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Windows PowerShell Scripting Tutorial for Beginners



lan Skur (/author/ian_skur/)
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Automate it. Now, where's that script...

Warning: PowerShell is addictive.

Meet PowerShell Tutorial

Windows PowerShell is an objectoriented automation engine and
scripting language with an
interactive command-line shell
designed to help IT professionals
configure systems and automate
administrative tasks. You can find it in
every modern Windows OS starting
with Windows 2008R2. Learning
Windows PowerShell is like learning to
use a universal multi-tool. In this post, I
cover PowerShell scripting basics so
you can more easily perform virtually
any administration task related to your
Windows IT environment.

So let's start learning PowerShell.

PowerShell offers both a command-line option and an integrated scripting environment (ISE):

 To launch the PowerShell command line, type powershell.exe in the Windows Start menu. You'll see a screen like the following:



 To launch the PowerShell ISE, type powershell_ise.exe in the Start menu. Using the PowerShell ISE is the preferred way to work with the scripting language, because it provides syntax highlighting, auto-filling of commands and other automation features that simplify script development and testing.



Preparing to Run PowerShell Scripts

PowerShell scripts are stored in.ps1 files. By design, you cannot run a script by simply double-clicking a file; this helps avoid accidental harm to your systems. Instead, to execute a script, right-click it and click "Run with PowerShell":



In addition, there is policy that restricts script execution. You can check this policy by running the Get-ExecutionPolicy command in PowerShell:



You will get one of the following values:

- Restricted— No scripts are allowed. This is the default setting, so you will see it the first time you run the command.
- AllSigned— You can run scripts signed by a trusted developer.
 With this setting in place, before executing, a script will ask you to confirm that you want to run it.
- RemoteSigned— You can run your own scripts or scripts signed by a trusted developer.
- Unrestricted— You can run any script you want.

To start working with PowerShell, you'll need to change the policy setting from Restricted to RemoteSigned using the Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned command:



PowerShell Cmdlets

About Cmdlets

A cmdlet is a PowerShell command with a predefined function, similar to an operator in a programming language. Here are some key things to know about cmdlets:

- There are system, user and custom cmdlets.
- Cmdlets output results as an object or as an array of objects.
- Cmdlets can get data for analysis or transfer data to another cmdlet using pipes (I'll discuss pipes more in a moment).

- Cmdlets are case-insensitive. For example, it doesn't matter whether you type "Get-ADUser", "get-aduser" or "gEt-AdUsEr".
- If you want to use several cmdlets in one string, you must separate them with a semicolon (;).

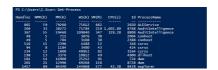
Cmdlet Format

A cmdlet always consists of a verb (or a word that functions as a verb) and a noun, separated with a hyphen (the "verb-noun" rule). For example, some of the verbs include:

- Get To get something
- Set To define something
- Start To run something
- Stop To stop something that is running
- Out To output something
- New To create something ("new" is not a verb, of course, but it functions as one)

For practice, try executing the following cmdlets:

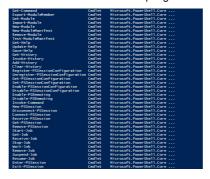
 Get-Process — Shows the processes currently running on your computer:



- Get-Service Shows the list of services with their status
- Get-Content Shows the content of the file you specify (for example, Get-Content C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc

Available Cmdlets

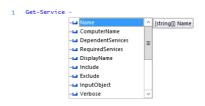
Good news — you don't need to memorize all cmdlets. You can list all cmdlets by executing the Get-Help - Category cmdlet, which will return the following:



You can also create your own custom cmdlets.

Parameters

Each cmdlet has several parameters that customize what it does. The PowerShell ISE will automatically suggest all valid parameters and their types after you type a cmdlet and a hyphen (-):



For example, the following cmdlet shows all services whose names start with "W":

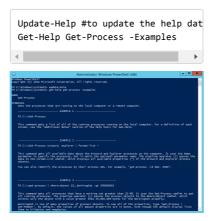
Get-Service -Name W*

If you forget a cmdlet's parameters, just use a script like the following, which will display the parameters for the Get-Process cmdlet:

Get-Process | Get-Member



If you still don't find the cmdlet you need, you can make sure the help is current and then get examples for a cmdlet (such as Get-Process) using a script like this:



Aliases

You can also use aliases, which are shortened cmdlet names. For instance, instead of "Get-Help" you can use just "Help". Try running the following two commands and see whether you get the same result:

- Start-Process notepad
- start notepad

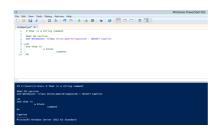
Similarly, to stop this process, you can use either of the following commands:

- Stop-Process -Name notepad
- spps -Name notepad

To see all aliases, execute the Get-Alias cmdlet.

Comments

Leaving comments in a script will help you — and your colleagues — better understand what the script does. A string comment is a single line that starts with a number sign (#), and block comments start and end with number signs and angle brackets and spread across multiple lines.



Pipes

A pipe passes data from one cmdlet to another. I used a pipe earlier to get all properties of an object.

For example, if you execute the following script, you'll get all services sorted by their status:



You can also use a pipe to output text to a file using a script like the following:



You can use multiple pipes. For instance, the following script lists all services, with the first pipe excluding stopped services and the second pipe limiting the list to display names only:

```
Get-Service | WHERE {$_.status -eq # "$_." defines current element in
```

Summary

Let's quickly summarize the key points of this Windows PowerShell tutorial. Now you know how to run PowerShell, how to change execution policy, what a cmdlet is, how to pass data using pipe and how to get object properties. Keep in mind that if you forget something, you can always use the Get-Help cmdlet.

I hope you found this PowerShell for beginners useful!

In the next parts of this free PowerShell tutorial, I'll cover variables, arrays and cycles, which are used in PowerShell scripting to simplify the administration of Windows Servers.

In the meantime, you might want to check out the following PowerShell scripts used by IT professionals to address specific cases:

 How to Export Members of a Particular AD Group (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to

- How to Get Local Group
 Membership Reports
 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- 3. How to Export Folder

 Permissions to Excel or CSV File

 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- How to Export Group Policy
 Settings in Minutes
 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- 5. How to Detect Every Active
 Directory User's Last Logon Date
 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- 6. How to Get Server Inventory across Your Network (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- 7. How to Get AD User Group

 Membership Reports

 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
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 Objects to CSV
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 What Software on Your Windows
 Server
 (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- 10. How to List All User Accounts on a Windows System (https://www.netwrix.com/how_to
- How to Find Inactive Computers in Active Directory (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/07 to-find-inactive-computers-inactive-directory-usingpowershell)
- 12. How Find Disabled or Inactive
 Users and Computers in AD
 (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/06
 find-disabled-or-inactive-usersand-computers-in-ad/)
- 13. Advanced Event Log Filtering Using PowerShell (https://blog.netwrix.com/2015/04 event-log-filtering-usingpowershell/)
- 14. How to Get a List of Expired User Accounts in AD (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/07 to-get-a-list-of-expired-useraccounts-in-ad-usingpowershell/)
- 15. How to Get a List of AD Users
 Whose Passwords Never Expire
 (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/07

- to-get-a-list-of-ad-users-whosepasswords-never-expire-usingpowershell/)
- 16. How to Collect AD Site Information Using PowerShell (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/07 to-collect-ad-site-informationusing-powershell/)
- 17. How to Find Locked Out User
 Accounts in Active Directory
 (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/07
 to-find-locked-out-user-accountsin-active-directory-usingpowershell/)
- 18. How to Create AD Users in Bulk and Email Their Credentials (https://blog.netwrix.com/2017/03 ad-users-in-bulk-and-email-theircredentials-using-powershell/)
- 19. How to Disable Inactive User Accounts (https://blog.netwrix.com/2015/03 to-disable-inactive-user-accountsusing-powershell/)
- 20. Ransomware Protection Using FSRM and PowerShell (https://blog.netwrix.com/2016/04 protection-using-fsrm-andpowershell/)

And if you are just getting started with PowerShell, I recommend the following resources:

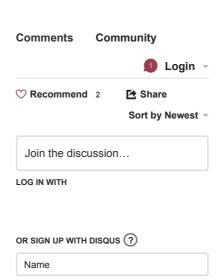
- PowerShell documentation (https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/powershell/)
- "Hey, Scripting Guy!" blog (https://blogs.technet.microsoft.cc

If you want to get all the chapters at once, we've got you covered – the PowerShell series has been combined into one PDF document available for free download:



(https://www.netwrix.com/powershell_tu itm_source=blog&itm_medium=banner& banner&cID=70170000000kgEZ) Cmdlet (https://blog.netwrix.com/tag/cmdlet/)

PowerShell (https://blog.netwrix.com/tag/powershell/)





Russell Abrogena

• 2 months ago

This is very useful & I really like it...Thanks





NetwrixMod Mod

→ Russell

Abrogena

• 19 days ago

You're welcome,

Russell!



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Active Directo...

(https://blog.netwrix.com/2018/02/15/theten-best-free-active-directorymanagement-tools/)





(https://blog.netwrix.com/2018/02/22/sysadminmagazine-keep-a-close-eye-onpermissions/)



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Top 5 Free Tools for NTFS Permissions Reporting August 18, 2017 / Oleg Lalaev



Tutorial: Learn the Basics of Active Directory April 20, 2017 / Ryan Brooks

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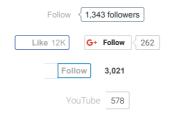
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