**The cd Command**

The cd command is used to change the current directory (i.e., the directory in which the user is currently working)

cd's syntax is

cd [option] [directory]

1. As an example, the following would change the current directory, regardless of where it is on the system (because it is an absolute path), to the root directory (which is represented by a forward slash):

**cd /**

1. Change the current directory, regardless of its location, to the /usr/sbin directory (which contains non-vital system utilities that are used by the system administrator):

**cd /usr/sbin**

1. If a user currently in the directory /usr/local/share/man/ desired to change to the directory /usr/local/share/man/man2

**cd /usr/local/share/man/man2**

1. If a user want to change to the child direcrtoy :

**Cd childDirectory name**

1. It is possible (and often convenient) to change to the parent of the current directory by using the following:

**cd ..**

1. Any user can return immediately to its home directory by typing the following

**cd ~**

1. Show last working directory from where we moved (use ‘–‘ switch) as shown.

**Cd –**

1. Move two directory up from where you are now.

**Cd ../ ../**

1. Navigate from your current working directory to /etc/v\_\_ \_, Oops! You forgot the name of directory and not supposed to use TAB.

**cd /etc/v\***

1. Change from current working directory to Downloads and list all its settings in one go.

**cd ~/Downloads && ls**

**Usefull Links**

1. [**https://www.tecmint.com/cd-command-in-linux/**](https://www.tecmint.com/cd-command-in-linux/)
2. [**http://www.linfo.org/cd.html**](http://www.linfo.org/cd.html)