In Linux and Unix-based systems, the mkdir command is used to create new directories. Here's a breakdown of its usages and flags:

Basic Usage:

```
mkdir [directory_name]
```

● directory_name: This is the name you want to give to the new directory.

Examples:

● **Create a single directory:**

```
mkdir new_folder
```

● **Create a directory in a specific location:**

```
mkdir /home/user/Documents/new_folder
```

● **Create multiple directories at once:**

```
mkdir folder1 folder2 folder3
```

Available Flags:

● **-p:**
  ○ Creates parent directories if they don't exist.
  ○ Useful for creating nested directory structures without errors.
● **-m mode:**
  ○ Sets the file modes (permissions) for the newly created directory.
  ○ mode is a three-digit octal number representing permissions for owner, group, and others.
  ○ For example, mkdir -m 755 new_folder sets permissions to read, write, and execute for the owner, read and execute for the group, and read and execute for others.
● **-v:**
  ○ Enables verbose mode, displaying a message for each created directory.
● **--version:**

○ Displays the version number and information about the license and exits.

Important Points:

- You need the necessary permissions to create directories in the location you specify.
- If you try to create a directory that already exists, you will get an error message.
- You can use the cd command to change the current directory before using mkdir to create a directory in a specific location.

Additional Notes:

- You can escape directory names containing spaces or special characters with double quotes.
- The mkdir command in Linux offers more flags and flexibility compared to the mkdr and md commands in Windows CMD.

I hope this clarifies the usage and flags of mkdir!