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Get-GPO

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Module: GroupPolicy

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Gets one GPO or all the GPOs in a domain.

Syntax

```PowerShell
Get-GPO
    [-Guid] <Guid>
    [[-Domain] <String>]
    [[-Server] <String>]
    [-All]
    [<CommonParameters>]
```

```PowerShell
Get-GPO
    [-Name] <String>
    [[-Domain] <String>]
    [[-Server] <String>]
    [-All]
    [<CommonParameters>]
```

```PowerShell
Get-GPO
    [[-Domain] <String>]
    [[-Server] <String>]
    [-All]
    [<CommonParameters>]
```

Description

The `Get-GPO` cmdlet gets one Group Policy Object (GPO) or all the GPOs in a domain. You can specify a GPO by its display name or by its globally unique identifier (GUID) to get a single GPO, or you can get all the GPOs in the domain through the **All** parameter.

This cmdlet returns one or more objects that represent the requested GPOs. By default, properties of the requested GPOs are printed to the display; however, you can also pipe the output of the `Get-GPO` cmdlet to other Group Policy cmdlets.

Examples

Example 1: Get a single GPO from a domain

```PowerShell
Get-GPO -Name "Group Policy Test"

DisplayName        : Group Policy Test
DomainName         : contoso.com
Owner              : CONTOSO\Domain Admins
Id                 : 31a09564-cd4a-4520-98fa-446a2af23b4b
GpoStatus          : AllSettingsEnabled
Description        :
CreationTime       : 2/26/2009 12:15:42 AM
ModificationTime   : 2/26/2009 12:15:42 AM
UserVersion        : AD Version: 0, SysVol Version: 0
ComputerVersion    : AD Version: 0, SysVol Version: 0
WmiFilter          :
```

Example 2: Get a single GPO by GUID

This command gets the GPO named `Group Policy Test`. The GPO must exist in the domain of the user that is running the session (or, for startup and shutdown scripts, the computer). The command gets the GPO information by contacting the primary domain controller (PDC).

```PowerShell
Get-GPO -Guid 31a09564-cd4a-4520-98fa-446a2af23b4b -Domain "sales.contoso.com"

DisplayName        : Group Policy Test
DomainName         : sales.contoso.com
Owner              : SALES\Domain Admins
Id                 : 31a09564-cd4a-4520-98fa-446a2af23b4b
GpoStatus          : AllSettingsEnabled
Description        :
CreationTime       : 2/26/2009 12:15:42 AM
ModificationTime   : 2/26/2009 12:15:42 AM
UserVersion        : AD Version: 0, SysVol Version: 0
ComputerVersion    : AD Version: 0, SysVol Version: 0
WmiFilter          :
```

This command gets the GPO that has the ID (GUID) `331a09564-cd4a-4520-98fa-446a2af23b4b` in the `sales.contoso.com` domain. If the domain of the user that is running the session (or, for startup and shutdown scripts, the computer) is different that `sales.contoso.com`, a trust must exist between the two domains. The command retrieves the GPO information by contacting the PDC (in the `sales.contoso.com` domain).

Example 3: Get all GPOs from a domain

```PowerShell
Get-GPO -All -Domain "sales.contoso.com"
```

This command get all the GPOs in the `sales.contoso.com` domain.

Parameters

-All

Indicates that the cmdlet gets all the GPOs in the domain.

⤢ Expand table

Type:	SwitchParameter
Position:	Named
Default value:	None
Required:	False
Accept pipeline input:	False
Accept wildcard characters:	False

-Domain

Specifies the domain for this cmdlet. You must specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the domain.

For the `Get-GPO` cmdlet, the GPO (or GPOs) to that this cmdlet gets must exist in this domain.

If you do not specify the **Domain** parameter, the domain of the user that is running the current session is used. If the cmdlet is being run from a computer startup or shutdown script, the domain of the computer is used. For more information, see the Notes section in the full Help.

If you specify a domain that is different from the domain of the user that is running the current session (or, for a startup or shutdown script, the computer), a trust must exist between that domain and the domain of the user or the computer.

You can also refer to the **Domain** parameter by its built-in alias, **DomainName**. For more information, see about_Aliases.

⤢ Expand table

Type:	String
Aliases:	DomainName
Position:	1
Default value:	None
Required:	False
Accept pipeline input:	True
Accept wildcard characters:	False

-Guid

Specifies the GPO to retrieve by its globally unique identifier (GUID). The GUID uniquely identifies the GPO.

You can also refer to the **Guid** parameter by its built-in alias, **Id**.

⤢ Expand table

Type:	Guid
Aliases:	Id
Position:	0
Default value:	None
Required:	True

Accept pipeline input:	True
Accept wildcard characters:	False

-Name

Specifies the GPO to retrieve by its display name.

The display name is not guaranteed to be unique in the domain. If another GPO with the same display name exists in the domain an error occurs. You can use the **Guid** parameter to uniquely identify a GPO.

You can also refer to the **Name** parameter by its built-in alias, **DisplayName**.

⌞⌝ **Expand table**

Type:	String
Aliases:	DisplayName
Position:	0
Default value:	None
Required:	True
Accept pipeline input:	True
Accept wildcard characters:	False

-Server

Specifies the name of the domain controller that this cmdlet contacts to complete the operation. You can specify either the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) or the host name.

If you do not specify the name by using the **Server** parameter, the primary domain controller (PDC) emulator is contacted.

You can also refer to the **Server** parameter by its built-in alias, **DC**.

⌞⌝ **Expand table**

Type:	String
Aliases:	DC
Position:	2
Default value:	None
Required:	False
Accept pipeline input:	False
Accept wildcard characters:	False

Inputs

Microsoft.GroupPolicy.Gpo

You can pipe a GPO for which to get information to this cmdlet. You can pipe GPO objects into this cmdlet to display information about the GPOs. Collections that contain GPOs from different domains are not supported.

Outputs

Microsoft.GroupPolicy.Gpo

This cmdlet returns an object that represents the requested GPO.

Notes

- You can use the **Domain** parameter to explicitly specify the domain for this cmdlet.

  If you do not explicitly specify the domain, the cmdlet uses a default domain. The default domain is the domain that is used to access network resources by the security context under which the current session is running. This domain is typically the domain of the user that is running the session. For example, the domain of the user who started the session by opening Windows PowerShell from the Program Files menu, or the domain of a user that is specified in a runas command. However, computer startup and shutdown scripts run under the context of the LocalSystem account. The LocalSystem account is a built-in local account, and it accesses network resources under the context of the computer account. Therefore, when this cmdlet is run from a startup or shutdown script, the default domain is the domain to which the computer is joined.

  Only one domain can be used by an instance of this cmdlet. If you pipe a collection of GPO (**Microsoft.GroupPolicy.Gpo**) objects to this cmdlet, the **DomainName** property of the first GPO object in the collection specifies the domain for the cmdlet. This is because **domainname** is a built-in alias for the **Domain** parameter, and the **Domain** parameter can take its value by property name from the pipeline. A non-terminating error occurs for any GPOs in the collection that are not in this domain. If this domain is different from the domain of the user account (for startup or shutdown scripts, the computer account), a trust must exist between the two domains.

Related Links

- Backup-GPO
- Copy-GPO
- Import-GPO
- [New-GPO](New-GPO)
- Remove-GPO
- Rename-GPO
- Restore-GPO

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