

The `mkdir` command in CMD, also known as `md`, is used to create new directories (folders) on your computer. Here's a breakdown of its usage and available 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 C:\Users\your_username\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.
- **-m mode:**
  - Sets the permissions of 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.

### 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 `mkdr` to create a directory in a specific location.

**Additional Notes:**

- You can escape directory names containing spaces or special characters with double quotes.
- While `mkdr` and `md` are the most common ways to create directories, they have limited flags compared to the `mkdir` command in Linux.

I hope this clarifies the usage and flags of `mkdr`!