2.1.6   DOS Directory Commands

The Tree structure of your hard disk may be created, modified, and navigated with just three commands.

You will notice that when you use the DIR command to list the files in a directory, the first two entries are:

.   <DIR>, and

..   <DIR>.

The single . entry represents the directory being listed, and the .. entry represents the parent directory (one level up towards the ROOT).

2.1.6.1   CD - Change Active Directory

Command: **CD**
  Syntax: **CD** [*d:*] [*path*]
 Purpose: *Changes the active (current) directory on the default or specified drive, or displays the current directory path of any drive*
    Type: *Internal*

DOS can be thought of as having several pointers that always point to the active directory on each drive in the system. The CD command is used to move these pointers from one directory to another on any drive. In the following examples, we will assume that the default drive is always C:.

Examples:

CD \123\BUDGETS
Changes the active directory on Drive C: to \123\BUDGETS.

**CD **
Changes the active directory on Drive C: directly to the ROOT.

CD B:\BACKUP\WPDATA
Changes the active directory on Drive B: to \BACKUP\WPDATA.

CD ..
Changes the active directory on Drive C: to one level higher than the currently active directory.

CD ..\BUDGETS
This one is neat. Assume the active directory is currently \WP\1987\REPORTS, and there is a directory on your disk called \WP\1987\BUDGETS. This example will change the active directory to \WP\1987\BUDGETS without specifying the entire path from the ROOT.

CD
Displays the currently active directory on Drive C:

CD A:
Displays the currently active directory on Drive A: