



Module 5

Advanced Functions

Cmdletbinding

Scopes

Splatting

Document Scripts

Signing Scripts

PowerShell Web Access

Page • 1



1

CmdletBinding()



Overview

Characteristics

Implementation

Page • 2



2

CmdletBinding()



Opportunities with CmdletBinding

- With CmdletBinding() a function became an advanced function
- With CmdletBinding() you get for your script or function
 - Automatic parameter check
 - Write-Verbose
 - -WhatIf and -Confirm
 - Common parameter
- Implementation
 - [CmdletBinding()] before param() section
 - Possible attributes
 - SupportsShouldProcess=\$true|\$false
 - ConfirmImpact = 'Low'|'Medium'|'High' (overrides \$ConfirmPreference)
 - HelpURI='http://www.Microsoft.com'
 - SupportsPaging=\$true|\$false (Link in Notes)

Page • 3



3

CmdletBinding()



- Automatic parameter check
 - Without CmdletBinding() all parameter are available in the function
 - With CmdletBinding() only those which are defined in the param-section

```
Function Do-Foo
{
    param ( $a )

    "This is `a:"
    $a

    "This is `sargs:"
    $args
}

Do-Foo -a 1 "Color"

Result:
This is $a:
1
This is $args:
Color
```

```
Function Do-Foo
{
    [Cmdletbinding()]

    param ( $a )

    "This is `a:"
    $a

    "This is `sargs:"
    $args
}

Do-Foo -a 1 "Color"

Result:
ERROR ...
```

Page • 4



4

CmdletBinding()



▪ Write-Verbose – Requirements

- CmdletBinding()
- Call the function with -Verbose

```
Function Do-Foo
{
    [Cmdletbinding()]

    param ( $a )

    "This is `$a:"
    $a

    Write-Verbose "This is a bit more information."
}

Do-Foo -a "Color" -Verbose

Result:
This is $a:
Color
This is a bit more information.
```

Page • 5



5

CmdletBinding()



▪ ShouldProcess

- Enables -WhatIf and/or -Confirm and/or -Verbose
- Use \$PSCmdlet.ShouldProcess() in if condition
 - If (\$PSCmdlet.ShouldProcess("Target"))
 - If (\$PSCmdlet.ShouldProcess("Target", "Action"))
 - If (\$PSCmdlet.ShouldProcess("verboseDescription", "verbosWarning", "Caption"))

▪ HelpURI

- Implementation: [CmdletBinding(HelpURI="Http://www.help.gv.at")]
- Usage: get-help function -online

Page • 6



6

Scopes



How to work with different scopes for variables in scripts with functions

▪ Name and number

- Scopes in Windows PowerShell have both names and numbers. The named scopes specify an absolute scope. The numbers are relative and reflect the relationship between scopes. (Source: `get-help about_Scopes`)

▪ Scopes

- Global
 - The scope started with PowerShell.exe.
- Local
 - The current scope.
- Script
 - Variables created in a script. This scope is created by starting a script. For a script, the current scope is the local scope.
- Private
 - Variables created in a private scope cannot be seen outside the current scope

Page • 7



7

Scopes



What is and how to use Dot Sourcing?

▪ Modifiers

- Identically to scope name
- Available for variables, functions, aliases

```
$[<scope-modifier>]:<name> = <value>
$global:Status = "Open"
New-Variable -Name myVar -Value 123 -Option Private
```

```
Function Private:Do-Foo
{
    ...
}
```

```
New-Alias -Name def -Value Get-Help -Option Private
```

Page • 8



8

Splatting



What is splatting and when it is useful?

Splatting is a method of passing a collection of parameter values to a command as unit. (about_Splatting)

- **Parameters are passed as hashtable**

- Create a hashtable with @{ }
- Key-value-pairs:
parametername1=parametervalue1;parametername2=parametervalue2
- Use hashtable with @hashtablename

- **Scripts/functions**

- Intrinsic \$PSBoundParameters
- \$PSBoundParameters is changeable
 - .Add(...); .Remove(" ... "); .["..."]=newvalue

- **Usefull for**

- Cmdlets with many parameters
- Proxy functions

Page • 9



9

Documenting a Script



How to add a documentation to a function or script

- **<# ... #>**

- At the beginning
- Two free lines before first function declaration (!!!)

- **Tags**

- .SYNOPSIS
- .DESCRIPTION
- .PARAMETER
- .EXAMPLE
- .INPUTS
- .OUTPUTS
- .NOTES
- .LINK
- ...

Page • 11



11

Signing Scripts



Overview

Signing with CA

Signing with SSC

Page • 12



12

Signing Scripts



Why and ways to sign scripts

- **What does signed scripts provide?**
 - Identity of the source of code
 - Detection of script modification

- **A code signing certificate is required**
- **.. and could received from**
 - Certification Authority
 - Self signed

Page • 13



13

Sign scripts with an enterprise CA



How to sign scripts with an enterprise CA

- 1** Prepare a code signing template at the CA
- 2** Request a certificate by the script developer
- 3** Sign the script and test it
- 4** Deploy code signing certificate in the enterprise

Page • 14



14

Sign scripts with an enterprise CA



How to sign scripts with an enterprise CA

- 1** Prepare a code signing template at the CA
 - Use certtmpl.msc
 - Copy existing Code Signing certificate
 - Change any necessary attributes
 - Grant at least one user or group the Enroll permission
 - Add this new template to your CA

Page • 15



15

Sign scripts with an enterprise CA



How to sign scripts with an enterprise CA

2 Request a certificate by the script developer

- Use certmgr.msc
- Request a Certificate based on the new template
- Use the button Properties to “Make private key exportable”
 - if not configured in template

Page • 16



16

Sign scripts with an enterprise CA



How to sign scripts with an enterprise CA

3 Sign the script and test it

- Save certificate in a variable (it's useful)
- Use Set-AuthenticodeSignature cmdlets
 - -FilePath pathtothescript.ps1
 - -Certificate \$certificate

```
$cert = Get-Childitem cert:\CurrentUser\My -CodeSigningCert
Set-AuthenticodeSignature -FilePath c:\temp\Script.ps1 -Certificate $cert
```

- Hint
 - Use -TimeStampServer timestampserver to run the signed script even the certificate has expired.
 - At the end of the script the signature block was added
 - After changing the script use Set-AuthenticodeSignature again (!!!)
 - Get-AuthenticodeSignature gets detailed information about the signer certificate

Page • 17



17

Sign scripts with an enterprise CA



How to sign scripts with an enterprise CA

4 Deploy code signing certificate in the enterprise

- **Do this to avoid confirmation to run a signed script**
- **Use certmgr.msc to export the code signing certificate**
 - WITHOUT the private key (!!!)
- **Deploy it via GPO to all computers on which the signed script has to run without confirmation**
 - Place it in to the container "Trusted Publishers"

Page • 18



18

Sign Scripts with a self signed certificate



How to sign scripts with a self signed certificate

- **Similar to the process with an enterprise CA**
- **Use makecert.exe**
 - to generate a Root Certificate
 - to generate a Signing Certificate
 - Available in Windows SDK
- **Step 3 and 4 are the same**
- **Hint**
 - <https://technet.microsoft.com/de-de/magazine/2008.04.powershell.aspx>
 - <https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/scriptcenter/Self-signed-certificate-5920a7c6>

Page • 19



19

PowerShell Web Access



Overview

Requirements

Installation

Configuration and Use

Test

Page • 20

20



PowerShell Web Access - Requirements



What are the requirements for the PowerShell Web Access

- **Windows Server 2012 or Windows Server 2012 R2**
- **Internet Information Server 8**
- **.Net Framework 4.5**

Page • 21

21



PowerShell Web Access



How to Install the PowerShell Web Access

- 1 Install Windows Feature via Server Manager or PowerShell
- 2 Install WebSite and/or certificate, ApplicationPool and a virtual directory
- 3 Add one or more authorization rule
- 4 Test the certificate, name resolution and authorization rule(s)

Page • 22



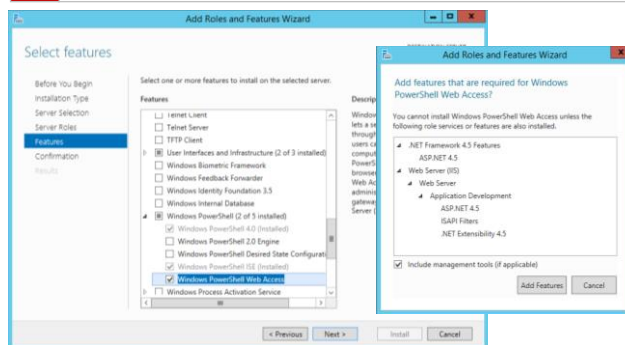
22

PowerShell Web Access - Installation



How to Install the PowerShell Web Access

- 1 Install Windows Feature via Server Manager or PowerShell



```
Install-WindowsFeature -Name WindowsPowerShellWebAccess -IncludeAllSubFeature
```

Page • 23



23

PowerShell Web Access - Installation



How to Install the PowerShell Web Access

2

Install WebSite and/or certificate, ApplicationPool and a virtual directory

- **Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager (manually)**

- WebSite
- Certificate (a self-signed certificate is also possible)

- **PowerShell (automatically)**

- ApplicationPool
- Virtual directory

```
Install-PswaWebApplication -WebSiteName 'IIS-Website-Name'  
                           -WebApplicationName 'VirtDir-Name'  
                           -UseTestCertificate
```

- Hints:

- Installation into the root not possible (e.g. <https://psweb.kurs.at>); a virtual directory is mandatory (<https://tools.kurs.at/psweb>)
- Default Web Site is used if no -WebSiteName is given
- Default virtual directory name is /pswa

Page • 24



24

PowerShell Web Access - Configuration



How to Install the PowerShell Web Access

3

Add one or more authorization rule

```
Add-PswaAuthorizationRule -ComputerName * -UserName * -ConfigurationName *  
Add-PswaAuthorizationRule -ComputerName 'Kurs\Srv9' -UserName *  
Add-PswaAuthorizationRule -ComputerName * -UserName 'Kurs\HarryP'  
  
Add-PswaAuthorizationRule -ComputerGroupName 'Kurs\AdminStation'  
                           -UserGroupName 'Kurs\Admins'
```

- **-ComputerName / -ComputerGroupName**

- Where the PS Web Access User has to connect from

- **-UserName / -UserGroupName**

- Which user(s) are allowed to use the PowerShell Web Access

- **-ConfigurationName**

- Name of a PSRemoting configuration

Page • 25



25

PowerShell Web Access



How to Install the PowerShell Web Access

4

Test the certificate, nameresolution and authorization rule(s)

```
Test-PswaAuthorizationRule -ComputerName srv1.kurs.at -UserName Kurs\HarryP
```

- Shows all rules which allow the use of PowerShell Web Access
- **-ComputerName**
 - Mandatory; Where the PS Web Access User has to connect from
- **-UserName**
 - Mandatory; Which user(s) should be tested

```
Get-PswaAuthorizationRule  
Remove-PswaAuthorizationRule -Id 0
```

Page • 26



26



Do You Have Any Questions?

Page • 27



27