

WMI Structure

The entire WMI repository is organised into Namespaces, Classes and Instances. Each namespace contains classes which are themselves organized in a hierarchy and may contain child namespaces.

We can use the [WMI Explorer](#) to explore all the WMI namespaces, classes and instances of a particular system.

The screenshot shows the WMI Explorer 2.0.0.2 interface. On the left, the 'Namespaces' tree is expanded to 'ROOT\cimv2'. The 'Classes (404)' list is displayed in the center, showing various WMI classes like Win32_IP4PerfMon, Win32_IP4RouteTable, etc. The 'Instances (2)' pane on the right shows two instances of the 'Win32_LogicalDisk' class, filtered by 'DeviceID="C:"'. The 'Properties' pane on the far right shows the details for the selected instance, including fields like DeviceID, Access, Caption, Compressed, CreationClassName, Description, DriveType, FileSystem, FreeSpace, MaximumComponentLength, Media Type, Name, Size, SupportsDiskQuotas, SupportsFileBasedCompression, SystemCreationClassName, SystemName, VolumeName, and VolumeSerialNumber.

WQL Query (Selected Object)

Query: `(SELECT * FROM Win32_LogicalDisk WHERE DeviceID="C:")` Execute

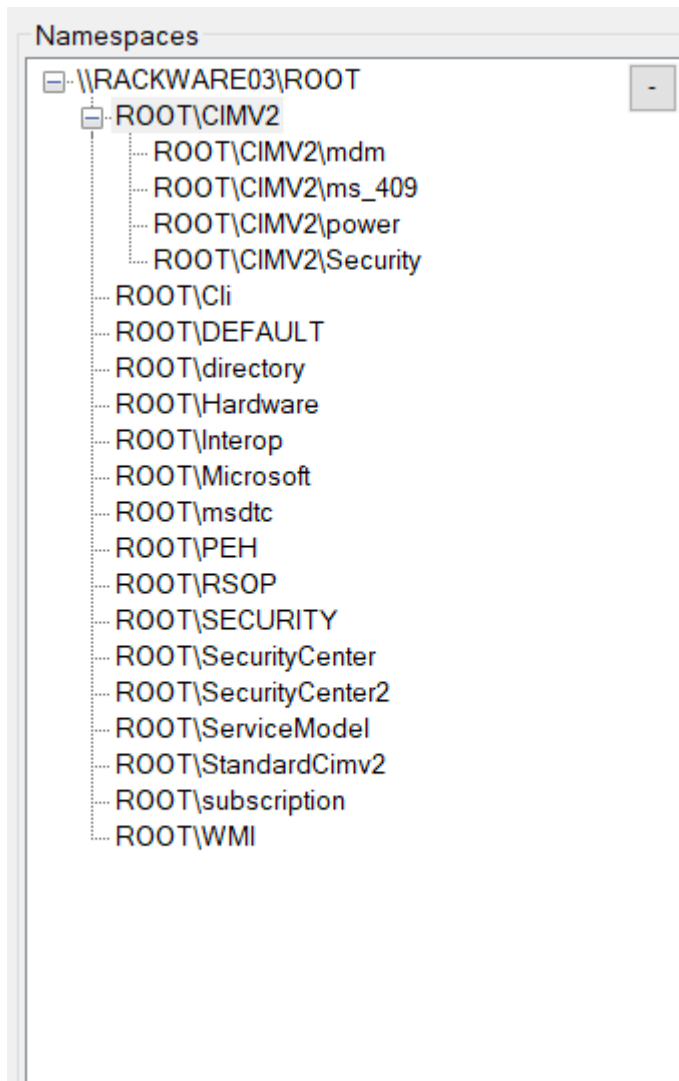
Retrieved 404 classes from ROOT\cimv2 that match specified criteria. Retrieved 2 instances from Win32_LogicalDisk. Time to Enumerate Instances: 00:00.092

Namespaces

A namespace is a logical grouping of classes which belong to the same management environment. To find useful information, you need to know a Class Name *plus* the Namespace where it lives.

A Namespace organizes information similar to folders in a filesystem. The top “folder” of the WMI namespace is always called **root**.

The **Get-CimInstance** command cannot search recursively through all namespaces. It always searches only one namespace, and if you don’t specify one, it uses the default namespace **root/cimv2**.



Classes

A WMI class is used as the recipe to create an instance of a WMI object. We can look at a WMI class just like we look at classes in the Object Oriented Programming paradigm. Similar to an OOP class, the WMI class also defines properties and methods.

For example let's look at the default namespace `root/cimv2`. In it, we look at the class called `Win32_LogicalDisk`. This class has a large number of properties (eg. Size, Free Space, FileSystem, etc.). These properties are the attributes that any instance of `Win32_LogicalDisk` should have.

The screenshot shows the WMI Explorer 2.0.0.2 interface. On the left, the 'Namespaces' tree is expanded to 'ROOT\WMI'. The 'Classes (404)' list is displayed, and 'Win32_LogicalDisk' is selected. A red circle highlights this class. A red arrow points from the 'Win32_LogicalDisk' class in the list to the 'Class Properties' table on the right. The 'Class Properties' table shows various properties of the class, including 'Access', 'Availability', 'BlockSize', 'Caption', 'Compressed', 'ConfigManagerErrorCode', 'ConfigManagerUserConfig', 'CreationClassName', 'Description', 'DeviceID', 'DriveType', 'ErrorCleared', 'ErrorDescription', 'ErrorMethodology', 'FileSystem', 'FreeSpace', 'InstallDate', 'LastErrorCode', 'MaximumComponentLength', 'MediaType', 'Name', 'NumberOfBlocks', 'PNPDeviceID', 'PowerManagementCapabilities', 'PowerManagementSupported', 'ProviderName', 'Purpose', and 'QuotaDisabled'. The 'Access' property is highlighted with a red circle. Below the table, the 'Access - UInt16' property is expanded, showing its description: 'Access describes whether the media is readable (value=1), writable (value=2), or both (value=3). "Unknown" (0) and "Write Once" (4) can also be defined.'

WQL Query (Selected Object)
Query: [SELECT * FROM Win32_LogicalDisk WHERE DeviceID='C:']

Retrieved 404 classes from ROOT\WMI that match specified criteria. Retrieved 2 instances from Win32_LogicalDisk.

Time to Enumerate Instances: 00:00.092

Along with this, this class also specifies certain methods (functions) that it can perform. For example, the `Win32_LogicalDisk` class has the methods `Chkdsk`, `ExcludeFromAutochk`, `Reset`, `ScheduleAutochk`, `SetPowerState`.

Instances (2) Properties (40) Methods (5) Query Script Logging

Methods

Method Name	Static	Description
Chkdsk	False	This method invokes the chkdsk operation on the disk. The method is applicable to only those instances of logical disk that represent a physical disk in the machine. It is not applicable to mapped logical drives. The return value of the method will indicate one of the following - Success - Chkdsk completed, Success - Locked and chkdsk scheduled on reboot, Failure - Unknown file system, Failure - Unknown error, Failure - Unsupported File System.
ExcludeFromAutochk	True	This method is used to exclude disks from the chkdsk operation to be run at the next reboot. If not excluded, chkdsk will be run on the disk.
Reset	False	Requests a reset of the logical device. The return value should be 0 if the request was successfully executed, 1 if the request failed.
ScheduleAutoChk	True	This method is used to schedule chkdsk to be run at the next reboot if the dirty bit has been set. The method is applicable to only those instances of logical disk that represent a physical disk in the machine. It is not applicable to mapped logical drives.
SetPowerState	False	SetPowerState defines the desired power state for a logical device and when a device should be put into that state.

In Params

ID	Name	Type	Description
0	FixErrors	boolean	This parameter indicates what to do when errors are found. 0 - Fix errors, 1 - Ignore errors.
1	VigorousIndexCheck	boolean	This parameter indicates whether to perform a vigorous index check.
2	SkipFolderCycle	boolean	This parameter indicates whether to skip the folder cycle.
3	ForceDismount	boolean	This parameter indicates whether to force the disk to be dismounted.
4	RecoverBadSectors	boolean	This parameter indicates whether to attempt to recover bad sectors.
5	OkToRunAtBootUp	boolean	This parameter indicates whether it is okay to run chkdsk at boot up.

Out Params

Name	Type	Description
ReturnValue	uint32	The return value of the method.

Chkdsk method of the Win32_LogicalDisk class

This method invokes the chkdsk operation on the disk. The method is applicable to only those instances of logical disk that represent a physical disk in the machine. It is not applicable to mapped logical drives. The return value of the method will indicate one of the following - Success - Chkdsk completed, Success - Locked and chkdsk scheduled on reboot, Failure - Unknown file system, Failure - Unknown error, Failure - Unsupported File System.

Execution:

This method is not static, which means you need an instance of this class to execute this method. To execute this method, right click on the Instance.

Input Parameters:

FixErrors - boolean

Instances

An instance is an implementation of a WMI class. For example, we have the class `Win32_LogicalDisk`. The implementation of this class are the actual logical disks that we have in our system (i.e C:/, D:/, E:/, etc. drives).

The screenshot displays the WMI Explorer interface. On the left, the 'Instances' pane shows two entries: 'Win32_LogicalDisk.DeviceID="C:"' (selected) and 'Win32_LogicalDisk.DeviceID="D:"'. The right pane, titled 'Properties', lists various attributes and their values for the selected instance. Below the properties, the 'Name' property is shown with a type of 'String'.

Properties	
*DeviceID	C:
Access	0
Caption	C:
Compressed	False
CreationClassName	Win32_LogicalDisk
Description	Local Fixed Disk
DriveType	3
FileSystem	NTFS
FreeSpace	181564243968
MaximumComponentLength	255
MediaType	12
Name	C:
Size	254721126400
SupportsDiskQuotas	False
SupportsFileBasedCompression	True
SystemCreationClassName	Win32_ComputerSystem
SystemName	RACKWARE03
VolumeName	Windows-SSD
VolumeSerialNumber	A4EA5D80

Name
Type - String

It is not necessary that every WMI class should have an instance in the system. For example, the class `Win32_Battery` class will not have an instance in a desktop. Similarly the `Win32_CDROMDrive` will not have any instance in a laptop without a CD drive installed.