ADReportingTools Help Manual v1.4.0

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Introduction

This manual is a PDF version of several module-related reference files as well as all of the command help. The goal is to provide a single source for all module documentation.Many of the source files contain internal cross-references. Best efforts have been made to port those links to this document, but a few links may fail to open. External links should work as expected.

If you need to ask a question or report a problem, please visit the module's Github repository.

License

ADReportingTools

This module contains a collection of PowerShell tools that you can use to generate reports and gather information about your Active Directory domain. Many of these commands will require the ActiveDirectory module, which you can get by installing the Remote Server Administration Tools (RSAT) for Active Directory on Windows 10.

```
Get-WindowsCapability -Online -Name RSAT.Active* | Add-WindowsCapability -online
```

The assumption is that you will run these commands with administrator credentials from a Windows 10 desktop. You should not need console access to a domain controller. Athough some module commands will use PowerShell remoting over WSMAN to gather information. These commands are designed to work with a **local** Active Directory infrastructure, not anything in Azure.

Installation

This module is available in the PowerShell Gallery. Install it with `Install-Module` after you have installed the Active Directory RSAT capability.

```
Install-Module -name ADReportingTools -force
```

Once installed, you can run a command like `Get-ADReportingTools` to see list of commands. Or run `Open-ADReportingToolsHelp` to launch a PDF version of this file, as well as command documentation.

Design Philosophy

The Active Directory module from Microsoft is not especially difficult to use. It is quite easy to get information from Active Directory.

```
Get-ADuser -filter "department -eq 'sales'" -properties Title,Department
```

However, you have to be very explicit about what information you want to see. You might need to create complicated filters. You need to know the Active Directory property names. Finally, you need to format the results into something meaningful. It might be better to think of the ActiveDirectory module as a *framework*.

The ADReportingTools module is built on this framework. The goal is to create a set of commands and tools to make it very easy to get information out of Active Directory in meaningful and useful ways. Many of the functions in this module are wrappers for underlying ActiveDirectory module commands, written to be easy to use.

The ADReportingTools focuses primarily on working with Active Directory users, groups, and computers. The module includes commands designed to be true reporting commands. As the module name suggests, module commands are intended to ***get*** information from Active Directory. This module is not designed to manage it. There are **no** commands to set, create, or remove anything from Active Directory.

These commands have not been tested in a large domain environment, or one with cross-domain trusts and/or nested groups that cross domains. If you have used the ActiveDirectory modules in the past and had poor performance due to these types of circumstances, the modules in this command most likely won't perform any better because they are still relying on the same Active Directory cmdlets..

Module Commands

The commands in this module, and may of the supporting files, are intended to be run from a PowerShell console host session. If you run some commands in the PwoerShell ISE or VS Code, you may see a warning about an incompatibility or your may have a poor experience. *There is no intention of making this module 100% compatible with the ISE or VSCode.*

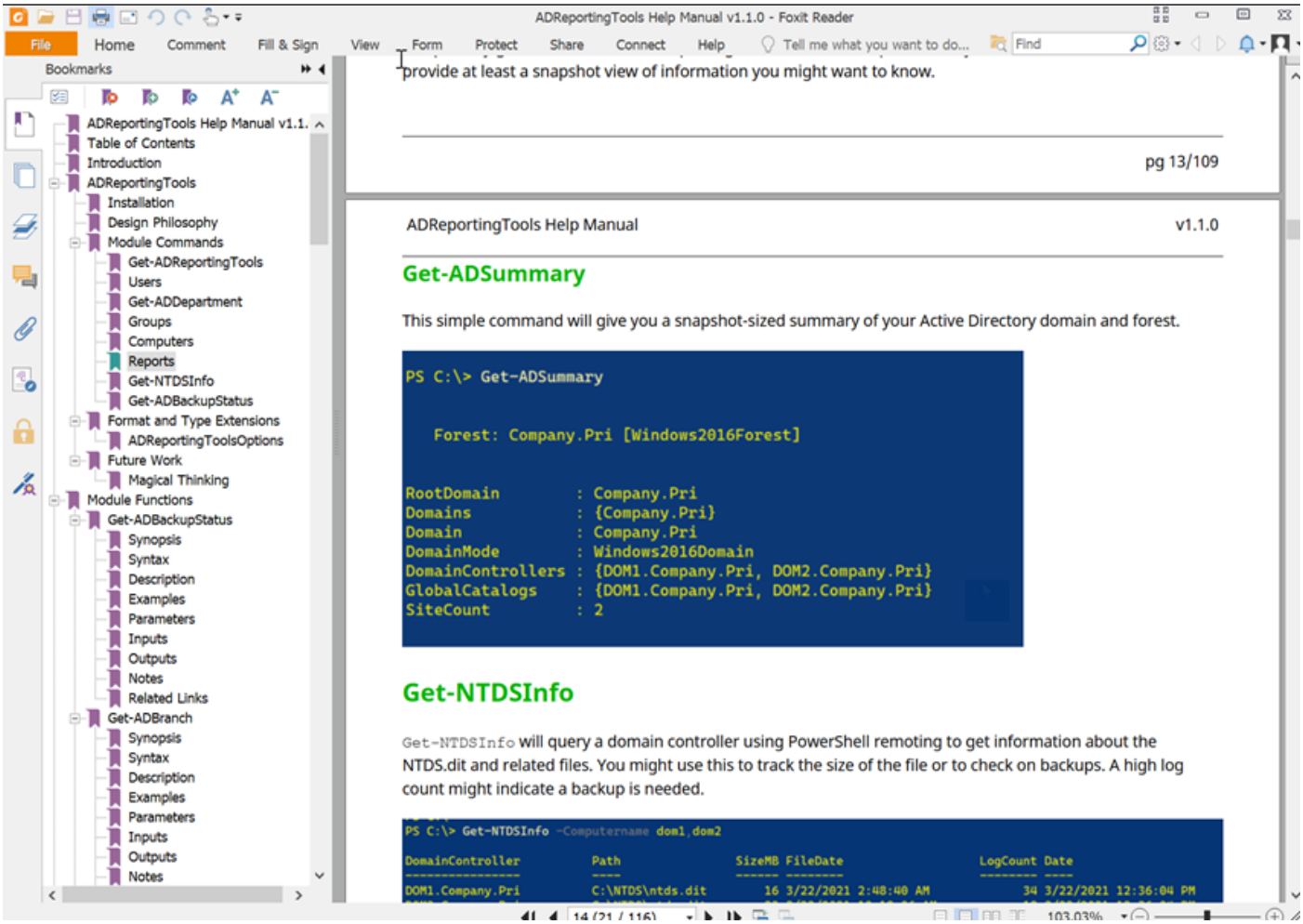
Get-ADReportingTools

`Get-ADReportingTools` is a meta-command. Run this command to get a formatted list of available commands in the ADReportingTools module.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADReportingTools


   Verb: Get

Name                           Alias               Synopsis
----                           -----               --------
Get-ADBranch                                       Get a listing of members in an AD branch.
Get-ADCanonicalUser            Get-ADCNUser        Get an AD user account using a canonical name.
Get-ADDomainControllerHealth                       Get a summary view of domain controller healthg
Get-ADFSMO                     fsmo                Get FSMO holders.
Get-ADGroupUser                                    Get user members of an AD group.
Get-ADReportingTools                               Get a summary list of AD Reporting commands
Get-ADSiteDetail                                   Get a more detailed AD site report.
Get-ADSiteSummary                                  Get summary information about AD sites.
Get-ADSummary                                      Get a sumamry report of your AD domain and forest.
Get-ADUserAudit                                    Audit AD user management events.
Get-ADUserCategory                                 Get AD User information based on category


   Verb: New

Name                           Alias               Synopsis
----                           -----               --------
New-ADDomainReport                                 Create an HTML report of your domain.


   Verb: Show

Name                           Alias               Synopsis
----                           -----               --------
Show-DomainTree                dt                  Display the domain in a tree format.
```

Open-ADReportingToolsHelp

All module documentation, including this README and command help, has been compiled into a PDF. Run `Open-ADReportingToolsHelp` to view the file.



The command will launch the application associated with PDF files.

Users

Get-ADCanonicalUser

Often you will find user names in the form domain\username. This command makes it easier to find the Active Directory user account using this value. If the Active Directory Recycle Bin feature is enabled, you can use the `IncludeDeletedObjects` parameter to search for the user account if it can't be found with the initial search.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADCanonicalUser company\afresco -Properties title,description,whencreated,whenchanged


Description       :
DistinguishedName : CN=Al Fresco,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Enabled           : True
GivenName         : Alberto
Name              : Al Fresco
ObjectClass       : user
ObjectGUID        : a8f0070a-63cf-4cc8-a279-a8ca317c7d46
SamAccountName    : afresco
SID               : S-1-5-21-493037332-564925384-1585924867-1606
Surname           : Fresco
Title             : DevLead
UserPrincipalName : afresco@Company.Pri
whenchanged       : 2/16/2021 8:28:08 AM
whencreated       : 1/28/2021 11:22:30 AM
```

Get-ADUserAudit

This command will search the Security event logs on your domain controllers for specific user-related events. These activities are not replicated, so you have to search each domain controller. Be aware that you may see related events for some actions. For example, if you create and enable a new user, you'll see multiple entries for the same event.

The output will show you the user accounts that match the search criteria, and the domain account that was responsible. Although, this command can't tell you which administrator is responsible for which activity. The best you can learn is that for a given time frame, these user accounts were managed. Or these administrators did something. You would need to search the event log on the domain controller for more information.

```
PS C:\> get-aduseraudit -Events Created -Since 2/1/2021


   DomainController: DOM1.Company.Pri


EventType      : UserCreated
Since          : 2/1/2021 12:00:00 AM
TargetCount    : 10
Targets        : {COMPANY\darrens, COMPANY\S.Talone, COMPANY\ntesla, COMPANY\charlieb...}
Administrators : {COMPANY\ArtD, COMPANY\Administrator, COMPANY\GladysK, COMPANY\AprilS}



   DomainController: DOM2.Company.Pri


EventType      : UserCreated
Since          : 2/1/2021 12:00:00 AM
TargetCount    : 6
Targets        : {COMPANY\astark, COMPANY\georgejet, COMPANY\maef, COMPANY\bobr...}
Administrators : {COMPANY\GladysK, COMPANY\ArtD}
```

Get-ADUserCategory

`Get-ADUserCategory` is based on the concept of getting user information from a pre-defined category. For example, you might want to get the properties DisplayName, Name, Title, Department, and Manager for a Department category. The ADReportingTools module will define a set of pre-defined categories that you can

reference through `$ADUserReportingConfiguration`.

```
PS C:\> $ADUserReportingConfiguration

Name         Properties
----         ----------
Department   {DisplayName, Name, Title, Department...}
Basic        {DisplayName, Name, SamAccountname, UserPrincipalName...}
Address      {DisplayName, Name, TelephoneNumber, Office...}
Organization {DisplayName, Name, Title, Department...}
Pwinfo       {DisplayName, Name, PasswordExpired, PasswordLastSet...}
```

```
PS C:\> Get-ADUserCategory -Filter * -SearchBase "OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri" -Category pwinfo


DistinguishedName    : CN=Gustav Klimt,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName          : Gustav Klimt
Name                 : Gustav Klimt
PasswordExpired      : True
PasswordLastSet      :
PasswordNeverExpires : False

DistinguishedName    : CN=Darren Stevens,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName          : Darren Stevens
Name                 : Darren Stevens
PasswordExpired      : True
PasswordLastSet      :
PasswordNeverExpires : False

DistinguishedName    : CN=Nick Tesla,OU=SecOps,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName          : Nick Tesla
Name                 : Nick Tesla
PasswordExpired      : False
PasswordLastSet      : 2/24/2021 12:43:01 PM
PasswordNeverExpires : True

DistinguishedName    : CN=MaryL,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName          : Mary Lennon
Name                 : MaryL
PasswordExpired      : False
PasswordLastSet      : 2/26/2021 6:41:27 PM
PasswordNeverExpires : True
```

The module ships with a JSON file that defines the categories. You can easily modify this variable to define a new category.

```
$ADUserReportingConfiguration += [pscustomobject]@{Name="Custom";Properties="DisplayName","Description"}
```

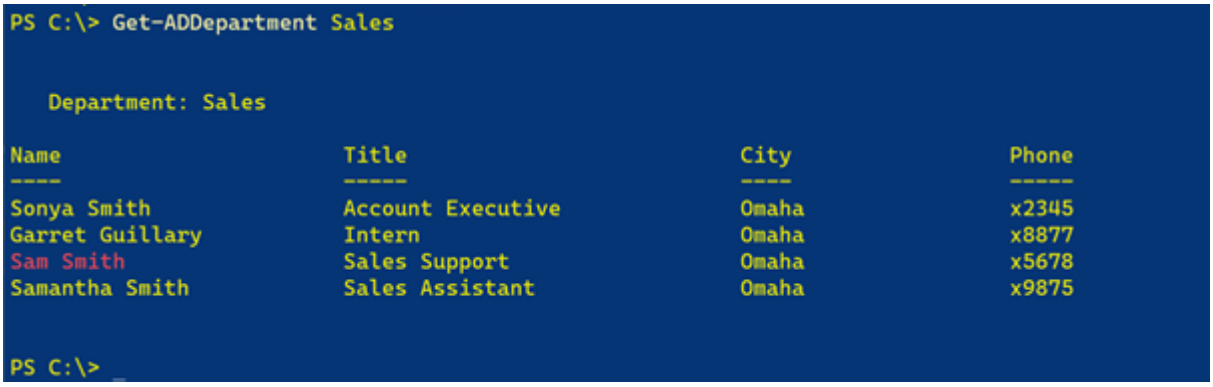
Or add a property to an existing category.

```
PS C:\> $ADUserReportingConfiguration.where({$_.name -eq 'basic'}).foreach({$_.properties+="SID"})
PS C:\> Get-ADUserCategory gladysk -Category Basic


DistinguishedName : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName       : Gladys Kravitz
Name              : GladysK
SamAccountname    : GladysK
UserPrincipalName : gladysk@Company.Pri
Enabled           : True
WhenCreated       : 1/25/2021 1:32:35 PM
WhenChanged       : 3/8/2021 6:52:01 PM
SID               : S-1-5-21-493037332-564925384-1585924867-1105
```

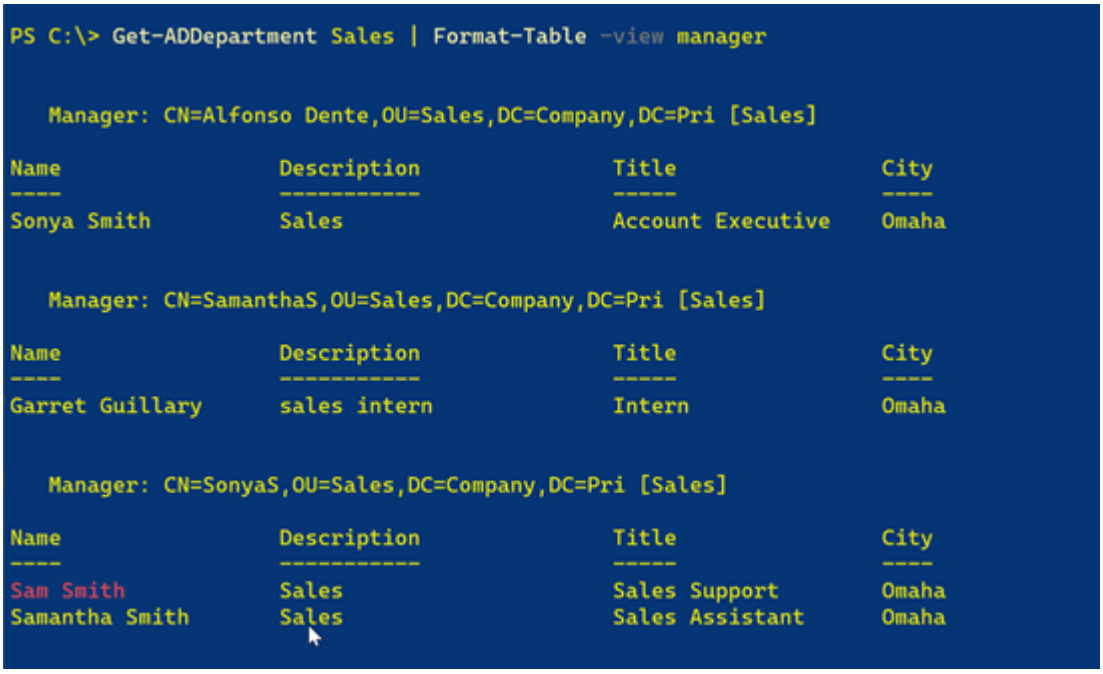
The user's distinguished name is always included in the output.

Get-ADDepartment

A related command is `Get-ADDepartment`. This command will get members of a given department. When you import the ADReportingTools module, it will define a global variable called `ADReportingHash`, which is a hashtable. The variable has a key called `Departments`. This variable is used in an argument completer for the `Department` parameter so that you can tab-complete the parameter value.



Disabled accounts will be displayed in red. Or you can use one of the custom views.



Split-DistinguishedName

This command will take an Active Directory distinguishedname and break it down into its component elements. The command does not test or verify any of the elements. It is merely parsing a text string.

```
PS C:\> Split-DistinguishedName "CN=Foo,OU=Bar,OU=Oz,DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com"


Name      : Foo
Branch    : Bar
BranchDN  : OU=Bar,OU=Oz,DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com
Domain    : Research
DomainDN  : DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com
DomainDNS : Research.Globomantics.com
```

Groups

Get-ADGroupUser

The `Get-ADGroupUser` command will display all users of a given Active Directory group. The search is automatically recursive. The default output is a formatted table that will highlight disabled accounts in red. The ANSI color coding will only work in a console session.

```
PS C:\> get-adgroupuser sales

   DistinguishedName: CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sam Smith]

Name            Title                     Description                       PasswordLastSet
----            -----                     -----------                       ---------------
SamS                                      Sales                          1/25/2021 1:32:36 PM

   DistinguishedName: CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sonya Smith]

Name            Title                     Description                       PasswordLastSet
----            -----                     -----------                       ---------------
SonyaS          Account Executive         Sales                          1/25/2021 1:32:37 PM

   DistinguishedName: CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Samantha Smith]

Name            Title                     Description                       PasswordLastSet
----            -----                     -----------                       ---------------
SamanthaS       Sales Assistant           Sales                          1/25/2021 1:32:37 PM
```

Or you can use the default list view.

```
PS C:\> get-adgroupuser "domain admins" | format-list


   Group: CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri


DistinguishedName : CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name              : Administrator
Displayname       :
Description       : Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
Title             :
Department        :
Enabled           : True
PasswordLastSet   : 1/25/2021 1:21:11 PM

DistinguishedName : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name              : GladysK
Displayname       : Gladys Kravitz
Description       : Senior AD and Identity Goddess
Title             : AD Operations Lead
Department        : IT
Enabled           : True
PasswordLastSet   : 1/25/2021 1:32:35 PM

DistinguishedName : CN=AprilS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name              : AprilS
Displayname       : April Showers
Description       : PowerShell Guru
Title             : IT Operations Administrator
Department        : IT
Enabled           : True
PasswordLastSet   : 2/26/2021 8:39:22 AM
```

Get-ADGroupReport

`Get-ADGroupReport` will create a custom report for a group showing members. `Get-ADGroupUser` is intended to display group membership details `Get-ADGroupReport` focuses on the group, although members are also displayed. Members are always gathered recursively. You can filter for specific types of groups. You can also opt to exclude groups under CN=Users and CN=BuiltIn. The groups "Domain Users", "Domain Computers", and "Domain Guests" are always excluded from this command.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupReport -SearchBase "Ou=Employees,DC=company,DC=pri"

Name        : CN=FocusOne,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Global|Distribution]
ManagedBy   :
Description : Employee Feedback
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


Displayname       Name          Description          DistinguishedName
-----------       ----          -----------          -----------------
Bennett Storr     B.Storr                            CN=B.Storr,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Alexander Henaire A.Henaire                          CN=A.Henaire,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Eliseo Muhtaseb   E.Muhtaseb    demo                 CN=E.Muhtaseb,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Dee Monroy        D.Monroy      sample user accounts CN=D.Monroy,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Everette Capece   E.Capece      sample user accounts CN=E.Capece,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Aron Fieldhouse   A.Fieldhouse  sample user account  CN=A.Fieldhouse,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Donte Hamsher     D.Hamsher     sample user accounts CN=D.Hamsher,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Duncan Colato     D.Colato      demo user account    CN=D.Colato,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Cyrus Melve       C.Melve                            CN=C.Melve,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Diego Waldow      D.Waldow      sample user accounts CN=D.Waldow,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Dewitt Fierst     D.Fierst                           CN=D.Fierst,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Erich Ratti       E.Ratti                            CN=E.Ratti,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Candi Kane        Candi Kane    Backup Operator      CN=Candi Kane,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
                  Bob Roberts                        CN=Bob Roberts,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Mae Flowers       Mae Flowers   Sample user          CN=Mae Flowers,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Charlie Brown     Charlie Brown                      CN=Charlie Brown,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

If your PowerShell hosts supports it, ANSI color schemes will be used to highlight things such as Distribution groups and disabled user accounts.

You can also use a custom table view.

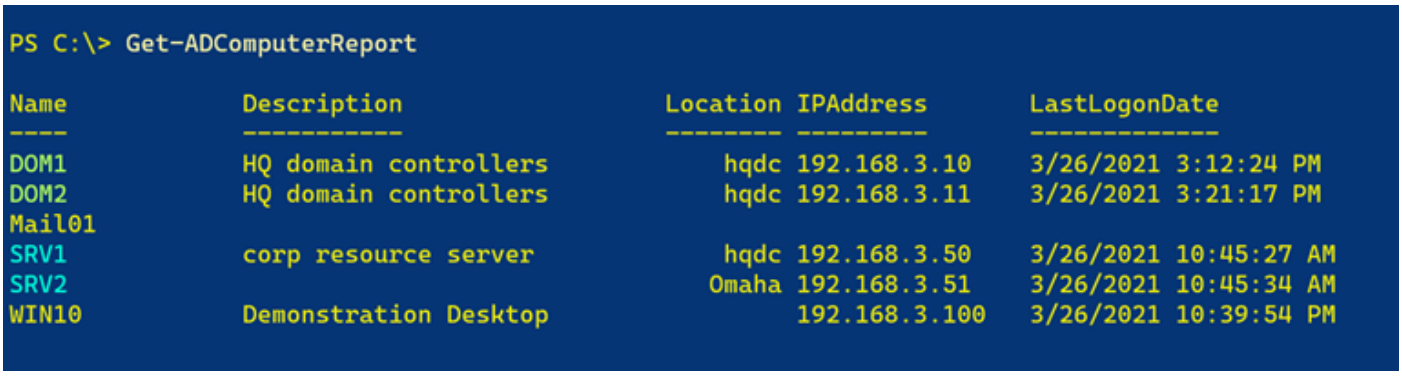
```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupReport  -ExcludeBuiltIn | Format-Table -View age

Name                Members Created                Modified                     Age
----                ------- -------                --------                     ---
IT                        5 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM   3/15/2021 5:42:50 PM       17:47:49
Sales                     3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM   3/16/2021 9:52:29 AM       01:38:10
Marketing                 3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM   3/16/2021 9:52:29 AM       01:38:10
Accounting                3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM   3/4/2021 9:25:39 AM     12.02:05:01
JEA Operators             4 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM   1/28/2021 11:34:57 AM   46.23:55:43
Web Servers               1 1/25/2021 1:32:45 PM   3/15/2021 5:42:33 PM       17:48:07
DevOpsPrimary             0 1/25/2021 4:47:53 PM   1/27/2021 10:35:11 AM   48.00:55:29
DevOpsBackup              3 1/25/2021 4:48:02 PM   3/16/2021 10:12:01 AM      01:18:39
Payroll Managers          0 1/26/2021 10:12:34 AM  1/26/2021 10:12:34 AM   49.01:18:06
ThetaDL                   1 2/16/2021 8:32:36 AM   3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM       01:47:08
StrategyDL                0 2/16/2021 9:03:12 AM   3/15/2021 5:45:07 PM       17:45:33
SecOpAdmin                2 2/24/2021 12:37:28 PM  2/24/2021 12:39:15 PM   19.22:51:25
FocusOne                 16 2/24/2021 3:27:58 PM   3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM       01:47:08
SupportTech               2 2/26/2021 6:12:51 PM   3/15/2021 5:43:03 PM       17:47:37
DL-Test                   4 3/3/2021 1:54:01 PM    3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM       01:47:08
DL-Test2                  1 3/3/2021 1:55:13 PM    3/3/2021 2:01:50 PM     12.21:28:50
```

Distribution groups will be shown in green and member counts of 0 in red. The Age reflects how long since the group has been modified.

Computers

Get-ADComputerReport

`Get-ADComputerReport` will gather information about computer objects in Active Directory.



If you are running in a PowerShell console, domain controllers and member servers will be highlighted with an ANSI sequence. Disabled computer accounts will be displayed in red. The default command behavior is to find all computer objects. But you can search name or filter on a category of Server or Desktop. The filtering is based on the operating system value.

The associated formatting for this command has several named table views. You should sort on the key property first. You can try commands like this:

```
Get-ADComputerReport | Sort OperatingSystem | Format-Table -view os
Get-ADComputerReport | Sort location | Format-Table -view location
Get-ADComputerReport | Sort ManagedBy | Format-Table -view managed
```

Get-ADDomainControllerHealth

`Get-ADDomainControllerHealth` is intended to give you a quick summary of the overall health of your Active Directory domain controllers. The concept of "health" is based on the following:

- How much free space remains on drive C:\?
- How much free physical memory?
- What percentage of the Security event log is in use?
- Are any critical services not running? The services checked are ntds,kdc,adws,dfs,dfsr,netlogon,samss, and w32time. Not every organization runs DNS and/or DHCP on their domain controllers, so those services have been omitted.

Output will be color-coded using ANSI escape sequences, if the PowerShell session supports it.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth

   DC: DOM1.Company.Pri [192.168.3.10]

Uptime           PctFreeC   PctFreeMem    PctSecLog  ServiceAlert
------           --------   ----------    ---------  ------------
12.22:29:47         89.61        25.17         33.8      False

   DC: DOM2.Company.Pri [192.168.3.11]

Uptime           PctFreeC   PctFreeMem    PctSecLog  ServiceAlert
------           --------   ----------    ---------  ------------
5.16:38:00          90.63        48.36        14.56      True
```

The domain controller services are a nested object, but if you expand them, they have a defined and formatted view.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth | Select -Expand Services

   Computername: DOM1.Company.Pri

ProcessID Displayname                      Name     State   StartMode Started
--------- -----------                      ----     -----   --------- -------
2544      Active Directory Web Services    ADWS     Running Auto      True
2652      DFS Namespace                    Dfs      Running Auto      True
2624      DFS Replication                  DFSR     Running Auto      True
660       Kerberos Key Distribution Center Kdc      Running Auto      True
660       Netlogon                         Netlogon Running Auto      True
660       Active Directory Domain Services NTDS     Running Auto      True
660       Security Accounts Manager        SamSs    Running Auto      True
1028      Windows Time                     W32Time  Running Auto      True


   Computername: DOM2.Company.Pri

ProcessID Displayname                      Name     State   StartMode Started
--------- -----------                      ----     -----   --------- -------
2476      Active Directory Web Services    ADWS     Running Auto      True
2624      DFS Namespace                    Dfs      Running Auto      True
0         DFS Replication                  DFSR     Stopped Auto      False
668       Kerberos Key Distribution Center Kdc      Running Auto      True
668       Netlogon                         Netlogon Running Auto      True
668       Active Directory Domain Services NTDS     Running Auto      True
668       Security Accounts Manager        SamSs    Running Auto      True
1012      Windows Time                     W32Time  Running Auto      True
```

You can use additional custom views to format the results.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth | Format-Table -view info


   Domain Controller: CN=DOM1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri

OperatingSystem                    IsGC    IsRO    Roles
---------------                    ----    ----    -----
Windows Server 2019 Standard       True    False   {SchemaMaster, DomainNamingMaster, PDCEmulator,
Evaluation                                         RIDMaster...}


   Domain Controller: CN=DOM2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri

OperatingSystem                    IsGC    IsRO    Roles
---------------                    ----    ----    -----
Windows Server 2019 Standard       True    False   {}
Evaluation
```

Reports

The primary goal for this module is reporting. The intention is to provide easy-to-use commands that will provide at least a snapshot view of information you might want to know.

Get-ADSummary

This simple command will give you a snapshot-sized summary of your Active Directory domain and forest.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSummary


   Forest: Company.Pri [Windows2016Forest]


RootDomain         : Company.Pri
Domains            : {Company.Pri}
Domain             : Company.Pri
DomainMode         : Windows2016Domain
DomainControllers  : {DOM1.Company.Pri, DOM2.Company.Pri}
GlobalCatalogs     : {DOM1.Company.Pri, DOM2.Company.Pri}
SiteCount          : 2
```

Get-NTDSInfo

`Get-NTDSInfo` will query a domain controller using PowerShell remoting to get information about the NTDS.dit and related files. You might use this to track the size of the file or to check on backups. A high log count might indicate a backup is needed.

```
PS C:\> Get-NTDSInfo -Computername dom1,dom2

DomainController          Path                SizeMB FileDate                LogCount Date
----------------          ----                ------ --------                -------- ----
DOM1.Company.Pri          C:\NTDS\ntds.dit        16 3/22/2021 2:48:40 AM          34 3/22/2021 12:36:04 PM
DOM2.Company.Pri          C:\NTDS\ntds.dit        22 3/22/2021 10:19:06 AM         18 3/22/2021 12:36:04 PM
```

Get-ADBackupStatus

There aren't any explicit PowerShell commands to tell if Active Directory has been backed up. One indirect approach is to use the command-line tool `repadmin.exe`. This command has a `/showbackup` parameter which will indicate when the different Active Directory partitions have been backed up. This command is a PowerShell wrapper for `repadmin.exe` that runs on the specified domain controller in a PowerShell remoting session.

If running in a console host, the date value may be shown in red, if the date is beyond the backup limit of 3 days.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADBackupStatus dom1,dom2


   DomainController: Dom1.Company.Pri

Partition                                       LocalUSN    OriginatingUSN                 Date
---------                                       --------    --------------                 ----
DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                13777             13777 01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                13776             13776 01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri       13775             13775 01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri                 13774             13774 01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=Company,DC=Pri                                  13773             13773 01/25/2021 14:27:01


   DomainController: Dom2.Company.Pri

Partition                                       LocalUSN    OriginatingUSN                 Date
---------                                       --------    --------------                 ----
DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                 8509             13777 01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                 8545             13776 01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri        4101             13775 01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri                  6139             13774 01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=Company,DC=Pri                                   7841             13773 01/25/2021 14:27:01
```

The date limit is a user-customizable value in `$ADReportingHash`.

```
$ADReportinghash.BackupLimit = 5
```

If you want a limit like this all the time, in your PowerShell profile script, import the module and add this line.

The command output also has a second formatted view.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADBackupStatus dom1,dom2 | format-table -view age


   DomainController: Dom1.Company.Pri

Partition                                                    Age
---------                                                    ---
DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                    58.00:16:58
DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                    58.00:16:58
CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri           58.00:16:58
CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri                     58.00:16:58
DC=Company,DC=Pri                                      58.00:16:58


   DomainController: Dom2.Company.Pri

Partition                                                    Age
---------                                                    ---
DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                    58.00:16:58
DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri                    58.00:16:58
CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri           58.00:16:58
CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri                     58.00:16:58
DC=Company,DC=Pri                                      58.00:16:58
```

Get-ADBranch

`Get-ADBranch` will get all users, groups, and computers from a given Active Directory organizational unit or container and display a hierarchical report. The search is recursive from the starting search base. The output is grouped by organizational unit or container. Within each level, Active Directory objects are grouped by type, e.g. User.

```
PS C:\> get-adbranch "Ou=IT,Dc=company,dc=pri"

DistinguishedName                                  Name          Description
-----------------                                  ----          -----------
CN=AprilS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                  AprilS        PowerShell Guru


   Branch: OU=It,DC=Company,DC=Pri [User]

DistinguishedName                                  Name          Description
-----------------                                  ----          -----------
CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                    ArtD          PowerShell Engineer
CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                 GladysK       Senior AD and Identity Goddess
CN=MaryL,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                   MaryL         Main IT
CN=MikeS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                   MikeS         Backup IT


   Branch: OU=It,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Group]

DistinguishedName                                  Name          Description
-----------------                                  ----          -----------
CN=IT,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                      IT
CN=Web Servers,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri             Web Servers


   Branch: OU=Help Desk,OU=It,DC=Company,DC=Pri [User]

DistinguishedName                                  Name          Description
-----------------                                  ----          -----------
CN=Darren Stevens,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri  Darren Stevens  Darren #1
CN=Gustav Klimt,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri    Gustav Klimt    Help Desk Staff
```

There is a formatting bug that prevents the first item from being properly grouped.

Get-ADFSMO

`Get-ADFSMO` will display all FSMO role holders for the forest and domain at a glance.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADFSMO


    Domain: Company.Pri
    Forest: Company.Pri


PDCEmulator              : DOM1.Company.Pri
RIDMaster                : DOM1.Company.Pri
InfrastructureMaster     : DOM1.Company.Pri
SchemaMaster             : DOM1.Company.Pri
DomainNamingMaster       : DOM1.Company.Pri
```

Get-ADSiteSummary

`Get-ADSiteSummary` presents a quick view of your sites and subnets.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSiteSummary


   Site: Default-First-Site-Name
   Description: Home Office

Subnet            Description                Location
------            -----------                --------
192.168.3.0/24    Employees
192.168.99.0/24   Datacenter                 HQDC


   Site: NoCal
   Description: Bay Area Office

Subnet            Description                Location
------            -----------                --------
172.17.0.0/16
```

Get-ADSiteDetail

`Get-ADSiteDetail` will present a summary report of your Active Directory sites with a bit more detail. This command will show the site description, associated subnets, and when the site object was created and last modified. Information is displayed in a formatted table.

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSiteDetail


   Name: Default-First-Site-Name

Description              Subnets                  Created                Modified
-----------              -------                  -------                --------
Home Office              {192.168.3.0/24, 192.1... 2/23/2021 3:36:58 PM   2/23/2021 3:48:32 PM


   Name: NoCal

Description              Subnets                  Created                Modified
-----------              -------                  -------                --------
Bay Area Office          172.17.0.0/16            2/23/2021 3:38:33 PM   2/23/2021 3:38:33 PM
```

Get-ADManager

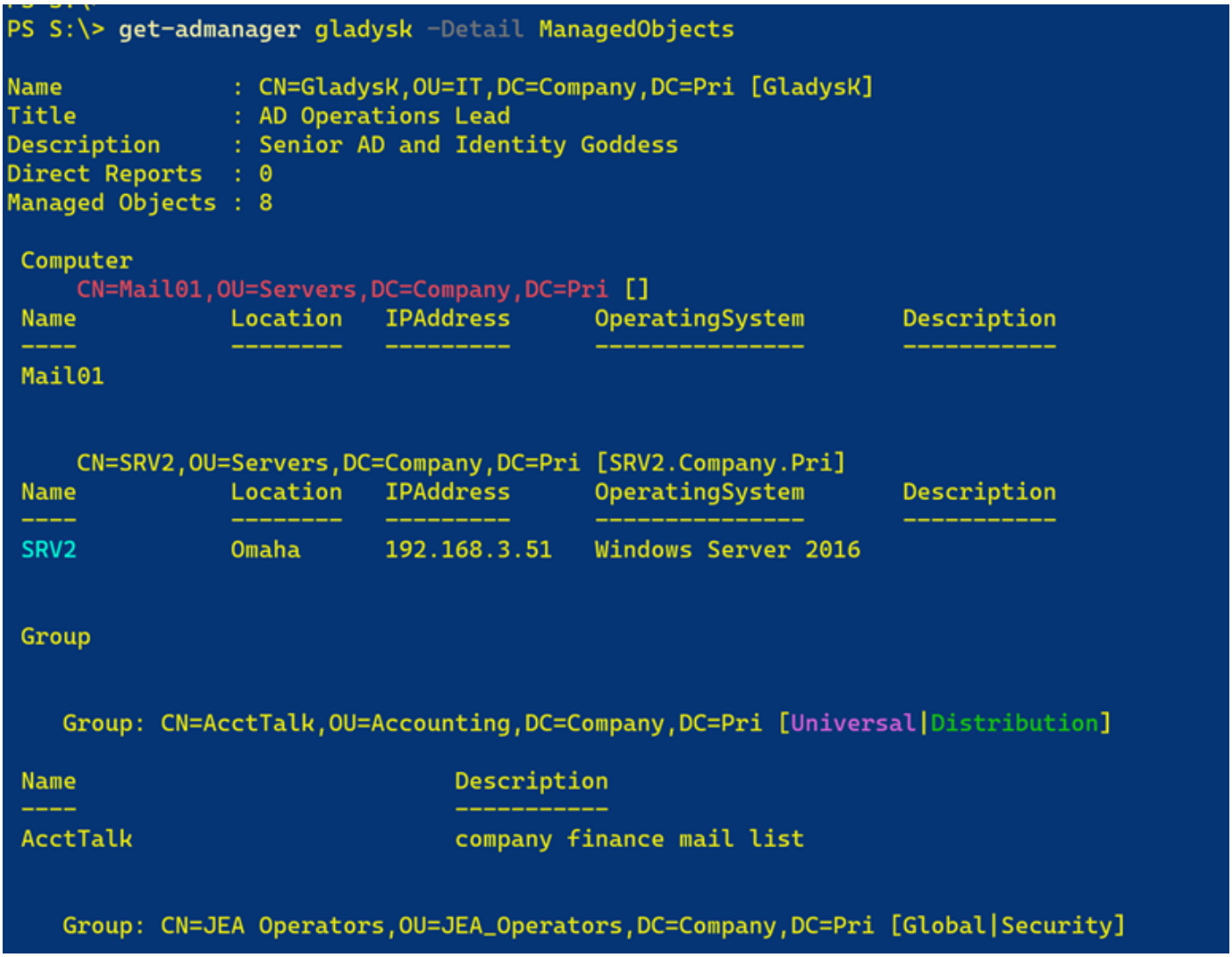
In Active Directory, you can designate a manager for users and objects. From the manager account's perspective, users are designated as DirectReports, and items such as Computers, Groups, and OrganizationalUnits are referred to as ManagedObjects. `Get-ADManager` is a simple way to get a manager account and view everything that they manage. The default is to get all users and all objects, but you can filter using command parameters.

```
PS S:\> get-admanager gladysk -Detail DirectReports

Name            : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [GladysK]
Title           : AD Operations Lead
Description     : Senior AD and Identity Goddess
Direct Reports  : 4

   User: CN=Darren Stevens,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Darren Stevens]

DisplayName          Description                Title                  Department
-----------          -----------                -----                  ----------
Darren Stevens       Darren #1                  IT Audit               Information Services


   User: CN=Gustav Klimt,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Gustav Klimt]

DisplayName          Description                Title                  Department
-----------          -----------                -----                  ----------
Gustav Klimt         Help Desk Staff            Tier I


   User: CN=JillJ,OU=JEA_Operators,DC=Company,DC=Pri [JillJ]

DisplayName          Description                Title                  Department
-----------          -----------                -----                  ----------
Jill Jea             JEA                                               IT


   User: CN=JimJ,OU=JEA_Operators,DC=Company,DC=Pri [JimJ]
```

If you are running in a PowerShell console host, the default output will be colorized with ANSI escape sequences from `$ADReportingToolsOptions`. The following items will be highlighted with color

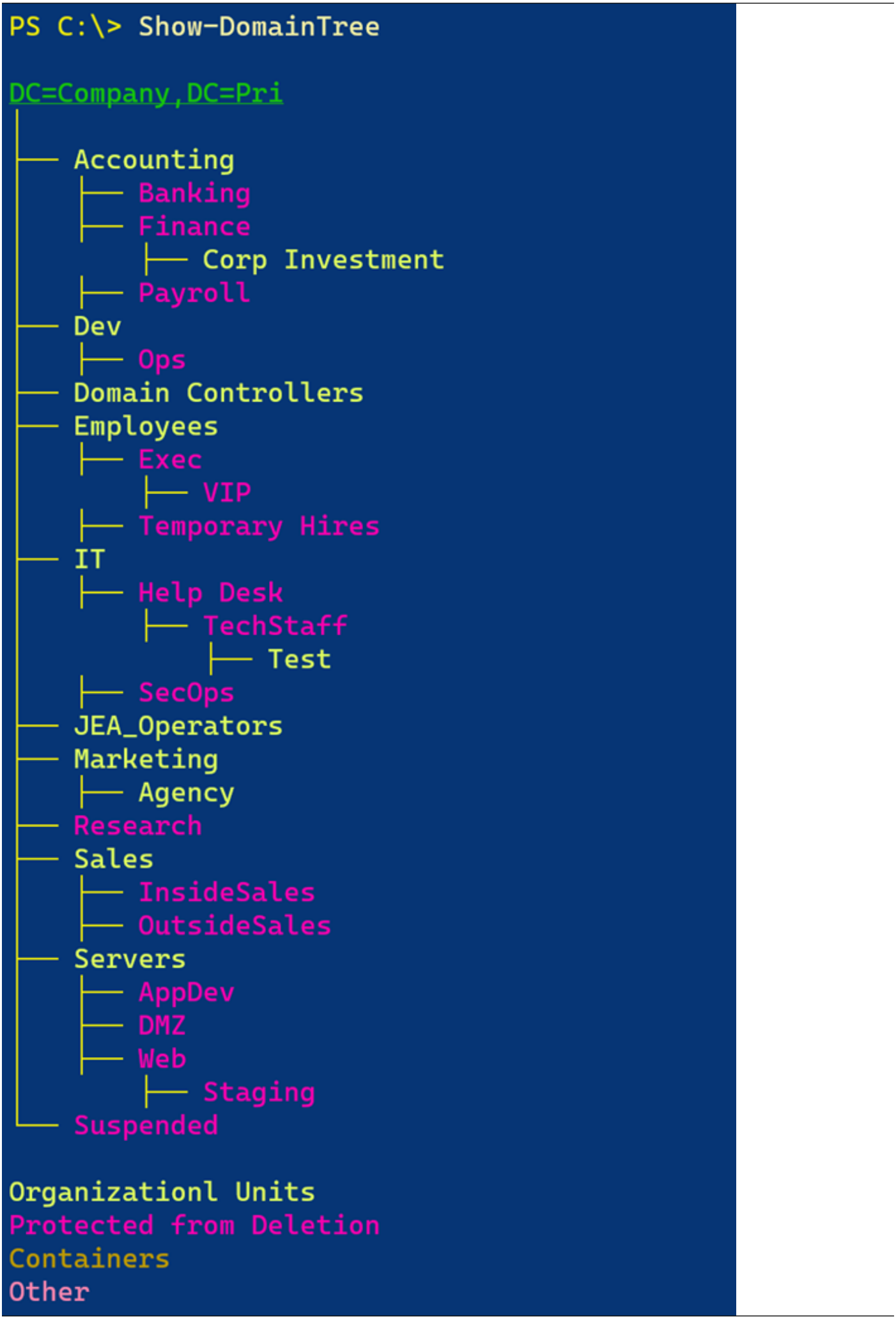
- Disabled accounts

- Domain controller names
- Member server names
- Universal group scope
- DomainLocal group scope
- Distribution group category



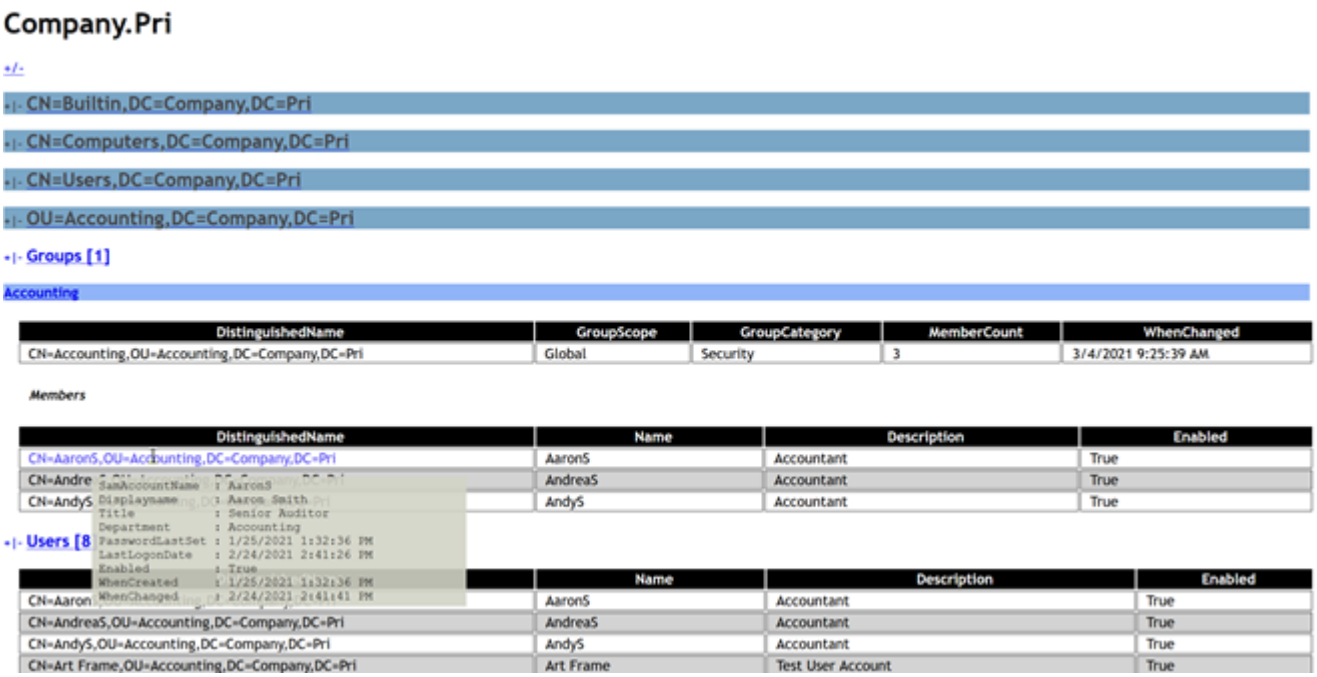
Show-DomainTree

Show-DomainTree will display your domain in a tree view at the console. By default, the function will use color-coded ANSI formatting, assuming your PowerShell console supports it. The default display uses the organizational unit names. Although, you can use the distinguishedname of each branch. If you use -Containers, containers like Users will be included.


PS C:\> Show-DomainTree
DC=Company,DC=Pri
Accounting
Banking
Finance
Corp Investment
Payroll
Dev
Ops
Domain Controllers
Employees
Exec
VIP
Temporary Hires
IT
Help Desk
TechStaff
Test
SecOps
JEA_Operators
Marketing
Agency
Research
Sales
InsideSales
OutsideSales
Servers
AppDev
DMZ
Web
Staging
Suspended
Organizationl Units
Protected from Deletion
Containers
Other

New-ADDomainReport

`New-ADDomainReport` will create an HTML report of your domain. The report layout is by container and organizational unit. Underneath each branch will be a table display of users, computers, and groups. Beneath each group will be a table of recursive group members. You should get detail about users and computers if you hover the mouse over the distinguished name. The report includes javascript to enable collapsible regions.

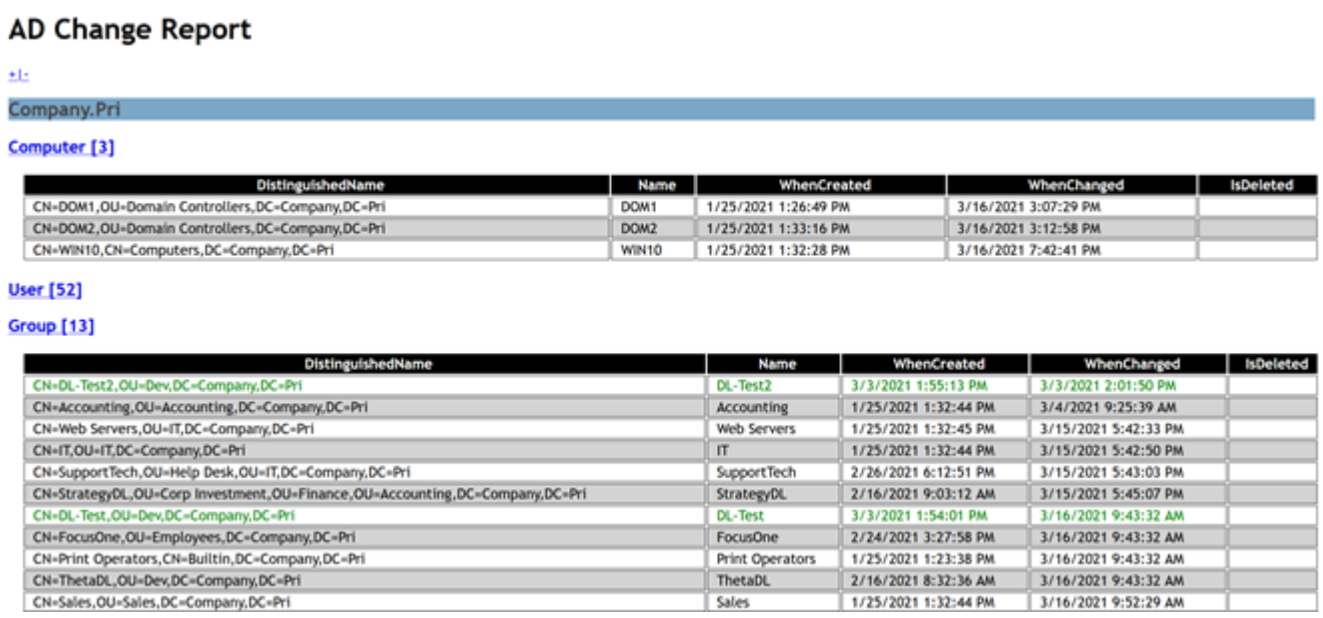


The ADReportingTools module includes a CSS file, which will be used by default. But you can specify an alternate CSS file. If you want to make the file portable, you can opt to embed the CSS into the HTML file. You can only embed from a file, not a URL reference.

The module's CSS file can be found in the reports folder. You can view a complete sample report here.

New-ADChangeReport

`New-ADChangeReport` will create an HTML report showing changes to Active Directory users, computers, and groups since a given date and time. The command uses `Get-ADObject` to query the `WhenChanged` property. The objects are organized by class and/or container and written to an HTML file. The command uses a CSS file from the ADReportingTools module, although you can specify your own. To make the HTML file portable, you can opt to embed the CSS content from a file source.



AD Change Report

+|-

Company.Pri

Computer [3]

DistinguishedName	Name	WhenCreated	WhenChanged	IsDeleted
CN=DOM1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri	DOM1	1/25/2021 1:26:49 PM	3/16/2021 3:07:29 PM	
CN=DOM2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri	DOM2	1/25/2021 1:33:16 PM	3/16/2021 3:12:58 PM	
CN=WIN10,CN=Computers,DC=Company,DC=Pri	WIN10	1/25/2021 1:32:28 PM	3/16/2021 7:42:41 PM	

User [52]

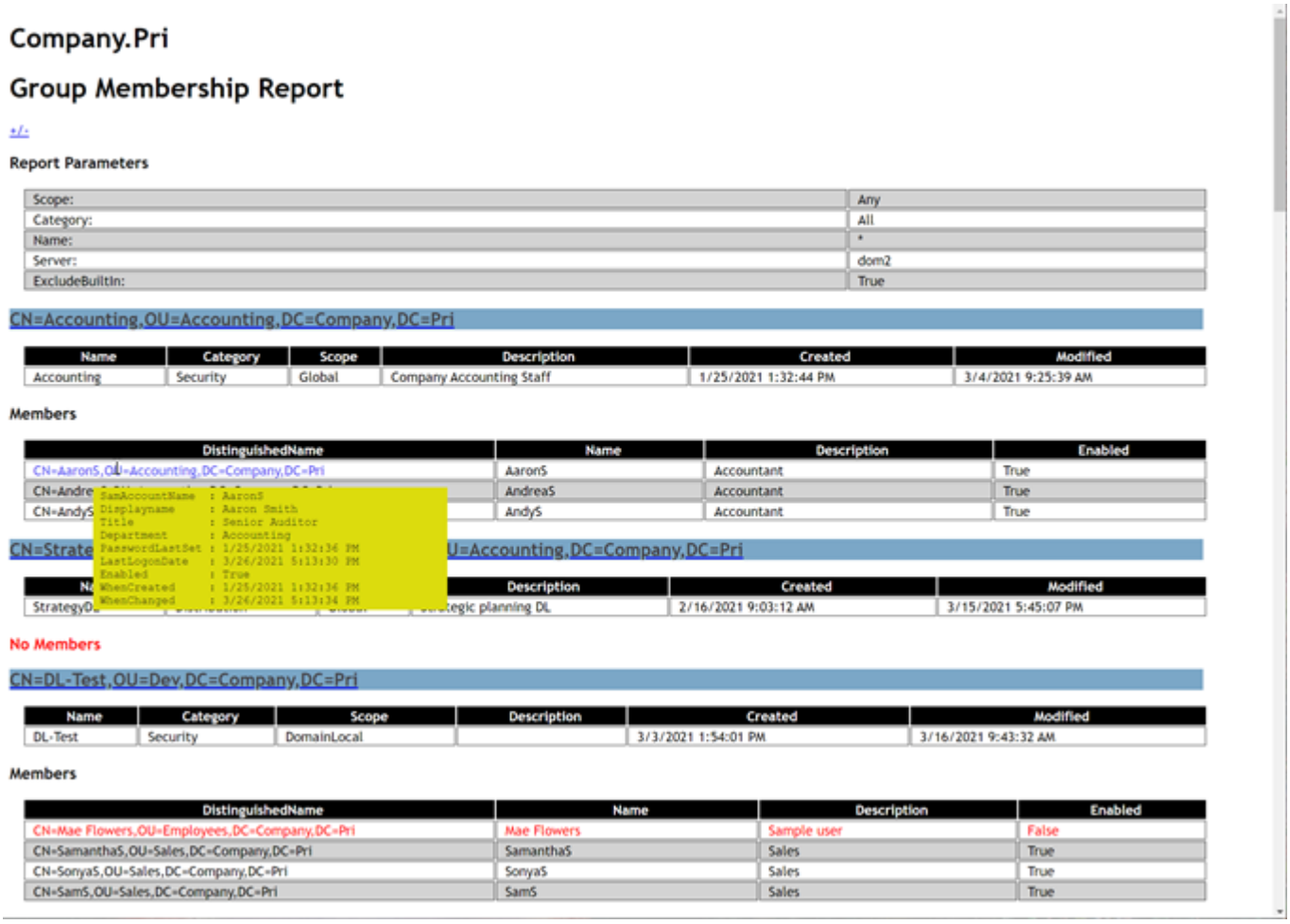
Group [13]

DistinguishedName	Name	WhenCreated	WhenChanged	IsDeleted
CN=DL-Test2,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri	DL-Test2	3/3/2021 1:55:13 PM	3/3/2021 2:01:50 PM	
CN=Accounting,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri	Accounting	1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM	3/4/2021 9:25:39 AM	
CN=Web Servers,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri	Web Servers	1/25/2021 1:32:45 PM	3/15/2021 5:42:33 PM	
CN=IT,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri	IT	1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM	3/15/2021 5:42:50 PM	
CN=SupportTech,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri	SupportTech	2/26/2021 6:12:51 PM	3/15/2021 5:43:03 PM	
CN=StrategyDL,OU=Corp Investment,OU=Finance,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri	StrategyDL	2/16/2021 9:03:12 AM	3/15/2021 5:45:07 PM	
CN=DL-Test,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri	DL-Test	3/3/2021 1:54:01 PM	3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM	
CN=FocusOne,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri	FocusOne	2/24/2021 3:27:58 PM	3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM	
CN=Print Operators,CN=Builtin,DC=Company,DC=Pri	Print Operators	1/25/2021 1:23:38 PM	3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM	
CN=ThetaDL,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri	ThetaDL	2/16/2021 8:32:36 AM	3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM	
CN=Sales,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri	Sales	1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM	3/16/2021 9:52:29 AM	

You can view the default CSS file here. A complete sample report can be found here.

New-ADGroupReport

`New-ADGroupReport` will create an HTML report of specified groups from Active Directory. This function is based on `Get-ADGroupReport` and converts the output to an HTML file. You can specify a CSS file or use the default from the module.



Company.Pri

Group Membership Report

+/-

Report Parameters

Scope:	Any
Category:	All
Name:	*
Server:	dom2
ExcludeBuiltIn:	True

CN=Accounting,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Name	Category	Scope	Description	Created	Modified
Accounting	Security	Global	Company Accounting Staff	1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM	3/4/2021 9:25:39 AM

Members

DistinguishedName	Name	Description	Enabled
CN=AaronS,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri	AaronS	Accountant	True
CN=Andre	AndreaS	Accountant	True
CN=AndyS	AndyS	Accountant	True

SamAccountName : AaronS
Displayname : Aaron Smith
Title : Senior Auditor
Department : Accounting
PasswordLastSet : 1/25/2021 1:32:36 PM
LastLogonDate : 3/26/2021 5:13:30 PM
Enabled : True
WhenCreated : 1/25/2021 1:32:36 PM
WhenChanged : 3/26/2021 5:13:34 PM

CN=Strate U=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Description	Created	Modified
...tegic planning DL	2/16/2021 9:03:12 AM	3/15/2021 5:45:07 PM

No Members

CN=DL-Test,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Name	Category	Scope	Description	Created	Modified
DL-Test	Security	DomainLocal		3/3/2021 1:54:01 PM	3/16/2021 9:43:32 AM

Members

DistinguishedName	Name	Description	Enabled
CN=Mae Flowers,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri	Mae Flowers	Sample user	False
CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri	SamanthaS	Sales	True
CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri	SonyaS	Sales	True
CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri	SamS	Sales	True

Disabled user accounts will be highlighted in red when using the default CSS file from the module. User detail will pop-up when the mouse hovers over the user's distinguishedname.

A complete sample report can be found here.

Formats, Type Extensions, and Other Features

The module includes format and type extensions to simplify using the commands in the Active Directory module. The extensions are automatically imported into your PowerShell session when you import the ADReportingTools module.

Currently, only AD User objects have been extended.

Name	Type	Value
LastName	AliasProperty	Surname
DN	AliasProperty	DistinguishedName
FirstName	AliasProperty	GivenName
UPN	AliasProperty	UserPrincipalName

These extensions have been grouped as a property set called *Names*.

```
PS C:\>Get-ADUser artd | Select-Object Names

DN             : CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name           : ArtD
FirstName      : Art
LastName       : Deco
SamAccountName : ArtD
UPN            : artd@company.com
```

Or use a defined view for Active Directory user objects.

```
Get-ADUser -SearchBase "ou=employees,dc=company,dc=pri" -filter * |
Format-Table -view names
```

```
   DistinguishedName: CN=Y.Graffney,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri

SamAccountName   Name           FirstName    LastName    UPN
--------------   ----           ---------    --------    ---
Y.Graffney       Y.Graffney     Yong         Graffney    Y.Graffney@company.pri


   DistinguishedName: CN=D.Waldow,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri

SamAccountName   Name           FirstName    LastName    UPN
--------------   ----           ---------    --------    ---
D.Waldow         D.Waldow       Diego        Waldow      D.Waldow@company.pri


   DistinguishedName: CN=Pat D. Bunnie,OU=Temporary Hires,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri

SamAccountName   Name           FirstName    LastName    UPN
--------------   ----           ---------    --------    ---
patb             Pat D. Bunnie  Pat          Bunnie      patb@company.pri


   DistinguishedName: CN=D.Fierst,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri

SamAccountName   Name           FirstName    LastName    UPN
--------------   ----           ---------    --------    ---
D.Fierst         D.Fierst       Dewitt       Fierst      D.Fierst@company.pri
```

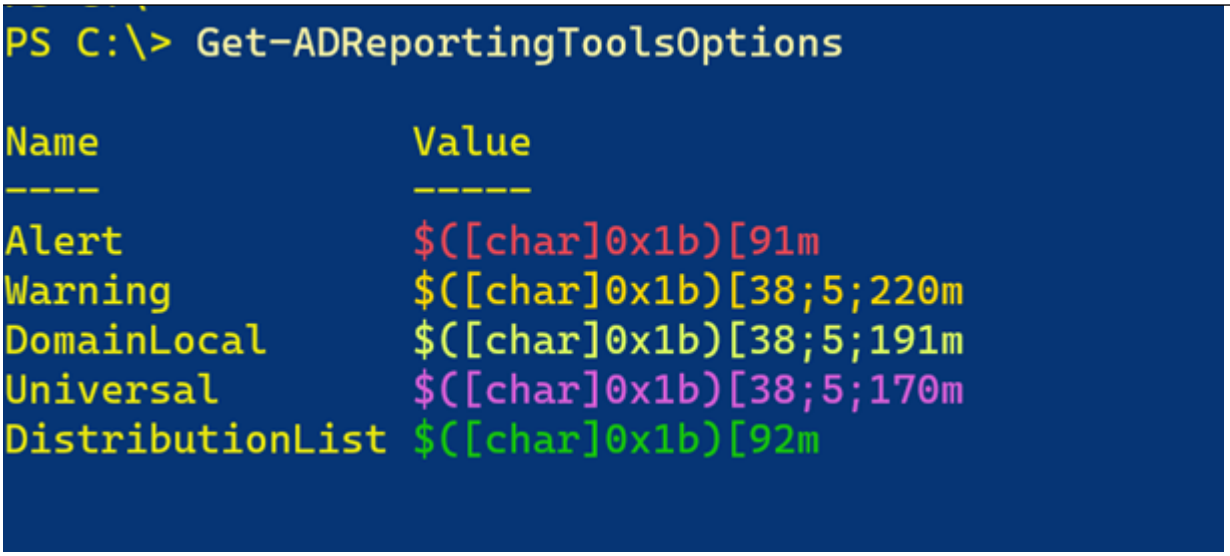
The module adds a default table view for AD group objects.

```
PS C:\> get-adgroup -filter "name -like '*admins'"

Name                 GroupCategory GroupScope  DistinguishedName
----                 ------------- ----------  -----------------
Schema Admins        Security      Universal   CN=Schema Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Enterprise Admins    Security      Universal   CN=Enterprise Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Domain Admins        Security      Global      CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Key Admins           Security      Global      CN=Key Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Enterprise Key Admins Security     Universal   CN=Enterprise Key Admins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DnsAdmins            Security      DomainLocal CN=DnsAdmins,CN=Users,DC=Company,DC=Pri
WebAdmins            Security      Global      CN=WebAdmins,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
OpsAdmins            Distribution  Global      CN=OpsAdmins,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

If your PowerShell console supports it, Distribution, Universal, and DomainLocal groups will be highlighted in color.

ADReportingToolsOptions

The ANSI sequences used in the format files are user-configurable. Values are stored in an exported variable called `ADReportingToolsOptions`, although you shouldn't try to access the variable directly. Use `Get-ADReportingToolsOptions` to see the current values.



The module uses the `[char]0x1b` escape sequence because it works in both Windows PowerShell and PowerShell 7.x.

If you prefer to customize the sequence, use `Set-ADReportingToolsOptions`.

```
Set-ADReportingToolsOptions DistributionList -ANSI "$([char]0x1b)[38;5;50m"
```

This change is only for the duration of your PowerShell session. Add the command to a PowerShell profile script to make it more permanent.


If you would like to see what ANSI sequences look like, install the PSScriptTools module from the PowerShell Gallery and use Show-ANSISequence.

ADReportingHash

Several module configuration details are storing in a hashtable called `$ADReportingHash`. Here's a sample.

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Handle                         System.Management.Automation.PowerShellAsyncResult
Note                           This hashtable is used by the ADReportingTools module. Do not delete.
BackupLimit                    3
Departments                    {Accounting, Consumer Affairs, Customer Service, Dev...}
LastUpdated                    3/29/2021 5:54:23 PM
DomainControllers              {DOM1.Company.Pri, DOM2.Company.Pri}
```

Some of these items, such as the list of Departments and Domain Controllers, are gathered when you import the module. On import, a background runspace is invoked that uses a synchronized hashtable to surface information to your session.

Argument Completers

One way the data from `$ADReportingHash` is used is as argument completers. The `Department` parameter

from `Get-ADDepartment`is one example. Of course, you need to wait until the background runspace is complete before this will give you any values.

All commands in this module, as well as the Get commands from the Active Directory module, that have a `Server` parameter, will use the DomainController list as argument completers. Note that the domain controller names are stored in their DNS format.

CSS Files

The HTML report commands rely on CSS for formatting. In some cases, CSS is defined in the function and embedded into the HTML file. Other CSS is imported from sample files in the Reports directory of this module. If you would like to define your own CSS, it is recommended you use the samples as templates for your own work. You might also need to view the source code of specific functions to see what style settings are being defined.

You are always welcome to create your own function or script based on code from this module.

Future Work

These are items under consideration and likely to be added to the module:

- Get-ADPasswordPending (look at Get-ADUserResultantPasswordPolicy).
- An HTML computer report.
- Enhanced output from `Search-ADAccount`. This might be several commands.
- Add logo support to the HTML reporting functions.
- Get items by site or location.
- Get newest created item(s) created since a given date.

These are items that I'm dreaming about and may add at some point in the future:

- A toolset to build HTML reports on the fly based on default formatting.
- A WPF-based OU browser or a simplified version of ADUC.
- A WPF-based password reporting tool.

I welcome suggestions, feedback, and comments in the module repository's Discussion section.

Module Functions

This section contains the help content you would get from a PowerShell prompt using `Get-Help`. Note that most code examples have been formatted to fit the 80 character page width and sometimes with artificial formatting. Don't assume you can run examples *exactly* as they are shown. Some of the help examples might also use special or custom characters that might not render properly in the PDF.

If you can't remember what commands are in this module, you can always ask PowerShell.

```
Get-Command -module ADReportingTools
```

Or even better, use the `Get-PSScriptTools` command.

The most current online help can always be found in the module's Github Repository.

Get-ADBackupStatus

Synopsis

Get an Active Directory backup status

Syntax

```
Get-ADBackupStatus [-DomainController] <String[]> [-Credential <PSCredential>]
[<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

There aren't any explicit PowerShell commands to tell if Active Directory has been backed up. One indirect approach is to use the command-line tool repadmin.exe. This command has a /showbackup parameter which will indicate when the different Active Directory partitions have been backed up. This command is a PowerShell wrapper for repadmin.exe that runs on the specified domain controller in a PowerShell remoting session.

If running in a console host, the date value may be shown in red, if the date is beyond the backup limit of 3 days. This is a user-customizable value in $ADReportingHash.

$ADReportinghash.BackupLimit = 5

If you want a limit like this all the time, in your PowerShell profile script import the module and add this line.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADBackupStatus dom1

   DomainController: Dom1.Company.Pri

Partition                              LocalUSN OriginUSN                Date
---------                              -------- ---------                ----
DC=ForestDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri       13777     13777   01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=Company,DC=Pri       13776     13776   01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=Comp....    13775     13775   01/25/2021 14:27:01
CN=Configuration,DC=Company,DC=Pri        13774     13774   01/25/2021 14:27:01
DC=Company,DC=Pri                         13773     13773   01/25/2021 14:27:01
```

Any date that is beyond the number of days that is beyond $ADReportingHash.BackupLimit, will be displaySed in red, if running in a console host.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-DomainController

Specify the name of a domain controller

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

System.Object

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-NTDSInfo

repadmin.exe

Get-ADBranch

Synopsis

Get a listing of members in an AD branch.

Syntax

```
Get-ADBranch [-SearchBase] <String> [-ObjectClass <String[]>]
[-IncludeDeletedObjects] [-ExcludeContainers] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will get all users, groups, and computers from a given Active Directory organizational unit or container and display a hierarchical report. The search is recursive from the starting search base.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADBranch "OU=IT,DC=company,DC=pri"

DistinguishedName                           Name            Description
-----------------                           ----            -----------
CN=AprilS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri           AprilS          PowerShell Guru


   Branch: OU=It,DC=Company,DC=Pri [User]

DistinguishedName                           Name            Description
-----------------                           ----            -----------
CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri             ArtD            PowerShell Engineer
CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri          GladysK         Senior AD and Ide...
CN=MaryL,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri            MaryL           Main IT
CN=MikeS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri            MikeS           Backup IT


   Branch: OU=It,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Group]

DistinguishedName                           Name            Description
-----------------                           ----            -----------
CN=IT,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri               IT
CN=Web Servers,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri      Web Servers
...
```

Get members of the IT organizational unit. There is a formatting bug where the first item isn't properly grouped.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADBranch "Ou=accounting,Dc=company,dc=pri" -objectclass group

DistinguishedName                          Name            Description
-----------------                          ----            -----------
CN=Accounting,OU=Accounting,              Accounting       Company Accounting DC=Company,DC=Pri


   Branch: OU=Corp Investment,OU=Finance,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Group]

DistinguishedName                          Name            Description
-----------------                          ----            -----------
CN=StrategyDL,OU=Corp                      StrategyDL      Strategic plann... Investment,OU=Finance,OU=Accounting,
DC=Company,DC=Pri


   Branch: OU=Payroll,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Group]

DistinguishedName                          Name            Description
-----------------                          ----            -----------
CN=Payroll Managers,OU=Payroll,            Payroll Managers
OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

Get only groups in the Accounting OU tree.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-IncludeDeletedObjects

Show deleted objects. This parameter has no effect unless you are searching from the domain root.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ExcludeContainers

Exclude containers like USERS. This will only have no effect unless your search base is the domain root.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ObjectClass

Only show objects of the matching classes. Valid choices are user, group, and computer.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADBranchMember

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Show-Domain

Get-ADCanonicalUser

Synopsis

Get an AD user account using a canonical name.

Syntax

```
Get-ADCanonicalUser [-Name] <String> [-Properties <String[]>]
-IncludeDeletedObjects] [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>]
[<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Often you will find user names in the form domain\username. This command makes it easier to find the Active Directory user account using this value. If you have enabled the Active Directory Recycle Bin feature, you can use the IncludeDeletedObjects parameter to search for the user account if it can't be found with the initial search.

There is an assumption that you will know the domain controller responsible for the given domain component. Or that all accounts are in your current user domain.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADCanonicalUser company\gladysk -Properties title,description,department


Department        : IT
Description       : Senior AD and Identity Goddess
DistinguishedName : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Enabled           : True
GivenName         : Gladys
Name              : GladysK
ObjectClass       : user
ObjectGUID        : 445c8817-3c53-4861-9221-407b5af8bdc6
SamAccountName    : GladysK
SID               : S-1-5-21-493037332-564925384-1585924867-1105
Surname           : Kravitz
Title             : AD Operations Lead
UserPrincipalName : gladysk@Company.Pri
```

Get the Active Directory user account for Company\Gladysk and some select properties.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> $a = Get-ADUserAudit -Since "2/1/2021" -Events Disabled
PS C:\> $a.targets | Get-Unique | Get-ADCanonicalUser |
Select-Object DistinguishedName

DistinguishedName
-----------------
CN=MaryL,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=E.Ratti,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=Roy Biv,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=D.Monroy,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=MaryL,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=S.Montbriand,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=R.Freil,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=N.Wobser,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=Y.Graffney,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
CN=D.Waldow,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

The first command is using the Get-ADUserAudit command to find all user accounts disabled since February 1. The resulting targets in the canonical name format. These values are piped to Get-ADCanonicalUser to retrieve the corresponding distinguished name values.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-IncludeDeletedObjects

Search deleted objects if the user account can’t be found.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter the username in the form domain\username.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: True (ByValue)
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Properties

Enter one or more user properties or * to select everything.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

System.String

Outputs

Microsoft.ActiveDirectory.Management.ADUser

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADUser

Get-ADObject

Get-ADComputerReport

Synopsis

Get AD Computer account information

Syntax

```
Get-ADComputerReport [[-Name] <String>] [-Category <String>]
[-Location <String>] [-SearchBase <String>] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Get-ADComputerReport will gather information about computer objects in Active Directory. The default is to find all objects. But you can filter on a category of Server or Desktop. The filtering is done based on the operating system value.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADComputerReport

Name            Description           Location IPAddress       LastLogonDate
----            -----------           -------- ---------       -------------
DOM1       HQ domain controllers       hqdc    192.168.3.10    3/26/2021 3:12...
DOM2       HQ domain controllers       hqdc    192.168.3.11    3/26/2021 3:21...
Mail01
SRV1       corp resource server        hqdc    192.168.3.50    3/26/2021 10:4...
SRV2                                  Omaha    192.168.3.51    3/26/2021 10:4...
...
```

If you are running in a PowerShell console, domain controllers and member servers will be highlighted with an ANSI sequence.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADComputerReport -Name srv1 | select *


Name              : SRV1
DNSHostname       : SRV1.Company.Pri
Description       : corp resource server
OperatingSystem   : Windows Server 2016 Standard Evaluation
IsServer          : True
Location          : hqdc
LastLogonDate     : 3/26/2021 10:45:27 AM
IPAddress         : 192.168.3.50
Created           : 1/25/2021 1:33:02 PM
Modified          : 3/26/2021 9:04:03 PM
DistinguishedName : CN=SRV1,CN=Computers,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

Get all report properties.

Parameters

-Category

Filter by the operating system.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: Any, Server, Desktop

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential. This will be used to query the domain and all domain controllers.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Location

Filter by location.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter an AD conmputer identity. Wildcard are allowed.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: True (ByValue)
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query for a list of domain controllers.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

System.String

Outputs

ADComputerInfo

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADDomainControllerHealth

Get-ADManager

Get-ADComputer

Get-ADDepartment

Synopsis

Get members of a department from Active Directory.

Syntax

```
Get-ADDepartment [-Department] <String[]> [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Use this command to retrieve user account information from Active Directory for members of a specific department. You can specify multiple departments. User information is displayed in a grouped table by default.

When you import the ADReportingTools module, it will define a global variable called ADReportingHash, which is a hashtable. The variable has a key called Departments. This variable is used in an argument completer for the -Department parameter. This allows you to tab-complete the parameter value. If you add a department after loading the module, you will need to update the variable. You can manually add a department:

$ADReportingHash.Departments+='Bottle Washing'

Or reload the module:

Import-Module ADReportingTools -force

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDepartment -Department sales -Server dom1 -Credential company\artd

   Department: Sales

Name                    Title                       City                Phone
----                    -----                       ----                -----
Sonya Smith             Account Executive           Omaha               x2345
Garret Guillary         Intern                      Omaha               x8877
Sam Smith               Sales Support               Omaha               x5678
Samantha Smith          Sales Assistant             Omaha               x9875
```

Get all members of the Sales department. This example queries a specific domain controller and uses alternate credentials. If your PowerShell session supports it, disabled accounts will be displayed in red.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDepartment Sales | Format-Table -view manager


   Manager: CN=Alfonso Dente,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sales]

Name                Description              Title               City
----                -----------              -----               ----
Sonya Smith         Sales                    Account Executive   Omaha


   Manager: CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sales]

Name                Description              Title               City
----                -----------              -----               ----
Garret Guillary     sales intern             Intern              Omaha


   Manager: CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sales]

Name                Description              Title               City
----                -----------              -----               ----
Sam Smith           Sales                    Sales Support       Omaha
Samantha Smith      Sales                    Sales Assistant     Omaha
```

The command has a corresponding formatting file with a custom view.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify alternate credentials for authentication.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: runas

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Department

Specify one or more department names.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: DC

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADDeptMember

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADUserCategory

Get-ADUser

Get-ADDomainControllerHealth

Synopsis

Get a summary view of domain controller health.

Syntax

```
Get-ADDomainControllerHealth [[-Server] <String>] [[-Credential] <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command is intended to give you a quick summary of the overall health of your Active Directory domain controllers. The concept of "health" is based on the following:

- How much free space remains on drive C:?
- How much free physical memory?
- What percentage of the Security event log is in use?
- Are any critical services not running?

The services checked are ntds,kdc,adws,dfs,dfsr,netlogon,samss, and w32time. Not every organization runs DNS and/or DHCP on their domain controllers so those services have been omitted.

Output will be color-coded using ANSI escape sequences.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth


   DC: DOM1.Company.Pri [192.168.3.10]

Uptime            PctFreeC   PctFreeMem    PctSecLog  ServiceAlert
------            --------   ----------    ---------  ------------
12.22:29:47          89.61        25.17         33.8      False


   DC: DOM2.Company.Pri [192.168.3.11]

Uptime            PctFreeC   PctFreeMem    PctSecLog  ServiceAlert
------            --------   ----------    ---------  ------------
5.16:38:00           90.63        48.36        14.56      True
```

Get a health snapshot of your domain controllers. A ServiceAlert of True means that one of the defined critical services is not running.

Output might be color-coded. A ServiceAlert value of True will be displayed in Red. Free space on C and percent free physical memory will be shown in red if the value is 10% or less. A percent free less than 30$ will be displayed in an orange/yellow color. The percent Security log usage threshholds are 15% and 50%.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth | Format-Table -view info


   Domain Controller: CN=DOM1,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri

OperatingSystem                     IsGC    IsRO    Roles
---------------                     ----    ----    -----
Windows Server 2019 Standard        True    False   {SchemaMaster,DomainNam...


   Domain Controller: CN=DOM2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri

OperatingSystem                     IsGC    IsRO    Roles
---------------                     ----    ----    -----
Windows Server 2019 Standard        True    False   {}
```

Get domain controller health using a custom table view.

Example 3

```
PS C:\> Get-ADDomainControllerHealth | Select-Object -Expand Services


   Computername: DOM1.Company.Pri

ProcessID Displayname                       Name     State   StartMode Started
--------- -----------                       ----     -----   --------- -------
2544      Active Directory Web Services     ADWS     Running Auto      True
2652      DFS Namespace                     Dfs      Running Auto      True
2624      DFS Replication                   DFSR     Running Auto      True
660       Kerberos Key Distribution Center  Kdc      Running Auto      True
660       Netlogon                          Netlogon Running Auto      True
660       Active Directory Domain Services  NTDS     Running Auto      True
660       Security Accounts Manager         SamSs    Running Auto      True
1028      Windows Time                      W32Time  Running Auto      True
...
```

View the service status for each domain controller.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential. This will be used to query the domain and all domain controllers.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: 1
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query for a list of domain controllers.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADDomainControllerHealth

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADDomainController

Get-ADFSMO

Synopsis

Get FSMO holders.

Syntax

```
Get-ADFSMO [[-Identity] <String>] [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will display all FSMO role holders for the forest and domain at a glance.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> PS C:\> Get-ADFSMO


   Domain: Company.Pri
   Forest: Company.Pri


PDCEmulator          : DOM1.Company.Pri
RIDMaster            : DOM1.Company.Pri
InfrastructureMaster : DOM1.Company.Pri
SchemaMaster         : DOM1.Company.Pri
DomainNamingMaster   : DOM1.Company.Pri
```

Get the FSMO holders for the current domain and forest.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Identity

Specify the domain name. The default is the user domain.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: name

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADFSMORole

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADSummary

Get-ADDomain

Get-ADForest

Get-ADGroupReport

Synopsis

Create a custom group report

Syntax

```
Get-ADGroupReport [[-Name] <String>] [-SearchBase <String>][-Category <String>]
[-Scope <String>] [-ExcludeBuiltIn] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Get-ADGroupReport will create a custom report for a group showing members. Get-ADGroupUser is intended to display group membership details Get-ADGroupReport focuses on the group, although members are also displayed. Members are always gathered recursively. You can filter for specific types of groups. You can also opt to exclude groups under CN=Users and CN=BuiltIn. The groups "Domain Users", "Domain Computers", and "Domain Guests" are always excluded from this command.

If your PowerShell hosts supports it, ANSI color schemes will be used to highlight things such as Distribution groups and disabled user accounts.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupReport sales

Name        : CN=Sales,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Global|Security]
ManagedBy   : CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Description : Sales Force Resources
_____________________________________________________________________________


Displayname    Name      Description DistinguishedName
-----------    ----      ----------- -----------------
Sam Smith      SamS      Sales       CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Sonya Smith    SonyaS    Sales       CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Samantha Smith SamanthaS Sales       CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

If your PowerShell host supports it, Disabled user accounts will display the distinguished name in red.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupReport  -ExcludeBuiltIn | Format-Table -View age

Name       Members Created                 Modified                          Age
----       ------- -------                 --------                          ---
IT               5 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM    3/15/2021 5:42:50 PM           17:04:02
Sales            3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM    3/16/2021 9:52:29 AM           00:54:23
Marketing        3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM    3/16/2021 9:52:29 AM           00:54:24
Accounting       3 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM    3/4/2021 9:25:39 AM         12.01:21:14
JEA Operators    4 1/25/2021 1:32:44 PM    1/28/2021 11:34:57 AM       46.23:11:56
Web Servers      1 1/25/2021 1:32:45 PM    3/15/2021 5:42:33 PM           17:04:20
DevOpsPrimary    0 1/25/2021 4:47:53 PM    1/27/2021 10:35:11 AM       48.00:11:42
DevOpsBackup     3 1/25/2021 4:48:02 PM    3/16/2021 10:12:01 AM          00:34:52
...
```

If your console supports it, Distribution Lists will be displayed in green, and a member count of 0 will be displayed in red.

Example 3

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupReport -ExcludeBuiltIn | Format-Table -view summary


   DistinguishedName: CN=IT,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Name                               Members Category        Scope       Branch
----                               ------- --------        -----       ------
IT                                       5 Security        Global      OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri


   DistinguishedName: CN=Sales,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Name                               Members Category        Scope       Branch
----                               ------- --------        -----       ------
Sales                                    3 Security        Global      OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri


   DistinguishedName: CN=Marketing,OU=Marketing,DC=Company,DC=Pri

Name                               Members Category        Scope       Branch
----                               ------- --------        -----       ------
Marketing                                3 Security        Global      OU=Marketing,DC=Company,DC=Pri
...`
```

Get groups and format with a custom view. If your console session supports it, some of the output will be color-coded with ANSI sequences.

Parameters

-Category

Filter on the group category

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: All, Distribution, Security

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: All
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential. This will be used to query the domain and all domain controllers.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ExcludeBuiltIn

Exclude BuiltIn and Users. Domain Users, Domain Guests, and Domain Computers are always excluded regardless of this parameter.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter an AD Group name. Wildcards are allowed.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: True
```

-Scope

Filter on group scope

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: Any, DomainLocal, Global, Universal

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: Any
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query for a list of domain controllers.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADGroupReport

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADGroupUser

New-ADGroupReport

Get-ADGroup

Get-ADGroupMember

Get-ADManager

Get-ADGroupUser

Synopsis

Get user members of an AD group.

Syntax

```
Get-ADGroupUser [-Name] <String> [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will display all users of a given Active Directory group. The search is automatically recursive. The default output is a formatted table that will highlight disabled accounts in red.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupUser sales


   DistinguishedName: CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sam Smith]

Name            Title              Description                  PasswordLastSet
----            -----             -----------                   --------------
SamS                               Sales Staff             1/25/2021 1:32:36 PM


   DistinguishedName: CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Sonya Smith]

Name            Title              Description                  PasswordLastSet
----            -----              -----------                   --------------
SonyaS          Account Executive  Sales                    1/25/2021 1:32:37 PM


   DistinguishedName: CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Samantha Smith]

Name            Title              Description                  PasswordLastSet
----            -----              -----------                   --------------
SamanthaS       Sales Assistant    Sales Staff             1/25/2021 1:32:37 PM
```

Disabled accounts will have their distinguished name displayed in red.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADGroupUser sales | format-list


   Group: CN=Sales,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri


DistinguishedName : CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name              : SamS
Displayname       : Sam Smith
Description       : Sales Staff
Title             :
Department        : Sales
Enabled           : False
PasswordLastSet   : 3/4/2021 4:03:23 PM

DistinguishedName : CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Name              : SonyaS
Displayname       : Sonya Smith
Description       : Sales
Title             : Account Executive
Department        : Sales
Enabled           : True
PasswordLastSet   : 1/25/2021 1:32:37 PM
...
```

Using the defined list view.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter the name of an Active Directory group.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: True (ByPropertyName, ByValue)
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

System.String

Outputs

ADGroupUser

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADGroupReport

Get-ADGroupMember

Get-ADManager

Synopsis

Get a manager from Active Directory

Syntax

```
Get-ADManager [[-Name] <String>] [-Detail <String>] [-ObjectClass <String[]>]
[-SearchBase <String>] [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>]
[<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

In Active Directory, you can designate a manager for users and objects. From the manager account's perspective, users are designated as DirectReports, and items such as Computers, Groups, and OrganizationalUnits are referred to as ManagedObjects. Get-ADManager is a simple way to get a manager account and view everything that they manage. The default is to get all users and all objects, but you can filter using command parameters. Note that if you filter to show only DirectReports or only ManagedObjects, the other property will show a count of 0, even if there are managed items.

If you are running in a PowerShell console host, the default output will be colorized with ANSI escape sequences.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADManager artd

Name            : CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [ArtD]
Title           : IT Operations Lead
Description     : PowerShell Engineer
Direct Reports  : 1

   User: CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [GladysK]

DisplayName          Description                   Title                     Department
-----------          -----------                   -----                     ----------
Gladys Kravitz       Senior AD and Identity Goddess AD Operations Lead       IT



Managed Objects : 11

 Computer

     CN=DOM2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri [DOM2.Company.Pri]
 Name            Location    IPAddress      OperatingSystem       Description
 ----            --------    ---------      ---------------       -----------
 DOM2            hqdc        192.168.3.11   Windows Server 2019   HQ domain controllers

      CN=RX-ba-3465-fb,CN=Computers,DC=Company,DC=Pri []
 Name            Location    IPAddress      OperatingSystem       Description
 ----            --------    ---------      ---------------       -----------
 RX-ba-3465-fb

...
```

Get the manager account ArtD and show all direct reports and managed objects.Disabled computer and user accounts will be shown in Red.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADManager Gladysk -Detail DirectReports

Name            : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [GladysK]
Title           : AD Operations Lead
Description     : Senior AD and Identity Goddess
Direct Reports  : 4

   User: CN=Darren Stevens,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Darren Stevens]

DisplayName          Description                   Title                     Department
-----------          -----------                   -----                     ----------
Darren Stevens       Darren 1                      IT Audit                  Information Services


   User: CN=Gustav Klimt,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Gustav Klimt]

DisplayName          Description                   Title                     Department
-----------          -----------                   -----                     ----------
Gustav Klimt         Help Desk Staff               Tier I
...
```

Only display the managers direct reports.

Example 3

```
PS C:\> Get-ADManager Gladysk -Detail ManagedObjects -ObjectClass Group,OU

Name            : CN=GladysK,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri [GladysK]
Title           : AD Operations Lead
Description     : Senior AD and Identity Goddess
Direct Reports  : 0
Managed Objects : 6

 Computer
 OrganizationalUnit


    DistinguishedName: OU=Research,DC=Company,DC=Pri

 Name                      Description
 ----                      -----------
 Research


    DistinguishedName: OU=TechStaff,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri

 Name                      Description
 ----                      -----------
 TechStaff                 Help and Support Staff accounts


 Group


    Group: CN=AcctTalk,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Universal|Distribution]

 Name                          Description
 ----                          -----------
 AcctTalk                      company finance mail list

    Group: CN=JEA Operators,OU=JEA_Operators,DC=Company,DC=Pri [Global|Security]

 Name                          Description
 ----                          -----------
 JEA Operators                 Trusted JEA users
...
```

Display Groups and Organizational Units managed by the specified user. OUs not marked for protection from deletion will be shown in red. Universal and Distribution groups will be highlighted by color as well.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential. This will be used to query the domain and all domain controllers.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Detail

Specify what managed detail you want.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: All, DirectReports, ManagedObjects

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: All
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter an Active Directory account's SAMAccountname.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ObjectClass

Specify what managed object class you want. The default is everything. This parameter has no effect if you only get Direct Reports.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: All, Group, Computer, OU

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: All
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query for a list of domain controllers.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADManager

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADGroupReport

Get-ADComputerReport

Get-ADReportingTools

Synopsis

Get a summary list of AD Reporting commands

Syntax

```
Get-ADReportingTools [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will present a summary of commands in the ADReportingTools module grouped by verb. The default output will show the command name, any defined aliases, and the help synopsis.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADReportingTools
```

Parameters

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADReportingTool

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Open-ADReportingToolsHelp

Get-Module

Get-Command

Get-ADReportingToolsOptions

Synopsis

Get ADReportingTools color options

Syntax

```
Get-ADReportingToolsOptions [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Many of the commands in the ADReportingTools module have custom format files that utilize ANSI escape sequences to highlight key elements. The module defaults are stored in a variable called ADReportingToolsOptions. Use this command to view the current settings. If you access the variable directly, you won't see the actual ANSI settings, and you might have to reset your console by typing "$([char]0x1b)[0m".

The ANSI sequences use the [char]0x1b escape character because it works in both Windows PowerShell and PowerShell 7.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADReportingToolsOptions

Name             Value
----             -----
Alert            $([char]0x1b)[91m
Warning          $([char]0x1b)[38;5;220m
DistributionList $([char]0x1b)[92m
```

The actual values will be color-coded with the ANSI sequence.

Parameters

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADReportingToolsOption

Notes

An easy way to see ANSI samples is to install the PSScriptTools module from the PowerShell Gallery and use the Show-ANSISequence command.

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Set-ADReportingToolsOIptions

Get-ADSiteDetail

Synopsis

Get a more detailed AD site report.

Syntax

```
Get-ADSiteDetail [-Name <String>] [[-Server] <String>] [[-Credential] <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will present a summary report of your Active Directory sites showing a description, associated subnets, and when the site object was created and last modified.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSiteDetail


   Name: Default-First-Site-Name

Description        Subnets                Created                Modified
-----------        -------                -------                --------
Home Office        {192.168.3.0/24, 19... 2/23/2021 3:36:58 PM   2/23/2021...


   Name: NoCal

Description        Subnets                Created                Modified
-----------        -------                -------                --------
Bay Area Office    172.17.0.0/16          2/23/2021 3:38:33 PM   2/23/2021...
```

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: 1
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Specify the name of an Active Directory site. The default is all sites.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADSiteDetail

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADSiteSummary

Get-ADReplicationSite

Get-ADSiteSummary

Synopsis

Get summary information about AD sites.

Syntax

```
Get-ADSiteSummary [-Name <String>] [[-Server] <String>] [[-Credential] <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will display a summary report of each Active Directory site.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSiteSummary


   Site: Default-First-Site-Name
   Description: Home Office

Subnet             Description                   Location
------             -----------                   --------
192.168.3.0/24     Employees
192.168.99.0/24    Datacenter                    HQDC


   Site: NoCal
   Description: Bay Area Office

Subnet             Description                   Location
------             -----------                   --------
172.17.0.0/16
```

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: 1
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Specify the name of an Active Directory site. The default is all sites.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADSiteSummary

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADSiteDetail

Get-ADReplicationSite

Get-ADSummary

Synopsis

Get a summary report of your AD domain and forest.

Syntax

```
Get-ADSummary [[-Identity] <String>] [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This simple command will give you a snapshot-sized summary of your Active Directory domain and forest.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADSummary


   Forest: Company.Pri [Windows2016Forest]


RootDomain        : Company.Pri
Domains           : {Company.Pri}
Domain            : Company.Pri
DomainMode        : Windows2016Domain
DomainControllers : {DOM1.Company.Pri, DOM2.Company.Pri}
GlobalCatalogs    : {DOM1.Company.Pri, DOM2.Company.Pri}
SiteCount         : 2
```

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Identity

Specify the domain name. The default is the user domain.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: name

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADSummary

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADFSMO

Get-ADDomain

Get-ADForest

Get-ADUserAudit

Synopsis

Audit AD user management events.

Syntax

```
Get-ADUserAudit [[-DomainController] <String[]>] [-Since <DateTime>]
[-Events <String[]>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will search the Security event logs on your domain controllers for specific user-related events. These activities are not replicated, so you have to search each domain controller. Be aware that you may see related events for some actions. For example, if you create and enable a new user, you'll see multiple entries for the same event.

The output will show you the user accounts that match the search criteria, and the domain account that was responsible. Although, this command can't tell you which administrator is responsible for which activity. The best you can learn is that for a given time frame, these user accounts were managed. Or these administrators did something. You would need to search the event log on the domain controller for more information.

You may need to enable logging and/or increase the size of the Security event log.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> get-aduseraudit -Events Created -Since 2/1/2021


   DomainController: DOM1.Company.Pri


EventType      : UserCreated
Since          : 2/1/2021 12:00:00 AM
TargetCount    : 10
Targets        : {COMPANY\darrens, COMPANY\S.Talone, COMPANY\ntesla, COMPANY...}
Administrators : {COMPANY\ArtD, COMPANY\Administrator, COMPANY\GladysK, COMP...}



   DomainController: DOM2.Company.Pri


EventType      : UserCreated
Since          : 2/1/2021 12:00:00 AM
TargetCount    : 6
Targets        : {COMPANY\astark, COMPANY\georgejet, COMPANY\maef, COMPANY\bo..}
Administrators : {COMPANY\GladysK, COMPANY\ArtD}
```

Find all user accounts created since February 1, 2021.

Parameters

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-DomainController

Specify one or more domain controllers to query. The default is all domain controllers in the user domain.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Events

Select one or more user account events

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: Created, Deleted, Enabled, Disabled, Changed

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Since

Find all matching user management events since what date and time?

```
Type: DateTime
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

System.Object

Notes

An earlier version of this command was first published at: http://bit.ly/ADUserAudit

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-WinEvent

Get-ADUserCategory

Synopsis

Get AD User information based on category

Syntax

filter (Default)

```
Get-ADUserCategory [[-Filter] <String>] [-SearchBase <String>] -Category <String> [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

id

```
Get-ADUserCategory [-Identity] <String> -Category <String> [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Get-ADUserCategory is based on the concept of getting user information from a pre-defined category. For example, you might want to get the properties DisplayName, Name, Title, Department, and Manager for a Department category. The ADReportingTools module will define a set of pre-defined categories that you can reference through $ADUserReportingConfiguration.

These are the current defaults.

Department DisplayName,Name,Title,Department,Manager Basic
DisplayName,Name,SamAccountname,UserPrincipalName,Enabled,WhenCreated,WhenChanged Address
DisplayName,Name,TelephoneNumber,Office,StreetAddress,POBox,City,State,PostalCode Organization
DisplayName,Name,Title,Department,Manager,Company,Office Pwinfo
DisplayName,Name,PasswordExpired,PasswordLastSet,PasswordNeverExpires

The user’s distinguishedname will always be included.

You don’t have to remember what property names to include or reference.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-ADUserCategory artd -Category basic


DistinguishedName : CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName       : Art Deco
Name              : ArtD
SamAccountname    : ArtD
UserPrincipalName : artd@company.com
Enabled           : True
WhenCreated       : 1/25/2021 1:32:35 PM
WhenChanged       : 3/11/2021 6:32:58 PM
```

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Get-ADUserCategory -filter "department -eq 'sales'" -Category Department


DistinguishedName : CN=SamS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName       : Sam Smith
Name              : SamS
Title             :
Department        : Sales
Manager           : CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri

DistinguishedName : CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName       : Sonya Smith
Name              : SonyaS
Title             : Account Executive
Department        : Sales
Manager           :

DistinguishedName : CN=SamanthaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
DisplayName       : Samantha Smith
Name              : SamanthaS
Title             : Sales Assistant
Department        : Sales
Manager           : CN=SonyaS,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri
```

Example 3

```
PS C:\> $ADUserReportingConfiguration += [pscustomobject]@{Name="Custom";Properties="DisplayName","Description"}
PS C:\> Get-ADUserCategory -filter "givenname -like 'a*'" -Category custom

DistinguishedName                             DisplayName       Description
-----------------                             -----------       -----------
CN=AaronS,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri      Aaron Smith       Accountant
CN=Al Fresco,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri          Al Fresco
CN=A.Henaire,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri    Alexander Henaire
CN=Alfonso Dente,OU=Sales,DC=Company,DC=Pri    Alfonso Dente
CN=AndreaS,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri     Andrea Smith      Accountant
CN=AndyS,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri       Andy Smith        Accountant
CN=Anthony Stark,OU=Research,DC=Company,DC=Pri Tony Stark
CN=AprilS,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri              April Showers     PowerShell Guru
CN=A.Fieldhouse,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri Aron Fieldhouse   sample user ...
CN=ArtD,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri                Art Deco          PowerShell E...
CN=Art Frame,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri   Art Frame         Test User
```

The first command is adding a new category. The second command uses the category.

Parameters

-Category

Select a defined category.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential. This will be used to query the domain and all domain controllers.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Filter

Specify an AD filter like "department -eq 'sales'". The default is all Enabled user accounts.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: filter
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Identity

Enter an AD user identity

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: id
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: filter
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query for a list of domain controllers.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

ADUserCategory

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADUser

Get-ADDepartmentMember

Get-NTDSInfo

Synopsis

Get information about the NTDS.dit and related files.

Syntax

```
Get-NTDSInfo [-Computername] <String[]> [-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Get-NTDSInfo will query a domain controller using PowerShell remoting to get information about the NTDS.dit and related files. You might use this to track the size of the file or to check on backups. A high log count might indicate a backup is needed.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Get-NTDSInfo -computername dom1 | format-list

DomainController : DOM1.Company.Pri
Path             : C:\NTDS\ntds.dit
Size             : 16777216
FileDate         : 3/26/2021 1:13:26 PM
LogCount         : 34
Date             : 3/26/2021 4:15:00 PM
```

The default display is a table. The LogCount is the number of temp edb files in the NTDS folder. The FileDate is the timestamp of ntds.dit, and the Date property reflects when you ran the command.

Parameters

-Computername

Specify a domain controller name.

```
Type: String[]
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: name

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: True (ByValue)
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

System.String[]

Outputs

NTDSInfo

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADBackupStatus

New-ADChangeReport

Synopsis

Create an HTML change report.

Syntax

```
New-ADChangeReport [[-Since] <DateTime>] [-ReportTitle <String>]
[-Logo <String>] [--CSSUri <String>] [-EmbedCSS] [-ByContainer]
[-Path <String>] [-Server <String>] [-Credential <PSCredential>]
[-AuthType <String>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

New-ADChangeReport will create an HTML report showing changes to Active Directory users, computers, and groups since a given date and time. The command uses Get-ADObject to query the WhenChanged property. The objects are organized by class and/or container and written to an HTML file. The command uses a CSS file from the ADReportingTools module, although you can specify your own. To make the HTML file portable, you can opt to embed the CSS content from a file source.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> New-ADChangeReport -Since "3/1/2021" -Path C:\work\March-2021-Change.html -ReportTitle "March AD Change Report" -EmbedCSS
```

This example will create a report called March-2021-Change.html with Active Directory changes since March 1, 2021l. The HTML report will use the default CSS file from the ADReportingTools module and embed it into the file.

Parameters

-AuthType

Specifies the authentication method to use. Possible values for this parameter include:

```
Negotiate or 0

Basic or 1

The default authentication method is Negotiate.

A Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) connection is required for the Basic authentication method.
```

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: Negotiate, Basic

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: Negotiate
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ByContainer

Add a second grouping based on the object's container or OU.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

--CSSUri

Specify the path to the CSS file. If you don't specify one, the default module file will be used.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: changereport.css
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential for authentication.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-EmbedCSS

Embed the CSS file into the HTML document head. You can only embed from a file, not a URL.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Logo

Specify the path to an image file to use as a logo in the report.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Path

Specify the path for the output file.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ReportTitle

What is the report title?

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: "Active Directory Change Report"
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specifies the Active Directory Domain Services domain controller to query. The default is your Logon server.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Since

Enter a last modified datetime for AD objects. The default is the last 4 hours.

```
Type: DateTime
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

System.IO.FileInfo

Notes

An earlier version of this command was first described at https://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/powershell/8087/an-active-directory-change-report-from-powershell/

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADObject

New-ADDomainReport

Synopsis

Create an HTML report of your domain.

Syntax

```
New-ADDomainReport [[-Name] <String>] -FilePath <String>
[-ReportTitle <String>] [-CSSUri <String>] [-EmbedCSS] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will create an HTML report of your domain. The report layout is by container and organizational unit. Underneath each branch will be a table display of users, computers, and groups. Beneath each group will be a table of recursive group members. You should get detail about users and computers if you hover the mouse over the distinguished name.

The ADReportingTools module includes a CSS file which will be used by default. But you can specify an alternate CSS file. If you want to make the file portable, you can opt to embed the CSS into the HTML file. You can only embed from a file, not a URL reference.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> New-ADDomainReport -filepath c:\work\company.html -embedcss
```

Create the HTML report and embed the default CSS file.

Parameters

-CSSUri

Specify the path to the CSS file. If you don't specify one, the default module file will be used. The default file is in the Reports folder of this module.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-EmbedCSS

Embed the CSS file into the HTML document head. You can only embed from a file, not a URL.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-FilePath

Specify the output HTML file.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Specify the domain name. The default is the user domain.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: domain

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ReportTitle

Enter the name of the report to be displayed in the web browser.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: Domain Report
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

System.IO.File

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Show-DomainTree

New-ADGroupReport

Synopsis

Create an HTML report of AD groups

Syntax

```
New-ADGroupReport [[-Name] <String>] [-SearchBase <String>]
[-Category <String>] [-Scope <String>] [-ExcludeBuiltIn] -FilePath <String>
-ReportTitle <String>] [-CSSUri <String>] [-EmbedCSS] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

New-ADGroupReport will create an HTML report of specified groups from Active Directory. This function is based on Get-ADGroupReport and converts the output to an HTML file. You can specify a CSS file or use the default from the module.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> New-ADGroupReport -excludeBuiltIn -embedCSS -server dom2 -category security -filepath c:\work\secgroup.html
```

This example will create a new HTML report of all Security groups, excluding the built-in groups. Disabled user accounts will be highlighted in red since the command is using the module's CSS file, which is also being embedded. User detail will pop-up when the mouse hovers over the user's distinguishedname.

Parameters

-CSSUri

Specify the path the CSS file. If you don't specify one, the default module file will be used.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: groupreport.css
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Category

Filter on the group category.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: All, Distribution, Security

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-EmbedCSS

Embed the CSS file into the HTML document head. You can only embed from a file, not a URL.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-ExcludeBuiltIn

Exclude BuiltIn and Users containers. Domain Users, Domain Guests, and Domain Computers are always excluded regardless of this parameter.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-FilePath

Specify the output HTML file.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Enter an AD Group name. Wildcards are allowed.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: True
```

-ReportTitle

Enter the name of the report to be displayed in the web browser

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: AD Group Report
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Scope

Filter on group scope

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: Any, DomainLocal, Global, Universal

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-SearchBase

Enter the distinguished name of the top-level container or organizational unit.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

System.IO.File

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADGroupReport

Open-ADReportingToolsHelp

Synopsis

Open a PDF help file.

Syntax

```
Open-ADReportingToolsHelp [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Open-ADReportingToolsHelp will launch a PDF file with all module documentation for the ADReportingTools module. The command should launch the file with whatever application is associated with the .PDF extension.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Open=ADReportingToolsHelp
```

Launch the help PDF file.

Parameters

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

None

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADReportingTools

Set-ADReportingToolsOptions

Synopsis

Change an ADReportingToolsOptions setting.

Syntax

```
Set-ADReportingToolsOptions [-Name] <String> -ANSI <String> [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Many of the commands in the ADReportingTools module have custom format files that utilize ANSI escape sequences to highlight key elements. The module defaults are stored in a variable called ADReportingToolsOptions. Use this command to modify a current setting.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Set-ADReportingToolsOptions DistributionList -ANSI "$([char]0x1b)[36m"
```

This will change the color value for DistributionList entries. The change is not persistent unless you put it in a PowerShell profile script.

Parameters

-ANSI

Specify the opening ANSI sequence. The module uses the [char]0x1b escape sequence because it works in both Windows PowerShell and PowerShell 7.x.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: True
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Specify an option.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:
Accepted values: DistributionList, Alert, Warning

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

None

Notes

An easy way to see ANSI samples is to install the PSScriptTools module from the PowerShell Gallery and use the Show-ANSISequence command.

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Get-ADReportingToolsOptions

Show-DomainTree

Synopsis

Display the domain in a tree format.

Syntax

```
Show-DomainTree [[-Name] <String>] [-UseDN] [-Server <String>]
[-Credential <PSCredential>] [-Containers] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

This command will display your domain in a tree view at the console. By default, Show-DomainTree will use color-coded ANSI formatting. The default display uses the organizational unit names. Although, you can use the distinguishedname of each branch. If you use -Containers, containers like Users will be included.

This command will only run in a console host session. It will **not** run in the PowerShell ISE or VSCode.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\> Show-DomainTree

DC=Company,DC=Pri
│
├── Accounting
│   ├── Banking
│   ├── Finance
│       ├── Corp Investment
│   ├── Payroll
├── Dev
│   ├── Ops
├── Domain Controllers
├── Employees
│   ├── Exec
│       ├── VIP
│   ├── Temporary Hires
├── IT
│   ├── Help Desk
│       ├── TechStaff
│           ├── Test
│   ├── SecOps
├── JEA_Operators
├── Marketing
│   ├── Agency
├── Research
├── Sales
│   ├── InsideSales
│   ├── OutsideSales
├── Servers
│   ├── AppDev
│   ├── DMZ
│   ├── Web
│       ├── Staging
└── Suspended
```

Output will color-coded using ANSI escape sequences.

Example 2

```
PS C:\> PS C:\> Show-DomainTree -usedn

DC=Company,DC=Pri
│
├── OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Banking,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Finance,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│       ├── OU=Corp Investment,OU=Finance,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Payroll,OU=Accounting,DC=Company,DC=Pri
├── OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Ops,OU=Dev,DC=Company,DC=Pri
├── OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Company,DC=Pri
├── OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Exec,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│       ├── OU=VIP,OU=Exec,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Temporary Hires,OU=Employees,DC=Company,DC=Pri
├── OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│       ├── OU=TechStaff,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│           ├── OU=Test,OU=TechStaff,OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
│   ├── OU=SecOps,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
...
```

Display the domain tree using distinguishednames.

Parameters

-Containers

Include containers and non-OU elements. Items with a GUID in the name will be omitted.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: cn

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Credential

Specify an alternate credential.

```
Type: PSCredential
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: RunAs

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Name

Specify the domain name. The default is the user domain.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases:

Required: False
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-Server

Specify a domain controller to query.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dc, domaincontroller

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

-UseDN

Display the domain tree using distinguished names.

```
Type: SwitchParameter
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dn

Required: False
Position: Named
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: False
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

None

Outputs

String

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

New-ADDomainReport

Split-DistinguishedName

Synopsis

Split a distinguished name into its components.

Syntax

```
Split-DistinguishedName [-DistinguishedName] <String> [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

Split-DistinguishedName will take a disdinguishedname and break it down to its component elements. The command does not verify the name or any of its elements.

Examples

Example 1

```
PS C:\>Get-ADGroup supporttech | Split-Distinguishedname


Name      : SupportTech
Branch    : Help Desk
BranchDN  : OU=Help Desk,OU=IT,DC=Company,DC=Pri
Domain    : Company
DomainDN  : DC=Company,DC=Pri
DomainDNS : Company.Pri
```

Example 2

```
PS C:\> Split-DistinguishedName "CN=Foo,OU=Bar,OU=Oz,DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com"


Name      : Foo
Branch    : Bar
BranchDN  : OU=Bar,OU=Oz,DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com
Domain    : Research
DomainDN  : DC=Research,DC=Globomantics,DC=com
DomainDNS : Research.Globomantics.com
```

Parameters

-DistinguishedName

Enter an Active Directory DistinguishedName.

```
Type: String
Parameter Sets: (All)
Aliases: dn

Required: True
Position: 0
Default value: None
Accept pipeline input: True (ByPropertyName, ByValue)
Accept wildcard characters: False
```

CommonParameters

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: -Debug, -ErrorAction, -ErrorVariable, -InformationAction, -InformationVariable, -OutVariable, -OutBuffer, -PipelineVariable, -Verbose, -WarningAction, and -WarningVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters.

Inputs

System.String

Outputs

ADDistinguishedNameInfo

Notes

Learn more about PowerShell: http://jdhitsolutions.com/blog/essential-powershell-resources/

Related Links

Changelog

This is a summary of major changes in the ADReportingTools module since it was released as a 1.0 product.

1.4.0

- Added missing online help links.
- Cleaned up module manifest
- Fixed typo. (Issue #27)
- Updated `README.md`.

1.3.0

- Added `ThreadJob` as a required module. (Issue #25)
- Changed `$ADReportingToolsOptions` to an `[ordered]` hashtable and added the ANSI reset sequence at the end. Now, if you look at $ADReportingToolsOptions`, your console will reset.
- Modified `Get-ADReportingToolsOptions` to filter out keys I'm using for reference information when users access `$ADReportingToolsOptions` directly.
- Added function `Get-ADManager` and custom format file `admanager.format.ps1xml`.
- Modified `Get-ADComputerReport` to include `Enabled` and `ManagedBy` properties.
- Added a table view called `Managed` to `adcomputerreport.format.ps1xml`.
- Added missing online help links.
- Updated `README.md`.

1.2.0

- Revised help for `Show-DomainTree` to indicate it must be run in a console session and not the PowerShell ISE. Issue #23
- Add function `New-ADGroupReport` and CSS file `groupreport.css`.
- Added missing help for `Get-ADComputerReport`.
- Added argument completer for `SERVER` parameter on all commands in this module and the `Get` commands from the ActiveDirectory module.
- Updated `README.md`.

1.1.0

- Fix typo in `$ADReportingHash` Note. (Issue #22)
- Added `Open-ADReportingToolsHelp` to launch a PDF with module documentation. (Issue #2)
- Fixed bad parameter in `New-ADChangeReport`. (Issue #24)
- Modified CSS parameter in `New-DomainReport`.
- Modified `Show-DomainTree` to test for ConsoleHost as a match and not equal to. (Issue #23)
- Updated `README.md`.
- Help updates.

1.0.0

- First stable release.
- Updated `README.md`.
- Added command `Get-ADDepartment` and format file `addepartmentmember.format.ps1xml`.
- Exporting a global variable called `$ADReportingHash` which is used as an argument completer for `Get-ADDepartment`.
- Moved ANSI colors from `Show-DomainTree` to `$ADReportingToolsOptions`. (Issue #17)
- Added class coloring to ADBranch output.
- Modified ADBranch output to show disabled user accounts in red.
- Added command `Get-ADComputerReport` and format file `adcomputerreport.format.ps1xml`.
- Modified `adgroupreport.format.ps1xml` to add member count to the default output. (Issue #21)
- Added a view called `summary` to `adgroupreport.format.ps1xml`.
- Added command `Get-NTDSInfo` and format file `adntds.format.ps1xml`. (Discussion #18)
- Modified `Get-ADSummary` to better display PSBoundParameters with Verbose output in the PowerShell ISE.
- Updated format files to ensure ANSI formatting only happens in a Console host.
- Added command `Get-ADBackupStatus` and format file `adbackupstatus.format.ps1xml`.
- Help updates.