PowerShell has a variety of administrative cmdlets that are used for system management, configuration, and automation. Below are some of the key categories and examples of administrative cmdlets you can use in PowerShell:

**1. System Management Cmdlets**

* Get-Process – Retrieves a list of processes that are running on the local or remote computer.
* Stop-Process – Terminates one or more running processes.
* Start-Service – Starts a service on the local or remote computer.
* Stop-Service – Stops a running service.
* Get-Service – Retrieves the status of services running on a machine.
* Set-Service – Modifies the properties of a service, such as its start type or status.

**2. File System Cmdlets**

* Get-ChildItem – Retrieves the contents of a directory or file system.
* Set-Location – Changes the current working directory (similar to cd in cmd).
* Copy-Item – Copies a file or directory.
* Move-Item – Moves a file or directory.
* Remove-Item – Deletes a file or directory.
* New-Item – Creates a new file, folder, or other types of items.

**3. Network Cmdlets**

* Get-NetIPAddress – Retrieves IP address information from network interfaces.
* Set-NetIPAddress – Configures IP address settings on a network adapter.
* Test-Connection – Performs a ping test to check network connectivity.
* Get-NetAdapter – Retrieves network adapter configuration and status.
* Enable-NetAdapter – Enables a network adapter.
* Disable-NetAdapter – Disables a network adapter.

**4. Active Directory Cmdlets (Requires RSAT)**

* Get-ADUser – Retrieves user information from Active Directory.
* Set-ADUser – Modifies properties of an Active Directory user account.
* New-ADUser – Creates a new user in Active Directory.
* Remove-ADUser – Deletes an Active Directory user account.
* Get-ADGroup – Retrieves group information from Active Directory.
* Add-ADGroupMember – Adds a user to an Active Directory group.

**5. Security Cmdlets**

* Get-LocalUser – Retrieves information about local user accounts.
* Set-LocalUser – Modifies local user account settings.
* New-LocalUser – Creates a new local user account.
* Remove-LocalUser – Deletes a local user account.
* Add-LocalGroupMember – Adds a user to a local group.
* Get-Acl – Gets the security descriptor of a file or folder.
* Set-Acl – Modifies the security descriptor of a file or folder.

**6. Windows Updates Cmdlets**

* Get-WindowsUpdate – Retrieves information about available updates.
* Install-WindowsUpdate – Installs Windows updates.
* Hide-WindowsUpdate – Hides an update from appearing in Windows Update.

**7. Disk Management Cmdlets**

* Get-Disk – Retrieves a list of physical disks on the system.
* New-Partition – Creates a new partition on a disk.
* Format-Volume – Formats a disk or volume.
* Get-Volume – Retrieves information about the volumes on the system.
* Resize-Partition – Resizes a partition.
* Set-Partition – Modifies partition properties.

**8. Task Scheduling Cmdlets**

* Get-ScheduledTask – Retrieves scheduled tasks on the local or remote computer.
* Register-ScheduledTask – Registers a new scheduled task.
* Set-ScheduledTask – Modifies a scheduled task.
* Unregister-ScheduledTask – Removes a scheduled task from the task scheduler.

**9. User Management Cmdlets**

* Get-LocalGroup – Retrieves the local groups on the system.
* Add-LocalGroupMember – Adds a user to a local group.
* Remove-LocalGroupMember – Removes a user from a local group.

**10. System Configuration Cmdlets**

* Get-ItemProperty – Retrieves the properties of an item (like registry keys or files).
* Set-ItemProperty – Modifies properties of an item.
* New-ItemProperty – Creates a new property for an item.
* Remove-ItemProperty – Removes a property from an item.
* Get-WmiObject – Retrieves management information using Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI).
* Set-WmiInstance – Modifies WMI instances.

**11. PowerShell Remoting Cmdlets**

* Enter-PSSession – Starts an interactive remote session with a computer.
* Exit-PSSession – Ends a remote session.
* Invoke-Command – Runs commands on remote computers.
* New-PSSession – Creates a new remote session for persistent use.
* Get-PSSession – Retrieves the current remote sessions.

**12. Event Log Cmdlets**

* Get-EventLog – Retrieves event log data from the system.
* Clear-EventLog – Clears the event log on the local computer.
* New-EventLog – Creates a new event log on the system.
* Write-EventLog – Writes an event to the event log.

**13. System Information Cmdlets**

* Get-ComputerInfo – Retrieves detailed information about the system.
* Get-Item – Retrieves an item from the file system, registry, or other data stores.
* Get-Content – Reads the contents of a file.
* Set-Content – Writes content to a file.

**14. Performance Cmdlets**

* Get-Counter – Retrieves performance counter data.
* Get-Process – Retrieves information about running processes.
* Get-EventLog -LogName Application – Retrieve application logs from the event log.

**15. System Shutdown Cmdlets**

* Stop-Computer – Shuts down or restarts a local or remote computer.
* Restart-Computer – Restarts a local or remote computer.
* Shutdown-Computer – Shuts down a computer.

These cmdlets give administrators full control over various aspects of the operating system, from managing processes and services to manipulating files, networks, and security settings. You can combine these cmdlets into scripts to automate many tasks.