Learning PowerShell

from Script to Module

PowerShell on the River

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- Almost 40 years in tech
- Principal Technical Evangelist @ Pure Storage
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- Scripter, not a coder
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- Beer, BBQ, & Gadgets

Microsoft MVP Most Valuable Professional

Citrix Technology Advocate CTA

vmware vEXPERT

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Microsoft MVP Most Valuable Professional
vmware vEXPERT
VEEAM VANGUARD
Cisco Champion

While we babble on…

Download and install PowerShell latest
Google “powershell github”

Download and install VSCode

How this should go

- Who we are
- Why we are here
- What we will learn
- How we will learn it

Will we cover everything?

Why & When of PowerShell?

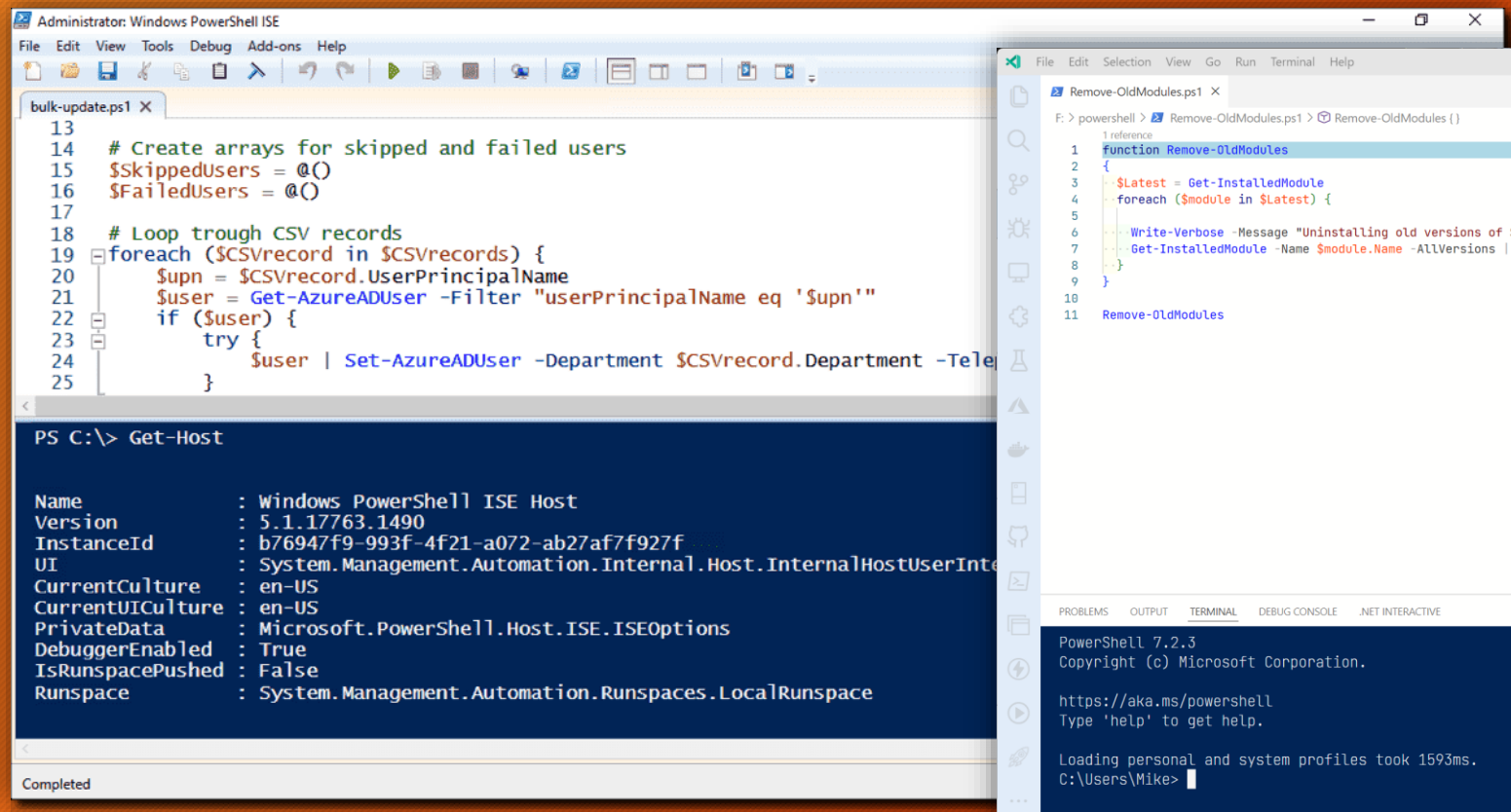
PowerShell

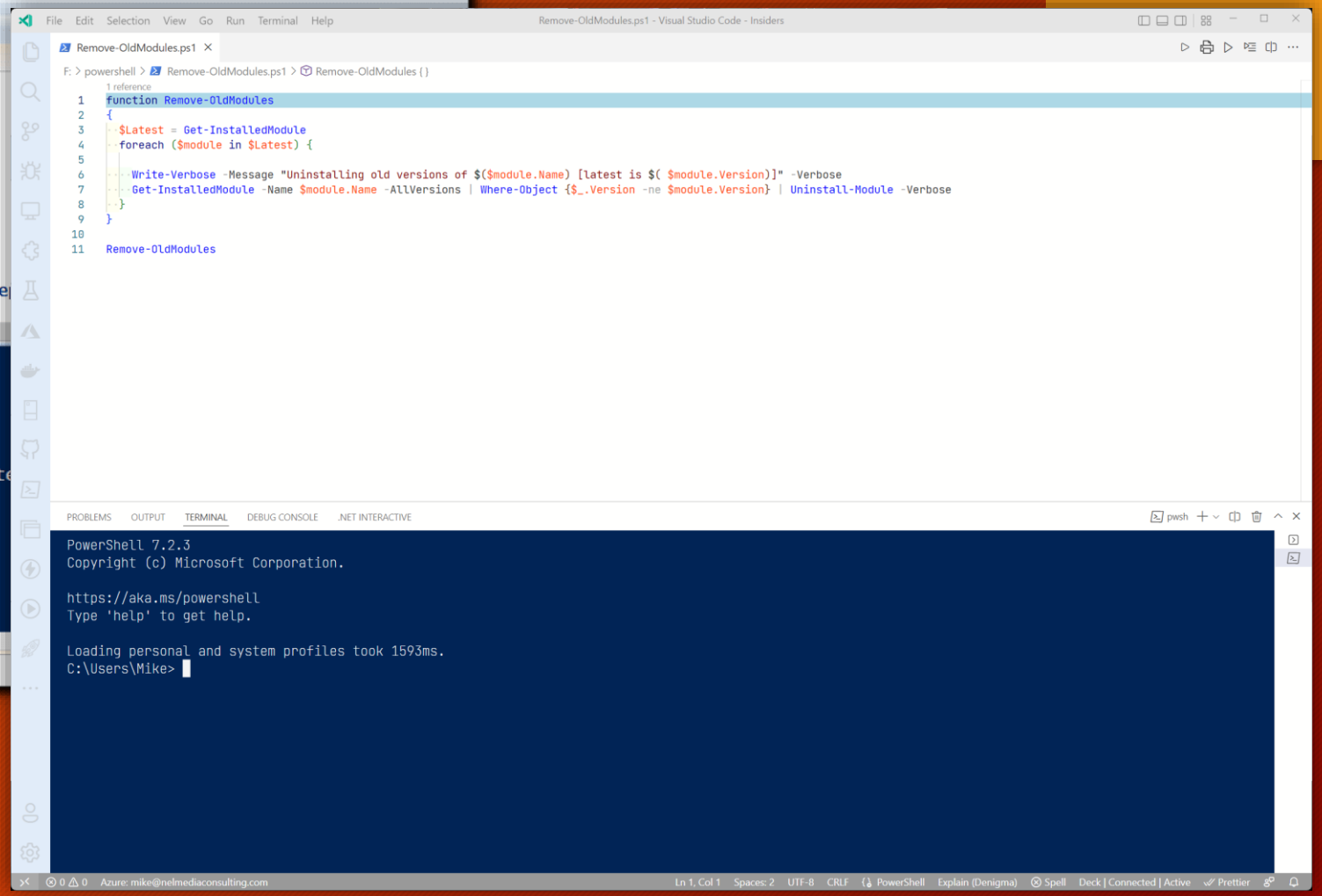
aka PoSH

Started as a scripting framework for automation & evolved into a command line interface (CLI) and a scripting language.

Native executables, cmdlets, scripts, functions, aliases, modules, help, profiles, parameters, and more

Creating / Editing / Running





Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE)

Visual Studio Code (VSCode)

** Use VSCodium for security-minded folks*

Versions

.Net Framework

<=5.1

Windows

.NET Core

6.x

7.x

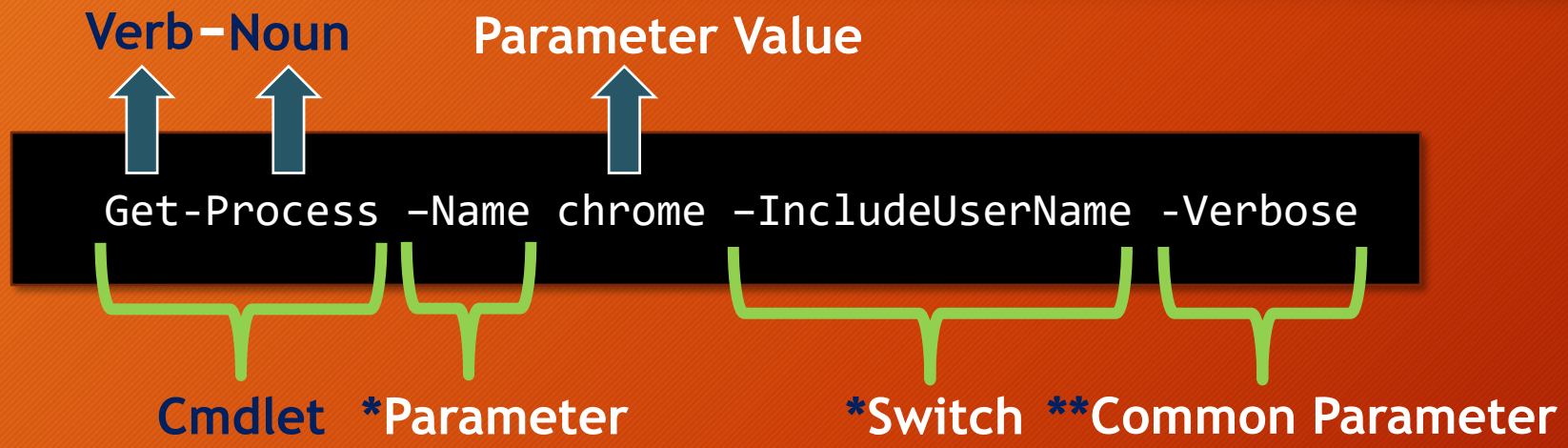
Windows
Linux
MacOS

Cmdlets

“command-lets”

- The “soul” of PowerShell
- A type of command in PowerShell
- Common syntax & options
- Almost always takes objects as input & return objects as output
- Used at the command line or placed in a .ps1 file.

Example Syntax



* = Optional or required
** = the cmdlet may or may not support

Get-Verb

Profiles

- The PowerShell profile is a script that runs when a PowerShell session is started (unless the -noprofile switch is used).
- Basically, it is a logon script for PowerShell containing commands, aliases, variables, drives, functions, modules, etc.
- You can have different profiles for different user scopes, and there is no default profile.
- Your current user profile is stored in the $profile variable. To edit your current user profile with VSCode, type code $profile at a PowerShell prompt.

Aliases

- Get-Alias
- Just like it is – an alternative way to call something
- Can be set in the $Profile or New-Alias
- Native & cmdlet default aliases & custom aliases
  - Native default – sleep → Start-Sleep
  - Native module - ?? → copilot
  - Custom – gs → Get-GitStatus
  - Custom – np → notepad.exe

Variables

- A unit of *memory* in which a value is stored
- PowerShell variables are text strings represented by the dollar sign "$"prefix (ex. $a, $my_var, $var1, etc.)
- Although special characters and spaces allowed, variable names should be kept simple
- Types of variables:
  - User – user defined and deleted on exit (add to your PowerShell Profile to sustain)
  - Automatic – defined by Posh & not editable (ex. $PSHOME)
  - Preference – defaults defined & are user editable
- Type `Get-Variable` to show all variables defined in a session

Parameters

- Allow for users to provide input or options
- A pre-hyphen (“-”) is not always necessary (ie. a positional parameter)
- Some parameters have default values (creator decision)
- Parameter sets → different scenarios, different parameters
- Different Types:
  - Named -> default full name of parameter
  - Positional -> typed in a relative order (caution)
  - Dynamic -> only available under special conditions
  - Common -> built-in parameters
  - Sets -> expose different parameters & return different information

Exercise 1

Edit your profile to add an alias

Construct a command line that will:

- Find the ProcessName of 2 process that are running on your machine
- Execute a Get-Process to view those 2 processes
- Include the user name in the output
- Run the command with full output of what it is doing

Exercise 2

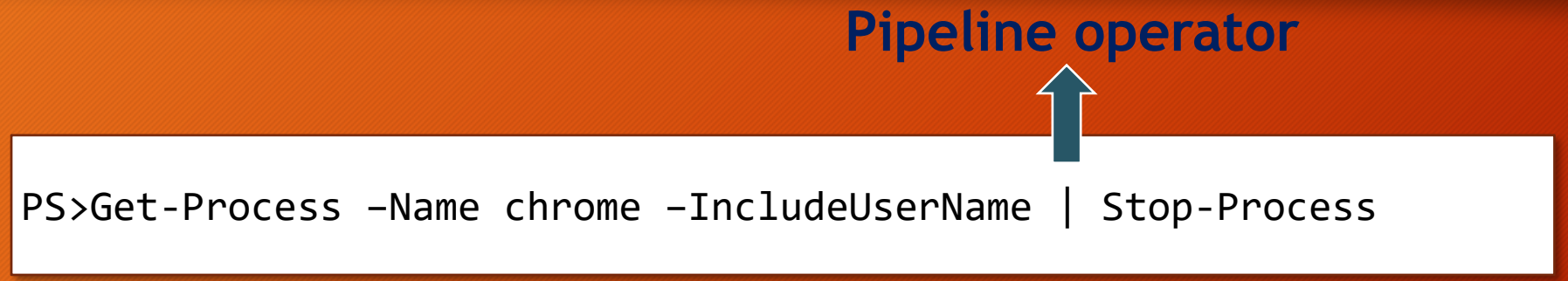
Construct a command line that will:

- Return all of the processes on your machine that start with the letter “a”
- Exclude all services that start with the word “com”

Extra Credit

Construct a command that will return the top 5 processes

Pipelines



Object(s) returned by first cmdlet are sent (piped) to the second cmdlet

Not all cmdlets or cmdlet parameters accept pipeline input

Pipelines

“One-liner”

Get all Windows VMs that need updated tools, then update all the tools at once

```
PS> Get-VM -Location 'MyDatacenter' | Where-Object { $_.ExtensionData.Guest.ToolsVersionStatus
 -eq 'guestToolsNeedUpgrade' -and $_.PowerState -like 'PoweredOn' } |
Get-VMGuest | Where-Object { $_.GuestFamily -like 'WindowsGuest'} |
Update-Tools -NoReboot -RunAsync
```

- cmd.exe max character limit? 8,191
- PowerShell max character limit? 32,764
- PowerShell command separator? “||” Ex. Get-Process || Get-Disk

Exercise 3

Construct a command that will:

- Return the object for a “widget” process
- Pipe that object to a cmdlet to stop that process

Extra credit:

- Specify the service named object first and then pipe that to a cmdlet that will return the object and its status.
- Then add a pipeline to stop the service.
- Then reverse it and add a pipeline to start the service
- And do this all “verbose”

Functions

A list of PowerShell statements that run like you had entered them on the command line.

```
function Get-ChromeProcess { Get-Process chrome }

function Get-ChromeProcess {
  $a = Get-Process chrome
    if ($a –eq $null) {
      Write-Host “No Chrome process present”}
    return $a
}

Get-ChromeProcess
```

To run a function, simply “call” it.

Exercise 4

Create a simple function that:

- Returns the PowerShell process and is called Get-PwshProcess

Create an advanced function that:

- That displays all the files in $HOME folder, excludes any directories in that folder, and that have a size smaller than the value of the user-supplied size value.
- Extra Credit: Add a default parameter of 50 for the value of size.

Scripts

- Review: Scripts are .ps1 files.
- Scripts can contain one line or thousands.
- Scripts can accept parameters.
- Scripts should be signed. Set-ExecutionPolicy –AllSigned, -UnRestricted, etc. (global setting - Win only)
- To run, use the full path or ./ (dot-source).
- MacOS & Linux can execute via #! (Sha-Bang or Magic Number), but runs in a new session.

Scripts

Simple:

```
$date = (Get-Date).dayofyear
Get-Service | Out-File "$date.log“
```

With a parameter:

```
param ($ComputerName = $(throw "ComputerName parameter is required."))
function CanIPingIt {
   $a = Test-Connection $computername -erroraction SilentlyContinue
   if (!$?)
       {write-host "Ping failed: $ComputerName."; return $false}
   else
       {write-host "Ping succeeded: $ComputerName"; return $true}
}
```

Reusing Scripts

- Use script(s) in other scripts
- Called “sourcing” scripts
- Four ways to do it:
  - Using “.” operator
  - Using “&” operator
  - Using Invoke-Expression cmdlet
  - Using Start-Process cmdlet

Exercise 5

Create a simple script that:

- Returns all the files in your $HOME folder, including hidden files.

Add a pipeline:

- Use the same command as above but add a pipeline to a cmdlet that will return the total number of files returned.

Extra-Extra Credit:

- Use “splatting” to define a function called Get-MyCommand that will will return either the process information, or the command information, or both, for a named process if a cmdlet switch or switches are used.

Modules

- Modules are .psm1 files, which can contain commands, providers, variables, functions, help context, aliases, workflows, etc., all bundled into a single file.
- A .psd1 file is a module manifest file, which is basically a definition file for a module.
- Modules can be autoloaded by PowerShell
  - Uses the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) to determine module from cmdlet

Example Manifest & Modules

PureStoragePowerShellToolkit.psd1

PSM1Template

PSQuizMaster.psm1

CustomizeWindows11

Core Commands to Know

- Get-Command
  - Show-Command
- Get-Help
  - ShowWindow
- Get-Member
- Update-Help
- Update-Module

about_Topics

The Lab

Create a:

Manifest and module that contains all of the commands and scripts you created in the exercises.

Extra Credit:

- Create a module that only calls .ps1 files as functions and does not have them natively in the module file.

Thank you!

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