




Ray Yancey

# MILESTONE 4: MICROSOFT POWERSHELL

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Mycelium Connections LLC.



**Table of Contents**

**SECTION 1: .....2**

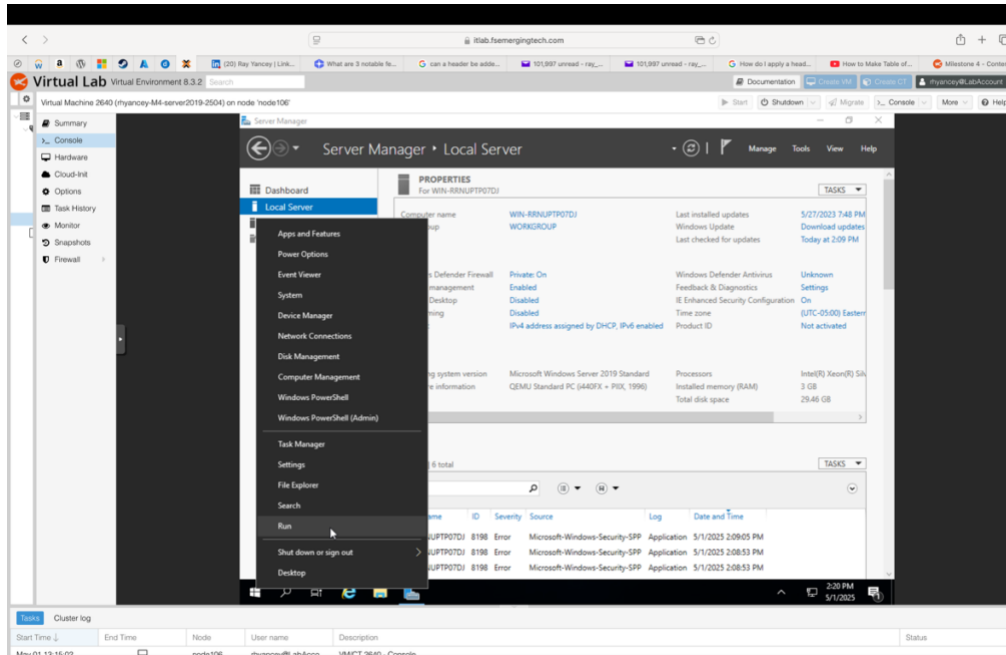
**SECTION 2: .....7**

**SECTION 3: .....11**

**SECTION 4 .....14**

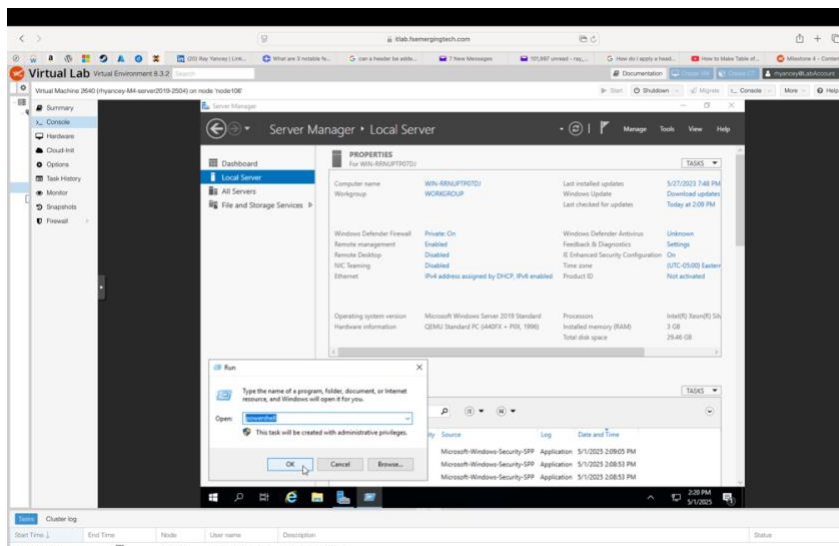
## Section 1: Rename the server to **CoreServer** using PowerShell. Go to the GUI (Server Manager) to verify name change.

### 1.1



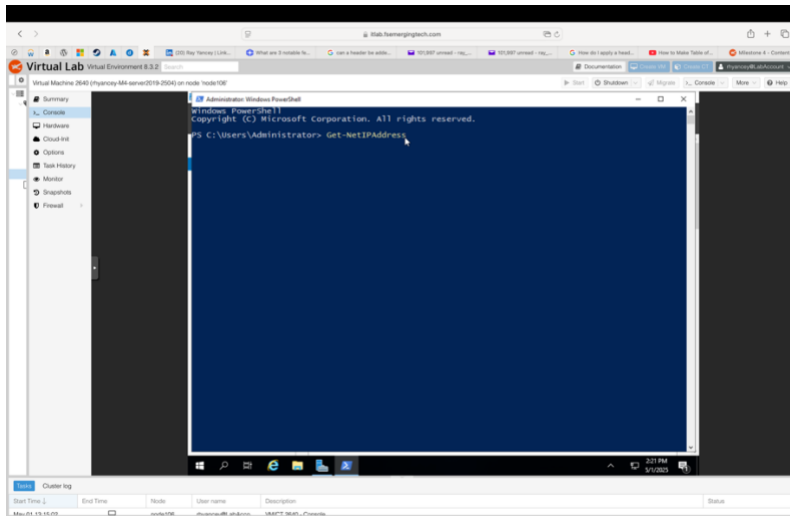
The first step in changing our hostname is to right-click on start and select run.

### 1.2



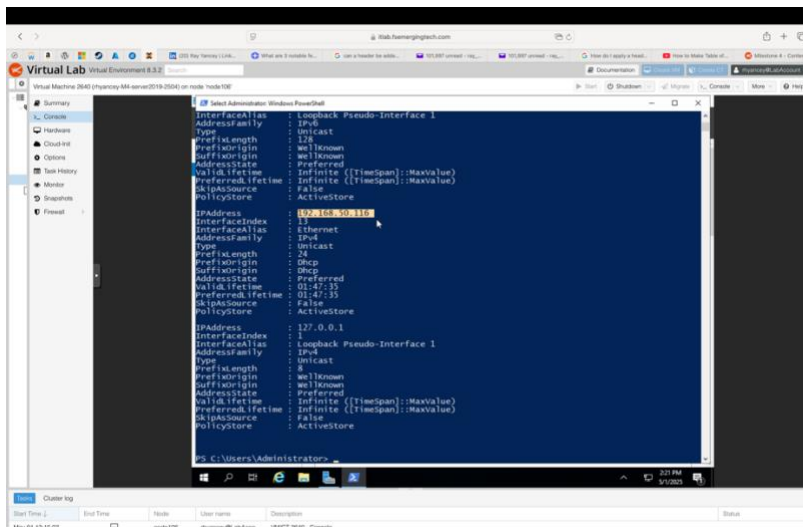
In the text box window type **Powershell**. Click Ok.

### 1.3



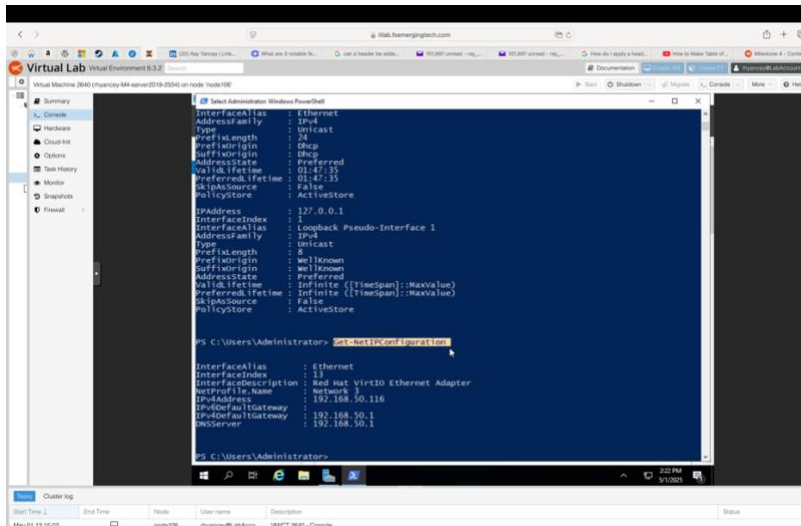
The Powershell command-line will appear. Let's see what our IPAddress is. In Powershell, we do this by typing into the command line **'Get-NetIPAddress'**.

### 1.4



Here we see our current IP Address is 192.168.50.116. There are different ways to acquire your IP Address. Another way is to enter **'Get-NetIPConfiguration'**.

## 1.5



```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ipconfig

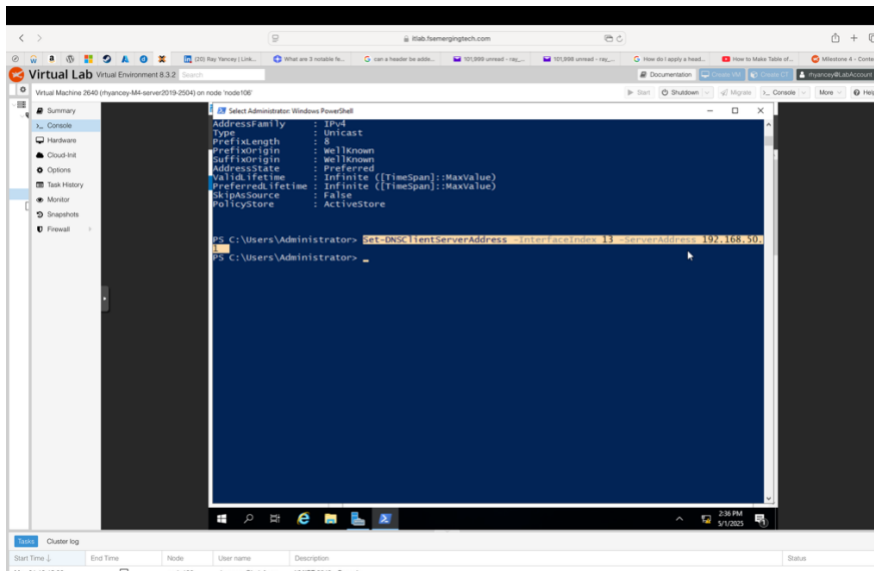
InterfaceList : Ethernet
AddressFamily : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength   : 24
PrefixOrigin   : DHCP
SuffixOrigin    : DHCP
AddressState    : Preferred
ValidLifetime  : 01:47:35
PreferredLifetime : 01:47:35
SkipSource      : False
PolicyStore     : ActiveStore

IPAddress      : 192.168.50.1
InterfaceIndex : 1
InterfaceAlias : Loopback Pseudo-Interface 1
AddressFamily  : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength   : 8
PrefixOrigin    : WellKnown
SuffixOrigin    : WellKnown
AddressState    : Preferred
ValidLifetime  : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::MaxValue)
PreferredLifetime : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::MaxValue)
SkipSource      : False
PolicyStore     : ActiveStore

PS C:\Users\Administrator> ipconfig /all
```

When this command is entered, it shows a shortened list that includes our IP Address. Next, we will change this IP Address.

## 1.6



```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> ipconfig

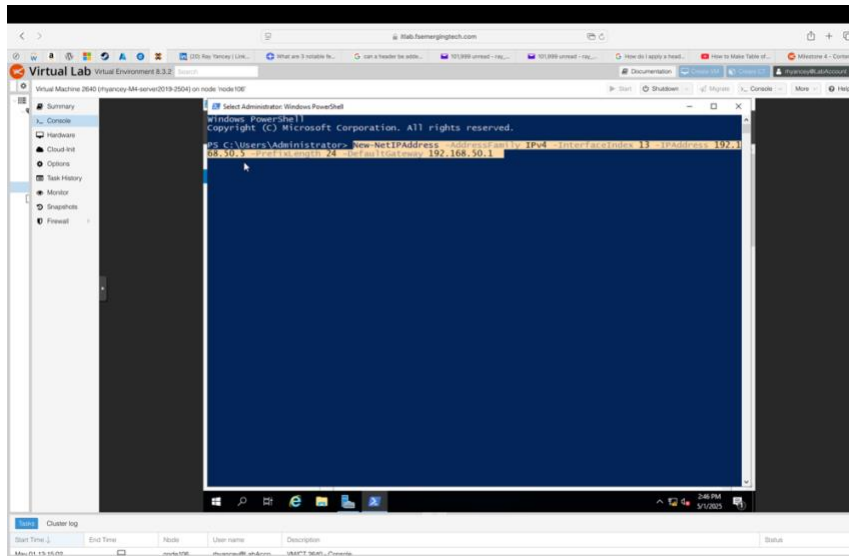
InterfaceList : Ethernet
AddressFamily : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength   : 24
PrefixOrigin   : DHCP
SuffixOrigin    : DHCP
AddressState    : Preferred
ValidLifetime  : 01:47:35
PreferredLifetime : 01:47:35
SkipSource      : False
PolicyStore     : ActiveStore

IPAddress      : 192.168.50.1
InterfaceIndex : 1
InterfaceAlias : Loopback Pseudo-Interface 1
AddressFamily  : IPv4
Type           : Unicast
PrefixLength   : 8
PrefixOrigin    : WellKnown
SuffixOrigin    : WellKnown
AddressState    : Preferred
ValidLifetime  : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::MaxValue)
PreferredLifetime : Infinite ([TimeSpan]::MaxValue)
SkipSource      : False
PolicyStore     : ActiveStore

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Set-DNSClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 13 -ServerAddress 192.168.50.1
```

To change the IP Address, first, input the command 'Set-DNSClientServerAddress -InterfaceIndex 13 -ServerAddress 192.168.50.1'. Push Enter.

## 1.7

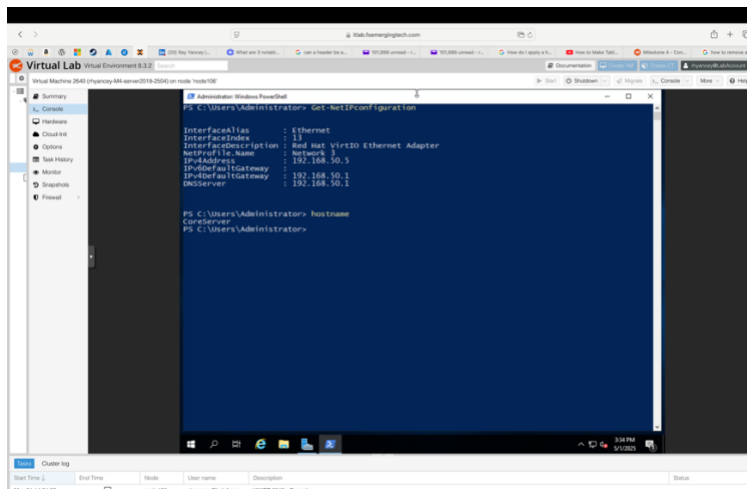


```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Administrator> New-NetIPAddress -AddressFamily IPv4 -InterfaceIndex 13 -IPAddress 192.168.50.5 -PrefixLength 24 -DefaultGateway 192.168.50.1
```

Now we input the command to change the IP Address. Input the command ‘New-NetIPAddress -AddressFamily IPv4 -InterfaceIndex 13 -IPAddress (enter the new IP Address) 192.168.50.5 -PrefixLength 24 -DefaultGateway 192.168.50.1’.

## 1.8



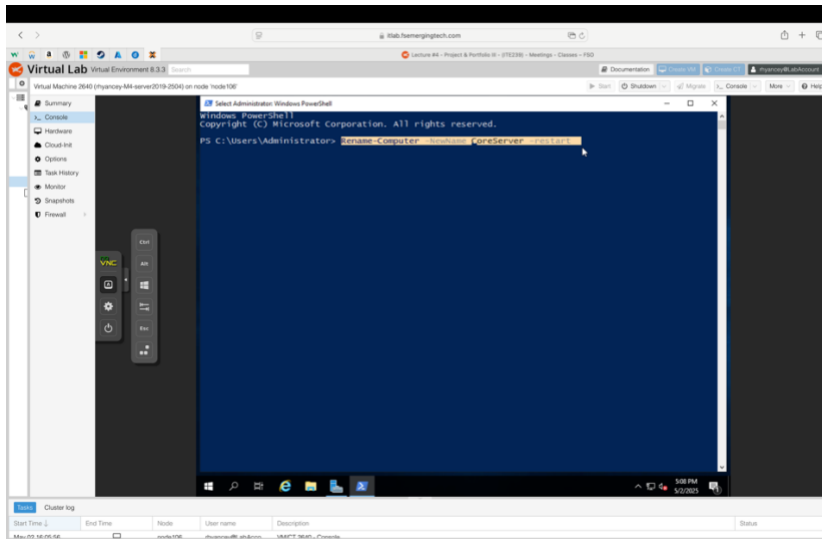
```
PS C:\Users\Administrator> Get-NetIPConfiguration

InterfaceAlias : Ethernet
InterfaceIndex : 13
InterfaceDescription : Realtek VirtIO Ethernet Adapter
NetProfileName :
IPAddress : 192.168.50.5
IPSubnet :
IPDefaultGateway : 192.168.50.1
DNSServer : 192.168.50.1

PS C:\Users\Administrator> hostname
ConServer
PS C:\Users\Administrator>
```

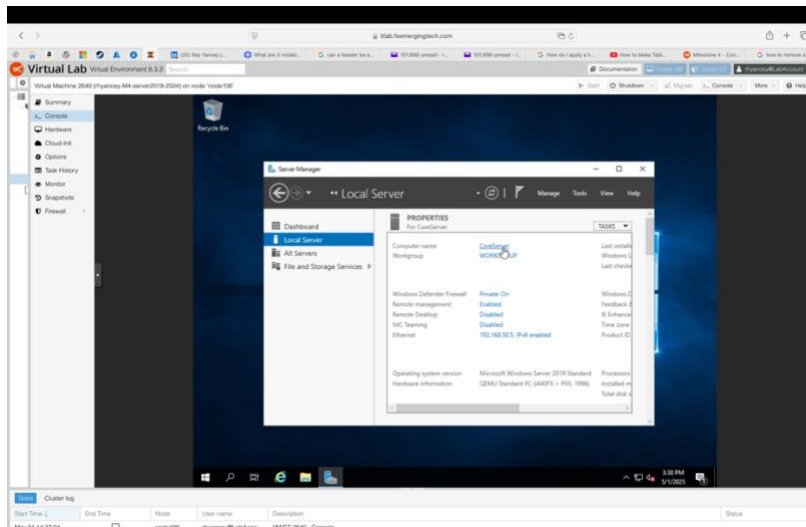
Next, we input the command, ***hostname***, to view the name of our server. As you can see, I have already changed it. Let me show you how.

## 1.9



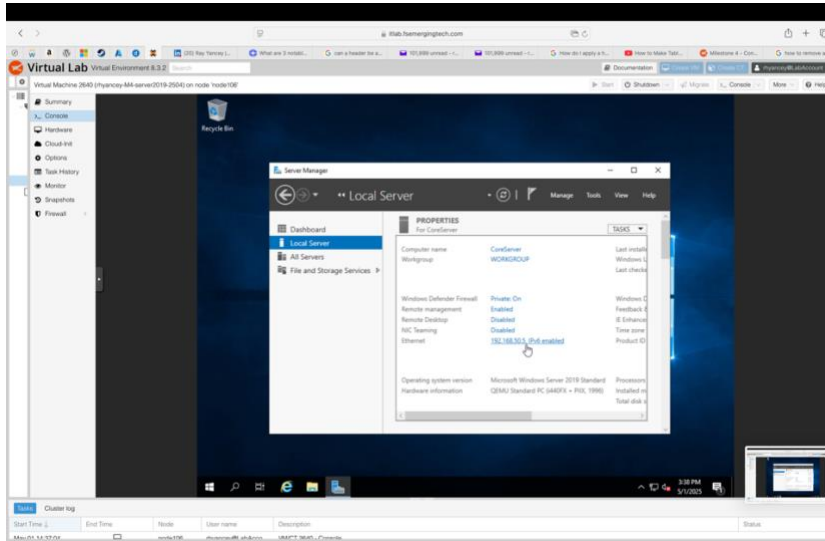
To change the hostname, input the command **'Rename-Computer -NewName CoreServer -Restart'**. Powershell will then restart for the changes to take effect.

## 1.10



Once Windows server 2019 restarts, Login. Here we see that our server's name has changed to CoreServer.

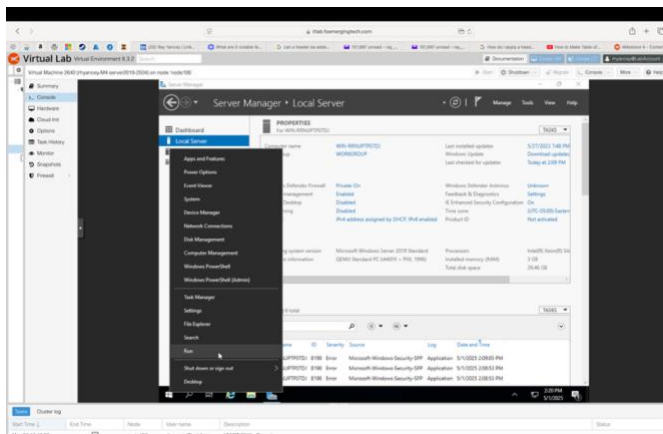
## 1.11



We also see that our IP Address has changed.

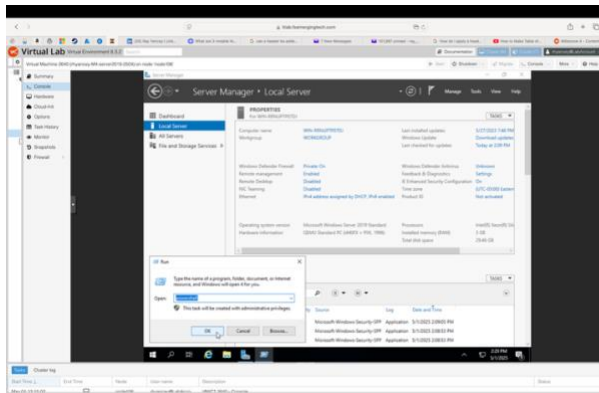
## Section 2: Using the “sconfig” command in PowerShell to disable automatic updates.

### 2.1



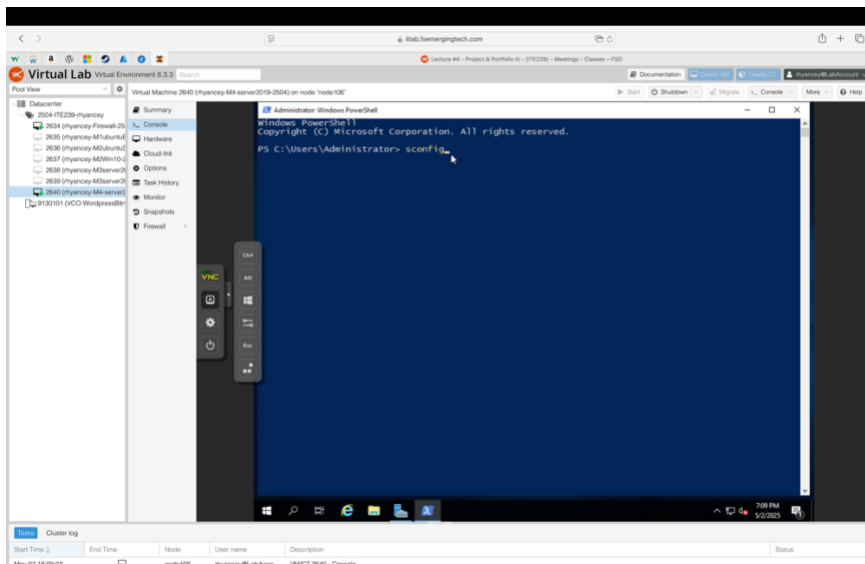
Now we will use the ‘sconfig’ command to stop Windows from updating automatically. We want to update manually. First, we go to start again and right-click. Select Run.

## 2.2



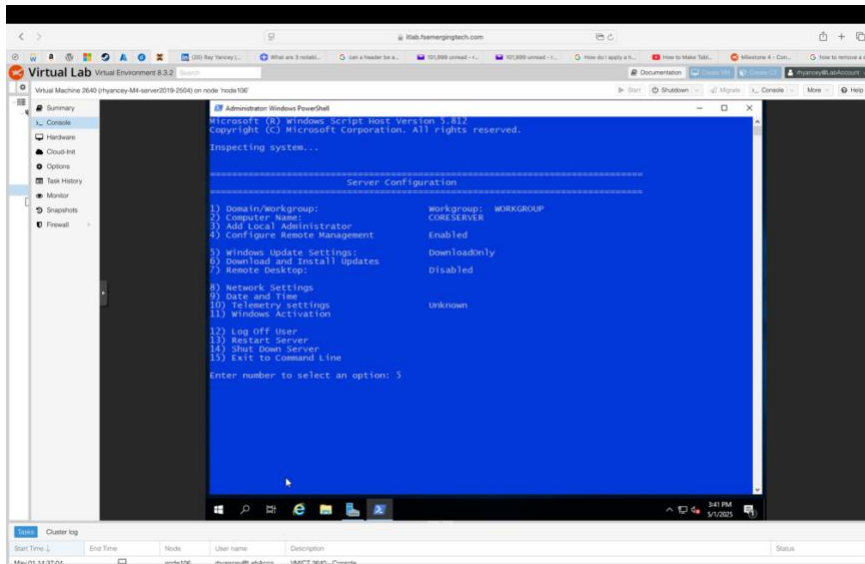
Again, in the text box type Powershell. Click Ok.

## 2.3



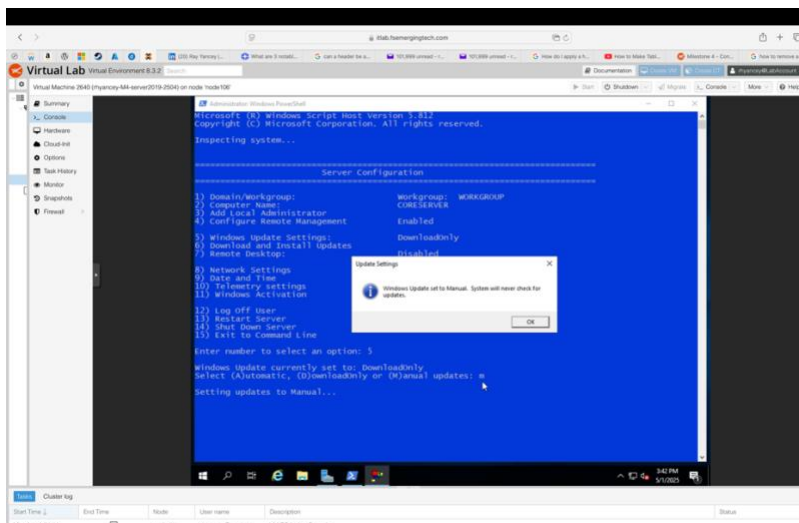
At the Powershell Command Prompt type in '**sconfig**'. Press enter.

## 2.4



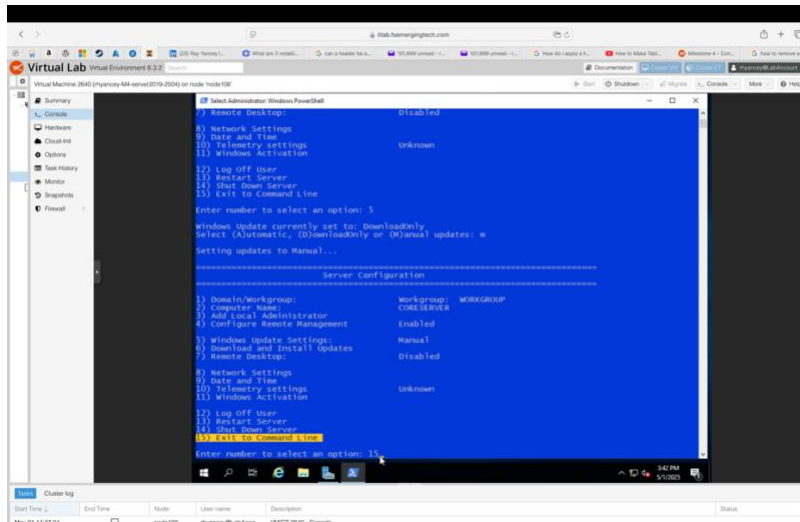
The screen should change to a lighter blue. You are now into the Server Configuration options menu.

## 2.5



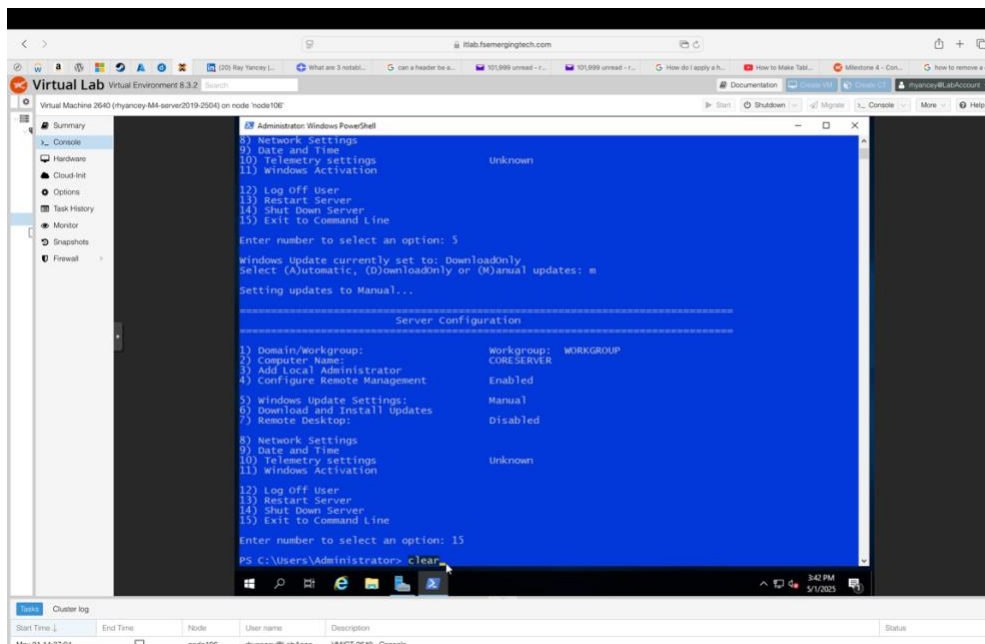
Choose selection **"5"** and Press enter. You will see that Windows is set to automatically update. To change the setting type **'m'**. The notification box shows that now Windows updates are set to manual.

## 2.6



Now we exit the Server Configuration manager by selecting “15”. Press Enter.

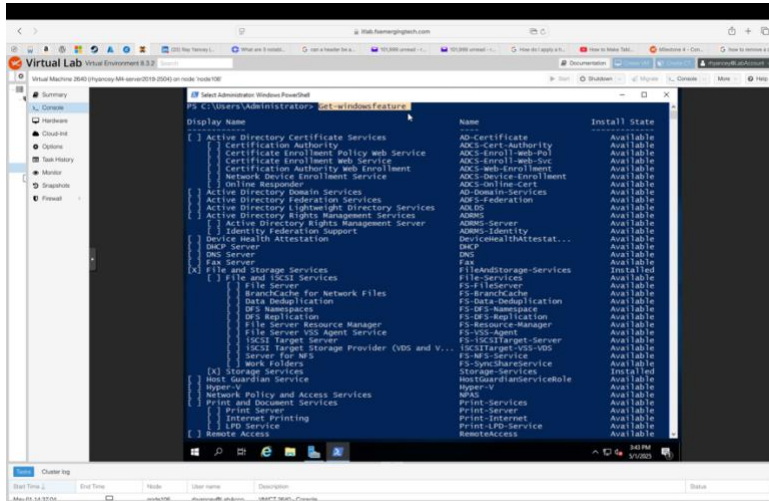
## 2.7



We have now exited partially out of the Server Config. Manager. To Exit fully, type ‘Clear’. Press Enter.

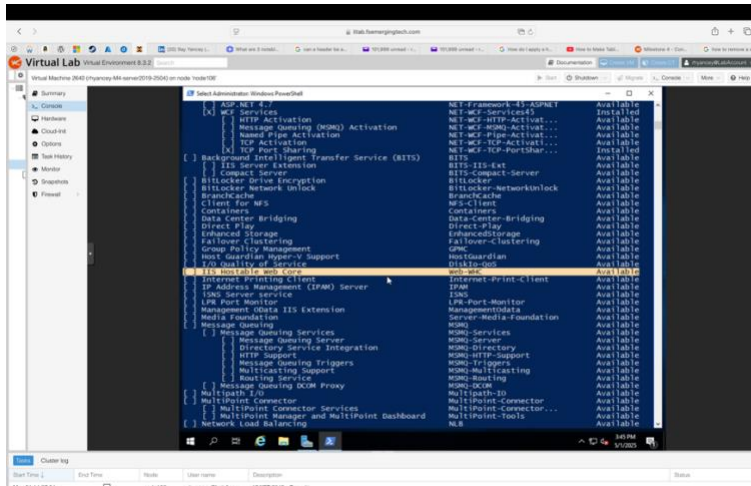
# Section 3: Installing “web server (IIS)” using PowerShell

3-1



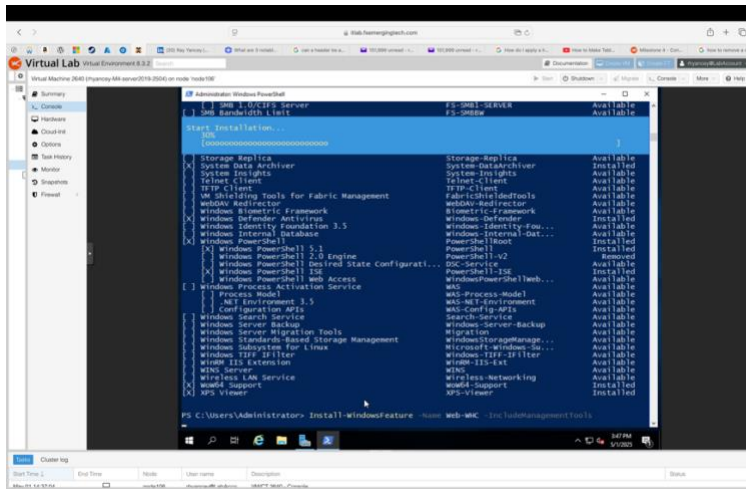
Now we will install and uninstall the Web Server IIS role. Enter, into the command line, **Get-WindowsFeature**. A list of all available features will appear.

3-2



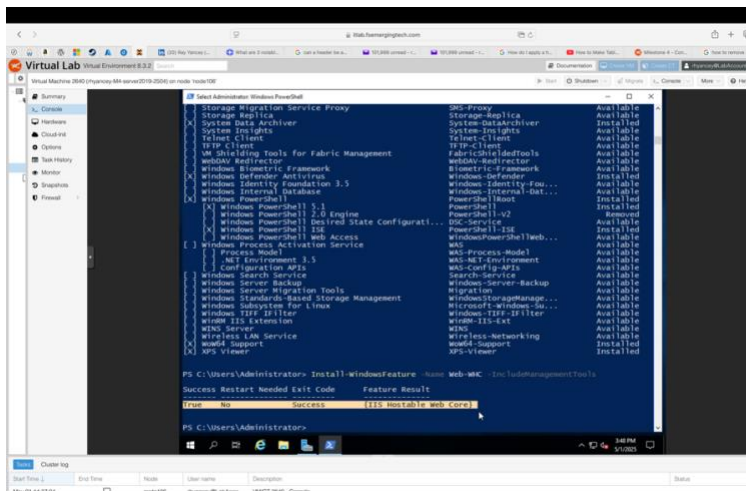
Scroll down to find **IIS Hostable Web Core**. It should show as available.

### 3-3



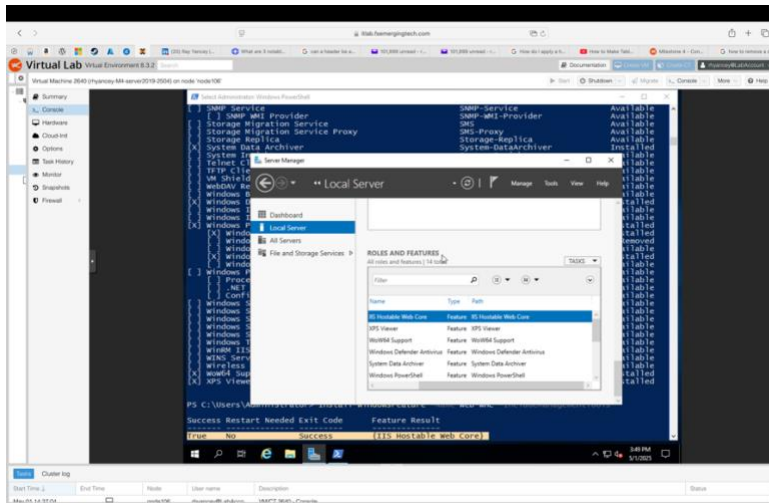
To install the feature, type the command **'Install-windowsfeature -name Web-WHC -IncludeManagementTools'**. Press enter and the installation will begin.

### 3-4



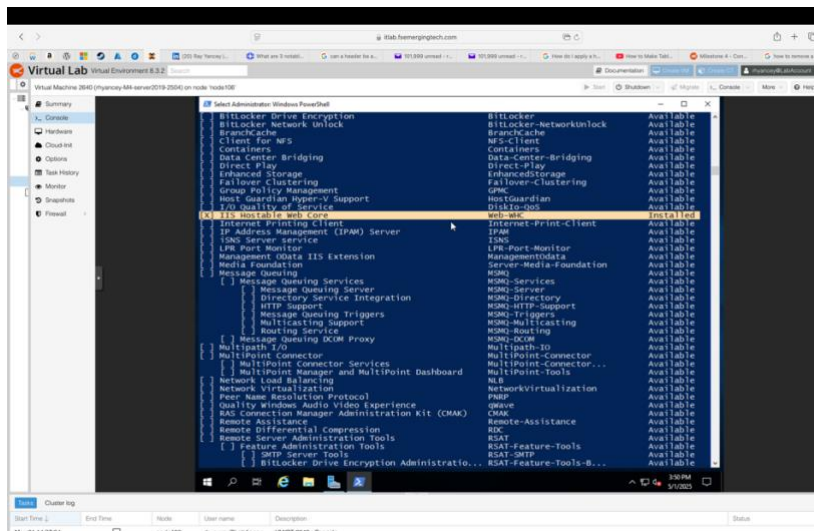
Installation is successful.

3-5



Now we confirm installation in the GUI, by going back into the server manager and scrolling down to roles and features. Here we see IIS has been installed successfully.

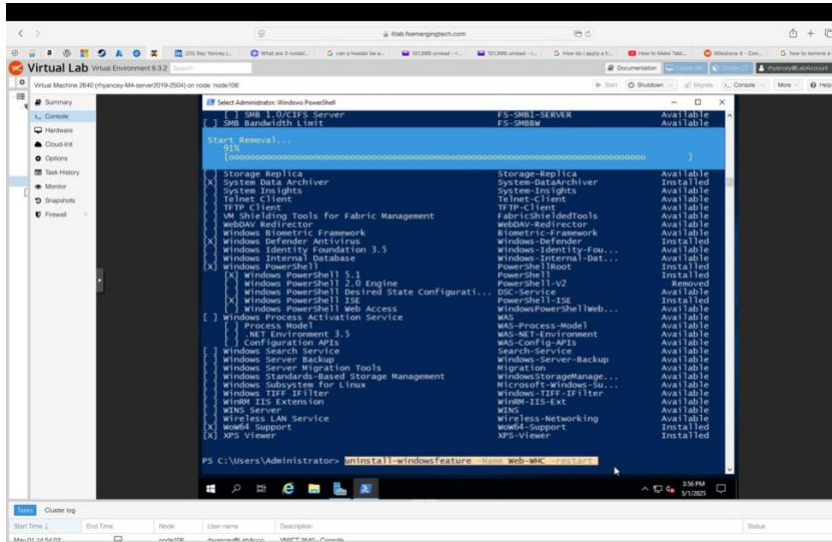
3-6



Now we confirm installation in Powershell by inputting again **'Get-windowsfeature'**. Scroll down to find IIS Hostable Web Core and notice it is listed as Installed.

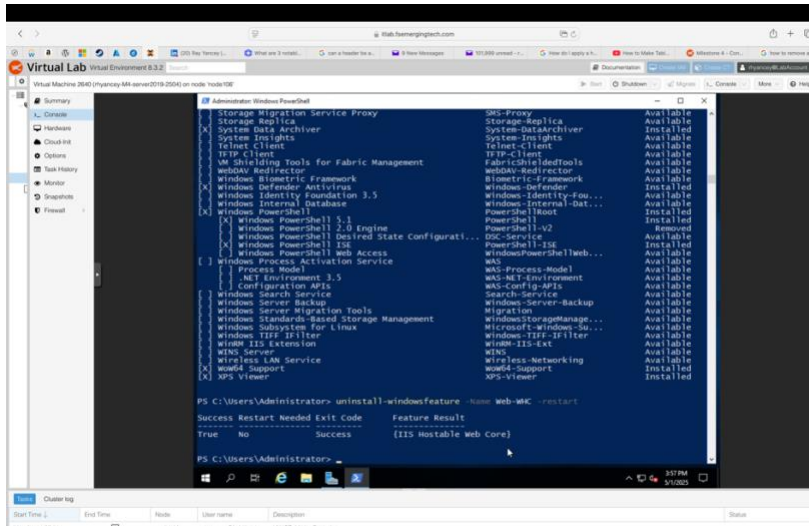
## Section 4 - Uninstall “web server (IIS)” role

4-1



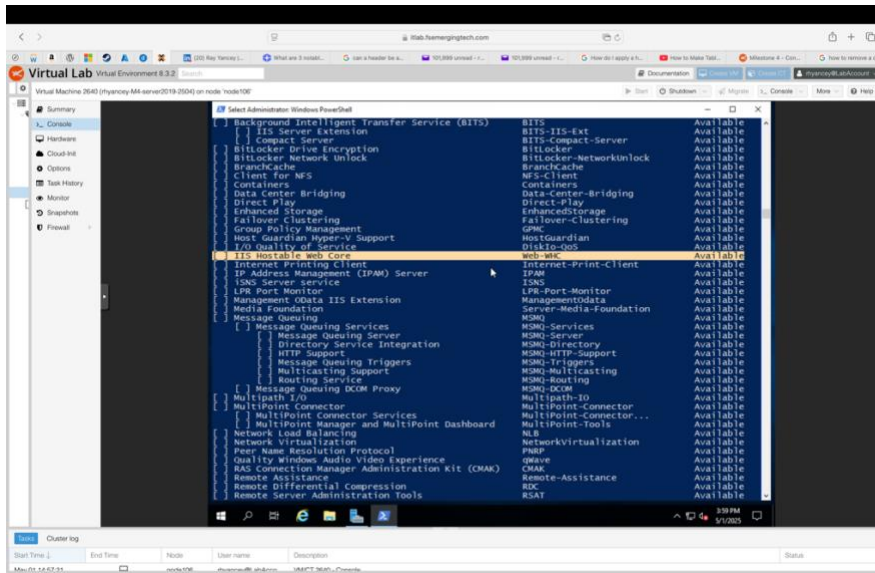
Now we uninstall the IIS role. In the Powershell command line, type **‘Uninstall-windowsfeature -Name Web-WHC -restart’**. Press Enter. The removal process will begin.

4-2



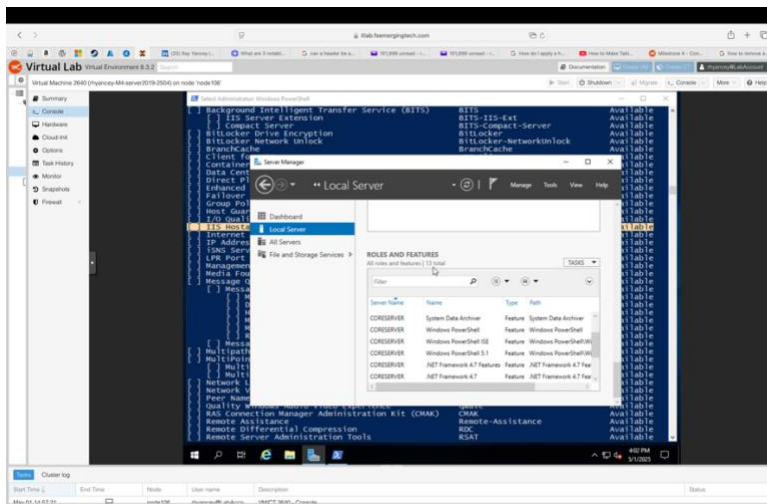
Upon completion, we see that IIS has been successfully removed. Restart your VM for the changes to take hold.

4-3



Go back into 'Get-Windowsfeature' and scroll to find IIS Hostable. It should now read '**Available**' again.

4-4



Now we confirm in the GUI by going back to the server manager and scrolling down to roles and features. Here, we see that the IIS Role has been successfully removed!