To create a directory in MS-DOS or the Windows command line, use the md or mkdir MS-DOS command. For example, below we are creating a new directory called "hope" in the current directory.

```
mkdir hope
```

You can also create multiple new directories in the current directory with the **md** command. In the next example, we are creating three new directories, called "user1," "user2," and "user3," in the current directory.

```
md user1 user2 user3
```

If you want to create a directory with spaces, you need to surround the directory name with quotes. In the example below, we are creating a directory called "my example directory" in the current directory.

```
md "my example directory"
```

To create a directory in the parent directory, without first moving into that directory, you can use the command below. This example moves back one directory to create the "example" directory.

```
md ..\example
```

To create a subdirectory in a different directory without moving it, use a command similar to the example below. This command creates a "test" directory in the hope directory.

```
mkdir hope\test
```

Tip

Once a directory is created, you can use the cd command to change the directory and move into that directory.

To make a directory in another drive without moving into that drive, use a command similar to the example below. This command creates an "example" directory on the F: drive. The drive letter "f:" can be substituted from any drive letter.

```
md f:\example
```

More:

https://ss64.com/nt/more.html

MORE displays the output one screen at a time, then pauses and displays the message MORE at the bottom of your screen.

To display the file SALE2.TXT, one screen full of data at a time, enter

more < sale2.txt

To display the output of the TYPE command one screen at a time, you can enter the command using the following format:

TYPE (filename)|MORE

For example, to display the file LET3.DOC in the LETTERS directory on drive B, enter

type b:\letters\let3.doc|more

MOVE

Move a file from one folder to another.

```
Syntax
      MOVE [options] [Source] [Target]

Key
   source : The path and filename of the file(s) to move.

   target : The path and filename to move file(s) to.

   options:
          /Y     Suppress confirmation prompt, when overwriting
files.

          /-Y    Enable confirmation prompt, when overwriting
files.
```
Examples:

In the current folder:
`MOVE oldfile.wp newfile.doc`

Move a file, specifying the full path:
`MOVE g:\department\oldfile.wp "c:\Files to Convert\newfile.doc"`

Specify the drive and filename, assumes the current folder on both drives is correct:
`MOVE a:oldfile.wp c:newfile.doc`

RD

Remove (or Delete) a Directory.

```
Syntax
      RD pathname
      RD /S pathname
      RD /S /Q pathname

Key
   /S  : Delete all files and subfolders
         in addition to the folder itself.
         Use this to remove an entire folder tree.

   /Q  : Quiet - do not display Y/N confirmation
```

Examples

Remove 'C:\demo documents\work' and all files and sub folders:

```
RD /S "C:\demo documents\work"
```

Remove 'C:\source_files' but only if it is already empty:

```
RD "C:\source_files"
```

REN

Rename a file or files.

```
      REN [drive:][path]SourceMask TargetMask
```

SourceMask

The sourceMask works as a filter to determine which files are renamed. The wildcards work here the same as with any other command that filters file names.

TargetMask

The *TargetMask* specifies the new name. It is always applied to the full long name;
The *TargetMask* is never applied to the short 8.3 name, even if
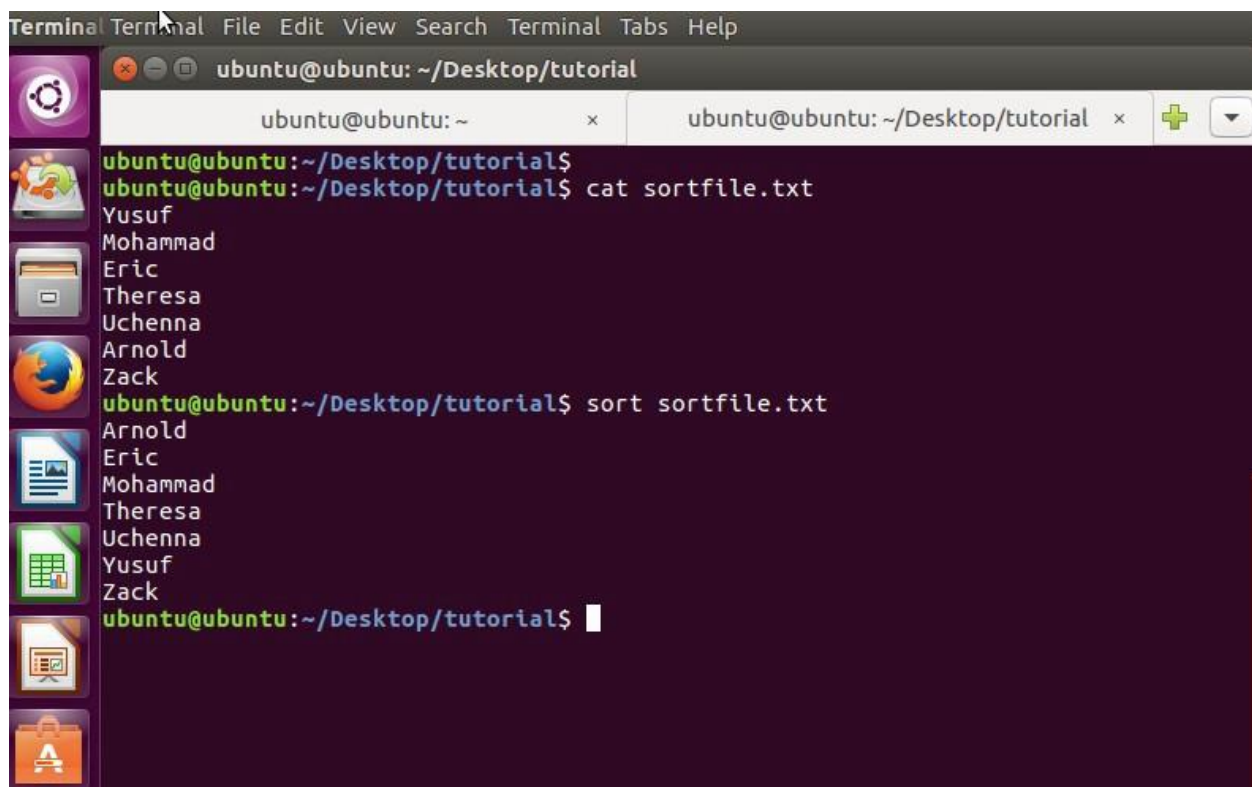the *SourceMask* matched the short 8.3 name

Examples

Rename Monday.txt as Tuesday.txt
C:\> REN Monday.txt Tuesday.txt

sort

Overview:

Sorts input.

XCOPY:

https://ss64.com/nt/xcopy.html

TREE:

https://geniushub.io/tree-command-list-folders-directories-files-windows-cmd-dos/

IPCONFIG:

https://ss64.com/nt/ipconfig.html

NETSTAT:

https://ss64.com/nt/netstat.html

PING:

https://ss64.com/nt/ping.html

nsloopup:

https://ict.senecacollege.ca/wiki/ifs/index.php/DrawingBroad