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PowerShell Get-Help on command 'Rename-Computer'

PS C:\Users\wahid> Get-Help Rename-Computer

NAME

Rename-Computer

SYNOPSIS

Renames a computer.

SYNTAX

Rename-Computer [-NewName] <System.String> [-ComputerName <System.String>]

[-DomainCredential <System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>] [-Force]

[-LocalCredential <System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>] [-PassThru]

[-Protocol {DCOM | WSMan}] [-Restart] [-WsmanAuthentication {Default | Basic |

Negotiate | CredSSP | Digest | Kerberos}] [-Confirm] [-WhatIf]

[<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The `Rename-Computer` cmdlet renames the local computer or a remote computer.

It renames one computer in each command.

This cmdlet was introduced in Windows PowerShell 3.0.

PARAMETERS

-ComputerName <System.String>

Renames the specified remote computer. The default is the local computer.

Type the NetBIOS name, an IP address, or a fully qualified domain name of a remote computer. To specify the local computer, type the computer name, a dot (`.`), or `localhost`.

This parameter does not rely on PowerShell remoting. You can use the ComputerName parameter of `Rename-Computer` even if your computer is not configured to run remote commands.

-DomainCredential <System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>

Specifies a user account that has permission to connect to the domain. Explicit credentials are required to rename a computer that is joined to a domain.

Type a user name, such as `User01` or `Domain01\User01`, or enter a PSCredential object, such as one generated by the `Get-Credential` cmdlet.

If you type a user name, this cmdlet prompts you for a password.

To specify a user account that has permission to connect to the computer that is specified by the ComputerName parameter, use the LocalCredential parameter.

-Force <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Forces the command to run without asking for user confirmation.

-LocalCredential <System.Management.Automation.PSCredential>

Specifies a user account that has permission to connect to the computer

specified by the ComputerName parameter. The default is the current user.

Type a user name, such as `User01` or `Domain01\User01`, or enter a PSCredential object, such as one generated by the `Get-Credential` cmdlet.

If you type a user name, this cmdlet prompts you for a password.

To specify a user account that has permission to connect to the domain, use the DomainCredential parameter.

-NewName <System.String>

Specifies a new name for the computer. This parameter is required.

Standard names may contain letters (`a-z`), (`A-Z`), numbers (`0-9`), and hyphens (`-`), but no spaces or periods (`.`). The name may not consist entirely of digits, and may not be longer than 63 characters

-PassThru <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Returns the results of the command. Otherwise, this cmdlet does not generate any output.

-Protocol <System.String>

Specifies which protocol to use to rename the computer. The acceptable values for this parameter are: WSMan and DCOM. The default value is DCOM.

This parameter was introduced in Windows PowerShell 3.0.

-Restart <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Indicates that this cmdlet restarts the computer that was renamed. A restart is often required to make the change effective.

-WsmanAuthentication <System.String>

Specifies the mechanism that is used to authenticate the user credentials

when this cmdlet uses the WSMan protocol. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Basic - CredSSP - Default - Digest - Kerberos - Negotiate The default value is Default .

For more information about the values of this parameter, see AuthenticationMechanism Enumeration (/dotnet/api/system.management.automation.runspaces.authenticationmechanism).

> [!WARNING] > Credential Security Service Provider (CredSSP) authentication, in which the user > credentials are passed to a remote computer to be authenticated, is designed for commands that > require authentication on more than one resource, such as accessing a remote network share. > This mechanism increases the security risk of the remote operation. > If the remote computer is compromised, the credentials that are passed to it can be used to > control > the network session.

This parameter was introduced in Windows PowerShell 3.0.

-Confirm <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Prompts you for confirmation before running the cmdlet.

-WhatIf <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Shows what would happen if the cmdlet runs. The cmdlet is not 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: Rename the local computer ----------

```
    Rename-Computer -NewName "Server044" -DomainCredential Domain01\Admin01
    -Restart


    ---------- Example 2: Rename a remote computer ----------

    Rename-Computer -ComputerName "Srv01" -NewName "Server001" -DomainCredential
    Domain01\Admin01 -Force


REMARKS
    To see the examples, type: "get-help Rename-Computer -examples".
    For more information, type: "get-help Rename-Computer -detailed".
    For technical information, type: "get-help Rename-Computer -full".
    For online help, type: "get-help Rename-Computer -online"
```