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Windows Only: If you have the monumental task of editing metadata and iTunes files, and there's no easy way to take it all off, check out the iTunes Teridon scripts before giving up your free time. Teridon's iTunes Scripts is a set of small scripts available for both PERL and EXE applications covering a wide range of iTunes-related tasks. With the help of small scripts, you can do all sorts of things: create playlists of all your one-time singles tracks, bulk add M3U playlists, insert iTunes album art directly into ID3 song data, remove duplicates, and import your song ratings from MediaMonkey. Before you spend hours tinkering with your iTunes library, it's worth checking out if one of Teridon's dozens of iTunes Scripts will turn your Saturday data entry hell into a five-minute automated task. Teridon iTunes scripts are free, open source and Windows only. iTunes scripts from Teridon (via gHacks) for several reasons, mostly related to security, PowerShell scripts are not as easily portable and available for use as batch scripts. However, we can link the batch script to our PowerShell scripts to work around these issues. Here we show you some of these problem areas, and how to build a batch script to get around them. Why can't I just copy mine. PS1 file on another computer and run it? If the target system hasn't been pre-configured to allow arbitrary scripts to run, with the privileges required and using the right settings, chances are you'll run into some problems when you're trying to do so. PowerShell is not related to . PS1 file extension by default. We brought this up initially in our Geek PowerShell School series. Windows Partners. PS1 files on the default notebook instead of sending them to the PowerShell translator command. This is to prevent malicious scripts from accidentally running by simply clicking on them twice. There are ways you can change this behavior, but that's probably not what you want to do on every computer you wear your scripts around - especially if some of these computers aren't your own. PowerShell does not allow the default script to run externally. Setting up ExecutionPolicy in PowerShell prevents external default scripts from running in all versions of Windows. In some versions of Windows, the default script is not allowed to run at all. We've shown you how to change this setting in How to allow PowerShell scripts to run on Windows 7. However, it's also something you don't want to do just on any computer. Some PowerShell scripts will not work without the administrator's permission. Even works with an account at the admin level, you still need to go through the user account management (UAC) to do certain things. We don't want to turn it off, but it's still nice when we can make it a little easier to deal with. Some users may have tuned in Wednesday. You probably won't work out this often, but when you do it can make running and troubleshooting scripts a little frustrating. Fortunately, we can get around this without any permanent changes as well. Step 1: Double click to run. Let's start with solving the first problem - . PS1 File Association. You can't double-click to run. PS1 files, but you can perform. BAT file in this way. So we'll write a batch file to call the PowerShell script from the command line for us. So we don't need to rewrite the batch file for each script, or every time we move the script, it will use the variable, referring to the right-to-be, to build a file path for the PowerShell script. To do this work, the batch file must be placed in the same folder as your PowerShell script, and have the same file name. So if your PowerShell script is called MyScript.ps1, you want to name your MyScript.bat batch file and make sure it's in the same folder. Then put these lines in the batch script: @ECHO OFF PowerShell.exe -Command '%dpn0.ps1' PAUSE If it weren't for other security restrictions in place, it would really be all it takes to run the PowerShell script from the batch file. In fact, the first and last line is basically just a matter of preference - it's the second line that really does the job. Here's the breakdown: @ECHO off the command echoes. This simply keeps other commands from showing up on the screen when the file package is running. This line itself is hidden by the symbol at (!) in front of it. PowerShell.exe -Command % "dpn0.ps1 actually runs the PowerShell script. PowerShell.exe, of course, can be called from any CMD window or batch file to run PowerShell on a bare console as usual. You can also use it to run commands directly from the package file by including -Command and relevant arguments. The way it is used to target our. The PS1 file is with a special variable %dpn0. Running out of the batch file, %dpn0 evaluates the email drive, the path of the folder, and the file name (without extending) the batch file. Since the PowerShell batch file and script will be in the same folder and have the same name, %dpn0.ps1 will be translated into the full path of the PowerShell script file. PAUSE simply suspends the package and waits for the user input. It is usually useful to have at the end of the batch files, so you have the option to view any output command before the window disappears. As we test each step, the usefulness of this will become more apparent. So the basic batch file is configured. For demonstration purposes, this file is stored as D: Script LabMyScript.bat and has MyScript.ps1 in the same folder. Let's see what happens when we double click Obviously, the PowerShell script doesn't work, but can be expected -- we only considered the first of our four problems after all. However, there are some important bits demonstrated here: the window name shows that the batch script has successfully launched PowerShell. The first line of the output shows that a user PowerShell profile is being used. This is a potential problem #4 listed above. The error message demonstrates the actual limitations of ExecutionPolicy. That's our problem #2. The highlighted part of the error message (which is done at home by the PowerShell error exit) shows that the batch script was correctly focused on the intended PowerShell script (D: Script LabMyScript.ps1). So we at least know that a lot of things work properly. The profile, in this case, is a simple one-line script used for this demo to generate output whenever the profile is active. You can customize your own PowerShell profile to do this too, if you want to check out these scripts yourself. Just add the following line to the profile script: Write-Output 'Custom PowerShell profile in force! ExecutionPolicy on the test system is set up here on RemoteSigned. This allows you to carry out scripts created locally (such as a profile scenario) by blocking scripts from external sources if they are not signed by a trusted authority. For demonstration purposes, the following team was used to mark MyScript.ps1 as an external source: Add-Content -Path 'D: Script LabMyScript.ps1' - The Value of the Transfer'n'n'Oneld'3 -Stream 'Zone.ID' that sets the flow of alternative zone data. It can be easily reversed with the following command: Clear-Content-Path 'D: Script LabMyScript.ps1' -Stream 'Zone.ID' Step 2: Getting around ExecutionPolicy. Bypassing the ExecutionPolicy settings from CMD or batch script is actually quite simple. We'll just change the second line of the script to add another option to the PowerShell.exe team. PowerShell.exe -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Command '%dpn0.ps1' Option -ExecutionPolicy can be used to change executionPolicy, which is used when spawning a new PowerShell session. This will not persist after this session, so we can run PowerShell like this when we need to without weakening the overall security position of the system. Now that we've fixed this, let's take another look at it: Now that the script is properly executed, we can see what it actually does. This lets us know that we are running the script as a limited user. The script is actually managed by the account with the permission of the administrator, but the management of the user's account is becoming more and more useful. Although About how the script checks the administrator's access goes beyond this article, here's the code that is used to demonstrate: demonstrations: Administrator) Write-out Runner as an administrator! - Write it out! Pause You'll also notice that there are now two Pause operations in the output of the script - one from the PowerShell script and one of the package file. The reason for this will be more obvious in the next stage. Step 3: Getting admin access. If your script doesn't work any commands that require height and you're sure you don't have to worry about any custom profiles getting in the way, you may miss everything else. If you're running some admin-level cmdlets though, you'll need this part. Unfortunately, there is no way to call UAC for height inside a batch file or CMD session. However, PowerShell allows us to do this with Start-Process. If you use -Verb RunAs in your arguments, Start-Process will try to run the app with the permission of the administrator. If the PowerShell session is not upgraded yet, it will trigger a UAC request. To use this from the batch file to run our script, we will eventually spawn two PowerShell processes - one to run Start-Process and the other to run Start-Process, to run the script. The second line of the batch file should be changed to the following: PowerShell.exe -Command - Start-Process PowerShell.exe -ArgumentList '-ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File %dpn0.ps1-Verb RunAs When the package file is launched, the first line of output we will see is on the PowerShell profile script. Then, there will be a UAC request when Start-Process tries to run MyScript.ps1. Once you click on the UAC query, a new PowerShell copy will be created. Since this is a new instance, of course, we'll see a notification of the profile scenario again. Then, MyScript.ps1 works and we see that there is no custom profile notification in any of the shells generated. It's much easier to run a script without a profile completely, so you don't have to worry about it. To do this, we just need to change the second line of the package file again: PowerShell.exe -NoProfile -Start-Process PowerShell.exe-ArgumentList '-NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -File %dpn0.ps1-Verb Adding NoProfile to both PowerShell instances running the script means that the user profile scenario will be completely bypassed in both steps, and our PowerShell script will work in a fairly predictable default environment. Here you can see that there is no custom profile notification in any of the shells generated. If you don't need admin rights in the PowerShell script and you missed Step 3, you can do without the second instance of PowerShell, and the second line of the batch file should look like this: PowerShell.exe -NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Command '%dpn0.ps1' Exit will look like this: (Of course, for scripts, not being administrators, you can do without a pause at the end of the script in the PowerShell script and at this point, as everything is captured in the same console window and will be held there by pause at the end of the package file. Depending on whether you need admin permission for your PowerShell scenario (and you really shouldn't ask for them if you don't), the final file package should look like one of the two below. Without Admin Access: @ECHO OFF PowerShell.exe -NoProfile -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -Command '%dpn0.ps1' PAUSE With Admin Access: @ECHO OFF Power.exe -NoProfile -Team exe -ArgumentList '-NoProfil Shelle -ExecutionPoliCy -File -File to put the package file in the same folder as the PowerShell script you want to use it for and give it the same name. Then, no matter what system you take these files into, you'll be able to run your PowerShell script without having to around with any of the security settings in the system. You can of course make these changes manually every time, but it saves you that problem and you don't have to worry about returning changes later. Links: Links: windows batch scripting tutorial pdf. windows batch scripting tutorial for beginners pdf. windows batch file scripting tutorial pdf

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