



Welcome

PowerShell Essentials at Linux Academy

My Name is

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and I will be your instructor for this course

WELCOME

Linux Academy Features

- Live Labs
- Small Courses called Nuggets, Learning Paths, Course Schedules
- Notecards
- Study Groups
- Community
- Blog and Announcements
- Support and Ticket System



Course Objectives

PowerShell Essentials Rewind

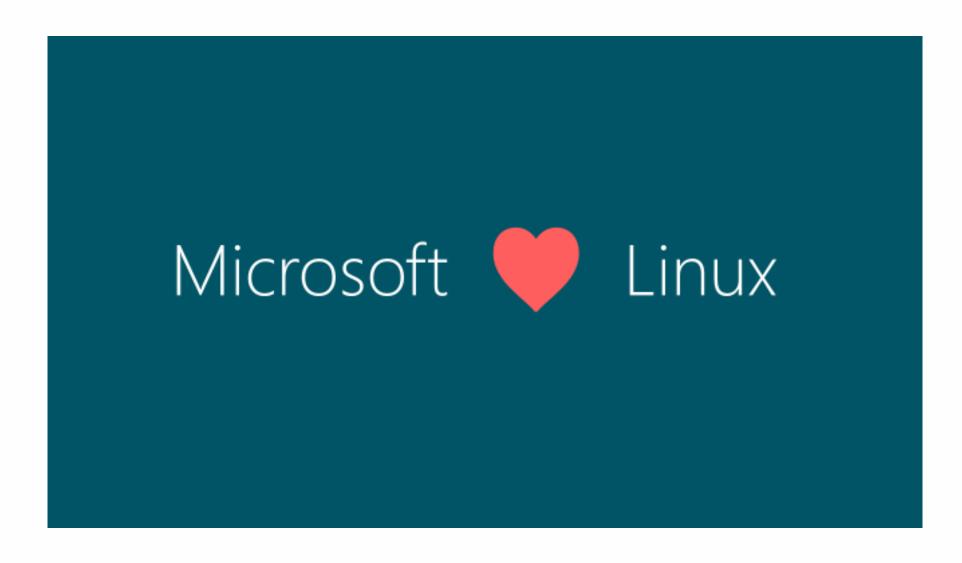
- What is PowerShell?
- Where can I use PowerShell?
- How to find commands and get help
- What is the structure of how commands and syntax work
- Storing Variables
- Manipulation of Files
- Extensibility and Remote Administration
- Tools and their benefits
- Best Practices



PowerShell Background

PowerShell Essentials (Background)

- What is PowerShell?
 - PowerShell is an object-oriented programming language and interactive command line shell
- Why Use PowerShell?
 - Open Source
 - Cross-Platform
 - Muscle-Memory
 - Scripting Language
 - Extensibility
 - Automation
 - Configuration Management



Open Source and Microsoft

- Microsoft has Open-Sourced PowerShell
- New Microsoft approach for the last few years
 - Net & PowerShell
- Currently running in Alpha version
- All source code is now on GitHub
- Microsoft does not want a final product sent to the community. Started with a baseline so then community builds and adds
- Launched under the MIT License
- Governance model is published on GitHub



PowerShell Clients

PowerShell Clients

- Microsoft will be following the Azure model for which platforms
 PowerShell will be developed to run as a client
 - 12 platforms in the development pipeline as Azure and .NET increase their platform capability
- Currently supports (as listed on the GitHub repo)
 - Windows
 - Mac
 - Linux
 - Docker



Discover Commands

Discover Commands in PowerShell

- Make sure you have the help system updated (update-help -force)
 - Reference section on help system
- Get-help will go through the entire help system on PowerShell
 - Can be used as discovering device
 - Thousands of Cmdlets will make it difficult to memorize all
- How to search
 - Example get-help *process*
 - Get-help get-process
 - Get-help get-process -online



PowerShell Structure & Syntax

Types of Commands

- Four different types of commands can be run
 - Native Administrative Commands
 - ifconfig
 - Aliases
 - cls, ls
 - Scripts
 - Cmdlets
- Auto-complete engine or intellisense

- Common concept in syntax:
 - Command, argument, switch
 - For example ifconfig –a
- PowerShell builds structure on Verb-Noun
 - Get-childitem
 - Set-location c:\
 - Clear-host
- Parameters always begin with a dash or hyphen
 - Arguments follow parameters and can be joined using a comma
 - Example: verb-noun –param Arg , Arg
- Use help to determine command's capability
 - Notice symbols that denote special things [<servicename[]>]



Cmdlets and Usage

PowerShell Cmdlets

- What are Cmdlets
 - Pronounced "Command-let"
 - Does not exist in any other model (Unix/Linux)
 - Created by Jeffrey Snover, who is the original architect who created PowerShell
 - Cmdlets are small commands have a specific format and purpose
 - Format is verb-noun
 - Comes from VMS DCL
 - Get-command
 - Cmdlets can be controlled as they can be used with parameters and arguments



Positional & Terse Syntax

PowerShell Positional and Terse Syntax

- Understand that Cmdlets are based on positional parameters and arguments
 - Basically means that the for certain Cmdlets that accept parameters,
 you must, when required, place the parameters in the right sequence
- Terse Syntax
 - Essentially means using shortened commands and/or aliases to accomplish the same command with less typed letters/words
 - Cautio: Easy to write quick commands, harder to diagnose/debug down the line so scripting should not be terse syntax
 - Example terse syntax
 - Stop-process → spps



Pipeline and Pipe Commands

PowerShell Pipe Commands

- Used conceptually as an object-based environment
- For example get-process. For each row returned would be a single object
- Methods will describe what an object can do
- Allows flexibility and granular manipulation
- Used to string results and also for real-time maintenance of data by utilizing variables (more in later slides on this)
- Example
 - Get-process –name Mail | stop-process
 - Will result in pulling all process from machine, then find the Mail process, then send Mail process as an object to which then stopprocess is applied to



Storing Variables

PowerShell Variables and Storing Data

- Allows manipulation of data when needed
- Data can be stored to variables
 - Variables are temporary memory storage
 - Type of data agnostic and size of data
- Find all commands for variables
 - Get-help *variable*
- Not necessary for specific cmdlets to be used for variables
- Variables are associated with names
 - Variable needs to start with "\$" which will not be part of the name but will be used as a variable initiator
- Will only last with session
- Able to store results from commands while setting variable
 - Example: \$variable= get-process –name Mail



Customization of Results

PowerShell Results and Customization

- Understanding parameters and arguments is the core of this section
 - Capabilities include items such as filtering and sorting
- Expressions can be used for further file/data manipulation, such as comparison
- For example compare Hello to Ello using
 - "Hello" –eq "Ello"



No News is Good News

PowerShell Errors and Error Handling

- First point
 - Key item difference between clients: case-sensitivity
- Different types of errors
 - Syntax errors
 - Positional/parameters errors
 - Connectivity errors
 - Translation errors
- Color coded display to enhance intellisense and code diagnostics
- Error handling is completely possible, although out-of-scope for this course. We do want to mention it so you understand the toolset for PowerShell



Modules & Snap-Ins

PowerShell Modules and Snap-Ins

- What is a module in PowerShell?
 - Set of related Windows PowerShell functionalities, grouped together as a convenient unit (can be saved in a single directory).
 - By defining a set of related script files, assemblies and related resources as a module, you can reference, load, persist, and share your code much easier than you would otherwise.

What Does a Module Consist of?

- Modules consist of
 - Code file either a PS script or a managed cmdlet assembly.
 - Anything else that the above code file may need, such as additional assemblies, help files or scripts.
 - A manifest file that describes the above files, as well as stores metadata such as author and versioning information.
 - A directory that contains all of the above content, and located where PowerShell can find it.
 - * NOTE * None of these are required. You can use script stored in .psm1 file

Example of Module

- To administer Azure from a Mac machine using PowerShell:
 - Import module using this command
 - "Install-Package -Name AzureRM.NetCore.Preview -Source https://www.powershellgallery.com/api/v2 -ProviderName NuGet -ExcludeVersion -Destination "
 - Note how the code includes reaching out to URL repository to download the module. This increases its flexibility to maintain distributed code



Files in PowerShell

PowerShell File and File Manipulation

- Files can be written and read in various formats
 - For example: txt, XML, JSON, Pearl, CSV
- Pipe commands are your best friend to accomplish various tasks
- Sample code to achieve a written file for processes on a Mac machine
 - Get-process | out-file --FilePath / users/username/process.csv
- Sample code to read a file a Mac machine
 - Cat /users/username/process.csv
- Pipe commands can take file parameters to enable the ability to have scripts access several files during the script process when needed throughout code execution



Framework Extensibility

PowerShell Framework Extensibility

- Having built in binaries
 - Calculator
 - Notepad
 - Printer
 - File Writer
- File analysis for example
 - Have the ability to compare two files and generate a result
- For example, write perl scripts and curl scripts natively
- Intellisense for commands execution
- Automation and configuration management



Remote Connectivity

- Remote connectivity is possible in three flavors and growing
 - Implicit Remoting
 - Creates remote session and imports remote session with modules into local shell. Doesn't require local module installation
 - Direct Remote Control
 - Direct remote PowerShell sessions are very similar to using a terminal to access a virtual machine, for example
 - OpenSSH (ported and alpha)
 - As of 2015, Microsoft has joined the OpenSSH community and are developing the OpenSSH product to be built into PowerShell



Rewind of the Essentials



Next Steps

PowerShell Essentials Next Steps

- Practice, Practice (Use our Labs)
- Create small projects for fun
- Explore our Certifications Courses
- Begin a Learning Path
- Try our Course Nuggets out for some hands on quick learning!
- Explore other Azure courses such as 70-533 exam or Azure ML
- Learn a new piece of technology (try our new Chef course or Docker)