
Command-Line Directory Management

1. Open a command prompt. To do this, click Start, type **cmd** in the Open field, and click OK.
 2. Change to the root of your C: drive by typing **cd /d C:** and pressing Enter.
Note: If you are already in C:, all you have to do is type **cd ** and press Enter.
 3. Create a directory called C14 by typing **md C14** and pressing Enter.
 4. Change to the C14 directory by typing **cd C14** and pressing Enter.
 5. Create several layers of subdirectories at once. Type **md A1\B2\C3\D4** and press Enter.
Notice that these commands created each of the directories that you specified. You now have a directory structure that looks like this: C:\C14\A1\B2\C3\D4.
 6. Change back to your root directory by typing **cd **.
 7. Attempt to delete the C14 directory by typing **rd C14** and pressing Enter.
Windows won't let you delete the directory because the directory is not empty. This is a safety measure. Now let's really delete it.
 8. Delete the C14 directory and all of its subdirectories by typing **rd /s C14** and pressing Enter.
You will be asked whether you're sure that you want to delete the directory.
 9. If you are, type **Y** and press Enter.
 10. To close the command prompt window, type **exit**.
Note that if you had used the **/q** option in addition to **/s**, your system wouldn't have asked whether you were sure; it would have just deleted the directories.
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