# MyWebUniversity\*







Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this TDF file was generated!

## PowerShell Get-Help on command 'Resolve-Path'

PS C:\Users\wahid> Get-Help Resolve-Path

NAME

Resolve-Path

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Resolves the wildcard characters in a path, and displays the path contents.

#### **SYNTAX**

Resolve-Path [-Credential < System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>]

-LiteralPath <System.String[]> [-Relative] [-UseTransaction]

[<CommonParameters>]

Resolve-Path [-Path] < System. String[]> [-Credential

<System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>] [-Relative] [-UseTransaction]

[<CommonParameters>]

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The `Resolve-Path` cmdlet displays the items and containers that match the wildcard pattern at the location specified. The match can include files, folders, registry keys, or any other object accessible from a PSDrive provider.

#### **PARAMETERS**

-Credential <System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>

Specifies a user account that has permission to perform this action. The default is the current user.

Type a user name, such as `User01` or `Domain01\User01`, or pass a PSCredential object. You can create a PSCredential object using the `Get-Credential` cmdlet. If you type a user name, this cmdlet prompts you for a password.

This parameter is not supported by any providers installed with PowerShell.

# -LiteralPath <System.String[]>

Specifies the path to be resolved. The value of the LiteralPath parameter is used exactly as typed. No characters are interpreted as wildcard characters. If the path includes escape characters, enclose it in single quotation marks (```). Single quotation marks tell PowerShell not to interpret any characters as escape sequences.

### -Path <System.String[]>

Specifies the PowerShell path to resolve. This parameter is required. You can also pipe a path string to `Resolve-Path`. Wildcard characters are permitted.

- -Relative <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>
  Indicates that this cmdlet returns a relative path.
- -UseTransaction <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>
   Includes the command in the active transaction. This parameter is valid only when a transaction is in progress. For more information, see about transactions

(/Microsoft.PowerShell.Core/About/about_Transactions.md).
<commonparameters></commonparameters>
This cmdlet supports the common parameters: Verbose, Debug,
ErrorAction, ErrorVariable, WarningAction, WarningVariable,
OutBuffer, PipelineVariable, and OutVariable. For more information, see
about_CommonParameters (https:/go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=113216).
Example 1: Resolve the home folder path
Resolve-Path ~
Path
 C:\Users\User01
Example 2: Resolve the path of the Windows folder
Resolve-Path -Path "windows"
Path
C:\Windows
When run from the root of the `C:` drive, this command returns the path of the
`Windows` folder in the `C:` drive.
Example 3: Get all paths in the Windows folder
"C:\windows\*"   Resolve-Path

This command returns all the files and folders in the `C:\Windows` folder. The

command uses a pipeline operator (`|`) to send a path string to `Resolve-Path`.

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Example 4: Resolve a UNC path
Resolve-Path -Path "\\Server01\public"
This command resolves a Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path and returns the shares in the path Example 5: Get relative paths
Resolve-Path -Path "c:\prog*" -Relative
.\Program Files
.\Program Files (x86)
.\programs.txt
This command returns relative paths for the directories at the root of the `C:` drive Example 6: Resolve a path containing brackets
Resolve-Path -LiteralPath 'test[xml]'

# REMARKS

To see the examples, type: "get-help Resolve-Path -examples".

For more information, type: "get-help Resolve-Path -detailed".

For technical information, type: "get-help Resolve-Path -full".

For online help, type: "get-help Resolve-Path -online"