PowerShell for .Net Devs

All the awesome little things you didn't know you could do.

git clone https://github.com/evansmd01/PowerShellForDotNetDevs.git

What's it good for anyway?

- Anything REMOTE
- Anything you can do with .Net
- Anything you want to automate
- Anything you would do with a Console Application.
- Examples
 - Remote Deployment / Continuous Integration (TeamCity plays nice)
 - File system management
 - IIS management
 - Windows services management
 - MSBuild Pre/Post Build Events
 - Nuget Install/Uninstall

But I Suck at PowerShell

How to Not Suck at PowerShell

- 1. Know what it CAN do
- 2. Keep it in mind day to day
- 3. Google the funky syntax when you need it.
- 4. Save tons of time
- 5. Beg your DM for more billable hours
- 6. Enjoy a beer Sierra Idle

As long as you can do it in .Net, with a little research, you can figure out how to do it in PowerShell.

Tools

- PowerShell ISE
 - Intellisense!
 - Debugging!
 - You probably already have it installed, SURPRISE!
- Visual Studio
 - TextHighlighterExtension2013 (or 2012, or 2010)
 - Also handy for .bat files and lots of other stuff
 - No intellisense :(
 - O No debugging :(
 - Don't develop here unless it's a minor tweak.

Security Levels

Scripts aren't allowed to run by default.

Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned

GOTCHA: Be aware if you are running x64 or x86.

(Visual Studio pre/post build and Nuget installs run out of x86)

- **Restricted**: Does not load configuration files or run scripts. "Restricted" is the default execution policy.
- **AllSigned**: Requires that all scripts and configuration files be signed by a trusted publisher, including scripts that you write on the local computer.
- **RemoteSigned**: Requires that all scripts and configuration files downloaded from the Internet be signed by a trusted publisher.
- **Unrestricted**: Loads all configuration files and runs all scripts. If you run an unsigned script that was downloaded from the Internet, you are prompted for permission before it runs.
- **Bypass**: Nothing is blocked and there are no warnings or prompts.
- Undefined: Removes the currently assigned execution policy from the current scope. This parameter will not remove an execution policy that is set in a Group Policy scope.

The Basics - Terms & Syntax

- Variables & Operators
- Cmdlets
 - Naming Convention & Help
 - Params & Validation
- Exception Handling
- Script Blocks
- Pipelines & the Context Operator
- Loading & Using .dll's
- Runtime Classes

Scripts, Modules & Snapins OH MY

- Script.ps1
 - .\name.ps1 -SomeParam 'value'
 - quick and dirty executable file
- Module.psm1
 - %windir%\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\Name\Name.ps1
 - Load-Module Name
 - reusable file loaded by other scripts
- Snapin
 - Add-PSSnapin Name
 - deployable/installable file for the outside world
 - Developed in .Net (special type of visual studio project)
 - Extend CustomPSSnapin from System.Management.Automation

The Basics - PSDrives

- Everything is a drive
 - File System
 - Registry
 - o IIS
 - Any collection from which you create a PSDrive

Remoting!!!

Can only remote to a machine with the WinRM service running Enable-PSRemoting

GOTCHA: Manage & CLOSE your sessions.

The target machine can only have 5 by default

GOTCHA: No closures (yet... it's on the horizon).

It's running on another machine. Any modules or .dll's you loaded aren't there anymore

Manually:

Enter-PSSession -ComputerName \$theTargetMachine
Get-ChildItem -Path "c:/"
Exit-PSSession
In a Script
\$sess = Get-PSSession -ComputerName \$theTargetMachine
Invoke-Command -Session \$sess -ScriptBlock { Get-ChildItem -Path "c:/" }
Remove-PSSession -Session \$sess

IIS Management

- WebAdministration Module
 - Creates a PSDrive called IIS:\
 - Drive structure mirrors IIS and web.config XML within each site
 - Performance kind of sucks
 - Good for small simple tasks
 - XPath queries and XML modification for advanced changes
 - o x64 only
- System.Web.Administration.ServerManager
 - Much faster
 - Directly accessing .Net classes means easier to make advanced changes
 - x86 compatible (MSBuild Pre/Post build & Nuget)

Windows Service Management

- Handy Cmdlets
 - Start-Service
 - Stop-Service
 - New-Service
- Accessing the WMI Service Object
 - \$service = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Service -Filter "Name = 'My Service'"
- Any cmd tool for managing services can be used programmatically through PowerShell as well

Tangent: Highly recommend developing services with TopShelf

Runs as both a console app or a service, awesome for debugging, easy to deploy. Oh and hotswapping .dll's is a cool feature too.

MSBuild - Pre/Post Build

MSBuild runs cmd.exe (x86), from which we execute powershell.exe

Either Through the Project's Properties Editor Pre/Post Build Field:

```
powershell.exe -File $(ProjectDir)\test.ps1 -TargetDir $(TargetDir) -Configuration $(Configuration)
```

Or Edit the .csproj XML File Directly:

Test.ps1 (located in root of project):

```
param(

$TargetDir,

$Configuration

)
```

#This will show up in the build output window
Write-Host "The bin is at \$TargetDir and the build configuration is \$Configuration"

Nuget

Automatically Running PowerShell Scripts During Package Installation and Removal

A package can include PowerShell scripts that automatically run when the package is installed or removed. NuGet automatically runs scripts based on their file names using the following conventions:

- **Init.ps1** runs the first time a package is installed in a solution.
 - If the same package is installed into additional projects in the solution, the script is not run during those installations.
 - The script also runs every time the solution is opened. For example, if you install a package, close Visual Studio, and then start Visual Studio and open the solution, the Init.ps1 script runs again.
- Install.ps1 runs when a package is installed in a project.
 - o If the same package is installed in multiple projects in a solution, the script runs each time the package is installed.
 - The package must have files in the content or lib folder for Install.ps1 to run. Just having something in the tools folder will not kick this off.
 - If your package also has an init.ps1, install.ps1 runs after init.ps1.
- Uninstall.ps1 runs every time a package is uninstalled.
- These files should be located in the tools directory of your package.
- At the top of your file, add this line: param(\$installPath, \$toolsPath, \$package, \$project)
 - \$installPath is the path to the folder where the package is installed
 - \$toolsPath is the path to the tools directory in the folder where the package is installed
 - \$package is a reference to the package object.
 - \$project is a reference to the EnvDTE project object and represents the project the package is installed into. Note: This will be null in Init.ps1. In that case doesn't have a reference to a particular project because it runs at the solution level. The properties of this object are defined in the MSDN documentation.
- When you are testing \$project in the console while creating your scripts, you can set it to \$project = Get-Project

Automate Tedious Tasks!

If you ever consider spinning up a quick & dirty Console Application **DO POWERSHELL INSTEAD!!!**

Why?

- No need to recompile every time you make a change.
- Only need to add 1 file to source control
 - (instead of the .exe and source code it came from)

Examples

- Shuffling or renaming folders & files
- generate XML map of file structure
- generate JSON from .csv
- Mapping any annoying data format to any other annoying data format

Ain't Learnt it Good? More Learnin'

Examples on GitHub

git clone https://github.com/evansmd01/PowerShellForDotNetDevs.git

MSDN

http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd835506(v=vs.85).aspx

Tutorials

http://www.powershellpro.com/powershell-tutorial-introduction/

*Michael Evans is not to be held liable when you blow up your computer. Avoid the following command: Explode-Computer -Force