

PathList

The path returned is a colon-separated path which can be used on Macintosh or Windows. See **Path Separators** on page III-451 for details.

Flags

- | | |
|-------|---|
| /S | Presets the next otherwise undirected open or save file dialog to the given disk folder. This flag is ignored when PathInfo is called from a preemptive thread. |
| /SHOW | Shows the folder, if it exists, in the Finder (Mac OS X) or Windows Explorer (Windows). This flag is ignored when PathInfo is called from a preemptive thread. |

Details

The use of PathInfo in a preemptive thread requires Igor Pro 8.00 or later.

Examples

```
// The following lines perform equivalent actions:
PathInfo/S myPath;Open refNum
Open/P=myPath refNum

// Show Igor's Preferences folder in the Finder/Windows Explorer.
String fullpath= SpecialDirPath("Preferences",0,0,0)
NewPath/O/Q tempPathName, fullpath
PathInfo/SHOW tempPathName
```

See Also

Symbolic Paths on page II-22.

The **NewPath**, **GetFileFolderInfo**, **ParseFilePath** and **SpecialDirPath** operations.

PathList

PathList(*matchStr*, *separatorStr*, *optionsStr*)

The PathList function returns a string containing a list of symbolic paths selected based on the *matchStr* parameter.

Details

For a path name to appear in the output string, it must match *matchStr*. *separatorStr* is appended to each path name as the output string is generated.

PathList works like the WaveList function, except that the *optionsStr* parameter is reserved for future use. Pass "" for it.

Examples

When a new experiment is created there is only one path:

```
Print PathList("*", ";", "")
```

Prints the following in the history area:

```
Igor;
```

See Also

The **WaveList** function for an explanation of the *matchStr* and *separatorStr* parameters and for examples. See also **Symbolic Paths** on page II-22 for an explanation of symbolic paths.

PauseForUser

PauseForUser [/C] *mainWindowName* [, *targetWindowName*]

The PauseForUser operation pauses function execution to allow the user to manually interact with a window. For example, you can call PauseForUser from a loop to allow the user to move the cursors on a graph. In this scenario, *targetWindowName* would be the name of the graph and *mainWindowName* would be the name of a control panel containing a message telling the user to adjust the cursors and then click, for example, the Continue button.

If *targetWindowName* is omitted then *mainWindowName* plays the role of target window.

PauseForUser works with graph, table, and panel windows only.