Formats a disk for use with Windows.
FSUTIL         Displays or configures the file system properties.
FTYPE          Displays or modifies file types used in file extension
               associations.
GOTO           Directs the Windows command interpreter to a labeled line in
               a batch program.
GPRESULT       Displays Group Policy information for machine or user.
GRAFTABL       Enables Windows to display an extended character set in
               graphics mode.
HELP           Provides Help information for Windows commands.
ICACLS         Display, modify, backup, or restore ACLs for files and
               directories.
IF             Performs conditional processing in batch programs.
LABEL          Creates, changes, or deletes the volume label of a disk.
```

Note: More commands show on next page.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe                        [_][□][X]

MD              Creates a directory.
MKDIR           Creates a directory.
MKLINK          Creates Symbolic Links and Hard Links
MODE            Configures a system device.
MORE            Displays output one screen at a time.
MOVE            Moves one or more files from one directory to another
                directory.
OPENFILES       Displays files opened by remote users for a file share.
PATH            Displays or sets a search path for executable files.
PAUSE           Suspends processing of a batch file and displays a message.
POPD            Restores the previous value of the current directory saved by
                PUSHD.
PRINT           Prints a text file.
PROMPT          Changes the Windows command prompt.
PUSHD           Saves the current directory then changes it.
RD              Removes a directory.
RECOVER         Recovers readable information from a bad or defective disk.
REM             Records comments (remarks) in batch files or CONFIG.SYS.
REN             Renames a file or files.
RENAME          Renames a file or files.
REPLACE         Replaces files.
RMDIR           Removes a directory.
ROBOCOPY        Advanced utility to copy files and directory trees
SET             Displays, sets, or removes Windows environment variables.
SETLOCAL        Begins localization of environment changes in a batch file.
SC              Displays or configures services (background processes).
SCHTASKS        Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer.
SHIFT           Shifts the position of replaceable parameters in batch files.
SHUTDOWN        Allows proper local or remote shutdown of machine.
SORT            Sorts input.
START           Starts a separate window to run a specified program or command.
SUBST           Associates a path with a drive letter.
SYSTEMINFO      Displays machine specific properties and configuration.
TASKLIST        Displays all currently running tasks including services.
TASKKILL        Kill or stop a running process or application.
TIME            Displays or sets the system time.
TITLE           Sets the window title for a CMD.EXE session.
TREE            Graphically displays the directory structure of a drive or
                path.
TYPE            Displays the contents of a text file.
VER             Displays the Windows version.
VERIFY          Tells Windows whether to verify that your files are written
                correctly to a disk.
VOL             Displays a disk volume label and serial number.
XCOPY           Copies files and directory trees.
WMIC            Displays WMI information inside interactive command shell.

For more information on tools see the command-line reference in the online help.


C:\>_
```

Explain what the following commands do.

ATTRIB:

CD or CHDIR:

CLS:

COPY:

DEL:

DIR:

EXIT:

MD or MKDIR:

Move:
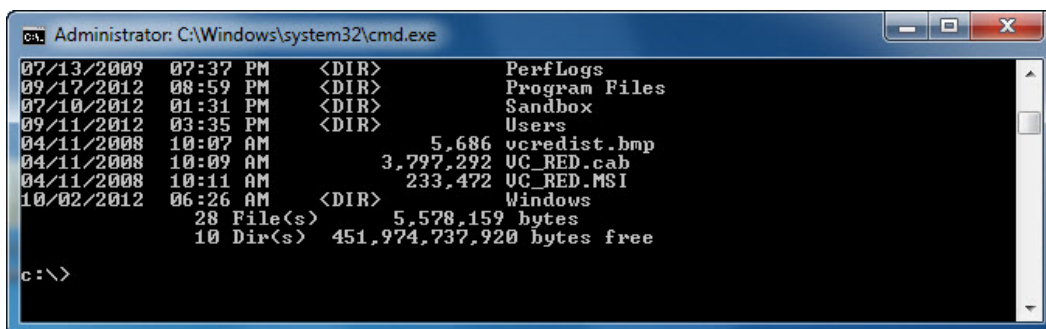
RD or RMDIR:

ROBOCOPY (Note, this command only works in Windows Vista and Windows 7):

XCOPY:

Step 4

At the command prompt, type **dir** and then press **Enter**.
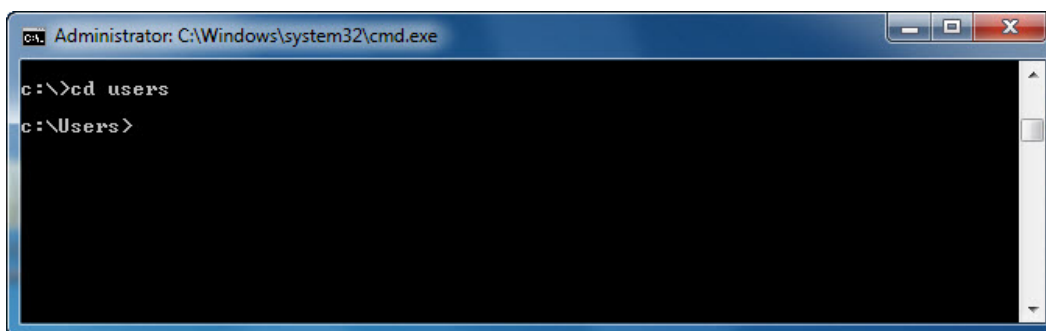
Note: For Windows XP, replace Users with Documents and Settings. You will need to do this for the rest of the lab.

Is there a directory (DIR) called Users?

At the command prompt, type **cd users** and then press **Enter**.

At the command prompt, type **dir** and then press **Enter**.

Is there a directory listed for the account you are logged on to the computer with?

What is that account name?

At the command prompt, change to the account name in which you are logged on. Example: Type **cd administrator**, and then press **Enter**.

At the command prompt, type **dir** and then press **Enter**.

Notice there is a directory called "Desktop".

At the command prompt, type **cd desktop** and then press **Enter**.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\Users\Administrator>cd desktop

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```
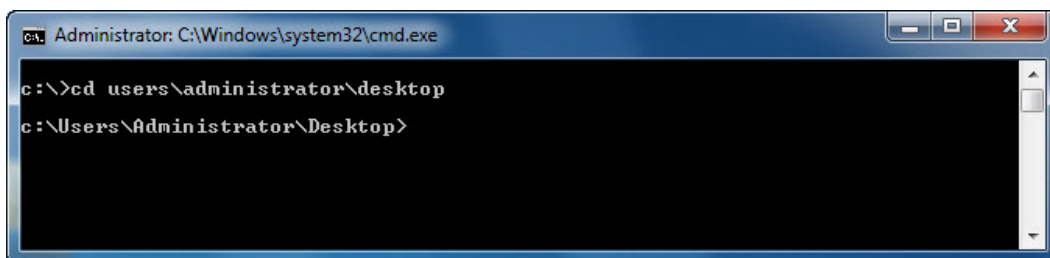
At the command prompt, type **cd c:** and then press **Enter**.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\Users\Administrator>cd desktop

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>cd c:\

c:\>
```

At the command prompt, type **cd user/administrator/desktop** and then press **Enter**.
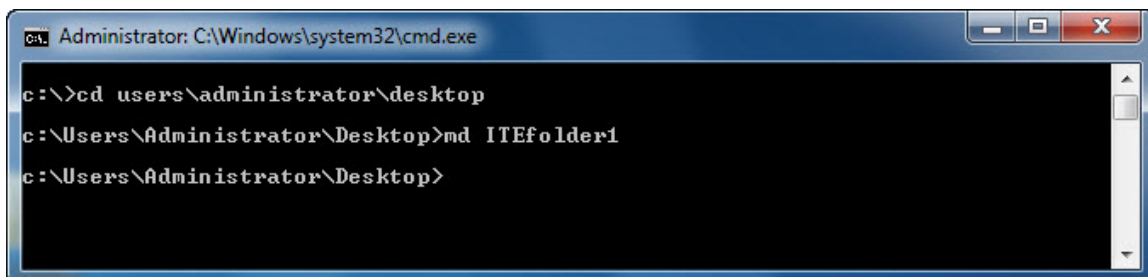
Note: Change "administrator" with the name you are logged onto the computer.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\>cd users\administrator\desktop

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

Step 5

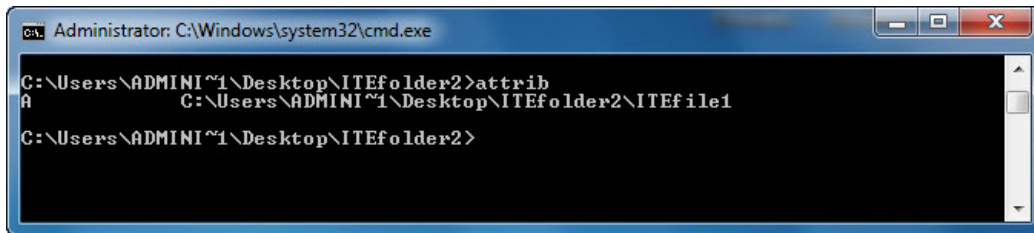At the command prompt, type **md ITEfolder1** and then press **Enter**.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

c:\>cd users\administrator\desktop

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>md ITEfolder1

c:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>
```

Look at the "Desktop".
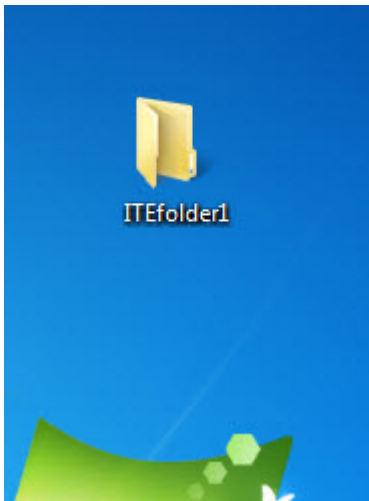
What do you see?

Make another folder at the "Desktop".

At the command prompt, type **md ITEfolder2** and then press **Enter**.
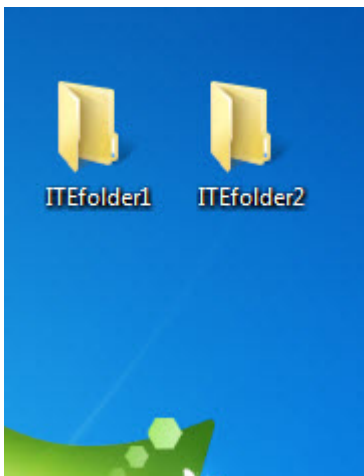
Do you now have two folders at the "Desktop" labeled "ITEfolder1" and "ITEfolder2"?

If not, ask the instructor for assistance.

Step 6

At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.
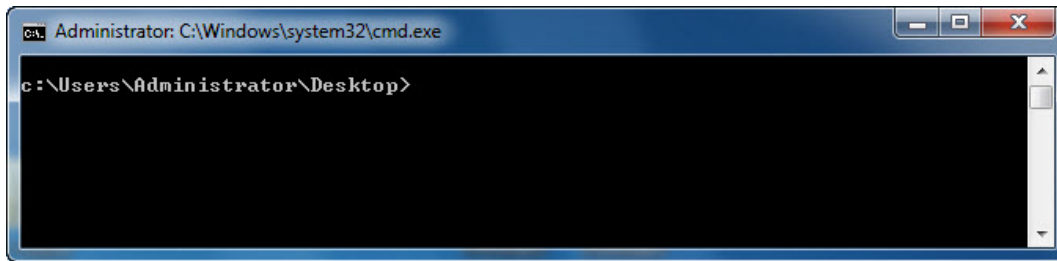
What happened?

Now you will make a file and save it to ITEfolder1.
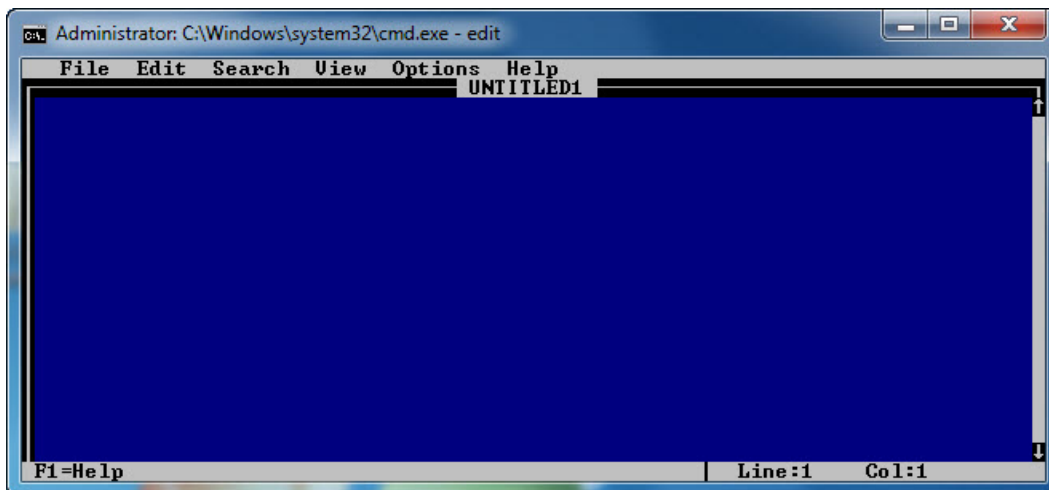
At the command prompt, type **edit** and then press **Enter**.

In the DOS editor, type **This file belongs in ITEfolder1**.
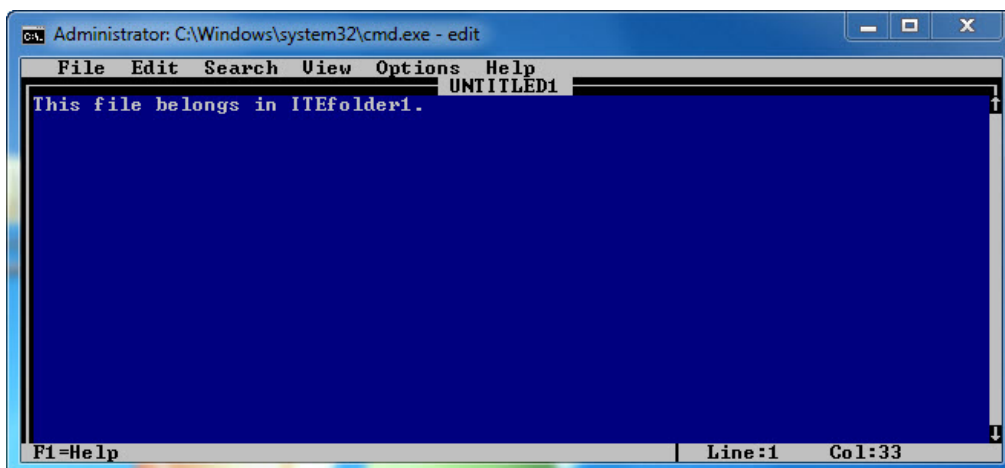
Press the following key combination **Alt** and **F** at the same time.
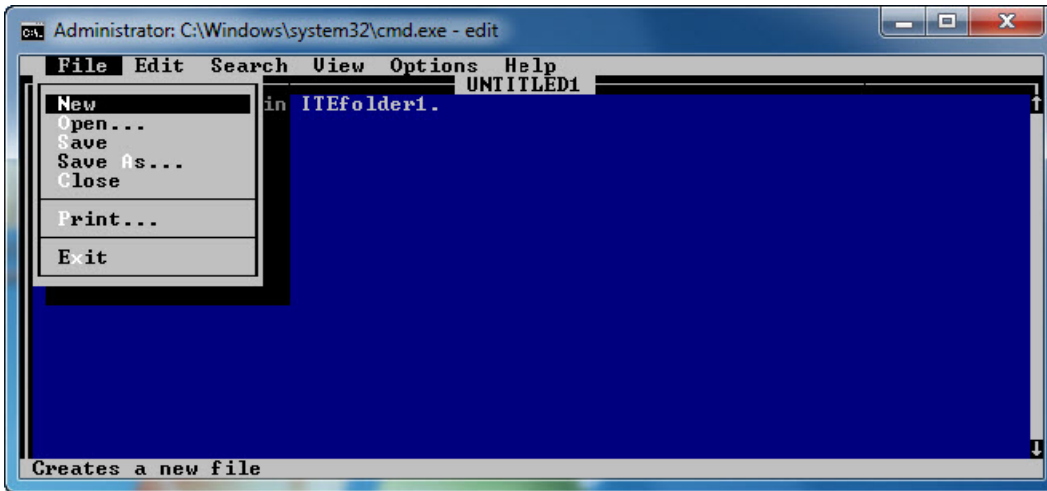
When the "File" menu opens, press the **A** key.
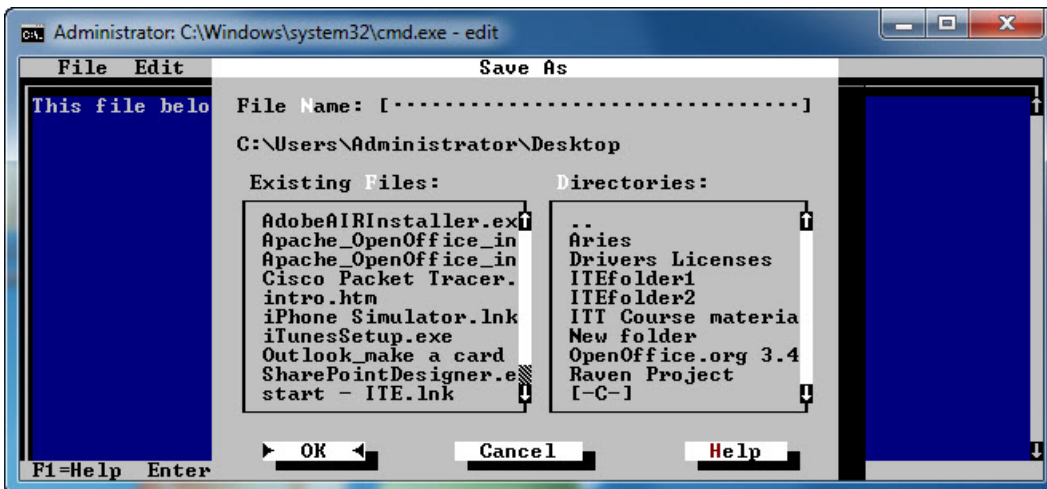
Press the following key combination **Alt** and **D**, and then press the down arrow key until the folder **ITEfolder1** is selected.
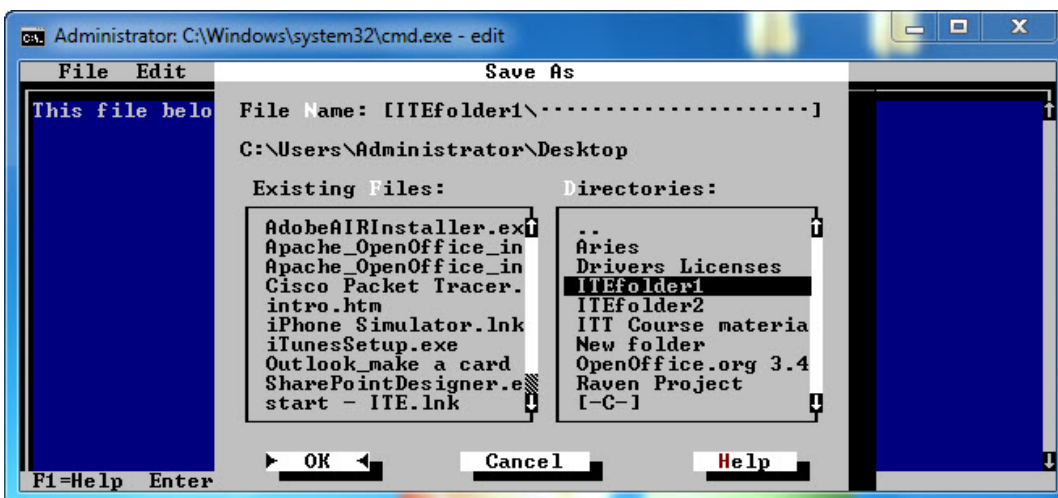
Press **Enter**.

Press the **Tab** key four times, until the curser is located at the "File Name:" field.

Type the "File Name:" **ITEfile1**.
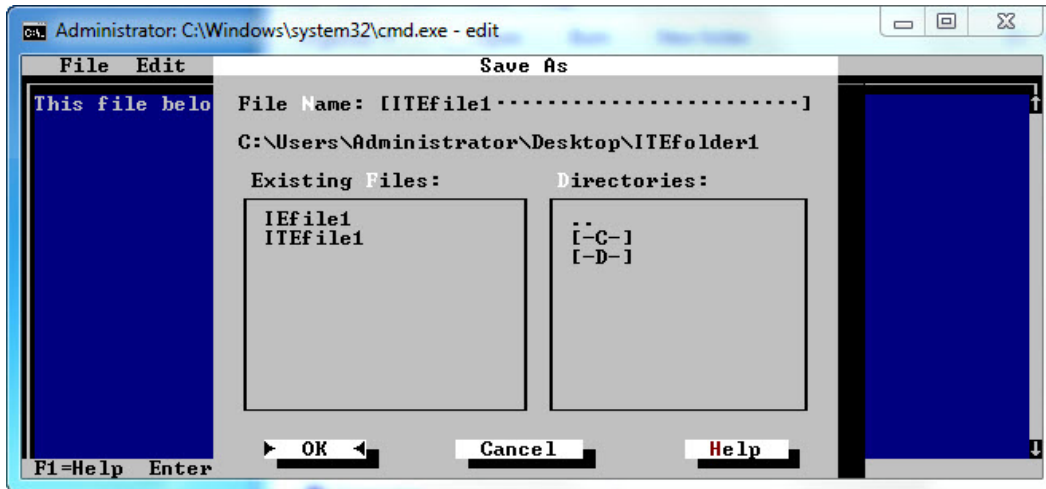
Press **Enter**.
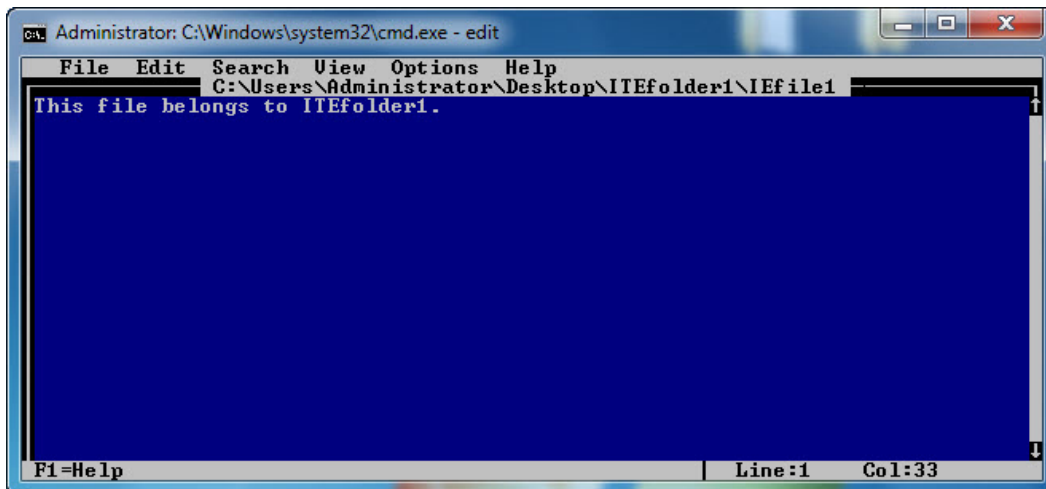
Where is the file saved ?

Press **Alt** and **F**, and then press **X**.
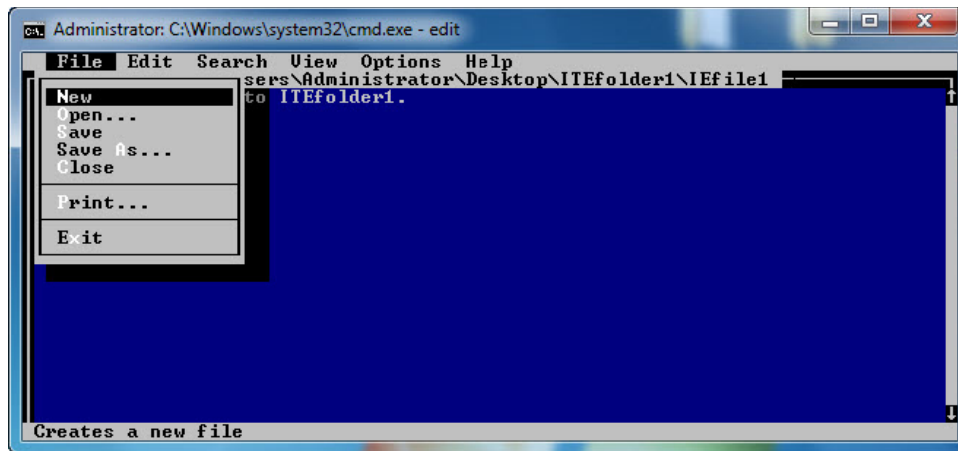
Open the "ITEfolder1" on the "Desktop".
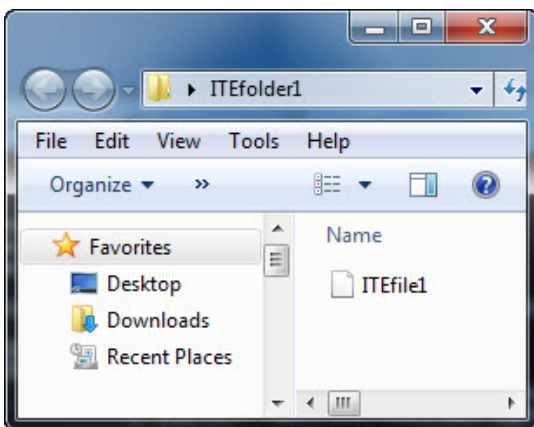
What do you notice?

Step 7

At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.
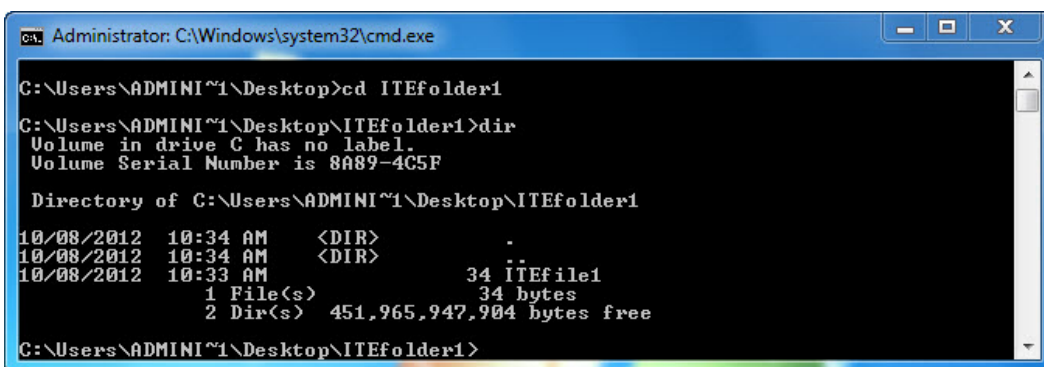
At the command prompt, type **cd ITEfolder1**, press **Enter**, and then type **dir**.
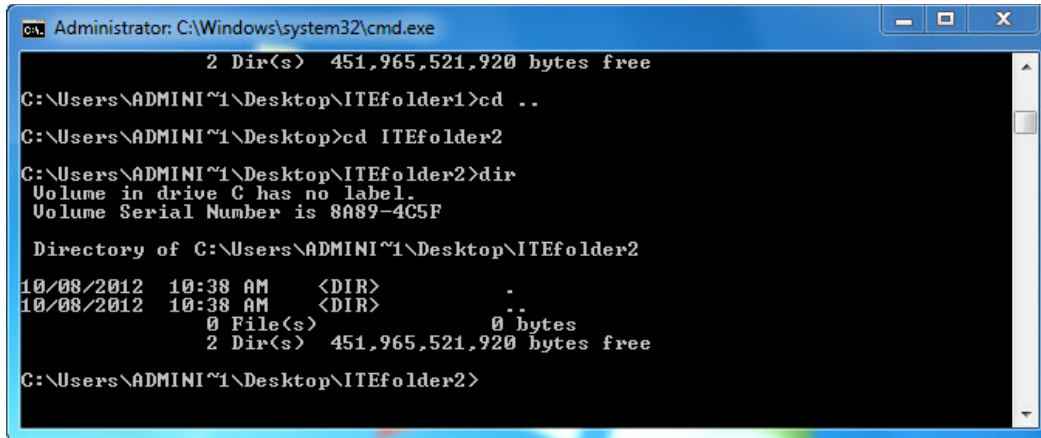
How many files are listed?

What is the size of the file?

At the command prompt, type **cd ..** and then press **Enter**.

Type **cd ITEfolder2** and then press **Enter**.

Type **dir** and then press **Enter**.
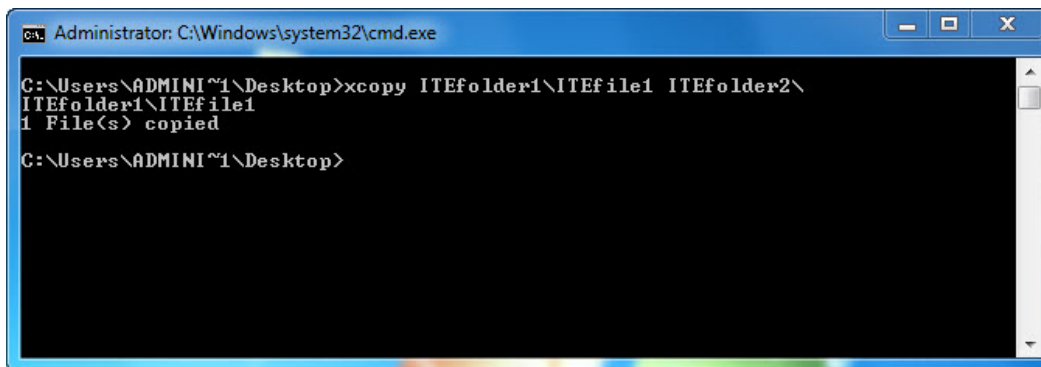
How many files are listed?

Step 8

Type **cd ..** and then press **Enter**.

Type **cd ..** and then press **Enter**.
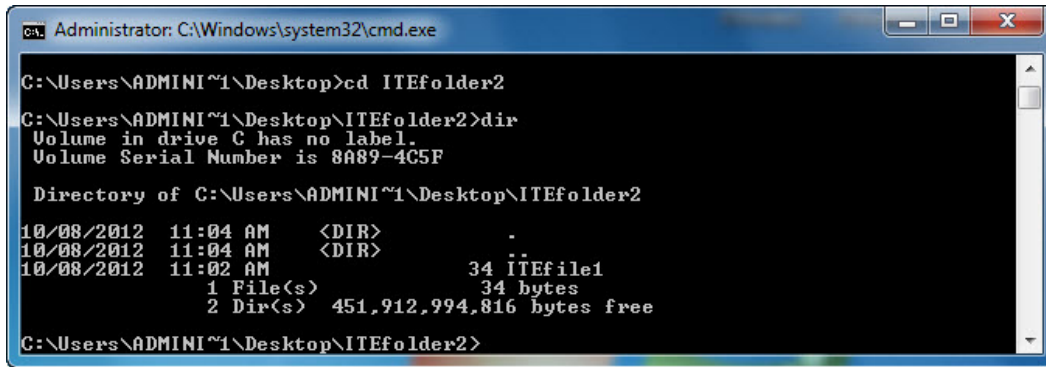
At the command prompt, type **cls**.

At the command prompt, type **xcopy ITEfolder1\ITEfile1 ITEfolder2**.

How many files were copied?

Type **cd ITEfolder2** and press **Enter**, then type **dir**, and then press **Enter**.

How many files are listed?

What is the size of the file?
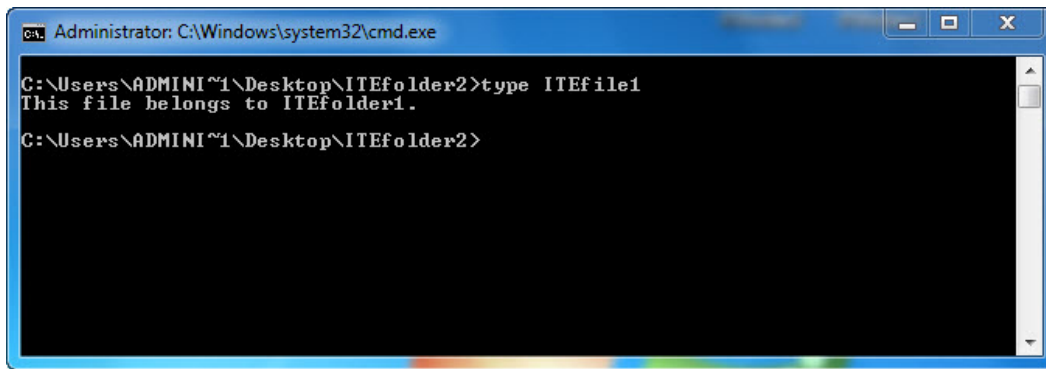
Open the "ITEfolder2" on the Desktop.
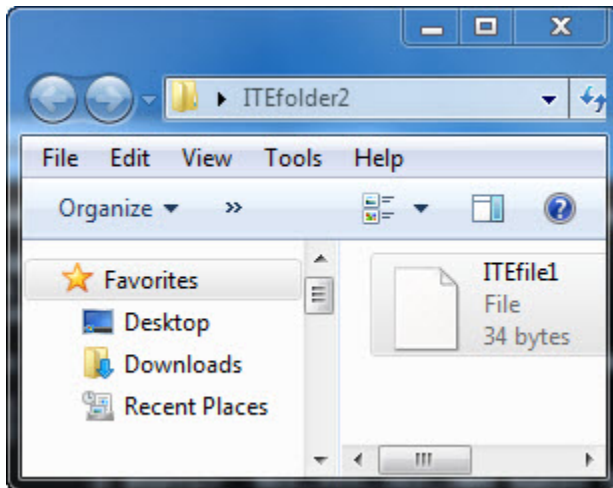
What do you notice?

Step 9

At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.
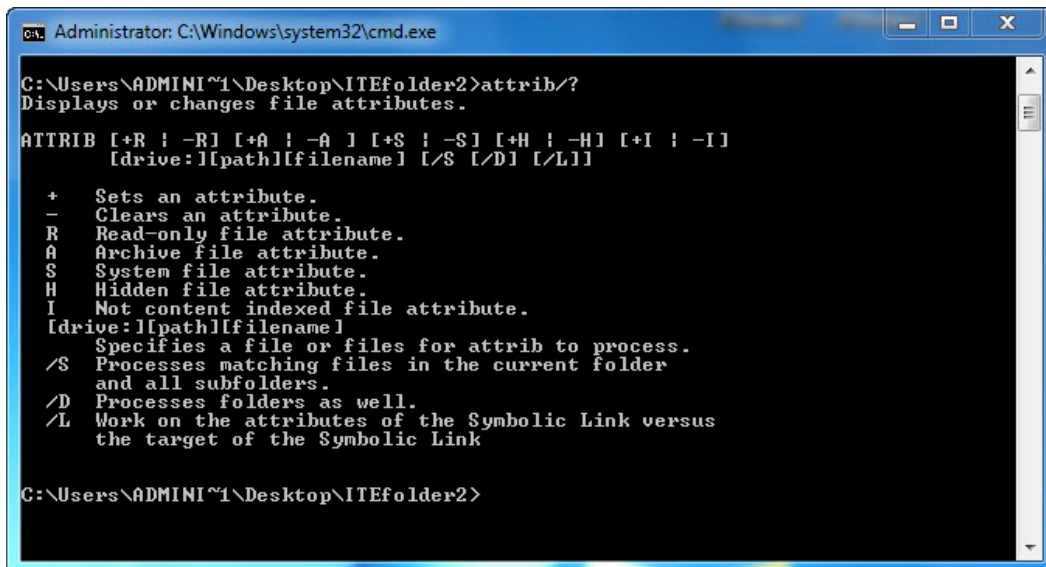
Type **type ITEfile1** and then press **Enter**.

What is displayed after the command you just typed?

Step 10

At the command prompt, type **attrib/?** and then press **Enter**.

Define the following attributes:

R –

A –

S –

H –

At the command prompt, type **attrib** and then press **Enter**.
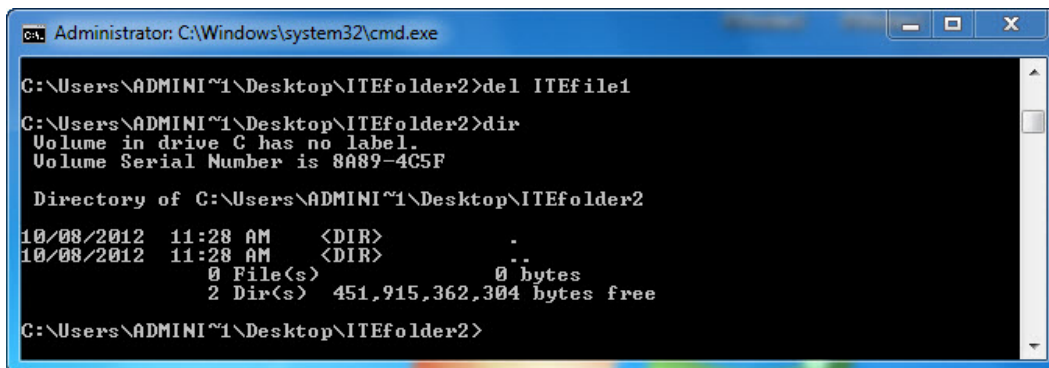
What attribute does the ITEfile1 file have?

Step 11

At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.

Type **del ITEfile1**, press **Enter**, type **dir,** and press **Enter**.

Is the "ITEfile1" file still listed in the directory?
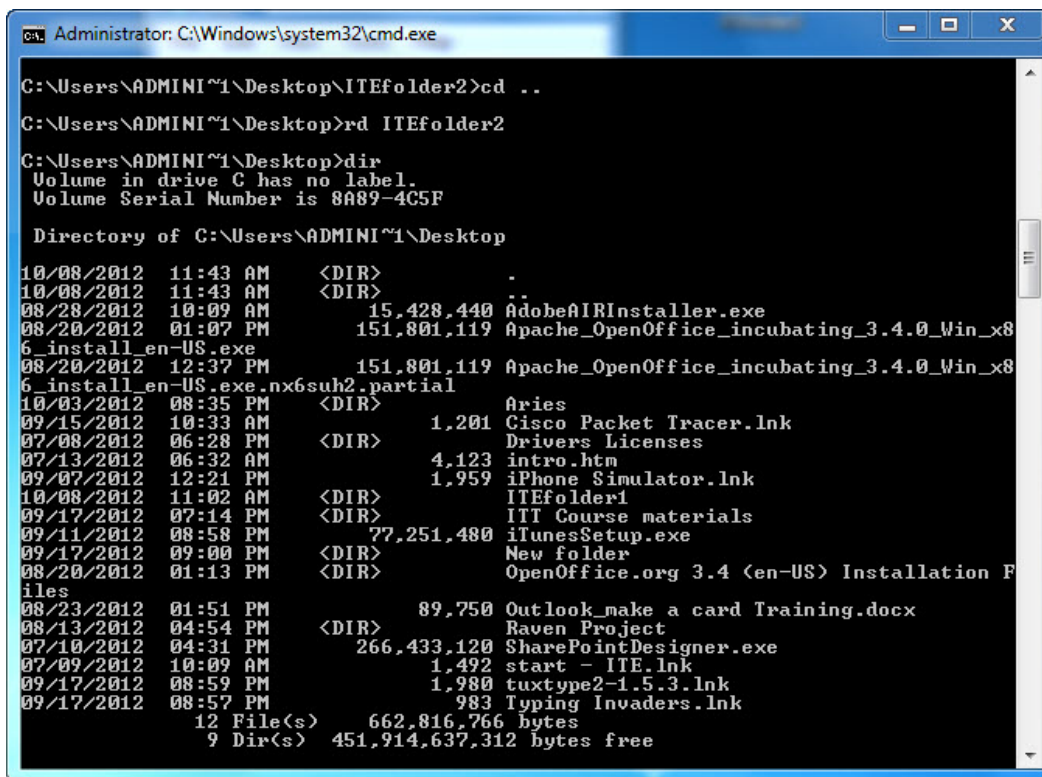
Open the "ITEfolder2" on the Desktop.
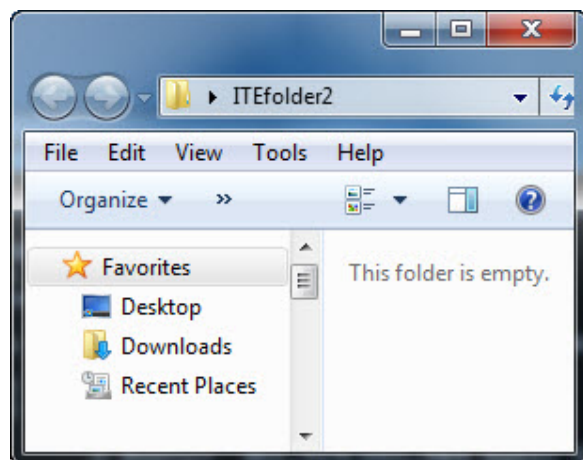
What do you notice?

At the command prompt, type **cd ..** and then press **Enter**.

Type **rd ITEfolder2** and then press **Enter**.

Type **dir** and then press **Enter**.

Is folder "ITEfolder2" listed?

Is folder "ITEfolder2" shown on the "Desktop"?

Step 12

At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.
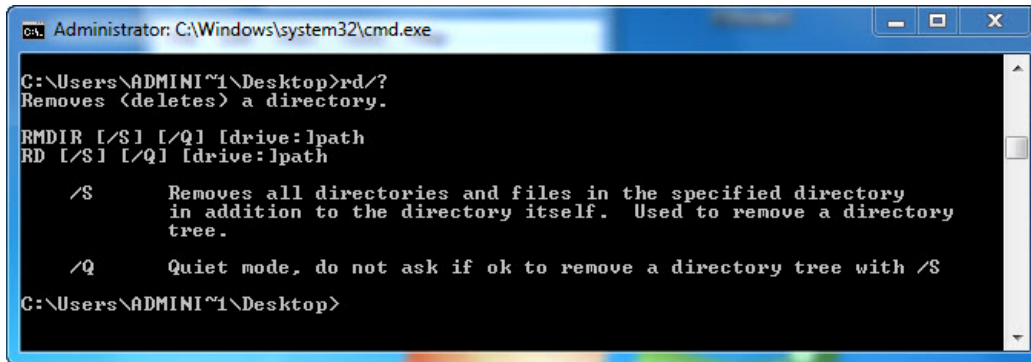
Type **rd ITEfolder1** and then press **Enter**.

What message do you get?

Type **rd/?**.
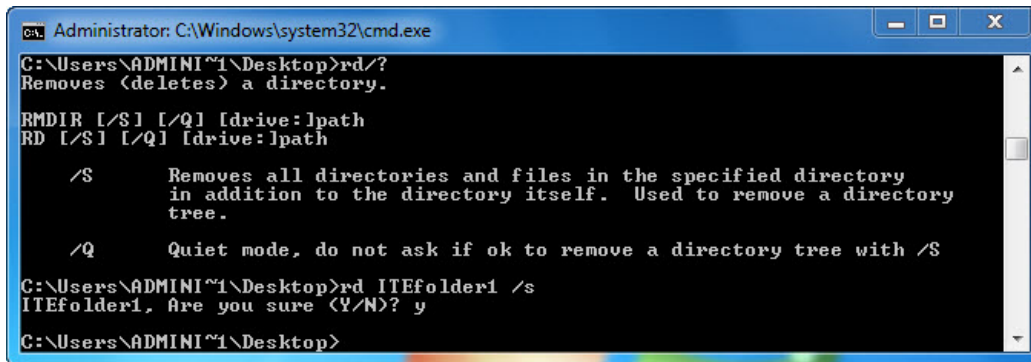
What letter can you add to "RD" so all files and the directory are removed?

Type **rd ITEfolder1 /s** and then press **Enter**.

When prompted, type **Y** and press **Enter**.

Is folder "ITEfolder1" shown on the "Desktop"?

Step 13
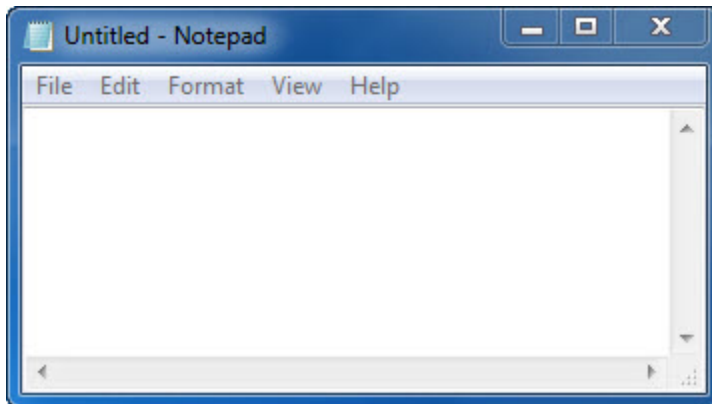
At the command prompt, type **cls** and then press **Enter**.

Type **start notepad.exe** and press **Enter**.

What happens?

At the command prompt, type **tasklist** and then press **Enter**.

Is Notepad listed?
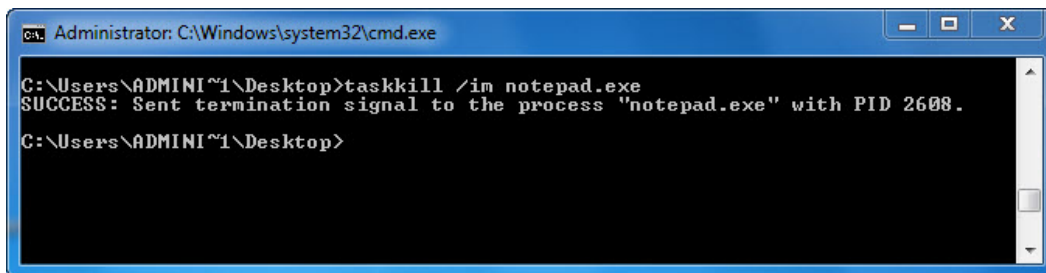
Type **taskkill /im notepad.exe** and press **Enter**.

What happens?