

# Workstations

Desktop, Laptop. That's about it.

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# Microsoft Windows

# Add Printer in Powershell

## List Printers

```
Get-Printer
```

## Remove Printer

```
Remove-Printer -Name "HP Deskjet 1510 series"
```

## Add Printer

```
Add-Printer -Name "HP Deskjet 1510 series" -DriverName "HP Deskjet 1510 series" -PortName "USB003"
```

## Add a printer port by TCP/IP Address

```
Add-PrinterPort -Name "TCPPort:10.1.10.83" -PrinterHostAddress "10.1.10.83"
```

## Show Printer Ports

```
Get-PrinterPort
```

## Show Printer Drivers

```
Get-PrinterDriver
```

## Add a printer, specifying the name, driver and port

```
Add-Printer -Name "HP Envy 6000" -DriverName "HP ENVY 6000 series PCL-3" -PortName "TCPPort:10.1.10.83"
```

## Show Print Jobs for a specific printer

```
Get-PrintJob -PrinterName "HP Envy 6000"
```

## Delete a print job

```
Remove-PrintJob -PrinterName "HP Envy 6000" -Id 2
```

## Send a test print job; this one sends a line of text

```
"Hello, Paper and Ink" | Out-Printer -Name "HP Envy 6000"
```

# Create User in Powershell

## Powershell

The first command uses the `Read-Host` cmdlet to prompt you for a password. The command stores the password as a secure string in the `$Password` variable.

The second command creates a local user account and sets the new account's password to the secure string stored in `$Password`. The command specifies a user name, full name, and description for the user account.

```
$Password = Read-Host -AsSecureString
$params = @{
    Name      = '<username>'
    Password  = $Password
    FullName  = 'Full Name'
    Description = 'Description of this user.'
}
New-LocalUser @params
```

To elevate the user to local administrator, use the `Add-LocalGroupMember` cmdlet using the following formats for the account. To add multiple, separate with commas.

```
Add-LocalGroupMember -Group "Administrators" -Member "<username>"
```

In the command above, replace `<username>` with the appropriate format below.

- Local Account: `"<username>"`
- Microsoft Account: `"MicrosoftAccount\<username@example.com>"`
- Microsoft 365 Azure/Entra Account: `"AzureAD\<username@example.com>"`
- Active Directory Domain Account: `"DOMAIN\<username>"`

## CMD

To create a user in the command prompt:

```
net user <username> <password> /fullname:"<Full Name>"
```

Add the user to the local administrators group:

```
net localgroup administrators <username> /add
```

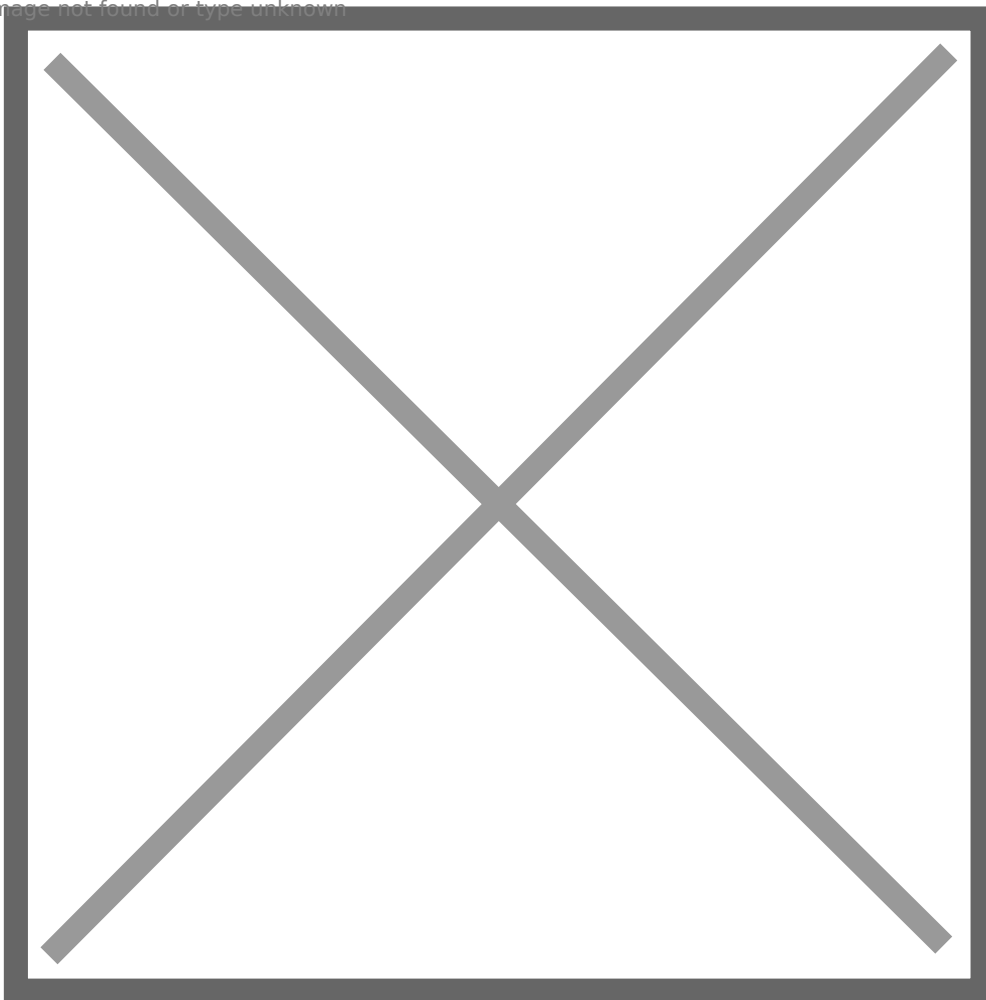
Microsoft Windows

# Setup the OneDrive Sync Client

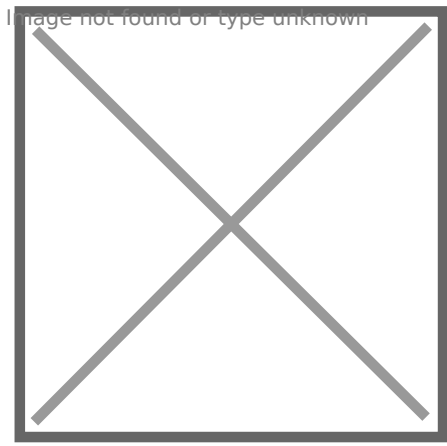
To setup OneDrive, first open the OneDrive app.

If you're using a PC, click start and then type OneDrive. Open the OneDrive app.

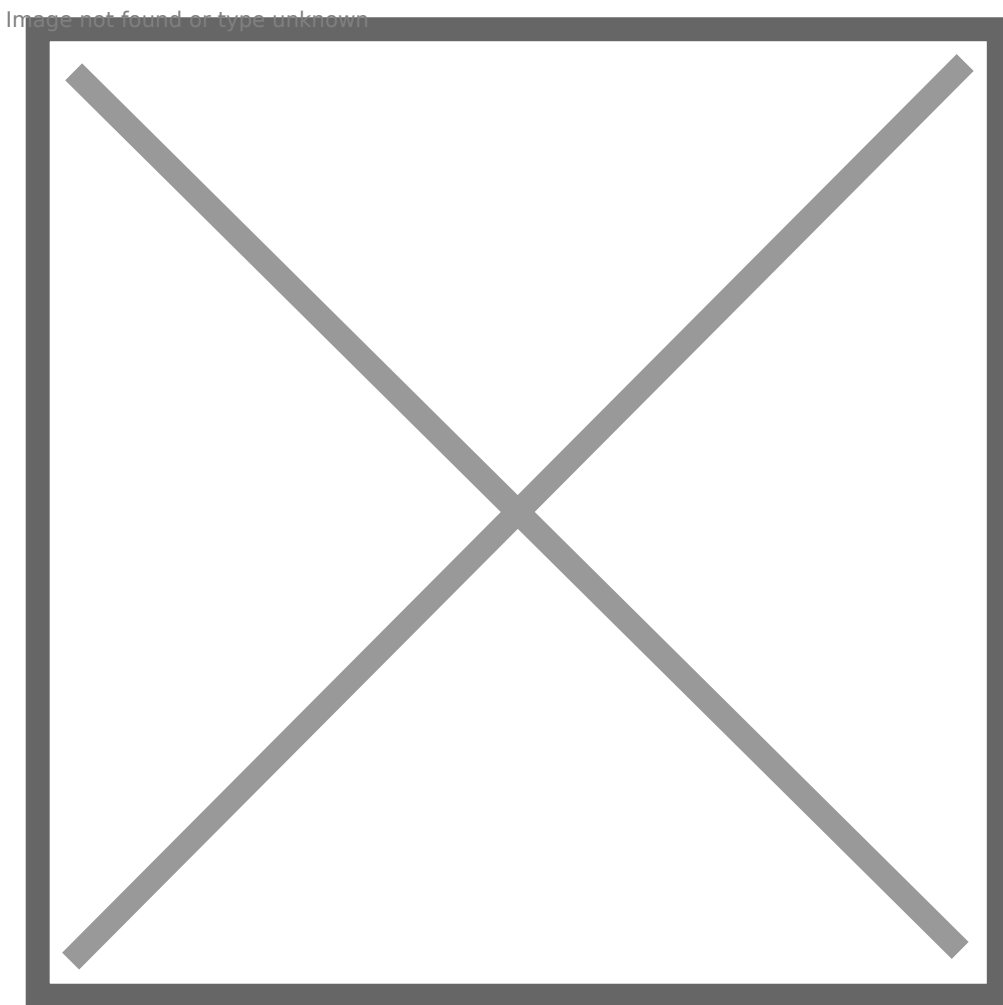
Image not found or type unknown



If you're using a Mac, go to the launchpad and type OneDrive. Open the OneDrive app.

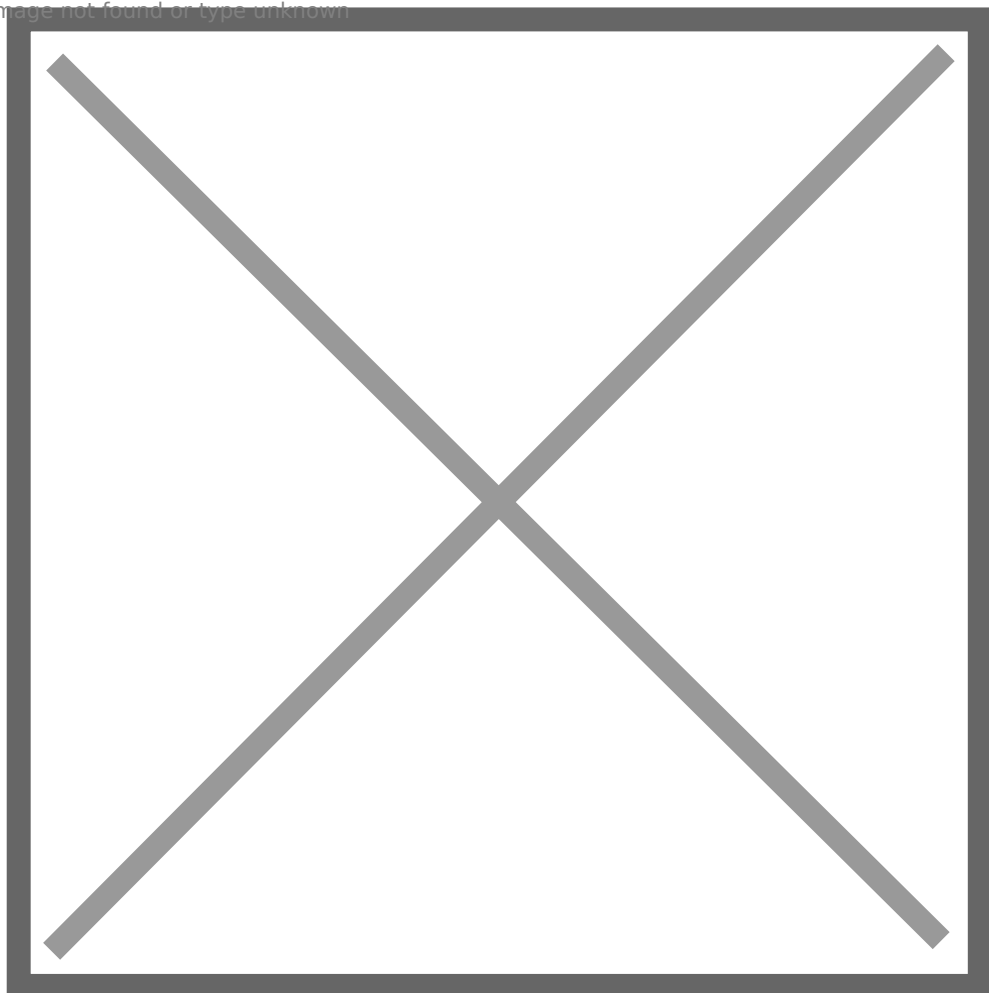


Sign-in to your Microsoft account.



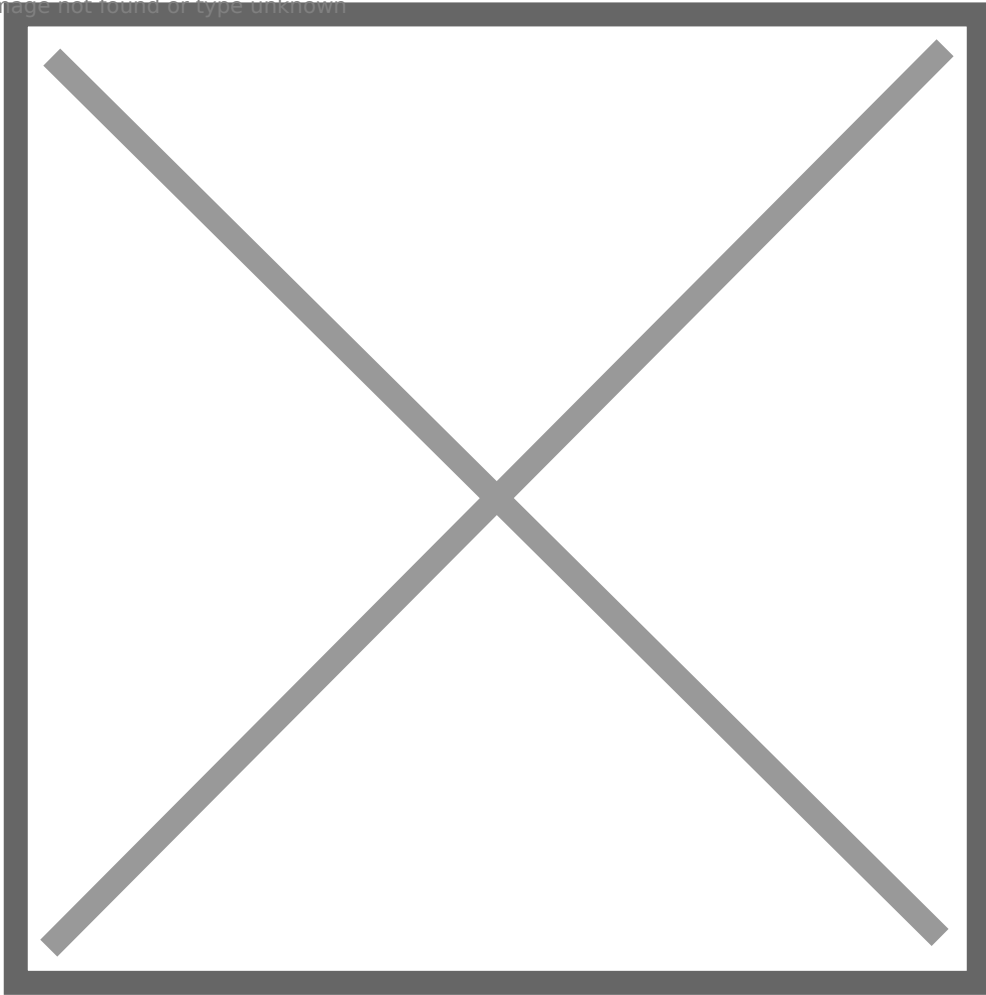
After signing in, the installer will tell you where your OneDrive files are located.

Image not found or type unknown



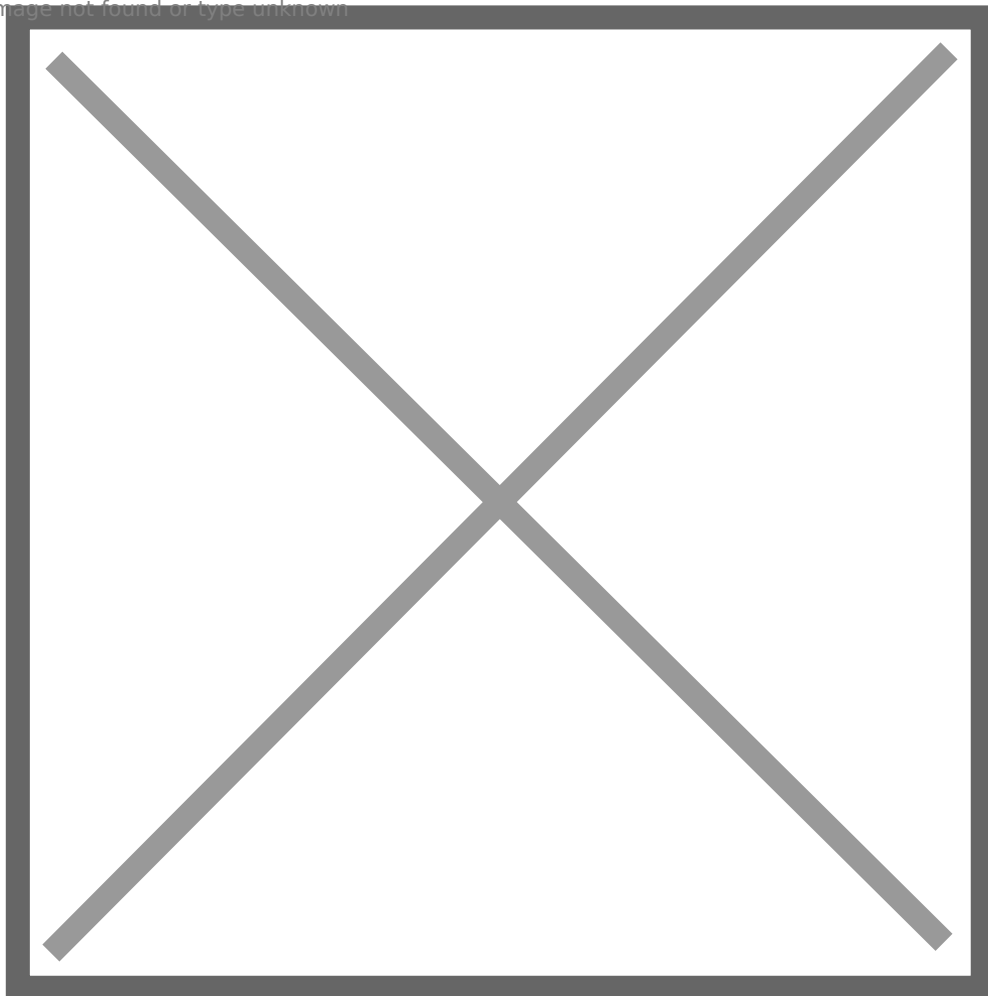
**PC Only**-You can choose to enroll in Intune MDM. *This requires a license.* In most cases, you will click **No, sign in to this app only**

Image not found or type unknown



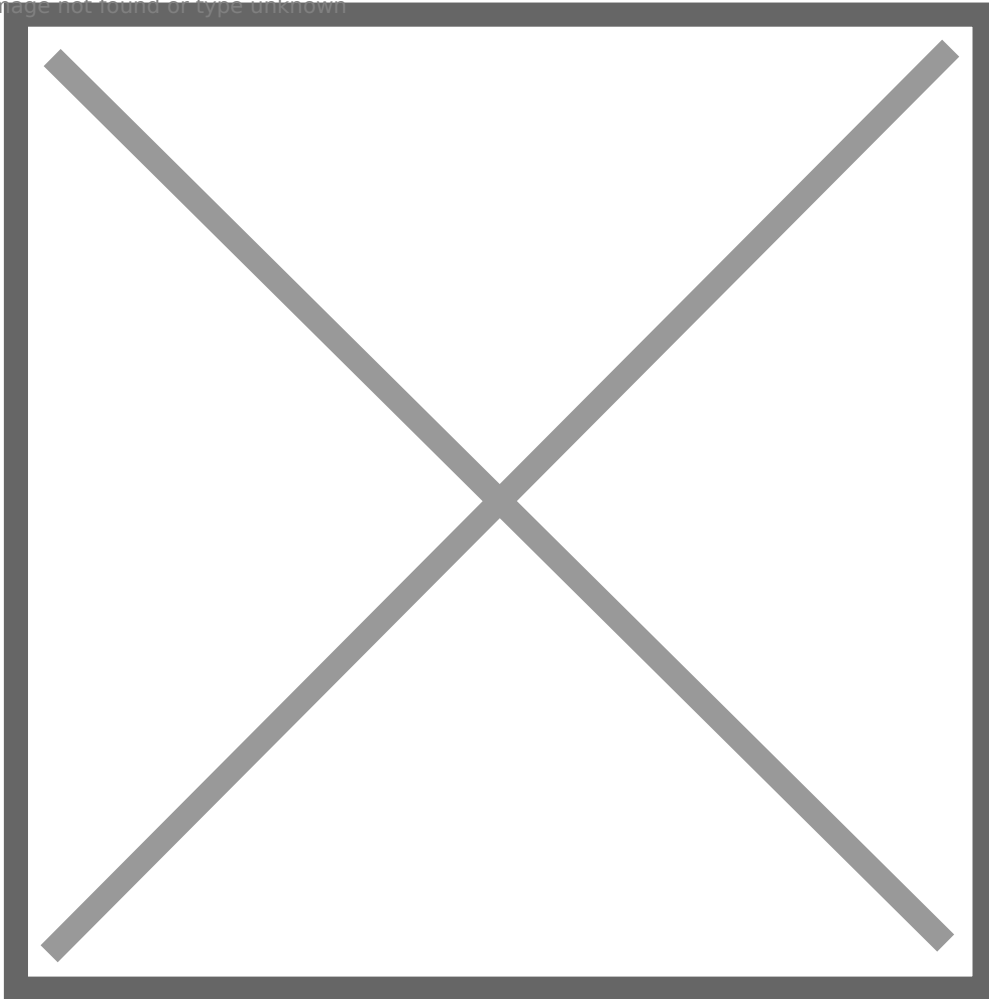
You can choose to redirect your desktop and documents folders to OneDrive so they get backed up.

Image not found or type unknown



Your OneDrive folder is ready.

Image not found or type unknown



# OneDrive is ready.

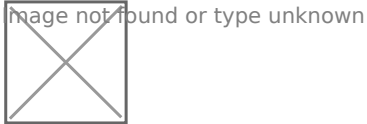
You can find your files in the file manager (Finder on Mac and File Explorer on PC) on the left side navigation.

---

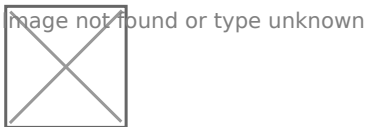
## Backup Common Folders

The **common folders** are the Desktop, Documents and Pictures folders. In the event something happens to your device, you can recover the data from those folders if they are syncing to OneDrive. If OneDrive is setup, but the common folders are not redirected to OneDrive, you can turn on that feature in the settings.

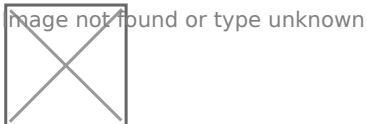
Click the OneDrive icon in the system tray by the clock. Then click the gear to activate the menu. Select **Settings** from the menu.



In the settings panel, click the **Backup** tab and click **Manage Backup**.



Choose which folders to backup and then click **Start Backup**.



# Your folders are being backed up.

# Install Microsoft Office

Create a [deployment package](#).

If the files are [publicly available](#), you can [download from a web URL](#).

Download the setup files according to the deployment config.

```
./setup-file.exe /download config-file.xml
```

Install the applications according to the deployment config.

```
./setup-file.exe /configure config-file.xml
```

Reboot.

Done.

# Download Files from a Web URL

Download a file from the internet to your harddrive using Powershell.

```
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri https://<path-to-internet-file> -OutFile <path-to-local-file>
```

Microsoft Windows

# Get Last Bootup Time

Get the last bootup time in Windows Powershell.

```
Get-CimInstance -ClassName win32_operatingsystem | select csname, lastbootuptime
```

# Get the Tenant ID of an Azure/Entra Joined PC

To get the Tenant ID of the Azure Joined PC, or confirm it is joined to Azure;

1. Open Windows PowerShell.
2. Enter `dsregcmd /status`.
3. Verify that **AzureAdJoined** is set to **YES**.

## OUTPUT

```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> dsregcmd /status
```

```
+-----+
| Device State                                |
+-----+
```

```

    AzureAdJoined : YES
EnterpriseJoined : NO
    DomainJoined : NO
Virtual Desktop  : NOT SET
    Device Name   : DESKTOP-GHJM2J3
```

```
+-----+
| Device Details                                |
+-----+
```

```

    DeviceId : 0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000
    Thumbprint : 55665AE5CC656BE505655EFF05665A5DD5566BEA
DeviceCertificateValidity : [ 2022-12-11 17:07:16.000 UTC -- 2032-12-11 17:37:16.000 UTC ]
    KeyContainerId : 0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000
    KeyProvider : Microsoft Platform Crypto Provider
    TpmProtected : YES
DeviceAuthStatus : SUCCESS
```

+-----+

| Tenant Details |

+-----+

TenantName : COMPANY, INC.

TenantId : 0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000

AuthCodeUrl : https://login.microsoftonline.com/0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000/oauth2/authorize

AccessTokenUrl : https://login.microsoftonline.com/0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000/oauth2/token

MdmUrl : https://enrollment.manage.microsoft.com/enrollmentserver/discovery.svc

MdmTouUrl : https://portal.manage.microsoft.com/TermsOfUse.aspx

MdmComplianceUrl : https://portal.manage.microsoft.com/?portalAction=Compliance

SettingsUrl :

eyJVcmZlZjpbImh0dHBzOi8va2FpbGFuaS5vbmUubWljcm9zb2Z0LmNvbS8iLCJodHRwczovL2thaWxhbmksLm9uZS5taWNyb3NvZnQuY29tLyJdfQ==

+-----+

| User State |

+-----+

NgcSet : NO

WorkplaceJoined : NO

WamDefaultSet : ERROR (0x80070520)

| SSO State |

+-----+

AzureAdPrt : NO

AzureAdPrtAuthority :

EnterprisePrt : NO

EnterprisePrtAuthority :

+-----+

| Diagnostic Data |

+-----+

AadRecoveryEnabled : NO

Executing Account Name : WORKGROUP\COMPUTER\$

KeySignTest : PASSED

DisplayNameUpdated : Managed by MDM

OsVersionUpdated : Managed by MDM

HostNameUpdated : YES

Last HostName Update : SUCCESS

Client Time : 2023-01-31 05:42:05.000 UTC

Request ID : 0x00x00x-000x-00xx-xx0x-0000xx0x0000

Server Time : 01-31-2023 5:42:05Z

HTTP Status : 200

Server Message : The attribute 'hostnames' value(s) were successfully updated

```
+-----+
| IE Proxy Config for Current User |
+-----+
```

Auto Detect Settings : YES

Auto-Configuration URL :

Proxy Server List :

Proxy Bypass List :

```
+-----+
| WinHttp Default Proxy Config |
+-----+
```

Access Type : DIRECT

```
| Ngc Prerequisite Check |
+-----+
```

IsDeviceJoined : YES

IsUserAzureAD : NO

PolicyEnabled : NO

PostLogonEnabled : YES

DeviceEligible : YES

SessionIsNotRemote : YES

CertEnrollment : none

PreReqResult : WillNotProvision

For more information, please visit <https://www.microsoft.com/aadjerrors>

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32>

---

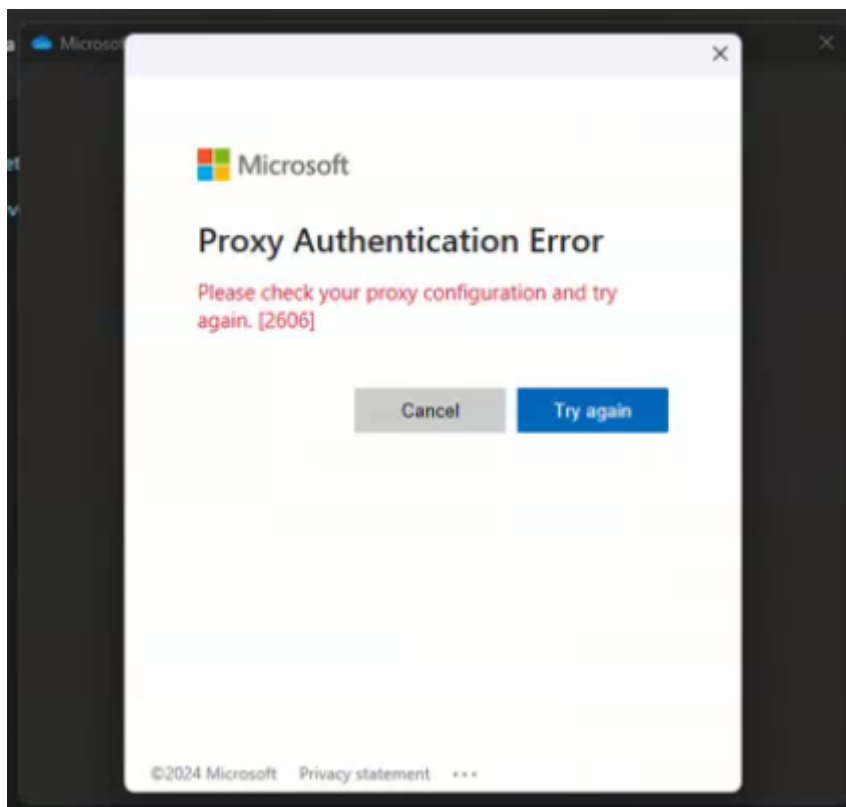
Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-hybrid-join-verify>

# Reset IE to Defaults

## Symptoms:

OneDrive stuck at Signing in.

OneDrive sign-in gives `Proxy Authentication Error [2606]`



Outlook continually asks for password.

## Solution:

```
RunDll32.exe InetCpl.cpl,ResetIEtoDefaults
```

[Source](#)

# Change Drive Letter in Powershell

## Sources

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/powershell-community/changing-drive-letters-and-labels-via-powershell/>

<https://chindara.medium.com/windows-10-powershell-to-assign-drive-letters-2dcb840191bb>

List all the disks.

```
Get-Disk
```

List all partitions for a specific disk.

```
Get-Partition -DiskNumber 1
```

Change the drive letter for a partition.

```
Get-Partition -DiskNumber 1 -PartitionNumber 2 | Set-Partition -NewDriveLetter Z
```

Microsoft Windows

# Lock Windows Workstation

In command prompt, run:

```
Rundll32.exe user32.dll,LockWorkStation
```

# Create a Scheduled Task

To create a scheduled task in Windows Powershell that executes a Powershell Script.

## CREATE SCHEDULED TASK

```
$action = New-ScheduledTaskAction -Execute "cd C:\path\to\script\location; ./script.ps1"
$trigger = New-ScheduledTaskTrigger -At "8:15 pm" -Daily
$principal = New-ScheduledTaskPrincipal -UserId "Administrator" -RunLevel Highest
$settings = New-ScheduledTaskSettingsSet -RestartCount 3 -RestartInterval "00:10"
$task = New-ScheduledTask -Action $action -Principal $principal -Trigger $trigger -Settings $settings
Register-ScheduledTask "Taask Name" -InputObject $task
```

## START TASK

```
Start-ScheduledTask -TaskName "Task Name"
```

## SHOW STATUS of TASK

```
Get-ScheduledTaskInfo -TaskName "Task Name"
```

# Check For Running Process

Check for a running process. If the process is not running, start it.

## #CHECK RUNNING PROCESS

```
$Check = (Get-Service -Name <ServiceName> -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue -ErrorVariable ProcessError)

Invoke-Command -ScriptBlock{
    if($Check -eq $null)
    {
        Write-host "<ServiceName> is not running" -ForegroundColor Red
        Start-Service -Name <ServiceName>
        Write-host "<ServiceName> was started" -ForegroundColor Yellow
    }
    else
    {
        Write-host "<ServiceName> is running" -ForegroundColor Yellow
    }
}
```

# Mac OS

Mac OS

# Install Rosetta on Mac OS

Rosetta is required for compatibility with some applications.

To install Rosetta on a Mac, open the terminal and run the following command.

```
softwareupdate --install-rosetta --agree-to-license
```

# Create User in Terminal

## Set the username and password

```
dscl . -passwd /Users/<username> <password>
```

## Set the user's default shell

```
dscl . -create /Users/<username> UserShell /bin/bash
```

## Set the user's display name

```
dscl . -create /Users/<username> RealName "Real Name"
```

## Set the user's primary group

```
dscl . -create /Users/<username> PrimaryGroupID 1000
```

## Set the user's home directory

```
dscl . -create /Users/<username> NFSHomeDirectory /Users/<username>
```

## Promote user to local admin

```
dscf . -append /Groups/admin GroupMembership <username>
```

## Set the user's ID

```
dscf . -create /Users/<username> UniqueID 510
```

# Create .pkg to deploy files and apps

Create a directory named `Contents` and another named `Scripts`.

Put the app contents in the *Contents* directory.

Put the script in the *Scripts* directory and name it `postinstall`, with no extension and give it executable rights.

Run this command to create the package. Change the `identifier`, `install-location`, `version`, and `package-name.pkg` to what is appropriate for the package.

```
pkgbuild --root Content --scripts Scripts --identifier com.orgname.appname --install-location /path/to/directory --version 1.0 package-name.pkg
```

# Forcefully Remove MDM from Mac

Reboot into Recovery Mode

Open Terminal and run `csrutil disable` then reboot. This disables System Integrity Protection.

After reboot, move the configuration profiles directory: `mv /var/db/ConfigurationProfiles /var/db/ConfigurationProfiles.old`

Or destroy it: `rm -rf /var/db/ConfigurationProfiles`

Then recreate it `mkdir /var/db/ConfigurationProfiles`

Reboot back into Recovery Mode and re-enable System Integrity Protection.

Open Terminal and run `csrutil enable` then reboot.

Reboot into normal operation and enroll the Mac into the MDM as normal.

Mac OS

# macOS Login Window - show username and password box

Press the following keys simultaneously.

**CONTROL+OPTION+COMMAND+SHIFT+DOWN ARROW+ENTER**