WORKING WITH PATH

There are several functions which can be used to work with a path.

- `ActiveDocument.Pathn` is used to get the path of a document that is open.
- `ChDrive` changes the current default drive
- `ChDir` changes the current default directory
- `Mkdir` creates a directory
- `RmDir` deletes an empty directory
- `Kill` deletes one or more files in a directory or drive. If argument is a directory, all the files in that directory are deleted. Wildcards may be used in filename argument
- `ChangeFileOpenDirectory` sets the directory in which Word searches for files. The specified directory's contents are listed the next time the FileOpen dialog is opened.
- `CurDir` returns or sets the current path-directory. (NOT ALWAYS RELIABLE). If there is no argument, it

returns the current directory. If there is an argument, it sets the current directory to the value of the argument.

Syntax: curDir [(drive)]

Example:

```
'Assume current path on C drive is
"C:\Windows\System” (on Microsoft
Windows)
‘Assume currnt path on D drive is
“D:\Excel”
‘Assume C is the current drive
Dim MyPath
MyPath = CurDir 'Returns “C:\Windows
\System”
MyPath = CurDir('C') 'Returns "C:\Windows
\System"
MyPath = CurDir ('D') 'Returns "D:\Excel"

ChDrive "D"  'Makes "D" the current drive
ChDrive "D:\TMP" 'Makes "TMP" the current
directory on current drive
ChDir ". ."  'Moves up one directory in
micorsoft windows
```

```
ChDir "MYDIR"  'Make "MYDIR" the current directory on current drive
MkDir "MYDIR"   'Create directory "MYDIR" on current drive.
RmDir "MYDIR"   'Create directory "MYDIR" on D drive
Kill "*.txt     'Deletes all files ending in .txt in current directory
Kill “C:\DATA\THIS.DOC”    'Deletes named file in named path
ChangeFileOpenDirectory “C:\date \this.doc”
```