

# Command line

To open up a command line either do Start -> Run... -> "cmd" or do Ctrl-Alt-Delete -> File -> New Task -> "cmd".

The command line (emulated DOS on 2000/XP) allows basic access to the file system, and, more importantly, allows you to call programs with more parameters than explorer. First we need to know how to do a few things:

## Change Current Hard Drive

For whatever reason changing which hard drive you are on is different from navigating folders.

```
C:\>E:  
E:\>
```

All you do is write the drive's letter followed by a colon.

## Change current directory

The change directory command is abbreviated "cd"

```
E:\>cd boo  
E:\boo>
```

To go up the directory tree you use '..' as a folder name.

```
E:\boo>cd ..  
E:\>
```

You can use all of these in combo:

```
E:\boolexamples>cd ..\bin  
E:\boobin>
```

## Run a program

You can run a program by typing its name. However, in the case of just typing the name, it must be in the current directory or in the [system path](#). Otherwise you must type a full or local path. A local path is referred to relative of the current path. A full path includes a drive name.

```
E:\boolexamples>booi hello.boo  
Seu nome? botty  
Olá, botty!
```

In this example I am running a program, booi, which is in the system path. Because I am in the examples folder I may simply give it a name with no path.

There's not much more you need to know, except [command line arguments](#).

Of course, the command line allows you to do much more than just this. Google "DOS command line tutorial", or for a quick look at all the things you can do, type "help".