

Lab 6 – Monitoring and Automation with PowerShell

Course: NET-2220 – Server Management

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Date Completed:

1. Purpose

The purpose of this lab was to create an automated monitoring solution for Windows Server 2022 using PowerShell and Task Scheduler. The goal was to collect service status, recent system events, and high-CPU processes, then generate a daily health report that can be used by IT operations or SOC teams for routine system checks.

2. Monitoring Folder Setup

A dedicated monitoring directory was created to store scripts and generated reports:

```
C:\Scripts\Monitoring  
C:\Scripts\Monitoring\Logs
```

Permissions were applied to ensure that Administrators retained full control.
This provided a clean location for both automation scripts and exported health reports.

3. PowerShell Script Creation

A script named **ServerMonitor.ps1** was created in the Monitoring folder.
The script collects:

- Services that are *not* running

- The 20 most recent System event log entries
- The top 10 processes by CPU usage

It timestamps each report and writes results to:

C:\Scripts\Monitoring\Logs>Status_<date>.txt

A portion of the script is shown below:

```
# ServerMonitor.ps1 – Daily System Status Report
$timestamp = Get-Date -Format "yyyy-MM-dd_HH-mm"
$report    = "C:\Scripts\Monitoring\Logs>Status_$timestamp.txt"

Add-Content $report "==== System Health Check ($timestamp) ==="
Add-Content $report "`n--- Services not running ---"
Get-Service | Where-Object { $_.Status -ne 'Running' } | Out-File
-Append $report

Add-Content $report "`n--- Latest System Events (20) ---"
Get-EventLog -LogName System -Newest 20 | Out-File -Append $report

Add-Content $report "`n--- Top 10 Processes by CPU ---"
Get-Process | Sort-Object CPU -Descending | Select-Object -First 10 |
Out-File -Append $report
```

The script was executed manually to verify that a report file was created successfully.

Evidence:

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. In the foreground, a PowerShell window displays a script named 'ServerMonitor.ps1' which performs various system status checks and logs results to a file. In the background, the Event Viewer application is open, showing a list of system events. A context menu is open over one of the events, with 'Event 208 Backup' selected. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, File Explorer, Task View, and several pinned icons.

```
# ServerMonitor.ps1 - Daily System Status Report
# Author: Clayton Holden
# Date: 2/28/12 08

$Timestamp = Get-Date -Format "yyyy-MM-dd-HHmm"
$LogPath = "C:\Scripts\Logs\SystemStatus\$Timestamp.txt"

Add-Content Report "## System Health Check ($Timestamp) ##"
Add-Content Report "## Services not running: ---"
Get-Service | Where-Object { $_.Status -ne 'Running' } | Out-File -Append $Report

Add-Content Report "##... Latest System Events (20) ..."
Get-EventLog -LogName System -Newest 20 | Out-File -Append $Report

Add-Content Report "##... Top 10 Processes by CPU ..."
Get-Process | Sort-Object CPU -Descending | Select-Object -First 10 | Out-File -Append $Report

# Optional email output (disabled for lab)
# Send-MailMessage -To "admin@corp.local" -
#     -From "server@corp.local" -
#     -Subject "System Status Report" -
#     -Body (Get-Content Report | Out-String) -
#     -SmtpServer "mail.corp.local"
```

4. Task Scheduler Automation

A scheduled task named “**Server Monitoring Daily**” was created using Task Scheduler with the following configuration:

- Trigger: Daily at 08:00 AM
- Action:
 - Program: `powershell.exe`

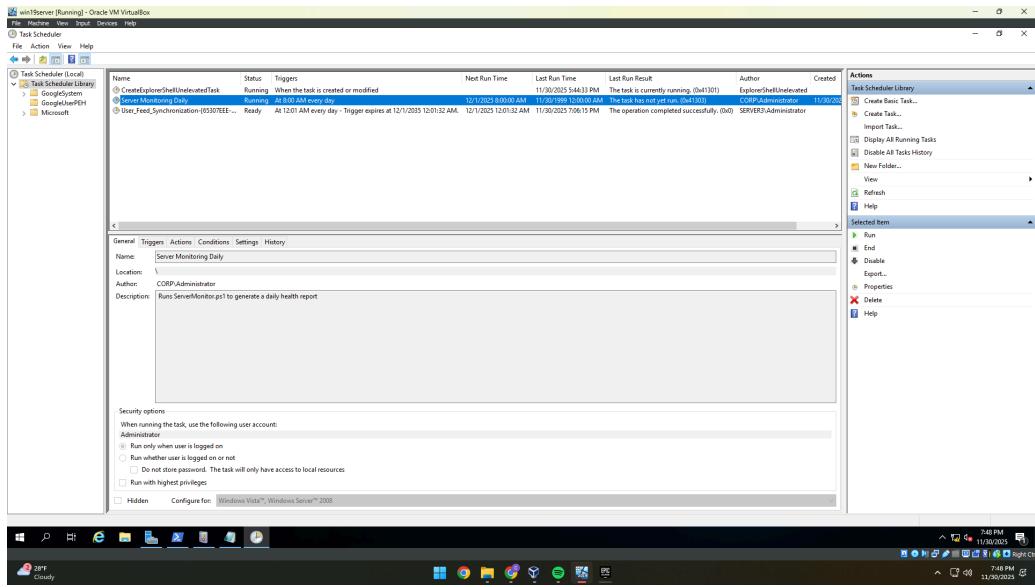
Arguments:

```
-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File
"C:\Scripts\Monitoring\ServerMonitor.ps1"
```

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The task was run manually to confirm that a new output file appeared in the Logs directory and that the script executed as expected.

Evidence:



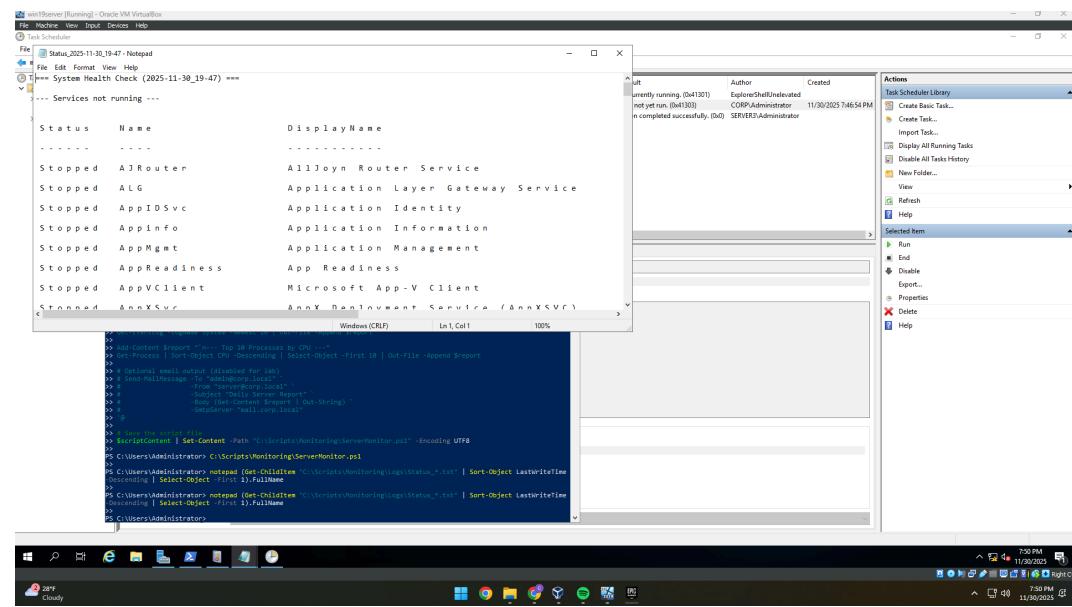
5. Report Validation

The generated report file contained:

- A timestamp
- A list of services not running
- The 20 most recent System log events
- The top 10 CPU-consuming processes

This confirmed that the script ran correctly and collected the required operational data.

Evidence:



6. Summary

Lab 6 successfully automated server health monitoring using PowerShell and Task Scheduler. The automation provides consistent, timestamped health reports without requiring manual checks. This type of monitoring is essential for ongoing security auditing, troubleshooting, and operational visibility. The script can also be extended with alerts or email notifications for use in production SOC or IT environments.

7. Reflection

This lab demonstrated how PowerShell automation can simplify routine administrative tasks by producing predictable, repeatable system-health reports. By scheduling the script to run daily, the server can generate consistent logs that support both operations and compliance requirements. This type of automation provides a foundation for proactive monitoring and can be expanded to include alerting or integration with SIEM platforms.