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PowerShell Get-Help on command 'Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule'

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

NAME

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule

SYNOPSIS

Renames a single main mode rule.

SYNTAX

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-All] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>]
[-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>] -NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-PolicyStore
<String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf]
[<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] -AssociatedNetFirewallAddressFilter
<CimInstance> [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>]
-NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]
[-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] -AssociatedNetFirewallProfile
<CimInstance> [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>]
-NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]

[-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] -AssociatedNetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet
<CimInstance> [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>]
-NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]
[-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] -AssociatedNetIPsecPhase1AuthSet
<CimInstance> [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>]
-NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]
[-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm]
[-Description <String[]>] [-DisplayGroup <String[]>] [-Enabled {True | False}]
[-GPOSession <String>] [-Group <String[]>] [-MainModeCryptoSet <String[]>]
-NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-Phase1AuthSet <String[]>] [-PolicyStore
<String>] [-PolicyStoreSource <String[]>] [-PolicyStoreSourceType {None |
Local | GroupPolicy | Dynamic | Generated | Hardcoded}] [-PrimaryStatus
{Unknown | OK | Inactive | Error}] [-Status <String[]>] [-ThrottleLimit
<Int32>] [-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm]
-DisplayName <String[]> [-GPOSession <String>] -NewName <String> [-PassThru]
[-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf]
[<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-Name] <String[]> [-AsJob] [-CimSession
<CimSession[]>] [-Confirm] [-GPOSession <String>] -NewName <String>
[-PassThru] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]
[-TracePolicyStore] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Confirm]
-InputObject <CimInstance[]> -NewName <String> [-PassThru] [-ThrottleLimit

<Int32>] [-WhatIf] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet renames a main mode rule. When creating a rule, if the Name parameter is not specified, then a random GUID is used. This cmdlet specifies a friendly and descriptive rule name. The NewName parameter value must be unique since it identifies a single rule object on the computer.

This cmdlet gets a main mode rule to be renamed with the Name parameter (default), the DisplayName parameter, rule properties, or by associated filters or objects. The Name parameter from the queried rule is replaced by the NewName parameter value. Only one firewall can be renamed at a time when copying to the same policy store. This is because only a single firewall can use the unique identifier, or name, specified by the NewName parameter.

To modify the localized DisplayName parameter, run the Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet with the NewDisplayName parameter.

Names are unique identifiers for rules, similar to file names. Each name must be unique within a given policy store. If rules in multiple GPOs have the same name, then one of the GPOs will overwrite the other based upon GPO precedence. If a rule from a GPO has the same name as a rule from the persistent store, then the rule from the GPO will overwrite the local rule. This can be used to create overlapping policies, where the same rule is placed in multiple GPOs, and if both rules are applied to a computer, then the overlapping parts of the policies will only be created once. For this reason, two rules should only have the same name if the same function is to be performed. For instance, if the built-in local firewall rules, such as Core Networking or File & Printer Sharing rules, are copied to a domain GPO, then any local versions of those rules are overridden. However, if different GPOs specify different scopes with the same rule names, then the GPOs will become much harder to effectively

manage.

PARAMETERS

-All [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that all of the main mode rules within the specified policy store are renamed.

-AsJob [<SwitchParameter>]

Runs the cmdlet as a background job. Use this parameter to run commands that take a long time to complete.

-AssociatedNetFirewallAddressFilter <CimInstance>

Gets the IPsec rules that are associated with the given address filter to be renamed. A NetFirewallAddressFilter object represents the address conditions associated with a rule. See the Get-NetFirewallAddressFilter cmdlet for more information.

-AssociatedNetFirewallProfile <CimInstance>

Gets the firewall rules that are associated with the given port filter to be renamed. A NetFirewallPortFilter object represents the profile conditions associated with a rule. See the Get-NetFirewallProfile cmdlet for more information.

-AssociatedNetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet <CimInstance>

Gets the main mode rules that are associated, via the pipeline, with the input main mode cryptographic set to be renamed. A NetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet object represents a main mode cryptographic conditions associated with a main mode rule. This parameter sets the methods for the main mode negotiation by describing the proposals for encryption. See the Get-NetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet cmdlet for more information. Alternatively, the MainModeCryptoSet parameter can be used for the same purpose, but does not allow the cryptographic set to be piped

into this cmdlet and the set must be specified with the Name parameter.

-AssociatedNetIPsecPhase1AuthSet <CimInstance>

Gets the main mode rules that are associated with the given phase 1 authentication set to be renamed. A NetIPsecPhase1AuthSet object represents the phase 1 authorization set conditions associated with an IPsec or main mode rule. This parameter sets the methods for main mode negotiation by describing the proposals for computer authentication. See the Get-NetIPsecPhase1AuthSet cmdlet for more information. Alternatively, the Phase1AuthSet parameter can be used for the same purpose, but does not allow the authentication set to be piped into the cmdlet and the set must be specified with the Name parameter.

-CimSession <CimSession[]>

Runs the cmdlet in a remote session or on a remote computer. Enter a computer name or a session object, such as the output of a New-CimSession (https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=227967) or [Get-CimSession](https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=227966)cmdlet. The default is the current session on the local computer.

-Confirm [<SwitchParameter>]

Prompts you for confirmation before running the cmdlet.

-Description <String[]>

Specifies that matching main mode rules of the indicated description are renamed. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter provides information about the main mode rule. This parameter specifies a localized, user-facing description of the object.

-DisplayGroup <String[]>

Specifies that only matching main mode rules of the indicated group association are renamed. Wildcard characters are accepted. The Group parameter specifies the source string for this parameter. If the value for

this parameter is a localizable string, then the Group parameter contains an indirect string. Rule groups can be used to organize rules by influence and allows batch rule modifications. Using the Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet, if the group name is specified for a set of rules or sets, then all of the rules or sets in that group receive the same set of modifications. It is good practice to specify the Group parameter with a universal and world-ready indirect @FirewallAPI name. This parameter cannot be specified upon object creation using the New-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet, but can be modified using dot notation and the Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet.

-DisplayName <String[]>

Specifies that only matching main mode rules of the indicated display name are renamed. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter specifies the localized, user-facing name of the main mode rule. When creating a rule this parameter is required. This parameter value is locale-dependent. If the object is not modified, this parameter value may change in certain circumstances. When writing scripts in multi-lingual environments, the Name parameter should be used instead, where the default value is a randomly assigned value. This parameter cannot be All.

-Enabled <Enabled[]>

Specifies that matching main mode rules of the indicated state are renamed. This parameter specifies that the rule object is administratively enabled or administratively disabled. The acceptable values for this parameter are: - True: Specifies the rule is currently enabled.

- False: Specifies the rule is currently disabled.

A disabled rule will not actively modify computer behavior, but the rule still exists on the computer so it can be re-enabled.

-GPOSession <String>

Specifies the network GPO from which to retrieve the rules to be renamed. This parameter is used in the same way as the PolicyStore parameter. When modifying Group Policy Objects (GPOs) in Windows PowerShellr, each change to a GPO requires the entire GPO to be loaded, modified, and saved back. On a busy Domain Controller (DC), this can be a slow and resource-heavy operation. A GPO Session loads a domain GPO onto the local computer and makes all changes in a batch, before saving it back. This reduces the load on the DC and speeds up the Windows PowerShell cmdlets. To load a GPO Session, use the Open-NetGPO cmdlet. To save a GPO Session, use the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.

-Group <String[]>

Specifies that only matching main mode rules of the indicated group association are renamed. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter specifies the source string for the DisplayGroup parameter. If the DisplayGroup parameter value is a localizable string, then this parameter contains an indirect string. Rule groups can be used to organize rules by influence and allows batch rule modifications. Using the Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet, if the group name is specified for a set of rules or sets, then all of the rules or sets in that group receive the same set of modifications. It is good practice to specify this parameter with a universal and world-ready indirect @FirewallAPI name. The DisplayGroup parameter cannot be specified upon object creation using the New-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet, but can be modified using dot notation and the Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet.

-InputObject <CimInstance[]>

Specifies the input object that is used in a pipeline command.

-MainModeCryptoSet <String[]>

Gets the IPsec main mode rules that are associated with the given main mode cryptographic set to be renamed. Specifies, by name, the main mode

cryptographic set to be associated with the main mode rule. A NetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet object represents a main mode cryptographic conditions associated with a main mode rule. This parameter sets the methods for main mode negotiation by describing the proposals for encryption. This is only associated with main mode rules. See the Get-NetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet cmdlet for more information. Alternatively, the AssociatedNetIPsecMainModeCryptoSet parameter can be used for the same purpose, but is used to pipe the input set into the rule. When specifying cryptographic sets, the Name parameter value of the cryptographic set must be used. The object cannot be directly passed into this cmdlet.

-Name <String[]>

Specifies that only matching main mode rules of the indicated name are renamed. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter acts just like a file name, in that only one rule with a given name may exist in a policy store at a time. During group policy processing and policy merge, rules that have the same name but come from multiple stores being merged, will overwrite one another so that only one exists. This overwriting behavior is desirable if the rules serve the same purpose. For instance, all of the firewall rules have specific names, so if an administrator can copy these rules to a GPO, and the rules will override the local versions on a local computer. Since GPOs can have precedence, if an administrator that gives a rule with a different or more specific rule the same name in a higher-precedence GPO, then it overrides other rules that exist. The default value is a randomly assigned value. When the defaults for main mode encryption are overridden, specify the customized parameters and set this parameter value, making this parameter the new default setting for encryption.

-NewName <String>

Specifies the new name for one or more main mode rules.

-PassThru [<SwitchParameter>]

Returns an object representing the item with which you are working. By default, this cmdlet does not generate any output.

-Phase1AuthSet <String[]>

Gets the main mode rules that are associated with the given phase 1 authentication set to be renamed. This parameter specifies, by name, the Phase 1 authentication set to be associated with the main mode rule. A NetIPsecPhase1AuthSet object represents the phase 1 authentication conditions associated with an IPsec or main mode rule. This parameter sets the methods for main mode negotiation by describing the proposals for computer authentication. See the New-NetIPsecAuthProposal cmdlet of more information. Alternatively, the AssociatedNetIPsecPhase1AuthSet parameter can be used for the same purpose, but is used to pipe the input set into the rule. When specifying authentication sets, the Name parameter value of the authentication set must be used. The object cannot be directly passed into this cmdlet.

-PolicyStore <String>

Specifies the policy store from which to retrieve the rules to be renamed. A policy store is a container for firewall and IPsec policy. The acceptable values for this parameter are: - PersistentStore: Sometimes called static rules, this store contains the persistent policy for the local computer. This policy is not from GPOs, and has been created manually or programmatically (during application installation) on the computer. Rules created in this store are attached to the ActiveStore and activated on the computer immediately. - ActiveStore: This store contains the currently active policy, which is the sum of all policy stores that apply to the computer. This is the resultant set of policy (RSOP) for the local computer (the sum of all GPOs that apply to the computer), and the local stores (the PersistentStore, the static Windows service hardening (WSH), and the configurable WSH). ---- Group Policy Objects (GPOs) are also policy stores. Computer GPOs can be specified as follows. ------ `-PolicyStore hostnamehostname`.

---- Active Directory GPOs can be specified as follows.

------ `-PolicyStore domain.fqdn.com\GPO_Friendly_Namedomain.fqdn.comGPO_Friendly_Name`.

------ Such as the following.

-------- `-PolicyStore localhost`

-------- `-PolicyStore corp.contoso.com\FirewallPolicy`

---- Active Directory GPOs can be created using the New-GPO cmdlet or the Group Policy Management Console. - RSOP: This read-only store contains the sum of all GPOs applied to the local computer.

- SystemDefaults: This read-only store contains the default state of firewall rules that ship with Windows Serverr 2012.

- StaticServiceStore: This read-only store contains all the service restrictions that ship with Windows Server 2012.

Optional and product-dependent features are considered part of Windows Server 2012 for the purposes of WFAS. - ConfigurableServiceStore: This read-write store contains all the service restrictions that are added for third-party services. In addition, network isolation rules that are created for Windows Store application containers will appear in this policy store. The default value is PersistentStore. The Set-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet cannot be used to add an object to a policy store. An object can only be added to a policy store at creation time with the Copy-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet or with the New-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet.

-PolicyStoreSource <String[]>

Specifies that main mode rules that match the indicated policy store source are renamed. This parameter contains a path to the policy store where the rule originated if the object is retrieved from the ActiveStore with the TracePolicyStoreSource option set. This parameter value is automatically generated and should not be modified. The monitoring output from this parameter is not completely compatible with the PolicyStore parameter. This parameter value cannot always be passed into the PolicyStore parameter. Domain GPOs are one example in which this parameter contains only the GPO name, not the domain name.

-PolicyStoreSourceType <PolicyStoreType[]>

Specifies the type of policy store where the rule originated if the object is retrieved from the ActiveStore with the TracePolicyStoreSource option set. This parameter value is automatically generated and should not be modified. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Local: The object originates from the local store.

- GroupPolicy: The object originates from a GPO.

- Dynamic: The object originates from the local runtime state.

This policy store name is not valid for use in the cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy. - Generated: The object was generated automatically. This policy store name is not valid for use in the cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy. - Hardcoded: The object was hard-coded. This policy store name is not valid for use in the cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy.

-PrimaryStatus <PrimaryStatus[]>

Specifies that main mode rules that match the indicated primary status are renamed. This parameter describes the overall status of the rule. - OK:

Specifies that the rule will work as specified.

- Degraded: Specifies that one or more parts of the rule will not be enforced.

- Error: Specifies that the computer is unable to use the rule at all.

See the Status and StatusCode fields of the object for more detailed status information.

-Status <String[]>

Specifies that main mode rules that match the indicated status are renamed. This parameter describes the status message for the specified status code value. The status code is a numerical value that indicates any syntax, parsing, or runtime errors in the rule. This parameter value should not be modified.

-ThrottleLimit <Int32>

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent operations that can be established to run the cmdlet. If this parameter is omitted or a value of `0` is entered, then Windows PowerShellr calculates an optimum throttle limit for the cmdlet based on the number of CIM cmdlets that are running on the computer. The throttle limit applies only to the current cmdlet, not to the session or to the computer.

-TracePolicyStore [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that the main mode rules that match the indicated policy store are renamed. This parameter specifies that the name of the source GPO is queried and set to the PolicyStoreSource parameter value.

-WhatIf [<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 ----------

PS C:\>Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule -Name

"{ed8384a9-a78b-4d0d-8f3d-eb5615edb4a0}" -NewName "Tunnel Mode - Americas (DA

Client)"

This example renames a main mode rule so that the identifier is descriptive

and user friendly.

REMARKS

To see the examples, type: "get-help Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule -examples".

For more information, type: "get-help Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule -detailed".

For technical information, type: "get-help Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule -full".

For online help, type: "get-help Rename-NetIPsecMainModeRule -online"