Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'Resolve-Path'

PS:\>Get-HELP Resolve-Path -Full

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.

   Required?   false

   Position?   named

   Default value   None

   Accept pipeline input?   True (ByPropertyName)

   Accept wildcard characters? false

   -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.

   Required?   true

   Position?   named

   Default value   None

   Accept pipeline input?   True (ByPropertyName)

   Accept wildcard characters? false

   -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.

Required?   true

Position?   0

Default value   None

Accept pipeline input?   True (ByPropertyName, ByValue)

Accept wildcard characters? true

-Relative <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Indicates that this cmdlet returns a relative path.

Required?   false

Position?   named

Default value   False

Accept pipeline input?   False

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

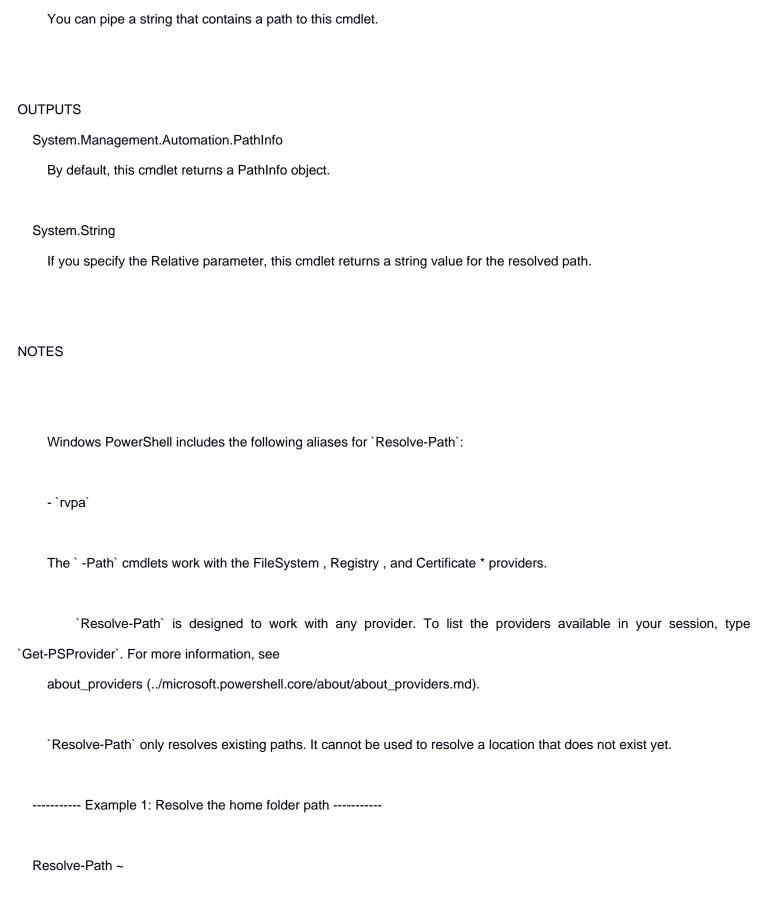Accept wildcard characters? false

<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

System.String

You can pipe a string that contains a path to this cmdlet.

OUTPUTS

System.Management.Automation.PathInfo

By default, this cmdlet returns a PathInfo object.

System.String

If you specify the Relative parameter, this cmdlet returns a string value for the resolved path.

NOTES

Windows PowerShell includes the following aliases for `Resolve-Path`:

- `rvpa`

The ` -Path` cmdlets work with the FileSystem , Registry , and Certificate * providers.

`Resolve-Path` is designed to work with 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).

`Resolve-Path` only resolves existing paths. It cannot be used to resolve a location that does not exist yet.

----------- 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`.

---------------- 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]'

RELATED LINKS

Online   Version:

https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.management/resolve-path?view=powershell-5.1&WT.m

c_id=ps-gethelp

Convert-Path

Join-Path

Split-Path

Test-Path