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GetVol

#include <Files.h>

Obtain name and reference number of default volume

File Manager

OSErr GetVol(volName, vRefNum);

<u>StringPtr</u> volName; address of buffer to receive name; 0=vRefNum

only

<u>short</u> \**vRefNum*; receives volume reference number

**returns** Error Code; 0=no error

**GetVol** returns the name and volume reference number of the current default volume or working directory.

volName is either the address of a 28-byte buffer or NIL (0). Upon return, one of the following will be true:

address: The buffer at *volName* will contain the name of the root directory of the default volume (as a length-prefixed pascal-style string) and *vRefNum* will contain its volume reference number.

NIL (0) The word at *vRefNum* will contain the correct directory number of the current working directory.

Note: This does NOT return multiple-name pathnames.

vRefNum is the address of an unsigned short. Upon return it will contain the default volume's reference number (or if a previous call to <u>SetVol</u> used a working directory reference, vRefNum will receive that same value).

**Returns**: an operating system <u>Error Code</u>. It will be one of:

noErr (0) No error nsvErr (-35) No such volume

Notes: Initially, the root of the startup disk is the default volume (or working directory) for an application. After you set the default, you can use NIL for a file name and 0 for a volume reference - this will imply the default volume (or directory).

The lower-level **PBGetVol** returns the same information. Use **PBHGetVol** to obtain a few snippets of additional data.

Use <u>PBHSetVol</u> to select both a default volume and directory. Use <u>PBOpenWD</u> to open a working directory and use <u>SetVol</u> to select the root of a volume (or a previously-opened working directory) as the default.

## **Example**

#include <Files.h>

Str255 volName; short vRef; short rc; GetVol Page 2