

Full credit is given to the above companies including the OS that this TDF file was generated!

PowerShell Get-Help on command 'Remove-Job'

PS C:\Users\wahid> Get-Help Remove-Job

NAME

Remove-Job

SYNOPSIS

Deletes a PowerShell background job.

SYNTAX

Remove-Job [-Command <System.String[]>] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-Filter] < System.Collections.Hashtable> [-Force] [-Confirm]

[-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-Id] <System.Int32[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-Job] <System.Management.Automation.Job[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-Name] <System.String[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-InstanceId] <System.Guid[]> [-Force] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Remove-Job [-State] {AtBreakpoint | Blocked | Completed | Disconnected | Failed | NotStarted | Running | Stopped | Stopping | Suspended | Suspending} [-Confirm] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The `Remove-Job` cmdlet deletes PowerShell background jobs that were started by the `Start-Job` cmdlet or by cmdlets such as `Invoke-Command` that support the AsJob parameter.

You can use `Remove-Job` to delete all jobs or delete selected jobs. The jobs are identified by their Name , ID , Instance ID , Command , or State . Or, a job object can be sent down the pipeline to `Remove-Job`. Without parameters or parameter values, `Remove-Job` has no effect.

Since PowerShell 3.0, `Remove-Job` can delete custom job types, such as scheduled jobs and workflow jobs. For example, `Remove-Job` deletes the scheduled job, all instances of the scheduled job on disk, and the results of all triggered job instances.

If you try to delete a running job, `Remove-Job` fails. Use the `Stop-Job` cmdlet to stop a running job. Or, use `Remove-Job` with the Force parameter to delete a running job.

Jobs remain in the global job cache until you delete the background job or close the PowerShell session.

PARAMETERS

-Command <System.String[]>

Deletes jobs that include the specified words in the command. You can enter a comma-separated array.

-Filter <System.Collections.Hashtable>

Deletes jobs that satisfy all the conditions established in the associated hash table. Enter a hash table where the keys are job properties and the values are job property values.

This parameter works only on custom job types, such as workflow jobs and scheduled jobs. It doesn't work on standard background jobs, such as those created by using the `Start-Job`.

This parameter is introduced in PowerShell 3.0.

-Force <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter> Deletes a job even if the job's state is Running . If the Force parameter isn't specified, `Remove-Job` doesn't delete running jobs.

-Id <System.Int32[]>

Deletes background jobs with the specified Id . You can enter a comma-separated array. The job's Id is a unique integer that identifies a job within the current session.

To find a job's Id , use `Get-Job` without parameters.

-InstanceId <System.Guid[]>

Deletes jobs with the specified InstanceId . You can enter a comma-separated array. An InstanceId is a unique GUID that identifies a job.

-Job <System.Management.Automation.Job[]>

Specifies the jobs to be deleted. Enter a variable that contains the jobs or a command that gets the jobs. You can enter a comma-separated array.

You can send job objects down the pipeline to `Remove-Job`.

-Name <System.String[]>

Only deletes jobs with the specified friendly name. Wildcards are permitted. You can enter a comma-separated array.

Friendly names for jobs aren't guaranteed to be unique, even within a PowerShell session. Use the WhatIf and Confirm parameters when you delete files by name.

-State <System.Management.Automation.JobState> Only deletes jobs with the specified state. To delete jobs with a state of Running , use the Force parameter.

Accepted values:

- AtBreakpoint

- Blocked
- Completed

- Disconnected

- Failed

- NotStarted

- Running
- Stopped
- Stopping
- Suspended
- Suspending
- -Confirm <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter> Prompts you for confirmation before `Remove-Job` is run.
- -Whatlf <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter> Shows what would happen if `Remove-Job` runs. The cmdlet isn't run.
- <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: Delete a job by using its name ------

\$batch = Get-Job -Name BatchJob
\$batch | Remove-Job

`Get-Job` uses the Name parameter to specify the job, BatchJob . The job object is stored in the `\$batch` variable. The object in `\$batch` is sent down the pipeline to `Remove-Job`.

An alternative is to use the Job parameter, such as `Remove-Job -Job \$batch`.

Get-job | Remove-Job

`Get-Job` gets all the jobs in the current PowerShell session. The job objects are sent down the pipeline to `Remove-Job`.

Remove-Job -State NotStarted

`Remove-Job` uses the State parameter to specify the job status. ------ Example 4: Delete jobs by using a friendly name ------

Remove-Job -Name *batch -Force

`Remove-Job` uses the Name parameter to specify a job name pattern. The pattern includes the asterisk (` `) wildcard to find all job names that end with batch . The Force * parameter deletes jobs that running.
-- Example 5: Delete a job that was created by Invoke-Command --

\$job = Invoke-Command -ComputerName Server01 -ScriptBlock {Get-Process} -AsJob
\$job | Remove-Job

`Invoke-Command` runs a job on the Server01 computer. The AsJob parameter runs the ScriptBlock as a background job. The job object is stored in the `\$job` variable. The `\$job` variable object is sent down the pipeline to `Remove-Job`. Example 6: Delete a job that was created by Invoke-Command and Start-Job

\$S = New-PSSession -ComputerName Server01 Invoke-Command -Session \$S -ScriptBlock {Start-Job -ScriptBlock {Get-Process} -Name MyJob} Invoke-Command -Session \$S -ScriptBlock {Remove-Job -Name MyJob}

`New-PSSession` creates a PSSession , a persistent connection, to the Server01

computer. The connection is saved in the `\$S` variable.

`Invoke-Command` connects to the session saved in `\$S`. The ScriptBlock uses `Start-Job` to start a remote job. The job runs a `Get-Process` command and uses the Name parameter to specify a friendly job name, MyJob .

`Invoke-Command` uses the `\$S` session and runs `Remove-Job`. The Name parameter specifies that the job named MyJob is deleted.

\$job = Start-Job -ScriptBlock {Get-Process PowerShell}
\$job | Format-List -Property *
Remove-Job -InstanceId ad02b942-8007-4407-87f3-d23e71955872

State : Completed HasMoreData : True StatusMessage : Location : localhost : Get-Process PowerShell Command JobStateInfo : Completed Finished : System.Threading.ManualResetEvent InstanceId : ad02b942-8007-4407-87f3-d23e71955872 ld : 3 : Job3 Name ChildJobs : {Job4} PSBeginTime : 7/26/2019 11:36:56 PSEndTime : 7/26/2019 11:36:57 PSJobTypeName : BackgroundJob Output : {} Error : {} Progress : {} Verbose : {} Debug : {}

Warning : {} Information : {}

`Start-Job` starts a background job and the job object is saved in the `\$job` variable.

The object in `\$job` is sent down the pipeline to `Format-List`. The Property parameter uses an asterisk (`*`) to specify that all the object's properties are displayed in a list.

`Remove-Job` uses the InstanceId parameter to specify the job to delete.

REMARKS

To see the examples, type: "get-help Remove-Job -examples". For more information, type: "get-help Remove-Job -detailed". For technical information, type: "get-help Remove-Job -full". For online help, type: "get-help Remove-Job -online"