



Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'Pop-Location'

PS:\>Get-HELP Pop-Location -Full

NAME

Pop-Location

SYNOPSIS

Changes the current location to the location most recently pushed onto the stack.

SYNTAX

Pop-Location [-PassThru] [-StackName <System.String>] [-UseTransaction] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The `Pop-Location` cmdlet changes the current location to the location most recently pushed onto the stack by using the `Push-Location` cmdlet. You can pop a location from the default stack or from a stack that you create by using a `Push-Location` command.

PARAMETERS

-PassThru <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Passes an object that represents the location to the pipeline. By default, this cmdlet does not generate any output.

Required? false
Position? named
Default value False
Accept pipeline input? False
Accept wildcard characters? false

-StackName <System.String>

Specifies the location stack from which the location is popped. Enter a location stack name.

Without this parameter, ``Pop-Location`` pops a location from the current location stack. By default, the current location stack is the unnamed default location stack that PowerShell creates. To make a location stack the current location stack, use the `StackName` parameter of the ``Set-Location`` cmdlet. For more information about location stacks, see the Notes (#notes).

``Pop-Location`` cannot pop a location from the unnamed default stack unless it is the current location stack.

Required? false
Position? named
Default value None
Accept pipeline input? True (ByPropertyName)
Accept wildcard characters? false

-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`).

Required? false
Position? named
Default value False
Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

<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>).

INPUTS

None

You can't pipe objects to this cmdlet.

OUTPUTS

None

By default, this cmdlet returns no output.

System.Management.Automation.PathInfo

When you use the PassThru parameter, this cmdlet returns a PathInfo object representing the current path after the cmdlet's operation.

NOTES

Windows PowerShell includes the following aliases for `Pop-Location`:

- `popd`

PowerShell supports multiple runspace per process. Each runspace has its own current directory . This is not the same as

`[System.Environment]::CurrentDirectory`. This behavior can be an issue when calling .NET APIs or running native applications without providing explicit directory

paths.

Even if the location cmdlets did set the process-wide current directory, you can't depend on it because another runspace might change it at any time. You should

use the location cmdlets to perform path-based operations using the current working directory specific to the current runspace.

A stack is a last-in, first-out list in which only the most recently added item can be accessed. You add items to a stack in the order that you use them, and then

retrieve them for use in the reverse order. PowerShell lets you store provider locations in location stacks.

PowerShell creates an unnamed default location stack and you can create multiple named location stacks. If you do not specify a stack name, PowerShell uses the

current location stack. By default, the unnamed default location is the current location stack, but you can use the ``Set-Location`` cmdlet to change the current location stack.

To manage location stacks, use the PowerShell ``*-Location`` cmdlets, as follows:

- To add a location to a location stack, use the ``Push-Location`` cmdlet.
- To get a location from a location stack, use the ``Pop-Location`` cmdlet.
- To display the locations in the current location stack, use the `Stack` parameter of the ``Get-Location`` cmdlet.
- To display the locations in a named location stack, use the `StackName` parameter of the ``Get-Location`` cmdlet.
- To create a new location stack, use the `StackName` parameter of the ``Push-Location`` cmdlet. If you specify a stack that does not exist, ``Push-Location`` creates the stack.
- To make a location stack the current location stack, use the `StackName` parameter of the ``Set-Location`` cmdlet.

The unnamed default location stack is fully accessible only when it is the current location stack. If you make a named location stack the current location stack,

you can no longer use the ``Push-Location`` or ``Pop-Location`` cmdlets to add or get items from the default stack or use the ``Get-Location`` cmdlet to display the

locations in the unnamed stack. To make the unnamed stack the current stack, use the `StackName` parameter of the ``Set-Location`` cmdlet with a value of ``$Null`` or an empty string (``""``).

``Pop-Location`` is designed to work with the data exposed by any provider. To list the providers available in your session, type ``Get-PSProvider``. For more information, see `about_Providers` (`../Microsoft.PowerShell.Core/About/about_Providers.md`).

----- Example 1: Change to most recent location -----

```
PS C:\> Pop-Location
```

This command changes your location to the location most recently added to the current stack.

-- Example 2: Change to most recent location in a named stack --

```
PS C:\> Pop-Location -StackName "Stack2"
```

This command changes your location to the location most recently added to the `Stack2` location stack.

For more information about location stacks, see the `Notes (#notes)`.

-- Example 3: Move between locations for different providers --

```
PS C:\> pushd HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\PowerShell
```

```
PS HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\PowerShell> pushd Cert:\LocalMachine\TrustedPublisher
```

```
PS cert:\LocalMachine\TrustedPublisher> popd
```

```
PS HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\PowerShell> popd
```

```
PS C:\>
```

These commands use the ``Push-Location`` and ``Pop-Location`` cmdlets to move between locations supported by different

PowerShell providers. The commands use the ``pushd`` alias for ``Push-Location`` and the ``popd`` alias for ``Pop-Location``.

The first command pushes the current file system location onto the stack and moves to the HKLM drive supported by the PowerShell Registry provider.

The second command pushes the registry location onto the stack and moves to a location supported by the PowerShell certificate provider.

The last two commands pop those locations off the stack. The first ``popd`` command returns to the Registry drive, and the second command returns to the file system drive.

RELATED LINKS

Online

Version:

https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.management/pop-location?view=powershell-5.1&WT.mc_id=ps-gethelp

[c_id=ps-gethelp](#)

[Get-Location](#)

[Push-Location](#)

[Set-Location](#)

[about_Aliases](#)

[about_Providers](#)