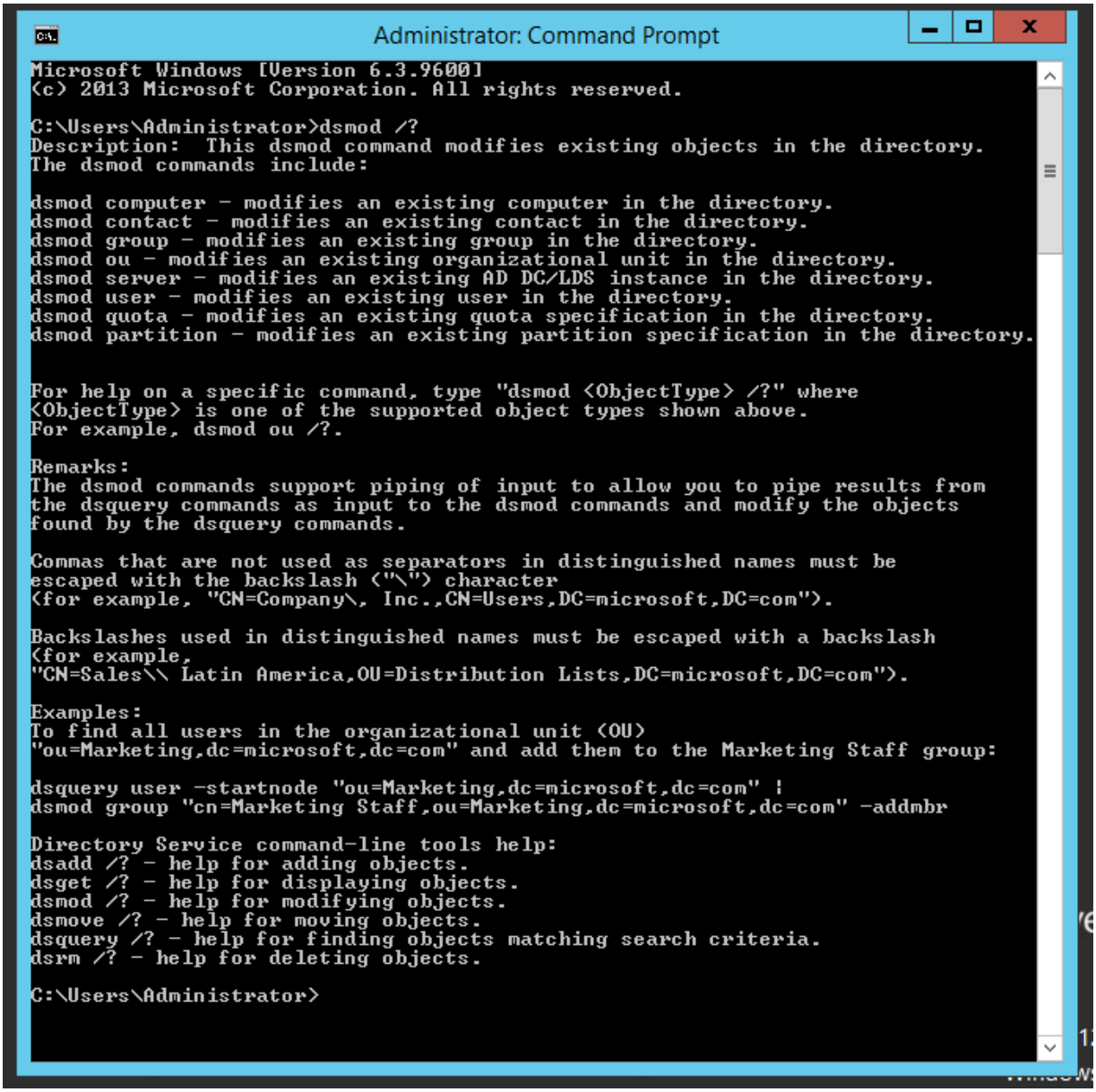
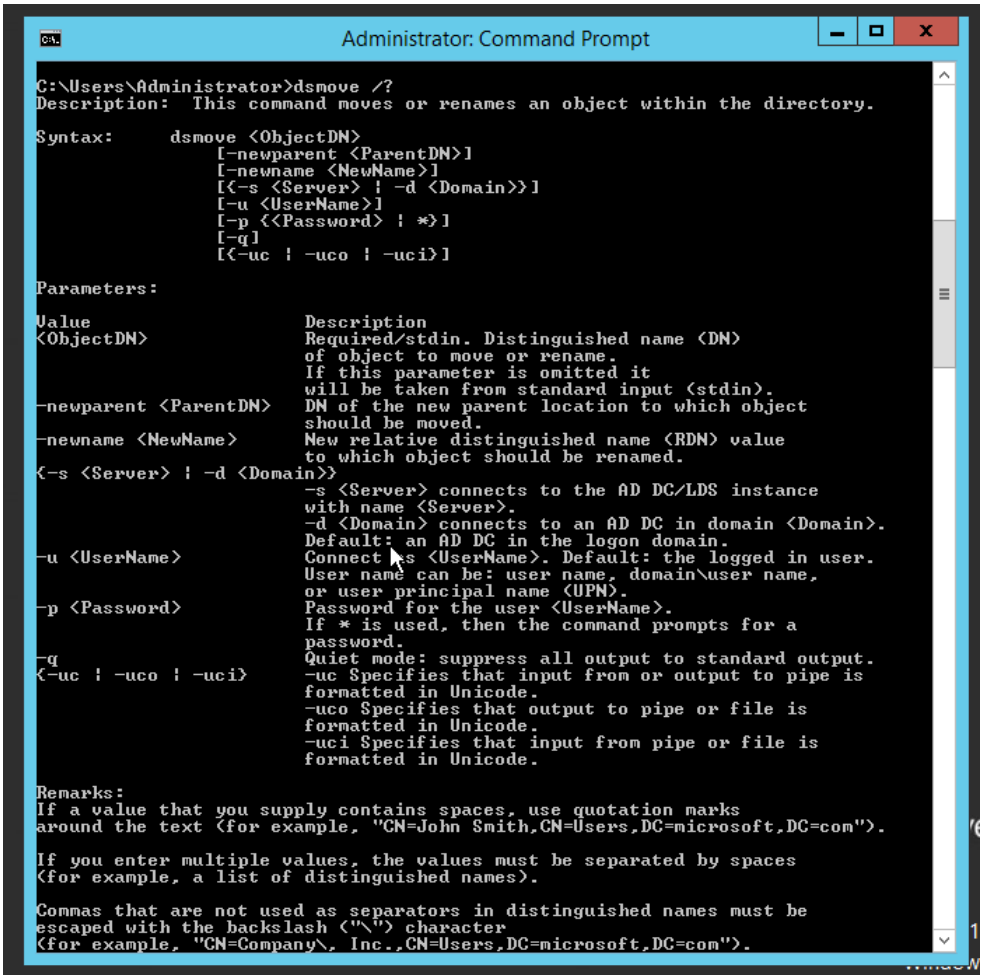
Name: John Ryan C. Paderna BSIT 4-B

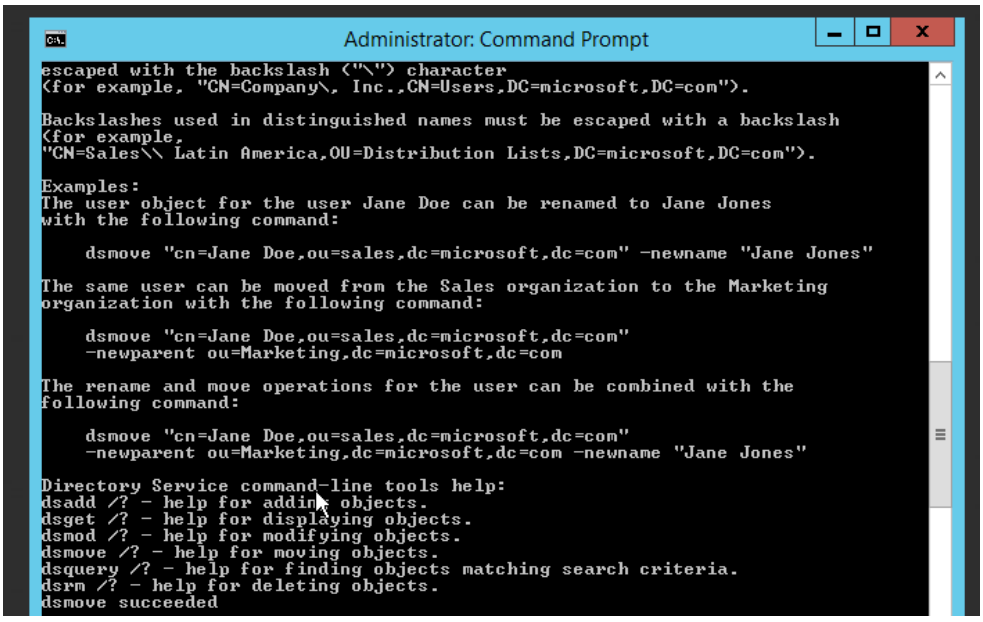
Date: November 14, 2023

dsmod /?

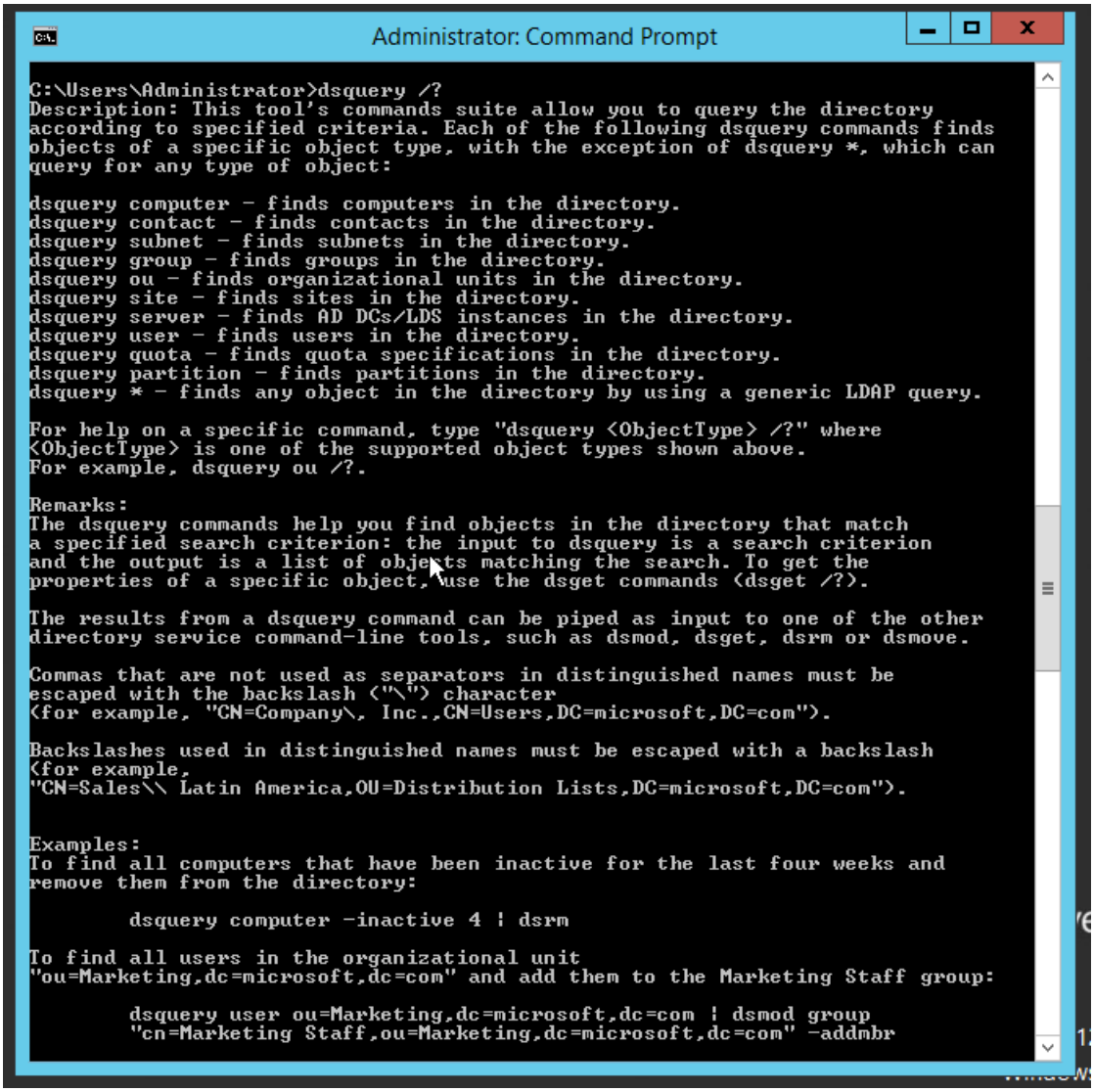


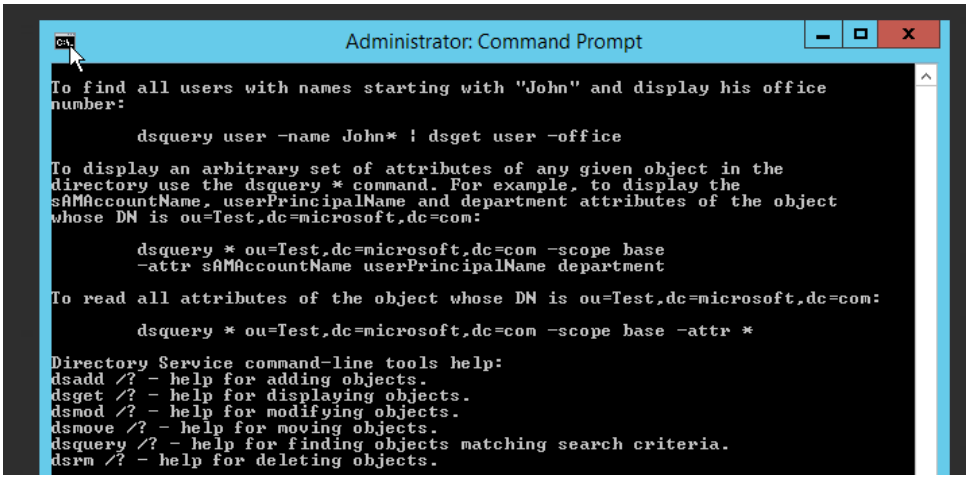
dsmove /?


Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\Administrator>dsmove /?
Description: This command moves or renames an object within the directory.
Syntax: dsmove <ObjectDN>
[-newparent <ParentDN>]
[-newname <NewName>]
[{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
[-u <UserName>]
[-p {<Password> | *}]
[-q]
[{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
Parameters:
Value Description
<ObjectDN> Required/stdin. Distinguished name (DN)
of object to move or rename.
If this parameter is omitted it
will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-newparent <ParentDN> DN of the new parent location to which object
should be moved.
-newname <NewName> New relative distinguished name (RDN) value
to which object should be renamed.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}
-s <Server> connects to the AD DC/LDS instance
with name <Server>.
-d <Domain> connects to an AD DC in domain <Domain>.
Default: an AD DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName> Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user.
User name can be: user name, domain\user name,
or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password> Password for the user <UserName>.
If * is used, then the command prompts for a
password.
-q Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci} -uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is
formatted in Unicode.
-uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is
formatted in Unicode.
-uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is
formatted in Unicode.
Remarks:
If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks
around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces
(for example, a list of distinguished names).
Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be
escaped with the backslash ("\") character
(for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

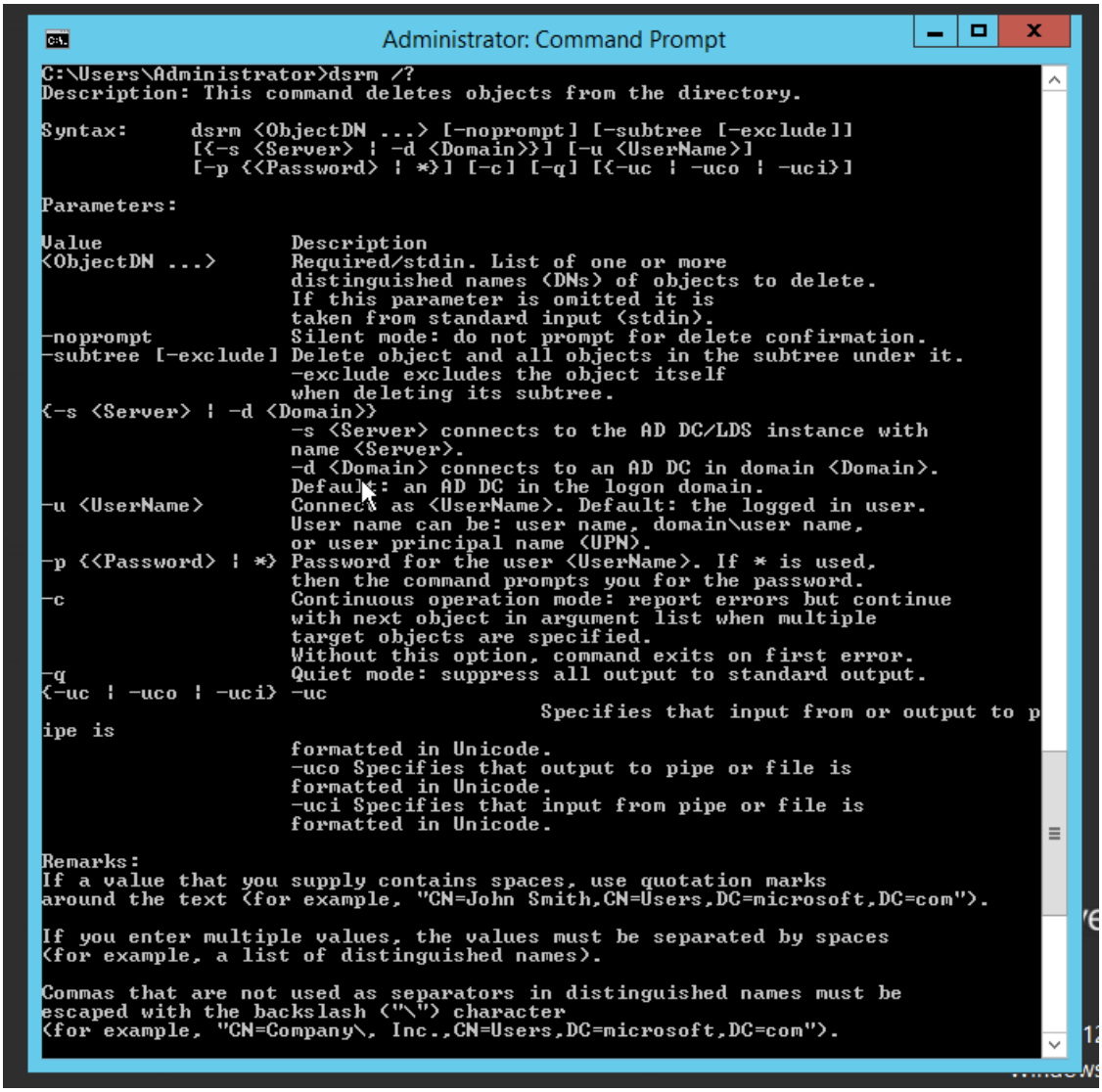

Administrator: Command Prompt
escaped with the backslash ("\") character
(for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash
(for example,
"CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
Examples:
The user object for the user Jane Doe can be renamed to Jane Jones
with the following command:
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -newname "Jane Jones"
The same user can be moved from the Sales organization to the Marketing
organization with the following command:
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-newparent ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com
The rename and move operations for the user can be combined with the
following command:
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-newparent ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com -newname "Jane Jones"
Directory Service command-line tools help:
dsadd /? - help for adding objects.
dsget /? - help for displaying objects.
dsmod /? - help for modifying objects.
dsmove /? - help for moving objects.
dsquery /? - help for finding objects matching search criteria.
dsrm /? - help for deleting objects.
dsmove succeeded

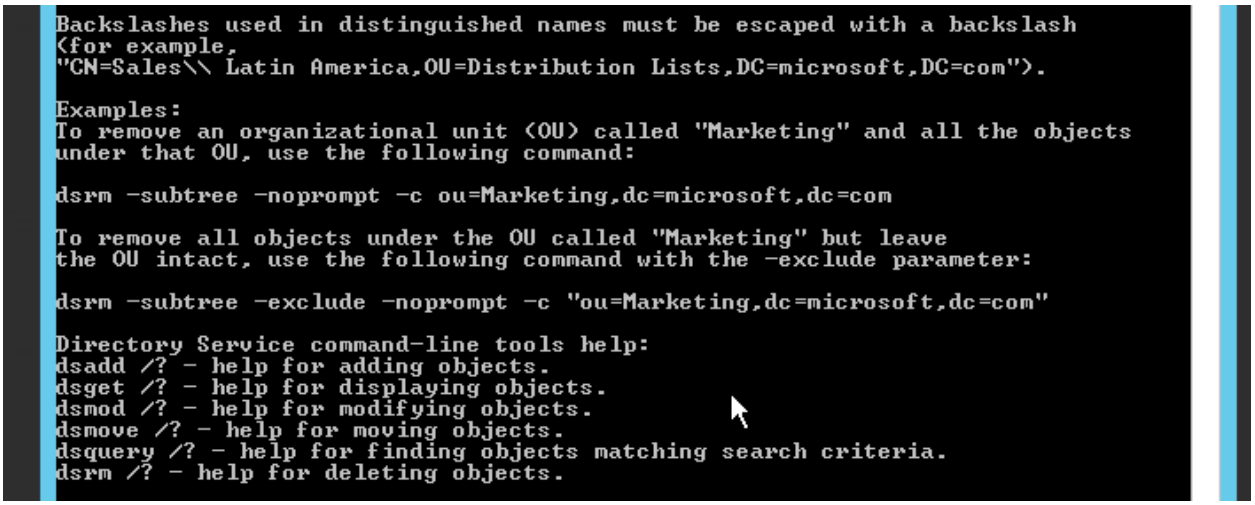
dsquery /?


Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\Administrator>dsquery /?
Description: This tool's commands suite allow you to query the directory
according to specified criteria. Each of the following dsquery commands finds
objects of a specific object type, with the exception of dsquery *, which can
query for any type of object:
dsquery computer - finds computers in the directory.
dsquery contact - finds contacts in the directory.
dsquery subnet - finds subnets in the directory.
dsquery group - finds groups in the directory.
dsquery ou - finds organizational units in the directory.
dsquery site - finds sites in the directory.
dsquery server - finds AD DCs/LDS instances in the directory.
dsquery user - finds users in the directory.
dsquery quota - finds quota specifications in the directory.
dsquery partition - finds partitions in the directory.
dsquery * - finds any object in the directory by using a generic LDAP query.
For help on a specific command, type "dsquery <ObjectType> /?" where
<ObjectType> is one of the supported object types shown above.
For example, dsquery ou /?.
Remarks:
The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match
a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criterion
and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the
properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).
The results from a dsquery command can be piped as input to one of the other
directory service command-line tools, such as dsmod, dsget, dsrm or dsmove.
Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be
escaped with the backslash ("\") character
(for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash
(for example,
"CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
Examples:
To find all computers that have been inactive for the last four weeks and
remove them from the directory:
dsquery computer -inactive 4 | dsrm
To find all users in the organizational unit
"ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" and add them to the Marketing Staff group:
dsquery user ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com | dsmod group
"cn=Marketing Staff,ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -addmbr


Administrator: Command Prompt
To find all users with names starting with "John" and display his office
number:
dsquery user -name John* | dsget user -office
To display an arbitrary set of attributes of any given object in the
directory use the dsquery * command. For example, to display the
sAMAccountName, userPrincipalName and department attributes of the object
whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base
-attr sAMAccountName userPrincipalName department
To read all attributes of the object whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base -attr *
Directory Service command-line tools help:
dsadd /? - help for adding objects.
dsget /? - help for displaying objects.
dsmod /? - help for modifying objects.
dsmove /? - help for moving objects.
dsquery /? - help for finding objects matching search criteria.
dsrm /? - help for deleting objects.

dsrm /?


Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\Administrator>dsrm /?
Description: This command deletes objects from the directory.
Syntax: dsrm <ObjectDN ...> [-noprompt] [-subtree [-exclude]]
[{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
[-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
Parameters:
Value Description
<ObjectDN ...> Required/stdin. List of one or more
distinguished names (DNs) of objects to delete.
If this parameter is omitted it is
taken from standard input (stdin).
-noprompt Silent mode: do not prompt for delete confirmation.
-subtree [-exclude] Delete object and all objects in the subtree under it.
-exclude excludes the object itself
when deleting its subtree.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}
-s <Server> connects to the AD DC/LDS instance with
name <Server>.
-d <Domain> connects to an AD DC in domain <Domain>.
Default: an AD DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName> Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user.
User name can be: user name, domain\user name,
or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *} Password for the user <UserName>. If * is used,
then the command prompts you for the password.
-c Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue
with next object in argument list when multiple
target objects are specified.
Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci} -uc
Specifies that input from or output to p
ipe is
formatted in Unicode.
-uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is
formatted in Unicode.
-uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is
formatted in Unicode.
Remarks:
If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks
around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces
(for example, a list of distinguished names).
Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be
escaped with the backslash ("\") character
(for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").


Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash
(for example,
"CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").
Examples:
To remove an organizational unit (OU) called "Marketing" and all the objects
under that OU, use the following command:
dsrm -subtree -noprompt -c ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com
To remove all objects under the OU called "Marketing" but leave
the OU intact, use the following command with the -exclude parameter:
dsrm -subtree -exclude -noprompt -c "ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
Directory Service command-line tools help:
dsadd /? - help for adding objects.
dsget /? - help for displaying objects.
dsmod /? - help for modifying objects.
dsmove /? - help for moving objects.
dsquery /? - help for finding objects matching search criteria.
dsrm /? - help for deleting objects.