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Basic Powershell commands to use with Sharepoint 2010

Overview

In Sharepoint 2010 – the preferred method to the command line stsadm for processing commands is the Windows Powershell. The Powershell provides many useful and robust commands (called cmdlets) that can be accomplished via the command line.

To access a Powershell command line – go to the server and select: Start ->.All Programs -> Microsoft SharePoint 2010 Products-> SharePoint 2010 Management Shell. Typically I like to right mouse click the Sharepoint 2010 Management Shell and select run as administrator.

Once loaded the following useful commands can be run:

Retrieve a reference to a farm

Get-SPFarm

Retrieve the collection of web applications in the farm

Get-SPWebApplication

Retrieve the collection of all site collections in the farm

Get-SPSite

Note –Get-SPSite is limited to returning 20 site collections – if less are desired utilize the –limit switch.

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Retrieve the collection of web sites

Get-SPWeb –Site http://intranet.mysite.com

This can also be written as:

Get-SPWeb –Site "http://intranet.mysite.com"

Note – Get-SPWeb is limited to returning 200 web sites – if less are desired utilize the –limit switch, if all sites are to be returned use the –all switch.

Create a web application

New-SPWebApplication -Name <Name> -Port <Port> -HostHeader <HostHeader> -URL <URL> -ApplicationPool <ApplicationPool> -ApplicationPoolAccount <ApplicationPoolAccount> -DatabaseName <DatabaseName>

<Name> is the name of the new Web application.

<Port> is the port on which the Web application will be created on in IIS.

<HostHeader> is the host header which needs to be in the format server.domain.com.

Note that the Get-Help documentation for the cmdlet states that the format for <HostHeader> is http://server.domain.com. The documentation is incorrect.

<URL> is the public (load-balanced) URL for the Web application.

<ApplicationPool> is the name of the application pool.

<ApplicationPoolAccount> is the managed account that the application pool will use. This is required if you are specifying an <ApplicationPool> that does not already exist.

<DatabaseName> is the name of the first content database for the Web application.

Here is a real example:

New-SPWebApplication -Name "KMO Intranet" -Port 80 -HostHeader "intranet.mysite.com" -URL "http://intranet.mysite.com:80" -ApplicationPool "SharePoint Web Applications" -ApplicationPoolAccount (Get-SPManagedAccount "KMO\SP_Service") -DatabaseName "WSS_Content_Intranet"

Create a site collection

New-SPSite -Url "<URL for the new site collection>" –ContentDatabase <Content Database Name> -OwnerAlias "<domain\user>" -Template <Template>

- *<URL>* is the URL of the site collection you want to create.
- *<Content Database Name>* is the name of the content database within which the site collection should be created. This parameter is optional.
- The -OwnerAlias parameter's *<domain\user>* value defines the primary site collection administrator. The -SecondaryOwnerAlias parameter is used to define the secondary site collection administrator.
- *<Template>* specifies the site definition for the top-level site—for example, BLANKINTERNET#1, the Publishing Site, or STS#0, the Team Site.

Create a content database

New-SPContentDatabase -Name <ContentDbName> -WebApplication <WebApplicationName>

<ContentDbName> is the name of the content database to create

<WebApplicationName> is the name of the Web application to which the new database is attached.

Here is a real example:

New-SPContentDatabase -Name WSS_Content_Intranet_Sales -WebApplication http://intranet.mysite.com

Create a site collection in a specific content database

New-SPSite -Url "http://intranet.mysite.com/sites/Sales" -ContentDatabase WSS_Content_Intranet_Sales -Name "Sales" -OwnerAlias "KMO\SP_Admin" -Template "STS#0"

List available site definitions

Get-SPWebTemplate

Create a new site definition

New-SPWeb <Identity> -Name <Name> -Template "STS#0"

Where:

<Identity> is the URL of the new Web site.

<Name> is the name of the Web site.

<Template> specifies the site definition for the Web site, for example, BLANKINTERNET#1, the Publishing Site, BLOG#0, the Blog Site, or STS#0, the Team Site.

For example, the following command creates a subweb for blogs beneath the Sales Web site:

New-SPWeb "http://intranet.mysite.com/sites/Sales/Blogs" -Name "Sales Blogs" -Template "BLOG#0"

See properties of a site collection:

Get-SPSite "http://intranet.mysite.com/sites/sales" | Get-Member -MemberType Properties