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Windows PowerShell

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ABOUT WINDOWS POWERSHELL

Why PowerShell? Why Now? PowerShell was designed to do for Windows what the UNIX shells do for UNIX: provide a powerful, well-integrated command-line experience for the operation system. Unfortunately since Windows is mostly managed through objects (WMI, COM and .NET) this required creating a new kind of shell. So why create it now? As Windows moves off the desktop and into server farms or application servers like print, DNS and LDAP services, command-line automation becomes a fundamental requirement.

This refcard covers starting and using Windows PowerShell, including the syntax for all statements, operators and other elements of the language. Also included are examples of how to use .NET, COM, ADSI and WMI objects from PowerShell. Finally, it includes tips and tricks—short examples showing how to perform common tasks from PowerShell.

GETTING STARTED WITH POWERSHELL

PowerShell is freely available through the Microsoft Windows Update Service packaged as an optional update for Windows XP SP2, Windows Vista and Windows Server 2003. It is also included with Windows Server 2008 as an optional component. Once installed, it can be started from the Start menu or simply by running "powershell.exe". Basic things you need to know:

- Use the "exit" keyword to exit the shell
- Ctrl-C will interrupt the current task returning you to the prompt
- A command can be spread over multiple lines and the interpreter will prompt for additional input. The line continuation character is the back-quote "`" (also called the back-tick).
- To get help about a command you can do "help command". The help command by itself will give you a list of topics.
- The help command supports wildcards so "help get-*" will return all of the commands that start with "get-".
- You can also get basic help on a command by doing "commandName -?" like "dir -?"
- As well as cmdlet help, there is a collection of general help topics prefixed with "about_". You can get a list of these topics by going help about_*

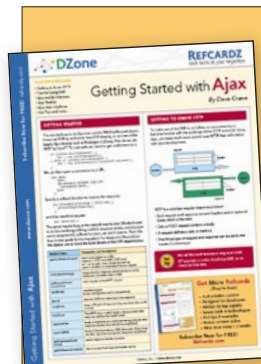
Command-Line editing in Powershell: Command-line Editing works just like it does in cmd.exe: use the arrow keys to go up and down, the insert and delete keys to insert and delete characters and so on.

Keyboard sequence	Editing operation
Left/Right Arrows	Move the editing cursor left and right through the current command line.
Ctrl-Left Arrow, Ctrl-Right Arrow	Move the editing cursor left and right a word at a time.
Home	Move the editing cursor to the beginning of the current command line.
End	Move the editing cursor to the end of the current command line.
Up/Down Arrows	Move up and down through the command history.
Insert Key	Toggles between character insert and character overwrite modes.
Delete Key	Deletes the character under the cursor
Backspace Key	Deletes the character behind the cursor.
F7	Pops up command history in a window on the console. Use the up and down arrows to select a command then Enter to execute that command.
Tab	Does command line completion. PowerShell completes on filenames, cmdlet names (after the dash), cmdlet parameter names and property and method names on variables.

THE LANGUAGE

PowerShell parses text in one of two modes—command mode, where quotes are not required around a string and expression mode where strings must be quoted. The parsing mode is determined by what's at the beginning of the statement. If it's a command, then the statement is parsed in command mode. If it's not a command then the statement is parsed in expression mode as shown:

```
PS (1) > echo 2+2 Hi there # command mode - starts with
'echo' command
2+2 Hi there
PS (2) > 2+2; "Hi there" # expression mode starts with 2
4
Hi there
PS (3) > echo (2+2) Hi (echo there) # Mixing and matching
modes with brackets
4 Hi there
```



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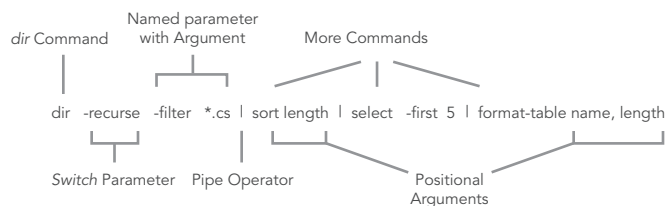
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THE LANGUAGE, *continued*

Commands: There are 4 categories of commands in PowerShell:

Cmdlets	These are built-in commands in the shell, written in a .NET language like C# or Visual Basic. Users can extend the set of cmdlets by writing and loading PowerShell snap-ins.
Functions	Functions are commands written in the PowerShell language that are defined dynamically.
Scripts	Scripts are textfiles on disk with a .ps1 extension containing a collection of PowerShell commands.
Applications	Applications (also canned native commands) are existing windows programs. These commands may be executables, documents for with there are associated editors like a word file or they may be script files in other languages that have interpreters registered and that have their extensions in the PATHTEXT environment variable.

Pipelines: As with any shell, pipelines are central to the operation of PowerShell. However, instead of returning strings from external processes, PowerShell pipelines are composed of collections of commands. These commands process pipeline objects one at a time, passing each object from pipeline element to pipeline element. Elements can be processed based on properties like Name and Length instead of having to extract substrings from the objects.



PowerShell Literals: PowerShell has the usual set of literal values found in dynamic languages: strings, numbers, arrays and hashtables.

Numbers: PowerShell supports all of the signed .NET number formats. Hex numbers are entered as they are in C and C# with a leading '0x' as in 0xF80e. Floating point includes Single and Double precisions and Decimal. Banker's rounding is used when rounding values. Expressions are widened as needed. A unique feature in PowerShell are the multiplier suffixes which make it convenient to enter larger values easily:

Multiplier Suffix	Multiplication Factor	Example	Equivalent Value	.NET Type
kb or KB	1024	1KB	1024	System.Int32
mb or MB	1024*1024	2.2mb	2306867.2	System.Double
gb or GB	1024*1024*1024	1Gb	1073741824	System.Int32

Strings: PowerShell uses .NET strings. Single and Double quoted strings are supported. Variable substitution and escape sequence processing is done in double-quoted strings but not in single quoted ones as shown:

```

PS (1) > $x="Hi"
PS (2) > "$x bob`nHow are you?"
Hi bob
How are you?
PS (3) > '$x bob`nHow are you?'
$x bob`nHow are you?

```

The escape character is backtick instead of backslash so that file paths can be written with either forward slash or backslash.

Variables: In PowerShell, variables are organized into namespaces. Variables are identified in a script by prefixing their names with a '\$' sign as in "\$x = 3". Variable names can be unqualified like \$a or they can be name-space qualified like: \$variable:a or \$env:path. In the latter case, \$env:path is the environment variable path. PowerShell allows you to access functions through the function names space: \$function:prompt and command aliases through the alias namespace alias:dir

Arrays: Arrays are constructed using the comma ',' operator. Unless otherwise specified, arrays are of type Object[]. Indexing is done with square brackets. The '+' operator will concatenate two arrays.

```

PS (1) > $a = 1, 2, 3
PS (2) > $a[1]
2
PS (3) > $a.length
3
PS (4) > [string] ($a + 4, 5)
1 2 3 4 5

```

Because PowerShell is a dynamic language, sometimes you don't know if a command will return an array or a scalar. PowerShell solves this problem with the @() notation. An expression evaluated this way will always be an array. If the expression is already an array, it will simple be returned. If it wasn't an array, a new single-element array will be constructed to hold this value.

HashTables: The PowerShell hashtable literal produces an instance of the .NET type System.Collections.Hashtable. The hashtable keys may be unquoted strings or expressions; individual key/value pairs are separated by either newlines or semicolons as shown:

```

PS (1) > $h = @{a=1; b=2+2}
>> ("the" + "date") = get-date)
>>
PS (2) > $h

Name                                     Value
----                                     -
thedata                                10/24/2006 9:46:13 PM
a                                       1
b                                       4

PS (3) > $h["thedata"]

Tuesday, October 24, 2006 9:46:13 PM

PS (4) > $h.thedata

Tuesday, October 24, 2006 9:46:13 PM
@{ a=1; b=2}
Types
[typename]

```

Type Conversions: For the most part, traditional shells only deal with strings. Individual tools would have to interpret (parse) these strings themselves. In PowerShell, we have a much richer set of objects to work with. However, we still wanted to preserve the ease of use that strings provide. We do this through the PowerShell type conversion subsystem. This facility will automatically convert object types on demand in a transparent way. The type converter is careful to try and not lose information when doing a conversion. It will also only do one conversion step at a time. The user may also specify explicit conversions and, in fact, compose those conversions. Conversions are typically applied to values but they may also be attached to variables in which case anything assigned to that variable will be automatically be converted.

THE LANGUAGE, *continued*

Here's is an example where a set of type constraints are applied to a variable. We want anything assigned to this variable to first be converted into a string, then into an array of characters and finally into the code points associated with those characters.

```
PS (1) > [int][char][string]$v = @() # define variable
PS (2) > $v = "Hello" # assign a string
PS (3) > [string] $v # display the
code points
72 101 108 108 111
101
108
108
111
PS (4) > $v=2+2 # assign a number
PS (5) > $v # display the
code points
52
PS (6) > [char] 52 # cast it back
to char
```

Flow-control Statements: PowerShell has the usual collection of looping and branching statements. One interesting difference is that in many places, a pipeline can be used instead of a simple expression.

if Statement:

```
if ($a -eq 13) { "A is 13" } else { "A is not 13" }
```

The condition part of an if statement may also be a pipeline.

```
if (dir | where {$_.length -gt 10kb}) {
    "There were files longer than 10kb"
}
```

while Loop:

```
$a=1; while ($a -lt 10) { $a }
$a=10 ; do { $a } while (--$a)
```

for Loop:

```
for ($i=0; $i -lt 10; $i++) {
    "5 * $i is $(5 * $i)"
}
```

foreach Loop:

```
foreach ($i in 1..10) { "`$i is $i" }
foreach ($file in dir -recurse -filter *.cs | sort length)
{
    $_.Filename
}
```

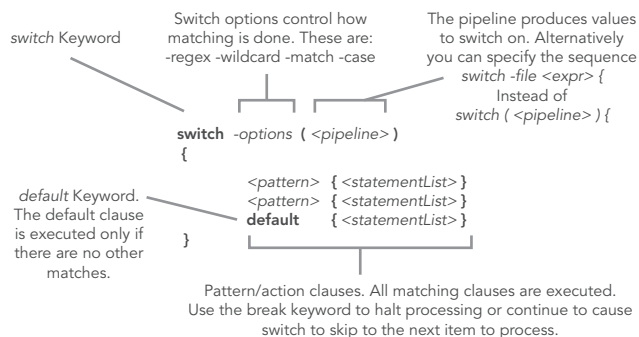
foreach Cmdlet: This cmdlet can be used to iterate over collections of operators (similar to the map() operation found in many other languages like Perl.) There is a short alias for this command '%'. Note that the \$_ variable is used to access the current pipeline object in the foreach and where cmdlets.

```
1..10 | foreach { $_ * $_ }
$t = 0; dir | foreach { $t += $_ } ; $t
1..10 | %{ "*" * $_ }
```

where Cmdlet: This cmdlet selects a subset of objects from a stream based on the evaluation of a condition. The short alias for this command is '?'.

```
1..10 | where {$_ -gt 2 -and $_ -lt 10}
get-process | where {$_.handlecount -gt 100 }
```

switch Statement: The PowerShell switch statement combines both branching and looping. It can be used to process collections of objects in the condition part of the statement or it can be used to scan files using the -file option.



OPERATORS

PowerShell has a very rich set of operators for working with numbers, strings, collections and objects. These operators are shown in the following tables.

Arithmetic operators: The arithmetic operators work on numbers. The '+' and '*' operators also work on collections. The '+' operator concatenates strings and collections or arrays. The '*' operator will duplicate a collection the specified number of times.

Operator	Description	Example	Result
+	Add two numbers together	2+4	6
	Add two strings together	"Hi" + "there"	"Hi There"
	Concatenate two arrays	1,2,3 + 4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
*	Multiply two values	2 * 4	8
	Repeat the string "a" 3 times.	"a" * 3	"aaa"
	Concatenate the array twice	1,2 * 2	1,2,1,2
-	Subtract one value from another	6-2	4
/	Divide two values	6/2	3
	Divide two values, auto-convert to double	7/4	1.75
%	Returns the remainder from a division operation	7/4	3

Assignment Operators: PowerShell has the set of assignment operators commonly found in C-derived languages. The semantics correspond to the binary forms of the operator.

Operator	Example	Equivalent	Description
=	\$a= 3 \$a,\$b,\$c =1,2,3		Sets the variable to the specified value. Multiple assignment is supported.
+=	\$a += 2	\$a = \$a + 2	Performs the addition operation in the existing value then assign the result back to the variable.
-=	\$a -= 13	\$a = \$a - 13	Performs the subtraction operation in the existing value then assign the result back to the variable.
*=	\$a *= 3	\$a = \$a * 3	Multiplies the value of a variable by the specified value or appends to the existing value.
/=	\$a /= 3	\$a = \$a / 3	Divides the value of a variable by the specified value
%=	\$a %= 3	\$a = \$a % 3	Divides the value of a variable by the specified value and assigns the remainder (modulus) to the variable

OPERATORS, *continued*

Comparison Operators: Most of the PowerShell operators are the same as are usually found in C-derived languages. The comparison operators, however, are not. To allow the '>' and '<' operators to be used for redirection, a different set of characters had to be chosen so PowerShell operators match those found in the Bourne shell style shell languages. (Note: when applying a PowerShell operator against collection, the elements of the collection that compare appropriately will be returned instead of a simple Boolean.)

Operator	Description	Example	Result
-eq -ceq -ieq	Equals	5 -eq 5	\$true
-ne -cne -ine	Not equals	5 -ne 5	\$false
-gt -cgt -igt	Greater than	5 -gt 3	\$true
-ge -cge -ige	Greater than or equal	5 -ge 3	\$true
-lt -clt -ilt	Less than	5 -lt 3	\$false
-le -cle -ile	Less than or equals	5 -le 3	\$false
-contains -ccontains -icontains	The collection on the left hand side contains the value specified on the right hand side.	1,2,3 -contains 2	\$true
-notcontains -cnotcontains -inotcontains	The collection on the left hand side does not contain the value on the right hand side.	1,2,3 -notcontains 2	\$false

Pattern Matching Operators: PowerShell supports two sets of pattern-matching operators. The first set uses regular expressions and the second uses *wildcard* patterns (sometimes called *globbing* patterns).

Operator	Description	Example	Result
-match -cmatch -imatch	Do a pattern match using regular expressions	"Hello" -match "[jkl]"	\$true
-notmatch -cnotmatch -inotmatch	Do a regex pattern match, return true if the pattern doesn't match.	"Hello" -notmatch "[jkl]"	\$false
-replace -creplace -ireplace	Do a regular expression substitution on the string on the right hand side and return the modified string. Backreferences are indicated in the replacement string using the sequence \$n when n is the corresponding parenthetical expression in the pattern.	"Hello" -replace "ello", "i" "Hello" -replace "(ll)", "\$1+"	"Hi" "He+ll+o"
	Delete the portion of the string matching the regular expression.	"abcde" -replace "bcd"	"ae"
-like -clike -ilike	Do a wildcard pattern match	"one" -like "o*"	\$true
-notlike -cnotlike -inotlike	Do a wildcard pattern match, true if the pattern doesn't match.	"one" -notlike "o*"	\$false



Copy console input into a file:

```
[console]::In.ReadToEnd() > foo.txt
```

Setting the Shell Prompt:

```
function prompt { "$PWD [" + $count++ + "]" }
```

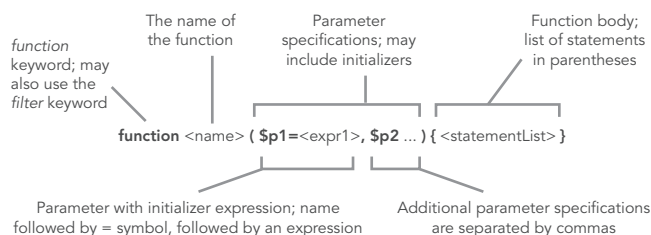
Setting the Title Bar Text:

```
$host.UI.RawUI.WindowTitle = "PATH: $PWD"
```

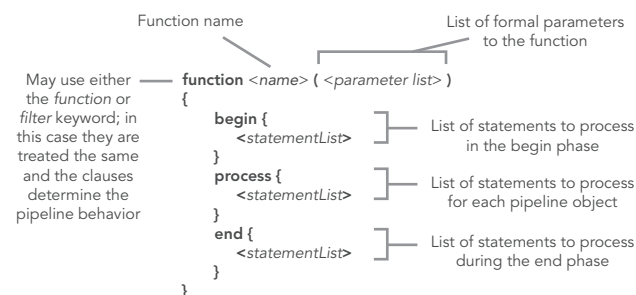
Regular Expression Patterns: PowerShell regular expressions are implemented using the .NET regular expressions.

Metacharacter	Description	Example
\w	Matches any "word" character, approximately equivalent to [a-zA-Z0-9]	"abcd defg" -match "\w+"
\W	Matches any non-word character	"abcd defg" -match "\W+"
\s	Matches any whitespace character	"abcd defg" -match "\s+"
\S	Matches any non-whitespace character.	"abcd defg" -match "\S+"
\d \D	Matches any digit or non-digit respectively	12345 -match "\d+"
{n} {n,} {n,m}	Quantifiers matching n through m instances of a pattern.. If m is not specified, it matches at least n instances. If one n is specified, it must match exactly n instances.	"abc" -match "\w{2,3}"

PowerShell Functions: Functions can be defined with the function keyword. Since PowerShell is a shell, every statement in a PowerShell function may return a value. Use redirection to \$null to discard unnecessary output. The following diagram shows a simple function definition.



Advanced Functions: functions can also be defined like cmdlets with a begin, process and end clause for handling processing in each stage of the pipeline.



Unary Operators:

Operator	Example	Results	Description
=	- (2+2)	-4	Sets the variable to the specified value. Multiple assignment is supported.
+	+ "123"	123	Performs the addition operation in the existing value then assign the result back to the variable.
--	--\$a; \$a--	Depends on the current value of the variable.	Pre and post decrement operator
++	++\$a; \$a++	Depends on the current value of the variable.	Pre and post increment
[<type>]	[int] "0x123"	291	Divides the value of a variable by the specified value
,	, (1+2)	1-element array containing the value of the expression.	Divides the value of a variable by the specified value and assigns the remainder (modulus) to the variable

BASIC TASKS—TEXT AND FILES

In general, the easiest way to get things done in PowerShell is with cmdlets. Basic file operations are carried out with the “core” cmdlets. These cmdlets work on any namespace. This means that you can use them to manipulate files and directories

but can also use them to list the defined variables by doing
dir variables:
or remove a function called “junk” by doing:
del function:/junk

Cmdlet Name	PowerShell Standardized Alias	cmd Command	UNIX sh Command	Description
Get-Location	gl	pwd	pwd	Get the current directory
Set-Location	sl	cd, chdir	cd, chdir	Change the current directory
Copy-Item	cpi	copy	cp	Copy files
Remove-Item	ri	del, rd	rm, rmdir	Remove a file or directory. PowerShell has no separate command for removing directories as opposed to file.
Move-Item	mi	move	mv	Move a file.
Rename-Item	rni	Rn	ren	Rename a file.
Set-Item	si			Set the contents of a file.
Clear-Item	cli			Clear the contents of a file.
New-Item	ni			Create a new empty file or directory. The type of object is controlled by the -type parameter.
Mkdir		md	mkdir	Mkdir is implemented as a function in PowerShell so that users can create directories without having to specify -type directory
Get-Content	gc	type	cat	Send the contents of a file to the output stream.
Set-Content	sc			Set the contents of a file. UNIX and cmd.exe have no equivalent. Redirection is used instead. The difference between Set-Content and Out-File is discussed in detail in Chapter 10 of <i>Windows PowerShell in Action</i> .

I/O Redirection

Operator	Example	Results	Description
>	dir > out.txt	Contents of out.txt are replaced.	Redirect pipeline output to a file, overwriting the current contents
>>	dir >> out.txt	Contents of out.txt are appended to.	Redirect pipeline output to a file, appending to the existing content.
2>	dir nosuchfile.txt 2> err.txt	Contents of err.txt are replaced by the error messages	Redirect error output to a file, overwriting the current contents
2>>	dir nosuchfile.txt 2>> err.txt	Contents of err.txt are appended with the error messages	Redirect error output to a file, overwriting the current contents
2>&1	dir nosuchfile.txt 2>&1	The error message is written to the output.	The error messages are written to the output pipe instead of the error pipe.

Searching Through Text: The fastest way to search through text and files is to use the select-string cmdlet as shown:

```
select-string Username *.txt -case          # case-sensitive search for Username
dir -rec -filter *.txt | select-string      # case-insensitive search
                                     # through a set of files

dir -rec -filter *.cs |
  select-string -list Main                # only list the first match
```

The **Select-String** cmdlet is commonly aliased to ‘grep’ by UNIX users.

Formatting and Output: by default the output of any expression that isn’t redirected will be displayed by PowerShell. The default display mode can be overridden using the formatting cmdlets:

Cmdlet	Description	Example
Format-Table	Formats a set of properties into a table	dir format-table name, length
Format-List	Displays properties 1 per line in a list.	dir format-list *
Format-Wide	Displays a single property in multiple columns	dir format-wide
Format-Custom	Complex formatter	dir format-custom

Output is also handled by a set of cmdlets that send the output to different locations.

Cmdlet	Description	Example
Out-File	Writes formatted text to a file	dir out-file -encoding unicode foo.txt
Out-Host	Writes formatted text to the screen	dir out-host -pag
Out-Null	Discards all output (equivalent to > \$null)	dir out-null
Out-Printer	Sends formatted output to the printer.	cat report.ps out-printer
Out-String	Formats input as strings and writes them to the output pipe	dir out-string where {\$_.match "x"}



Getting and Setting Text Colors: PS (1) > \$host.PrivateData

ErrorForegroundColor	: Red	DebugBackgroundColor	: Black
ErrorBackgroundColor	: Black	VerboseForegroundColor	: Yellow
WarningForegroundColor	: Yellow	VerboseBackgroundColor	: Black
WarningBackgroundColor	: Black	ProgressForegroundColor	: Yellow
DebugForegroundColor	: Yellow	ProgressBackgroundColor	: DarkCyan

TYPES AND OBJECTS

Unlike most scripting languages, the basic object model for PowerShell is .NET which means that instead of a few simple built-in types, PowerShell has full access to all of the types in the .NET framework. Since there are certain common types that are used more often than others, PowerShell includes shortcuts or type accelerators for those types. The set of accelerators is a superset of the type shortcuts in C#. (Note: a type literal in Powershell is specified by using the type name enclosed in square brackets like `[int]` or `[string]`).

Type Alias	Corresponding .NET Type	Example
[int]	System.Int32	1 -15 1kb 0x55aa -15
[long]	System.Int64	10000000000
[string]	System.String	"Hello`nthere" 'hi'
[char]	System.Char	[char] 0x20
[bool]	System.Boolean	\$true \$false
[byte]	System.Byte	[byte] 13
[double]	System.Double	1.2 1e3mb -44.00e16KB
[decimal]	System.Decimal	12.0d 13D
[float]	System.Single	[float] 1.0
[single]	System.Single	same as float
[regex]	System.Text.RegularExpressions.Regex	[regex] "[a-z]+"
[array]	System.Xml.XmlDocument	[array] 22
[xml]	System.Management.Automation.ScriptBlock	[xml] "<tag>Hi there</tag>"
[scriptblock]	System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter	{ param(\$x,\$y) \$x+\$y }
[switch]	System.String	function f ([switch] \$x) { "x is \$x" }
[hashtable]	System.Collections.Hashtable	@{a=1; b=2*3; c = dir sort length }
[psobject]	System.Management.Automation.PSObject	new-object psobject
[type]	System.Type	[type] "int"

Operators For Working With Types

Operator	Example	Results	Description
-is	\$true -is [bool]	\$true	True if the type of the left hand side matches the type of the right hand side
	\$true -is [object]	\$true	This is always true – everything is an object except \$null
	\$true -is [ValueType]	\$true	The left hand side is an instance of a .NET value type.
	"hi" -is [ValueType]	\$false	A string is not a value type, it's a reference type.
	"hi" -is [object]	\$true	But a string is still an object.
	12 -is [int]	\$true	12 is an integer
	12 -is "int"	\$true	The right hand side of the operator can be either a type literal or a string naming a type.
-isnot	\$true -isnot [string]	\$true	The object on the left-hand is not of the same type as the right hand side.
	\$true -isnot [object]	\$true	The null value is the only thing that isn't an object.
-as	"123" -as [int]	123	Takes the left hand side and converts it to the type specified on the right-hand side.
	123 -as "string"	"123"	Turn the left hand side into an instance of the type named by the string on the right.

Accessing Instance Members: as is the case with most object oriented languages, instance members (fields, properties and method) are accesses through the dot "." operator.

```
"Hi there".length
"Hi there".Substring(2,5)
```

The dot operator can also be used with an argument on the right hand side:

```
"Hi there".("len" + "th")
```

Methods can also be invoked indirectly:

```
$m = "Hi there".substring
$m.Invoke(2,3)
```

Static methods are invoked using the '::' operator with an expression that evaluates to a type on the left-hand side and a member on the right hand side

```
[math]::sqrt(33)
$m = [math]
$m::pow(2,8)
```

Working With Collections: Foreach-Object, Where-Object

THE .NET FRAMEWORK

Loading Assemblies:

```
[void] [reflection.assembly]::LoadWithPartialName
("System.Windows.Forms")
```

Using Windows Forms to do GUI Programming from PowerShell:

```
$form = new-object Windows.Forms.Form
$form.Text = "My First Form"
$button = new-object Windows.Forms.Button
$button.Text="Push Me!"
$button.Dock="fill"
$button.add_click({$form.close()})
$form.controls.add($button)
$form.Add_Shown({$form.Activate()})
$form.ShowDialog()
```



Working With Date and Time

Use the Get-Date cmdlet to get the current date.
`$now = get-date; $now`

Do the same thing using the use static method on System.
 DateTime

```
$now = [datetime]::now ; $now
```

Get the DateTime object representing the beginning of this year using a cast.

```
$thisYear = [datetime]"2006/01/01"
```

Get the day of the week for today

```
$now.DayOfWeek
```

Get the total number of days since the beginning of the year.
`($now-$thisYear).TotalDays`

Get the total number of hours since the beginning of the year.
`($now-$thisYear).TotalHours`

Get the number of days between now and December 25th for this year.

```
(([datetime] "12/25/2006")-$now).TotalDays
```

Get the day of the week it occurs on:

```
([datetime] "12/25/2006").DayOfWeek
```

COM (COMPONENT OBJECT MODEL)

Along with .NET, PowerShell also lets you work with COM object. This is most commonly used as the Windows automation mechanism. The following example shows how the Microsoft Word automation model can be used from PowerShell:

Listing: Get-Spelling Script—this script uses Word to spell check a document

```
if ($args.count -gt 0)
{
    #1
    @"
Usage for Get-Spelling:
```

Copy some text into the clipboard, then run this script. It will display the Word spellcheck tool that will let you correct the spelling on the text you've selected. When you're done it will put the text back into the clipboard so you can paste back into the original document.

```
@
    exit 0
}

$shell = new-object -com wscript.shell
$word = new-object -com word.application
$word.Visible = $false

$doc = $word.Documents.Add()
$word.Selection.Paste()

if ($word.ActiveDocument.SpellingErrors.Count -gt 0)
{
    $word.ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling()
    $word.Visible = $false
    $word.Selection.WholeStory()
    $word.Selection.Copy()
    $shell.Popup( "The spell check is complete, " +
        "the clipboard holds the corrected text." )
}
else
{
    [void] $shell.Popup("No Spelling Errors were detected.")
}

$x = [ref] 0
$word.ActiveDocument.Close($x)
$word.Quit()
```


**Hot
Tip**

Tokenizing a Stream Using Regular Expressions:

The `-match` operator will only retrieve the first match from a string. Using the `[regex]` class, it's possible to iterate through all of the matches. The following example will parse simple arithmetic expressions into a collection of tokens:

```
$pat = [regex] "[0-9]+|\+|\-|\*|/| +"
```

```
$m = $pat.Match("11+2 * 35 -4")
```

```
while ($m.Success) {
```

```
    $m.value
```

```
    $m = $m.NextMatch()
```

```
}
```

WMI (WINDOWS MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE)

The other major object model used in PowerShell is WMI—Windows Management Infrastructure. This is Microsoft's implementation of the Common Instrumentation Model or CIM. CIM is an industry standard created by Microsoft, HP, IBM and many other computer companies with the intent of coming up with a common set of management abstractions. WMI is accessed in PowerShell through the `Get-WmiObject` cmdlet and through the `[WMI]` `[WMI searcher]` type accelerators. For example, to get information about the BIOS on your computer, you could do:

```
PS (1) > (Get-WmiObject win32_bios).Name
v3.20
```

ADSI (ACTIVE DIRECTORY)

Support for active directory is accomplished through type accelerators. A string can be cast into an ADSI (LDAP) query and then used to manipulate the directory as shown:

```
$domain = [ADSI] `
>> "LDAP://localhost:389/dc=NA,dc=fabrikam,dc=com"
PS (2) > $newOU = $domain.Create("OrganizationalUnit",
    "ou=HR")
PS (3) > $newOU.SetInfo()
PS (5) > $ou = [ADSI] `
>> "LDAP://localhost:389/
ou=HR,dc=NA,dc=fabrikam,dc=com"
>>
PS (7) > $newUser.Put("title", "HR Consultant")
PS (8) > $newUser.Put("employeeID", 1)
PS (9) > $newUser.Put("description", "Dog")
PS (10) > $newUser.SetInfo()
PS (12) > $user = [ADSI] ("LDAP://localhost:389/" +
    ">> "cn=Dogbert,ou=HR,dc=NA,dc=fabrikam,dc=com")
>>
```

BUILDING CUSTOM OBJECTS IN POWERSHELL

PowerShell has no language support for creating new types. Instead this is done through a series of commands that allow you to add members (properties, fields and methods) to existing object. Here's an example:

```
PS (1) > $a = 5 # assign $a the integer 5
PS (2) > $a.square()
Method invocation failed because [System.Int32] doesn't
contain a method named 'square'.
At line:1 char:10
+ $a.square( <<<< )
PS (3) > $a = 5 | add-member -pass scriptmethod square
    { $this * $this }
PS (4) > $a
5
PS (5) > $a.square()
25
PS (6) > $a.GetType().FullName
System.Int32
```

Working With XML Data: PowerShell directly supports XML. XML documents can be created with a simple cast and document elements can be accessed as though they were properties.

```
PS (1) > $d = [xml] "<a><b>1</b><c>2</c></a>"
PS (2) > $d.a.b
1
PS (3) > $d.a.c
2
```

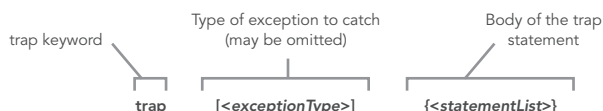
BUILDING CUSTOM OBJECTS IN POWERSHELL

Errors and Debugging: The success or failure status of the last command can be determined by checking `$?`. A command may also have set a numeric code in the `$LASTEXITCODE` variables. (This is typically done by external applications.)

```
PS (11) > "exit 25" > invoke-exit.ps1
PS (12) > ./invoke-exit
PS (13) > $LASTEXITCODE
```

The default behavior when an error occurs can be controlled globally with the `$ErrorActionPreference` variable or, for a single command, with the `-ErrorAction` Parameter.

The trap Statement: will catch any exceptions thrown in a block. The behavior of the trap statement can be altered with the **break** and **continue** statements.



The throw Statement: along with the trap statement, there is a throw statement. This statement may be used with no arguments in which case a default exception will be constructed. Alternatively, an arbitrary value may be thrown that will be automatically wrapped in a PowerShell runtime exception.



Hot Tip

The Format Operator

The PowerShell format operator is a wrapper around the .NET String.Format method. It allows you to do very precise formatting:

```
"0x{0:X} {1:hh} | {2,5} | {3,-5} | {4,5}"
-f 255, (get-date), "a","b","c"
```

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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Bruce Payette is a Principal Developer with the Windows PowerShell team at Microsoft. He is a founding member of the PowerShell team, co-designer of the PowerShell language and implementer of the language. Prior to joining Microsoft to try and fix the Windows command-line, he worked at a variety of companies including MKS and Softway Systems (the makers of Interix), trying to fix the Windows

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Publications

- Windows PowerShell in Action, 2006

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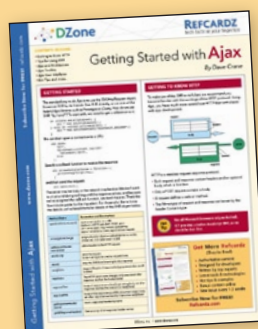
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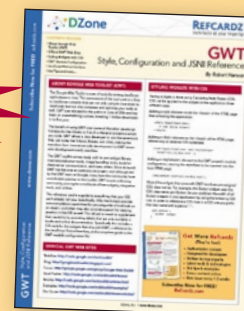
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