



python



PowerShell

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PowerShell Get-Help on command 'Get-Member'

PS C:\Users\wahid> Get-Help Get-Member

NAME

Get-Member

SYNOPSIS

Gets the properties and methods of objects.

SYNTAX

```
Get-Member [[-Name] <System.String[]>] [-Force] [-InputObject  
<System.Management.Automation.PSObject>] [-MemberType {AliasProperty |  
CodeProperty | Property | NoteProperty | ScriptProperty | Properties |  
PropertySet | Method | CodeMethod | ScriptMethod | Methods |  
ParameterizedProperty | MemberSet | Event | Dynamic | All}] [-Static] [-View  
{Extended | Adapted | Base | All}] [<CommonParameters>]
```

DESCRIPTION

The `Get-Member` cmdlet gets the members, the properties and methods, of objects.

To specify the object, use the InputObject parameter or pipe an object to

`Get-Member` . To get information about static members, the members of the class, not of the instance, use the `Static` parameter. To get only certain types of members, such as `NoteProperties` , use the `MemberType` parameter.

`Get-Member` returns a list of members that's sorted alphabetically. Methods are listed first, followed by the properties.

PARAMETERS

-Force <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Adds the intrinsic members and the compiler-generated `get_` and `set_` methods to the display. The following list describes the properties that are added when you use the Force parameter:

- `PSBase`: The original properties of the .NET object without extension or adaptation. These are the properties defined for the object class.

- `PSAdapted`: The properties and methods defined in the PowerShell extended type system.

- `PSExtended`: The properties and methods that were added in the `Types.ps1xml` files or using the

`Add-Member` cmdlet. - `PSObject`: The adapter that converts the base object to a PowerShell `PSObject` object. - `PSTypeNames`: A list of object types that describe the object, in order of specificity. When formatting the object, PowerShell searches for the types in the `Format.ps1xml` files in the PowerShell installation directory (`$PSHOME`). It uses the formatting definition for the first type that it finds.

By default, `Get-Member` gets these properties in all views except Base and Adapted , but doesn't display them.

Specifies the object whose members are retrieved.

Using the InputObject parameter isn't the same as piping an object to `Get-Member`. The differences are as follows:

- When you pipe a collection of objects to `Get-Member`, `Get-Member` gets the members of the individual objects in the collection, such as the properties of each string in an array of strings.
- When you use InputObject to submit a collection of objects, `Get-Member` gets the members of the collection, such as the properties of the array in an array of strings.

-MemberType <System.Management.Automation.PSMemberTypes>

Specifies the member type that this cmdlet gets. The default is `All`.

The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- `AliasProperty`

- `CodeProperty`

- `Property`

- `NoteProperty`

- `ScriptProperty`

- `Properties`

- `PropertySet`

- `Method`

- `CodeMethod`
- `ScriptMethod`
- `Methods`
- `ParameterizedProperty`
- `MemberSet`
- `Event`
- `Dynamic`
- `All`

These values are defined as a flag-based enumeration. You can combine multiple values together to set multiple flags using this parameter. The values can be passed to the `MemberType` parameter as an array of values or as a comma-separated string of those values. The cmdlet will combine the values using a binary-OR operation. Passing values as an array is the simplest option and also allows you to use tab-completion on the values.

For information about these values, see `PSMemberTypes` Enumeration ([/dotnet/api/system.management.automation.psmembertypes](#)). Not all objects have every type of member. If you specify a member type that the object doesn't have, PowerShell returns a null value. To get related types of members, such as all extended members, use the `View` parameter. If you use the `MemberType` parameter with the `Static` or `View` parameters, ``Get-Member`` gets the members that belong to both sets.

-Name <System.String[]>

Specifies the names of one or more properties or methods of the object.

`Get-Member` gets only the specified properties and methods.

If you use the Name parameter with the MemberType , View , or Static parameter, `Get-Member` gets only the members that satisfy the criteria of all parameters.

To get a static member by name, use the Static parameter with the Name parameter.

-Static <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Indicates that this cmdlet gets only the static properties and methods of the object. Static properties and methods are defined on the class of objects, not on any particular instance of the class.

If you use the Static parameter with the View or Force parameters, the cmdlet ignores those parameters. If you use the Static parameter with the MemberType parameter, `Get-Member` gets only the members that belong to both sets.

-View <System.Management.Automation.PSMemberViewTypes>

Specifies that this cmdlet gets only particular types properties and methods. Specify one or more of the values. The default is Adapted , Extended .

The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Base. Gets only the original properties and methods of the .NET object (without extension or adaptation). - Adapted. Gets only the properties and methods defined in the PowerShell extended type system.
- Extended. Gets only the properties and methods that were added in a

`Types.ps1xml` files or by

using the `Add-Member` cmdlet. - All. Gets the members in the Base, Adapted, and Extended views.

The View parameter determines the members retrieved, not just the display of those members.

To get particular member types, such as script properties, use the MemberType parameter. If you use the MemberType and View parameters in the same command, `Get-Member` gets the members that belong to both sets. If you use the Static and View parameters in the same command, the View parameter is ignored.

<CommonParameters>

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: Verbose, Debug, ErrorAction, ErrorVariable, WarningAction, WarningVariable, OutBuffer, PipelineVariable, and OutVariable. For more information, see about_CommonParameters (<https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=113216>).

----- Example 1: Get the members of process objects -----

Get-Service | Get-Member

TypeName: System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController

Name	MemberType	Definition
------	------------	------------

---	-----	-----
-----	-------	-------

Name	AliasProperty	Name = ServiceName
------	---------------	--------------------

RequiredServices	AliasProperty	RequiredServices = ServicesDependedOn
------------------	---------------	---------------------------------------

Disposed	Event	System.EventHandler
----------	-------	---------------------

Disposed(System.Object, System.EventArgs)		
---	--	--

Close	Method	void Close()
-------	--------	--------------

Continue Method void Continue()
CreateObjRef Method System.Runtime.Remoting.ObjRef
CreateObjRef(type requestedType)
Dispose Method void Dispose(), void
IDisposable.Dispose()
Equals Method bool Equals(System.Object obj)
ExecuteCommand Method void ExecuteCommand(int command)
GetHashCode Method int GetHashCode()
GetLifetimeService Method System.Object GetLifetimeService()
GetType Method type GetType()
InitializeLifetimeService Method System.Object
InitializeLifetimeService()
Pause Method void Pause()
Refresh Method void Refresh()
Start Method void Start(), void Start(string[] args)
Stop Method void Stop()
WaitForStatus Method void
WaitForStatus(System.ServiceProcess.ServiceControllerSt...)
CanPauseAndContinue Property bool CanPauseAndContinue {get;}
CanShutdown Property bool CanShutdown {get;}
CanStop Property bool CanStop {get;}
Container Property System.ComponentModel.IContainer
Container {get;}
DependentServices Property
System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController[] DependentServices {get;}
DisplayName Property string DisplayName {get;set;}
MachineName Property string MachineName {get;set;}
ServiceHandle Property
System.Runtime.InteropServices.SafeHandle ServiceHandle {get;}
ServiceName Property string ServiceName {get;set;}
ServicesDependedOn Property
System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController[] ServicesDependedOn {get;}
ServiceType Property System.ServiceProcess.ServiceType

```

ServiceType {get;}
Site          Property   System.ComponentModel.ISite Site
{get;set;}
StartType      Property   System.ServiceProcess.ServiceStartMode
StartType {get;}
Status         Property
System.ServiceProcess.ServiceControllerStatus Status {get;}
ToString       ScriptMethod System.Object ToString();

```

----- Example 2: Get members of service objects -----

```

Get-Service | Get-Member -Force
( Get-Service Schedule ).PSBase

```

The `Get-Member` command uses the Force parameter to add the intrinsic members and compiler-generated members of the objects to the display. You can use these properties and methods in the same way that you would use an adapted method of the object. The second command shows how to display the value of the PSBase property of the Schedule service. For more information on intrinsic members, see about_Intrinsic_Members

(.. /Microsoft.PowerShell.Core/About/about_Intrinsic_Members.md)

----- Example 3: Get extended members of service objects -----

```

Get-Service | Get-Member -View Extended

```

TypeName: System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController

Name	MemberType	Definition
---	-----	-----
Name	AliasProperty	Name = ServiceName
RequiredServices	AliasProperty	RequiredServices = ServicesDependedOn
ToString	ScriptMethod	System.Object ToString();

The `Get-Member` command uses the View parameter to get only the extended members of the service objects. In this case, the extended member is the Name property, which is an alias property of the ServiceName property.

---- Example 4: Get script properties of event log objects ----

```
Get-WinEvent -LogName System -MaxEvents 1 | Get-Member -MemberType NoteProperty
```

TypeName: System.Diagnostics.Eventing.Reader.EventLogRecord

Name	MemberType	Definition
------	------------	------------

Message NoteProperty string Message=The machine-default permission settings do
not grant Local ...

The MemberType parameter gets only objects with a value of `NoteProperty` for
their MemberType property.

The command returns the Message property of the EventLogRecord object.

----- Example 5: Get objects with a specified property -----

```
$list = "Get-Process", "Get-Service", "Get-Culture", "Get-PSDrive",  
"Get-ExecutionPolicy"  
foreach ($cmdlet in $list) {& $cmdlet | Get-Member -Name MachineName}
```

TypeName: System.Diagnostics.Process

Name	MemberType	Definition
------	------------	------------

MachineName Property string MachineName {get;}

TypeName: System.ServiceProcess.ServiceController

Name MemberType Definition

MachineName Property string MachineName {get;set;}

The results show that only process objects and service objects have a MachineName property.

----- Example 6: Get members for an array -----

```
$array = @(1,'hello')
```

```
$array | Get-Member
```

TypeName: System.Int32

Name MemberType Definition

CompareTo Method int CompareTo(System.Object value), int CompareTo(int value), int ICompar...

Equals Method bool Equals(System.Object obj), bool Equals(int obj),
bool IEquatable[int...]

GetHashCode Method int GetHashCode()

GetType Method type GetType()

GetTypeCode Method System.TypeCode GetTypeCode(), System.TypeCode
IConvertible.GetTypeCode()

ToBoolean Method bool IConvertible.ToBoolean(System.IFormatProvider
provider)

ToByte Method byte IConvertible.ToByte(System.IFormatProvider
provider)

...

TypeName: System.String

Name MemberType Definition

```

Clone           Method      System.Object Clone(),
System.Object ICloneable.Clone()

CompareTo       Method      int CompareTo(System.Object value),
int CompareTo(str...)

Contains        Method      bool Contains(string value), bool
Contains(string val...)

CopyTo          Method      void CopyTo(int sourceIndex, char[]
destination, int ...)

EndsWith        Method      bool EndsWith(string value), bool
EndsWith(string val...)

EnumerateRunes Method      System.Text.StringRuneEnumerator
EnumerateRunes()

Equals          Method      bool Equals(System.Object obj),
bool Equals(string va...

GetEnumerator    Method      System.CharEnumerator
GetEnumerator(), System.Collections.IEnumerable

GetHashCode     Method      int GetHashCode(), int
GetHashCode(System.StringCompa...

```

...

Get-Member -InputObject \$array

TypeName: System.Object[]

Name	MemberType	Definition
Add	Method	int IList.Add(System.Object value)
Address	Method	System.Object&, System.Private.CoreLib, Version=4.0.0.0, Cu...
Clear	Method	void IList.Clear()
Clone	Method	System.Object Clone(), System.Object ICloneable.Clone()
CompareTo	Method	int

IComparable.CompareTo(System.Object other, Sy...
...

The `\$array` variable contains an Int32 object and a string object, as seen when the array is piped to `Get-Member`. When `\$array` is passed using the InputObject parameter `Get-Member` returns the members of the Object[] type.

--- Example 7: Determine which object properties you can set ---

```
$File = Get-Item c:\test\textFile.txt  
$File.PSObject.Properties | Where-Object IsSettable | Select-Object -Property  
Name
```

Name

PSPath

PSParentPath

PSChildName

PSDrive

PSProvider

PSIsContainer

IsReadOnly

CreationTime

CreationTimeUtc

LastAccessTime

LastAccessTimeUtc

LastWriteTime

LastWriteTimeUtc

Attributes

Example 8: List the properties of an object in the order they were created

```
$Asset = New-Object -TypeName PSObject
```

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```
$d = [ordered]@{Name="Server30";System="Server Core";PSVersion="4.0"}  
$Asset | Add-Member -NotePropertyMembers $d -TypeName Asset  
$Asset.PSObject.Properties | Select-Object Name, Value
```

Name	Value
---	----
Name	Server30
System	Server Core
PSVersion	4.0

REMARKS

To see the examples, type: "get-help Get-Member -examples".

For more information, type: "get-help Get-Member -detailed".

For technical information, type: "get-help Get-Member -full".

For online help, type: "get-help Get-Member -online"