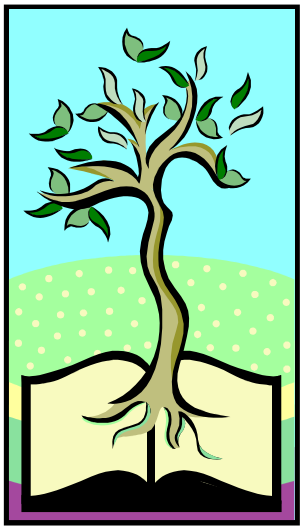
Directory Services Command-line Tools



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Content

1. Common

The available Directory Service command-line tools are the following:

dsadd /?	- help for adding objects.
dsget /?	- help for displaying objects.
dsmod /?	- help for modifying objects.
dsmove /?	- help for moving objects.
dsquery /?	- help for finding objects matching search criteria.
dsrm /?	- help for deleting objects.

2. DSADD

This tool's commands add specific types of objects to the directory.

The dsadd commands:

dsadd computer - adds a computer to the directory.
dsadd contact - adds a contact to the directory.
dsadd group - adds a group to the directory.
dsadd ou - adds an organizational unit to the directory.
dsadd user - adds a user to the directory.
dsadd quota - adds a quota specification to a directory partition.

For help on a specific command, type "dsadd <ObjectType> /?" where <ObjectType> is one of the supported object types shown above. For example, dsadd ou /?.

2.1. Remark

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

2.2. DSADD COMPUTER

Adds a computer to the directory.

2.2.1. Syntax

```
dsadd computer <ComputerDN> [-samid <SAMName>] [-desc <Description>]
        [-loc <Location>] [-memberof <Group ...>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.2.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ComputerDN>	Required. Specifies the distinguished name (DN) of the computer you want to add. If the target object is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-samid <SAMName>	Sets the computer SAM account name to <SAMName>. If this parameter is not specified, then a SAM account name is derived from the value of the common name (CN) attribute used in <ComputerDN>.
-desc <Description>	Sets the computer description to <Description>.
-loc <Location>	Sets the computer location to <Location>.
-memberof <Group ...>	Makes the computer a member of one or more groups given by the space-separated list of DNs <Group ...>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

2.2.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of computer distinguished names).

2.3. DSADD CONTACT

Adds a contact to the directory.

2.3.1. Syntax

```
dsadd contact <ContactDN> [-fn <FirstName>] [-mi <Initial>]
        [-ln <LastName>] [-display <DisplayName>] [-desc <Description>]
        [-office <Office>] [-tel <Phone#>] [-email <Email>]
        [-hometel <HomePhone#>] [-pager <Pager#>] [-mobile <CellPhone#>]
        [-fax <Fax#>] [-iptel <IPPhone#>] [-title <Title>]
        [-dept <Department>] [-company <Company>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.3.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ContactDN>	Required. Distinguished name (DN) of contact to add. If the target object is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-fn <FirstName>	Sets contact first name to <FirstName>.
-mi <Initial>	Sets contact middle initial to <Initial>.
-ln <LastName>	Sets contact last name to <LastName>.
-display <DisplayName>	Sets contact display name to <DisplayName>.
-desc <Description>	Sets contact description to <Description>.
-office <Office>	Sets contact office location to <Office>.
-tel <Phone#>	Sets contact telephone# to <Phone#>.
-email <Email>	Sets contact e-mail address to <Email>.
-hometel <HomePhone#>	Sets contact home phone# to <HomePhone#>.
-pager <Pager#>	Sets contact pager# to <Pager#>.
-mobile <CellPhone#>	Sets contact mobile# to <CellPhone#>.
-fax <Fax#>	Sets contact fax# to <Fax#>.
-iptel <IPPhone#>	Sets contact IP phone# to <IPPhone#>.
-title <Title>	Sets contact title to <Title>.
-dept <Department>	Sets contact department to <Department>.
-company <Company>	Sets contact company info to <Company>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name

	(UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

2.3.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

2.4. DSADD GROUP

Adds a group to the directory.

2.4.1. Syntax

```
dsadd group <GroupDN> [-secgrp {yes | no}] [-scope {l | g | u}]
        [-samid <SAMName>] [-desc <Description>] [-memberof <Group ...>]
        [-members <Member ...>] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.4.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<GroupDN>	Required. Distinguished name (DN) of group to add. If the target object is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-secgrp {yes | no}	Sets this group as a security group (yes) or not (no). Default: yes.
-scope {l | g | u}	Sets the scope of this group: local, global or universal. If the domain is still in mixed-mode, then the universal scope is not supported. Default: global.

-samid <SAMName>	Set the SAM account name of group to <SAMName> (for example, operators).
-desc <Description>	Sets group description to <Description>.
-memberof <Group ...>	Makes the group a member of one or more groups given by the space-separated list of DNs <Group ...>.
-members <Member ...>	Adds one or more members to this group. Members are set by space-separated list of DNs <Member ...>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered, then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

2.4.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of group distinguished names).

2.5. DSADD OU

Adds an organizational unit to the directory.

2.5.1. Syntax

```
dsadd ou <OrganizationalUnitDN> [-desc <Description>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.5.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<OrganizationalUnitDN>	Required. Distinguished name (DN) of the organizational unit (OU) to add. If the target object is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-desc <Description>	Set the OU description to <Description>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

2.5.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

2.6. DSADD USER

Adds a user to the directory.

2.6.1. Syntax

```
dsadd user <UserDN> [-samid <SAMName>] [-upn <UPN>] [-fn <FirstName>]
        [-mi <Initial>] [-ln <LastName>] [-display <DisplayName>]
        [-empid <EmployeeID>] [-pwd {<Password> | *}] [-desc <Description>]
        [-memberof <Group ...>] [-office <Office>] [-tel <Phone#>]
        [-email <Email>] [-hometel <HomePhone#>] [-pager <Pager#>]
        [-mobile <CellPhone#>] [-fax <Fax#>] [-iptel <IPPhone#>]
        [-webpg <WebPage>] [-title <Title>] [-dept <Department>]
        [-company <Company>] [-mgr <Manager>] [-hmdir <HomeDir>]
        [-hmdrv <DriveLtr:>] [-profile <ProfilePath>] [-loscr <ScriptPath>]
        [-mustchpwd {yes | no}] [-canchpwd {yes | no}]
        [-reversiblepwd {yes | no}] [-pwdneverexpires {yes | no}]
        [-acctexpires <NumDays>] [-disabled {yes | no}]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.6.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<UserDN>	Required. Distinguished name (DN) of user to add. If the target object is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-samid <SAMName>	Set the SAM account name of user to <SAMName>. If not specified, dsadd will attempt to create SAM account name using up to the first 20 characters from the common name (CN) value of <UserDN>.
-upn <UPN>	Set the upn value to <UPN>.
-fn <FirstName>	Set user first name to <FirstName>.
-mi <Initial>	Set user middle initial to <Initial>.
-ln <LastName>	Set user last name to <LastName>.
-display <DisplayName>	Set user display name to <DisplayName>.
-empid <EmployeeID>	Set user employee ID to <EmployeeID>.
-pwd {<Password> | *}	Set user password to <Password>. If *, then you are prompted for a password.
-desc <Description>	Set user description to <Description>.
-memberof <Group ...>	Make user a member of one or more groups <Group ...>
-office <Office>	Set user office location to <Office>.
-tel <Phone#>	Set user telephone# to <Phone#>.
-email <Email>	Set user e-mail address to <Email>.
-hometel <HomePhone#>	Set user home phone# to <HomePhone#>.
-pager <Pager#>	Set user pager# to <Pager#>.
-mobile <CellPhone#>	Set user mobile# to <CellPhone#>.

-fax <Fax#>	Set user fax# to <Fax#>.
-iptel <IPPhone#>	Set user IP phone# to <IPPhone#>.
-webpg <WebPage>	Set user web page URL to <WebPage>.
-title <Title>	Set user title to <Title>.
-dept <Department>	Set user department to <Department>.
-company <Company>	Set user company info to <Company>.
-mgr <Manager>	Set user's manager to <Manager> (format is DN).
-hmdir <HomeDir>	Set user home directory to <HomeDir>. If this is UNC path, then a drive letter that will be mapped to this path must also be specified through -hmdrv.
-hmdrv <DriveLtr:>	Set user home drive letter to <DriveLtr:>.
-profile <ProfilePath>	Set user's profile path to <ProfilePath>.
-loscr <ScriptPath>	Set user's logon script path to <ScriptPath>.
-mustchpwd {yes | no}	User must change password at next logon or not. Default: no.
-canchpwd {yes | no}	User can change password or not. This should be "yes" if the -mustchpwd is "yes". Default: yes.
-reversiblepwd {yes | no}	Store user password using reversible encryption or not. Default: no.
-pwdneverexpires {yes | no}	User password never expires or not. Default: no.
-acctexpires <NumDays>	Set user account to expire in <NumDays> days from today. A value of 0 implies account expires at the end of today; a positive value implies the account expires in the future; a negative value implies the account already expired and sets an expiration date in the past; the string value "never" implies that the account never expires.
-disabled {yes | no}	User account is disabled or not. Default: no.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered, then you are prompted for a password
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted

	in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode

2.6.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

The special token $username$ (case insensitive) may be used to place the SAM account name in the value of a parameter. For example, if the target user DN is CN=Jane Doe,CN=users,CN=microsoft,CN=com and the SAM account name attribute is "janed," the -hmdir parameter can have the following substitution:

```
-hmdir \users\$username$\home
```

The value of the -hmdir parameter is modified to the following value:

```
- hmdir \users\janed\home
```

2.7. DSADD QUOTA

Adds a quota specification to a directory partition. A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specified directory partition.

2.7.1. Syntax

```
dsadd quota -part <PartitionDN> [-rdn <RDN>] -acct Name
        -qlimit <Value> | -1 [-desc <Description>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}]
        [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

2.7.2. Parameters

Value	Description
-part <PartitionDN>	Required. Specifies the distinguished name of the directory partition on which you want to create a quota. If the distinguished name is omitted, it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-rdn <RDN>	Specifies the relative distinguished name (RDN) of the quota specification being created. If the

	-rdn option is omitted, it will be set to <domain>_<accountname>, using the domain and account name of the security principal specified by the -acct parameter.
-acct Name	Required. Specifies the security principal (user, group, computer, InetOrgPerson) for whom the quota specification is being specified. The -acct option can be provided in the following forms: DN of the security principal domain\SAM account name of the security principal
-qlimit <Value> | -1	Required. Specifies the number of objects within the directory partition that can be owned by the security principal. To specify an unlimited quota, specify -1 as the value.
-desc <Description>	Specifies a description for the quota specification you want to add.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	Connects the computer to either a specified server or domain. By default, the computer is connected to a domain controller in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Specifies the user name with which user will log on to a remote server. By default, the logged on user name is used. You can specify a user name using one of the following formats: user name (such as, Linda) domain\user name (such as, widgets\Linda) user principal name (UPN) (such as, Linda@widgets.microsoft.com).
-p {<Password> | *}	Specifies use of a specific password or a * to log on to a remote server. If you type *, then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Suppresses all output to standard output (quiet mode).
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	Specifies that output or input data is formatted in Unicode. The -uc value specifies a Unicode format for input from or output to pipe. The -uco value specifies a Unicode format for output to pipe or file. The -uci value specifies a Unicode format for input from pipe or file.
/?	Displays help at the command prompt.

2.7.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC 2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com").

3. DSGET

This tool's commands display the selected properties of a specific object in the directory.

The dsget commands:

dsget computer - displays properties of computers in the directory.
dsget contact - displays properties of contacts in the directory.
dsget subnet - displays properties of subnets in the directory.
dsget group - displays properties of groups in the directory.
dsget ou - displays properties of ou's in the directory.
dsget server - displays properties of servers in the directory.
dsget site - displays properties of sites in the directory.
dsget user - displays properties of users in the directory.
dsget quota - displays properties of quotas in the directory.
dsget partition - displays properties of partitions in the directory.

To display an arbitrary set of attributes of any given object in the directory use the dsquery * command (see examples below).

For help on a specific command, type "dsget <ObjectType> /?" where <ObjectType> is one of the supported object types shown above. For example, dsget ou /?.

3.1. Remark

The dsget commands help you to view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

The dsget commands support piping of input to allow you to pipe results from the dsquery commands as input to the dsget commands and display detailed information on the objects found by the dsquery commands.

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft, DC=com").

3.2. Example

To find all users with names starting with "John" and display their office numbers:

```
dsquery user -name John* | dsget user -office
```

To display the sAMAccountName, userPrincipalName and department attributes of the object whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:

```
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base -attr
sAMAccountName userPrincipalName department
```

To read all attributes of any object use the dsquery * command. For example, to read all attributes of the object whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:

```
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base -attr *
```

3.3. DSGET COMPUTER

Displays the properties of a computer in the directory. There are two variations of this command. The first variation allows you to view the properties of multiple computers. The second variation allows you to view the membership information of a single computer.

3.3.1. Syntax

```
dsget computer <ComputerDN ...> [-dn] [-samid] [-sid] [-desc]
                [-loc] [-disabled] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
                [-part <PartitionDN> [-qlimit] [-qused]]

dsget computer <ComputerDN> [-memberof [-expand]]
                [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.3.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ComputerDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more computers to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Compare with <ComputerDN> below. Displays the computer DN.
-samid	Displays the computer SAM account name.
-sid	Displays the computer Security ID (SID).
-desc	Displays the computer description.
-loc	Displays the computer location.
-disabled	Displays if the computer account is disabled (yes) or not (no).
<ComputerDN>	Required. Distinguished name (DN) of the computer to view.
-memberof	Displays the groups of which the computer is a member.
-expand	Displays the recursively expanded list of groups of which the computer is a member. This option takes the immediate group membership list of the computer and then recursively expands each group in this list to determine its group memberships and arrive at a complete set of the groups.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server>

	Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
-part <PartitionDN>	Connects to the directory partition with the distinguished name of <PartitionDN>.
-qlimit	Displays the effective quota of the computer within the specified directory partition.
-qused	Displays how much of its quota the computer has used within the specified directory partition.

3.3.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft, DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.3.4. Example

To find all computers in a given OU whose name starts with "tst" and show their descriptions.

```
dsquery computer ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -name tst* |
dsget computer -desc
```

To show the list of groups, recursively expanded, to which a given computer "MyDBServer" belongs:

```
dsget computer cn=MyDBServer,cn=computers,dc=microsoft,dc=com
-memberof -expand
```

To display the effective quota and quota used of a given computer "MyDBServer" on a given partition "cn=domain1,dc=microsoft,dc=com", type:

```
dsget computer cn=MyDBServer,cn=computers,dc=microsoft,dc=com
-part cn=domain1,dc=microsoft,dc=com -qlimit –qused
```

3.4. DSGET CONTACT

Displays properties of a contact in the directory.

3.4.1. Syntax

```
dsget contact <ContactDN ...> [-dn] [-fn] [-mi] [-ln]
                [-display] [-desc] [-office] [-tel] [-email] [-hometel]
                [-pager] [-mobile] [-fax] [-iptel] [-title] [-dept]
                [-company] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
                [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l]
        [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.4.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ContactDN ...>	Required/stdin. Specifies Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more contacts to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Specifies the contact DN.
-fn	Specifies the contact first name.
-mi	Specifies the contact middle initial.
-ln	Specifies the contact last name.

-display	Specifies the contact display name.
-desc	Specifies the contact description.
-office	Specifies the contact office location.
-tel	Specifies the contact telephone#.
-email	Specifies the contact e-mail address.
-hometel	Specifies the contact home phone#.
-pager	Specifies the contact pager#.
-mobile	Specifies the contact mobile#.
-fax	Specifies the contact fax#.
-iptel	Specifies the contact IP phone#.
-title	Specifies the contact title.
-dept	Specifies the contact department.
-company	Specifies the contact company info.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

3.4.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft, DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.4.4. Example

To display the description and phone numbers for contacts "Jon Smith" and "Jona Jones".

```
dsget contact "CN=John Doe,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Jane Doe,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -desc -tel
```

3.5. DSGET SUBNET

Displays properties of a subnet defined in the directory.

3.5.1. Syntax

```
dsget subnet <SubnetCN ...> [-dn] [-desc] [-loc] [-site]
                [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.5.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<SubnetCN ...>	Required/stdin. Common name (CN) of one or more subnets to view. The format is the subnet's RDN (see examples below).
-dn	Displays the subnet distinguished name (DN). If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-desc	Displays the subnet description.
-loc	Displays the subnet location.
-site	Displays the site name associated with the subnet.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name,

	domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

3.5.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "123.56.15.0/24,CN=Subnets,CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=My Domain,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of subnet common names).

3.5.4. Example

To show all relevant properties for the subnets "123.56.15.0/24" and "123.56.16.0/24":

```
dsget subnet
"123.56.15.0/24,CN=Subnets,CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"123.56.16.0/24,CN=Subnets,CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
```

3.6. DSGET GROUP

Displays the various properties of a group including the members of a group in the directory. There are two variations of this command. The first variation allows you to view the

properties of multiple groups. The second variation allows you to view the group membership information of a single group.

3.6.1. Syntax

```
dsget group <GroupDN ...> [-dn] [-samid] [-sid] [-desc] [-secgrp]
        [-scope] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
        [-part <PartitionDN> [-qlimit] [-qused]]

dsget group <GroupDN> [{-memberof | -members} [-expand]]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.6.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<GroupDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more groups to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command. Compare with <GroupDN> below.
-dn	Displays the group DN.
-samid	Displays the group SAM account name.
-sid	Displays the group Security ID.
-desc	Displays the group description.
-secgrp	Displays if the group is a security group or not.
-scope	Displays the scope of the group - Local, Global or Universal.
<GroupDN>	Required. DN of group to view.
{-memberof | -members}	Displays the groups of the group is a member (-memberof), or displays the members of the group (-members).
-expand	For -memberof, displays the recursively expanded list of groups of which the group is a member. This option takes the immediate group membership list of the group and then recursively expands each group in this list to determine its group memberships and arrive at a complete set of the groups. For -members, displays the recursively expanded list of members of the group. This option takes the immediate list of members of the group and then recursively expands each group in this list to determine its group memberships and arrive at a complete set of its members.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>.

	-d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
-part <PartitionDN>	Connects to the directory partition with the distinguished name of <PartitionDN>.
-qlimit	Displays the effective quota of the group within the specified directory partition.
-qused	Displays how much of its quota the group has used within the specified directory partition.

3.6.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object.

To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=USA Sales,OU=Distribution Lists, DC=microsoft,DC=com").

If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.6.4. Example

To find all groups in a given OU whose names start with "adm" and display their descriptions.

```
dsquery group ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -name adm* |
dsget group -desc
```

To display the list of members, recursively expanded, of the group "Backup Operators":

```
dsget group "CN=Backup Operators,ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -members
-expand
```

To display the effective quota and quota used for a group on a specified partition, type:

```
dsget group "CN=Backup Operators,OU=Test,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
-part "CN=domain1,dc=microsoft,dc=Com" -qlimit -qused
```

3.7. DSGET OU

Displays properties of an organizational unit in the directory.

3.7.1. Syntax

```
dsget ou <OrganizationalUnitDN ...> [-dn] [-desc]
                [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.7.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<OrganizationalUnitDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more organizational units (OUs) to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Displays the OU DN.
-desc	Displays the OU description.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name,

	domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

3.7.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.7.4. Example

To find all OU's in the current domain and display their descriptions.

```
dsquery ou domainroot | dsget ou -desc
```

3.8. DSGET SERVER

This command displays the various properties of a domain controller. There are three variations of this command. The first variation displays the general properties of a specified domain controller. The second variation displays a list of the security principals who own the largest number of directory objects on the specified domain controller. The third variation displays the distinguished names of the directory partitions on the specified server.

3.8.1. Syntax

```
dsget server <ServerDN ...> [-dn] [-desc] [-dnsname]
                [-site] [-isgc] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
                [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l]
                [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

dsget server <ServerDN ...> [-topobjowner <Display>]
                [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

dsget server <ServerDN ...> [-part]
                [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
                [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.8.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ServerDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more servers to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Displays the server's DN.
-desc	Displays the server's description.
-dnsname	Displays the server's Domain Name System (DNS) host name.
-site	Displays the site to which this server belongs.
-isgc	Displays whether or not the server is a global catalog server.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard

	output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
-part	Displays the distinguished names of the directory partitions on the specified server.
-topobjowner <display>	Displays a sorted list of the security principals (users, computers, security groups, and inetOrgPersons) who own the largest number of directory objects across all directory partitions on the server and the number of directory objects they own. The number of accounts to display in the list is specified by <display>. Enter "0" to display all object owners. If <display> is not specified, the number of principals listed defaults to 10.

3.8.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=My Server,CN=Servers,CN=Site10, CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

If either -part or -topobjowner is specified, they override any other specified parameters, so that only the results of the -part or –topobjowner parameter are displayed.

3.8.4. Example

To find all domain controllers for domain corp.microsoft.com and display their DNS host name and site name:

```
dsquery server -domain corp.microsoft.com |
dsget server -dnsname -site
```

To show if a domain controller with the name DC1 is also a global catalog server:

```
dsget server cn=DC1,cn=Servers,cn=Site10,cn=Sites,cn=Configuration,
dc=microsoft,dc=com -isgc
```

To show the distinguished names of the directory partitions on a domain controller with the name DC1, type:

```
dsget server cn=DC1,cn=Servers,cn=Site10,cn=Sites,cn=Configuration,
dc=microsoft,dc=com -part
```

To show the security principals that own the largest total number of directory objects on the directory partitions of a domain controller with the name DC1, and limiting the list to the top 5 owners, type:

```
dsget server cn=DC1,cn=Servers,cn=Site10,cn=Sites,cn=Configuration,
dc=microsoft,dc=com -topobjowner 5
```

3.9. DSGET SITE

Display properties of a site defined in the directory.

3.9.1. Syntax

```
dsget site <SiteCN ...> [-dn] [-desc] [-autotopology]
                [-cachegroups] [-prefGCsite] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
                [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l]
        [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.9.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<SiteCN ...>	Required/stdin. Common name (CN) of one or more sites to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Specifies the site's distinguished name (DN).
-desc	Specifies the site's description.
-autotopology	Specifies if automatic inter-site topology generation is enabled (yes) or disabled (no).
-cachegroups	Specifies if caching of group membership is enabled to support GC-less logon (yes) or disabled (no).
-prefGCsite	Specifies the preferred GC site name if caching

	of groups is enabled.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

3.9.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.9.4. Example

To find all sites in the forest and display their descriptions.

```
dsquery site | dsget site -dn -desc
```

3.10. DSGET USER

Display the various properties of a user in the directory. There are two variations of this command. The first variation allows you to view the properties of multiple users. The second variation allows you to view the group membership information of a single user.

3.10.1. Syntax

```
dsget user <UserDN ...> [-dn] [-samid] [-sid] [-upn] [-fn] [-mi]
      [-ln] [-display] [-empid] [-desc] [-office] [-tel] [-email]
      [-hometel] [-pager] [-mobile] [-fax] [-iptel] [-webpg]
      [-title] [-dept] [-company] [-mgr] [-hmdir] [-hmdrv]
      [-profile] [-loscr] [-mustchpwd] [-canchpwd]
      [-pwdneverexpires] [-disabled] [-acctexpires]
      [-reversiblepwd] [-part <PartitionDN> [-qlimit] [-qused]]
      [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
      [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

      dsget user <UserDN> [-memberof [-expand]]
      [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
      [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l]
      [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.10.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<UserDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more users to view. If the target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command. Compare with <UserDN> below.
-dn	Shows the DN of the user.
-samid	Shows the SAM account name of the user.
-sid	Shows the user Security ID.
-upn	Shows the user principal name of the user.
-fn	Shows the first name of the user.
-mi	Shows the middle initial of the user.
-ln	Shows the last name of the user.
-display	Shows the display name of the user.
-empid	Shows the user employee ID.
-desc	Shows the description of the user.
-office	Shows the office location of the user.
-tel	Shows the telephone number of the user.
-email	Shows the e-mail address of the user.
-hometel	Shows the home telephone number of the user.
-pager	Shows the pager number of the user.

-mobile	Shows the mobile phone number of the user.
-fax	Shows the fax number of the user.
-iptel	Shows the user IP phone number.
-webpg	Shows the user web page URL.
-title	Shows the title of the user.
-dept	Shows the department of the user.
-company	Shows the company info of the user.
-mgr	Shows the user's manager.
-hmdir	Shows the user home directory. Displays the drive letter to which the home directory of the user is mapped (if the home directory path is a UNC path).
-hmdrv	Shows the user's home drive letter (if home directory is a UNC path).
-profile	Shows the user's profile path.
-loscr	Shows the user's logon script path.
-mustchpwd	Shows if the user must change his/her password at the time of next logon. Displays: yes or no.
-canchpwd	Shows if the user can change his/her password. Displays: yes or no.
-pwdneverexpires	Shows if the user password never expires. Displays: yes or no.
-disabled	Shows if the user account is disabled for logon or not. Displays: yes or no.
-acctexpires	Shows when the user account expires. Display values: a date when the account expires or the string "never" if the account never expires.
-reversiblepwd	Shows if the user password is allowed to be stored using reversible encryption (yes or no).
<UserDN>	Required. DN of group to view.
-memberof	Displays the groups of which the user is a member.
-expand	Displays a recursively expanded list of groups of which the user is a member.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.

-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe isformatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
-part <PartitionDN>	Connect to the directory partition with the distinguished name of <PartitionDN>.
-qlimit	Displays the effective quota of the user within the specified directory partition.
-qused	Displays how much of the quota the user has used within the specified directory partition.

3.10.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

The dsget commands help you view the properties of a specific object in the directory: the input to dsget is an object and the output is a list of properties for that object. To find all objects that meet a given search criterion, use the dsquery commands (dsquery /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

3.10.4. Example

To find all users in a given OU whose names start with "jon" and display their descriptions, type:

```
dsquery user ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -name jon* | dsget user -desc
```

To display the list of groups, recursively expanded, to which a given user "Jon Smith" belongs, type:

```
dsget user "cn=Jon Smith,cn=users,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -memberof -expand
```

To display the effective quota and quota used for a given user "Jon Smith" on a given partition "cn=domain,dc=microsoft,dc=com", type:

```
dsget user "cn=Jon Smith,cn=users,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-part "cn=domain,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -qlimit -qused
```

3.11. DSGET QUOTA

Displays the properties of a quota specification. A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

3.11.1. Syntax

```
dsget quota <QuotaDN ...> [-dn] [-acct] [-qlimit] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
        [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.11.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<QuotaDN ...>	Required. Specifies the distinguished names of the quota objects to view. If values are omitted, they are obtained through standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Displays the distinguished names of the quota specifications.
-acct	Displays the the distinguished names of the accounts to which the quotas are assigned.
-qlimit	Displays the quota limits for the specified quotas. An unlimited quota displays as "-1".
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.

-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
/?	Displays help at the command prompt.

3.11.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

When none of the optional parameters is specified, the distinguished names of the quota specification, the account to which the quota is assigned, and the quota limit are all displayed.

Use the dsget command to view properties of a specific object in the directory. To search for all objects that match a specific criterion, see Dsquery *.

As a result of dsquery searches, you can pipe returned objects to dsget and obtain object properties.

3.11.4. Example

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=Mike Danseglio,CN=Users,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com").

If you supply multiple values for a parameter, use spaces to separate the values (for example, a list of distinguished names). To display the account to which the quota is assigned and the quota limit for the quota specification "CN=quota1,dc=marketing,dc=northwindtraders, dc=com", type:

```
dsget quota CN=quota1,dc=marketing,dc=northwindtraders,dc=com -acct -qlimit
```

3.12. DSGET PARTITION

Displays the properties of a directory partition.

3.12.1. Syntax

```
dsget partition ObjectDN ... [-dn] [-qdefault] [-qtmbstnwt]
        [-topobjowner <Display>] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [-l] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

3.12.2. Parameters

Values	Description
OBJECTDN	Required. Specifies the distinguished names (DN) of the partition objects to view. If values are omitted, they are obtained through standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-dn	Displays the distinguished names of the directory partition objects.
-qdefault	Displays the default quota that applies to any security principal (user, group, computer or inetOrgPerson) creating an object in the directory partition, if no quota specification exists for the security principal.
-qtmbstnwt	Displays the percent by which the tombstone object count should be reduced when calculating quota usage.
-topobjowner <Display>	Specifies to generate a sorted list of the distinguished names of the accounts owning the largest number of objects in the specified directory partition, along with the number of directory objects they own. The number of accounts to display in the list is determined by <display>. Enter "0" to display all object owners. If <display> is not specified, the number of principals listed defaults to 10.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-L	Displays the entries in the search result set in a list format. Default: table format.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc

	Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.
/?	Displays help at the command prompt.

3.12.3. Remark

If you do not supply a target object at the command prompt, the target object is obtained from standard input (stdin). Stdin data can be accepted from the keyboard, a redirected file, or as piped output from another command. To mark the end of stdin data from the keyboard or in a redirected file, use Control+Z, for End of File (EOF).

A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

When none of the optional parameters is specified, the distinguished name of the directory partition object is displayed.

When -topobjowner is specified, it overrides any other specified parameters, so that only the results of -topobjowner are displayed.

Use the dsget command to view properties of a specific object in the directory. To search for all objects that match a specific criterion, see Dsquery *.

As a result of dsquery searches, you can pipe returned objects to dsget and obtain object properties.

3.12.4. Example

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=Mike Danseglio,CN=Users,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com").

If you supply multiple values for a parameter, use spaces to separate the values (for example, a list of distinguished names). To display all directory partitions in the forest that begin with "application", along with the top three directory object owners on each partition, type:

```
dsquery server -forest -part application* |
dsget server -part |
dsget partition -topjobowner 3
```

4. DSMOD

This dsmod command modifies existing objects in the directory.

The dsmod commands include:

dsmod computer - modifies an existing computer in the directory.
dsmod contact - modifies an existing contact in the directory.
dsmod group - modifies an existing group in the directory.
dsmod ou - modifies an existing organizational unit in the directory.
dsmod server - modifies an existing domain controller in the directory.
dsmod user - modifies an existing user in the directory.
dsmod quota - modifies an existing quota specification in the directory.
dsmod partition - modifies an existing quota specification in the directory.

For help on a specific command, type "dsmod <ObjectType> /?" where <ObjectType> is one of the supported object types shown above. For example, dsmod ou /?.

4.1. Remark

The dsmod commands support piping of input to allow you to pipe results from the dsquery commands as input to the dsmod commands and modify the objects found by the dsquery commands.

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

4.2. Example

To find all users in the organizational unit (OU) "ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" and add them to the Marketing Staff group:

```
dsquery user –startnode "ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" |
dsmod group "cn=Marketing Staff,ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -addmbr
```

4.3. DSMOD COMPUTER

Modifies an existing computer in the directory.

4.3.1. Syntax

```
dsmod computer <ComputerDN ...> [-desc <Description>]
        [-loc <Location>] [-disabled {yes | no}] [-reset]
       [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.3.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ComputerDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more computers to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-desc <Description>	Sets computer description to <Description>.
-loc <Location>	Sets the location of the computer object to <Location>.
-disabled {yes | no}	Sets whether the computer account is disabled (yes) or not (no).
-reset	Resets computer account.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.3.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

4.3.4. Example

To disable multiple computer accounts:

```
dsmod computer CN=MemberServer1,CN=Computers,DC=microsoft,DC=com
CN=MemberServer2,CN=Computers,DC=microsoft,DC=com -disabled yes
```

To reset multiple computer accounts:

```
dsmod computer CN=MemberServer1,CN=Computers,DC=microsoft,DC=com
CN=MemberServer2,CN=Computers,DC=microsoft,DC=com -reset
```

4.4. DSMOD CONTACT

Modify an existing contact in the directory.

4.4.1. Syntax

```
dsmod contact <ContactDN ...> [-fn <FirstName>] [-mi <Initial>]
      [-ln <LastName>] [-display <DisplayName>] [-desc <Description>]
      [-office <Office>] [-tel <Phone#>] [-email <Email>]
      [-hometel <HomePhone#>] [-pager <Pager#>] [-mobile <CellPhone#>]
      [-fax <Fax#>] [-iptel <IPPhone#>] [-title <Title>]
      [-dept <Department>] [-company <Company>]
      [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
      [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.4.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ContactDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more contacts to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-fn <FirstName>	Sets contact first name to <FirstName>.
-mi <Initial>	Sets contact middle initial to <Initial>.
-ln <LastName>	Sets contact last name to <LastName>.
-display <DisplayName>	Sets contact display name to <DisplayName>.
-desc <Description>	Sets contact description to <Description>.
-office <Office>	Sets contact office location to <Office>.
-tel <Phone#>	Sets contact telephone# to <Phone#>.
-email <Email>	Sets contact e-mail address to <Email>.
-hometel <HomePhone#>	Sets contact home phone# to

	<HomePhone#>.
-pager <Pager#>	Sets contact pager# to <Pager#>.
-mobile <CellPhone#>	Sets contact mobile# to <CellPhone#>.
-fax <Fax#>	Sets contact fax# to <Fax#>.
-iptel <IPPhone#>	Sets contact IP phone# to <IPPhone#>.
-title <Title>	Sets contact title to <Title>.
-dept <Department>	Sets contact department to <Department>.
-company <Company>	Sets contact company info to <Company>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.4.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft,DC=com").If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

4.4.4. Example

To set the company information of multiple contacts:

```
dsmod contact "CN=John Doe,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Jane Doe,OU=Contacts,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -company microsoft
```

4.5. DSMOD GROUP

Modifies an existing group in the directory.

4.5.1. Syntax

```
dsmod group <GroupDN ...> [-samid <SAMName>]
        [-desc <Description>] [-secgrp {yes | no}] [-scope {l | g | u}]
         [{-addmbr | -rmmbr | -chmbr} <Member ...>]
         [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
         [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.5.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<GroupDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more groups to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command. If <GroupDN ...> and <Member ...> are used together then only one parameter can be taken from standard input, requiring that at least one parameter be specified on the command line.
-samid <SAMName>	Sets the SAM account name of group to <SAMName>.
-desc <Description>	Sets group description to <Description>.
-secgrp {yes | no}	Sets the group type to security (yes) or non-security (no).
-scope {l | g | u}	Sets the scope of group to local (l), global (g), or universal (u).
{-addmbr | -rmmbr | -chmbr}	-addmbr Adds members to the group. -rmmbr Removes members from the group. -chmbr Changes (replaces) the complete list of members in the group.
<Member ...>	Space-separated list of members to add to, delete from, or replace in the group. If target objects are omitted, they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command. The list of members must follow the -addmbr, -rmmbr, and -chmbr parameters. If <GroupDN ...> and <Member ...> are used

	together then only one parameter can be taken from standard input, requiring that at least one parameter be specified on the command line.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.5.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=USA Sales,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

4.5.4. Example

To add the user Mike Danseglio to all administrator distribution list groups:

```
dsquery group "OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -name adm* |
dsmod group -addmbr "CN=Mike Danseglio,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
```

To add all members of the US Info group to the Cananda Info group:

```
dsget group "CN=US INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -members |
dsmod group "CN=CANADA INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
-addmbr
```

To convert the group type of several groups from "security" to "non-security":

```
dsmod group "CN=US INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=CANADA INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=MEXICO INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -secgrp no
```

To add three new members to the US Info group:

```
dsmod group "CN=US INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -addmbr
"CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Datacenter,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Jane Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
```

To add all users from the OU "Marketing" to the exisitng group "Marketing Staff":

```
dsquery user ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com | dsmod group
"cn=Marketing Staff,ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -addmbr
```

To delete two members from the exisitng US Info group:

```
dsmod group "CN=US INFO,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -rmmbr
"CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Datacenter,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
```

4.6. DSMOD OU

Modifies an existing organizational unit in the directory.

4.6.1. Syntax

```
dsmod ou <OrganizationalUnitDN ...> [-desc <Description>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.6.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<OrganizationalUnitDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more organizational units (OUs) to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-desc <Description>	Sets OU description to <Description>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain>

	Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.6.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

4.6.4. Example

To change the description of several OUs at the same time:

```
dsmod ou "OU=Domain Controllers,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"OU=Resources,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"OU=troubleshooting,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -desc "This is a test OU"
```

4.7. DSMOD SERVER

Modifies properties of a domain controller.

4.7.1. Syntax

```
dsmod server <ServerDN ...> [-desc <Description>]
        [-isgc {yes | no}] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
        [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q]
```

[{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

4.7.2. Parameter

Value	Description
<ServerDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more servers to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-desc <Description>	Sets server description to <Description>.
-isgc {yes | no}	Sets whether this server to a global catalog server (yes) or disables it (no).
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is entered, then you are prompted for a password.
-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.7.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=My Server,CN=Servers,CN=Site10,CN=Sites,CN=Configuration,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

4.7.4. Example

To enable the domain controllers CORPDC1 and CORPDC9 to become global catalog servers:

```
dsmod server
"cn=CORPDC1,cn=Servers,cn=site1,cn=sites,cn=configuration,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
"cn=CORPDC9,cn=Servers,cn=site2,cn=sites,cn=configuration,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-isgc yes
```

4.8. DSMOD USER

Modifies an existing user in the directory.

4.8.1. Syntax

```
dsmod user <UserDN ...> [-upn <UPN>] [-fn <FirstName>]
        [-mi <Initial>] [-ln <LastName>] [-display <DisplayName>]
        [-empid <EmployeeID>] [-pwd {<Password> | *}]
        [-desc <Description>] [-office <Office>] [-tel <Phone#>]
        [-email <Email>] [-hometel <HomePhone#>] [-pager <Pager#>]
        [-mobile <CellPhone#>] [-fax <Fax#>] [-iptel <IPPhone#>]
        [-webpg <WebPage>] [-title <Title>] [-dept <Department>]
        [-company <Company>] [-mgr <Manager>] [-hmdir <HomeDir>]
        [-hmdrv <DriveLtr>:] [-profile <ProfilePath>]
        [-loscr <ScriptPath>] [-mustchpwd {yes | no}]
        [-canchpwd {yes | no}] [-reversiblepwd {yes | no}]
        [-pwdneverexpires {yes | no}]
        [-acctexpires <NumDays>] [-disabled {yes | no}]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.8.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<UserDN ...>	Required/stdin. Distinguished names (DNs) of one or more users to modify. If target objects are omitted they will be taken from standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-upn <UPN>	Sets the UPN value to <UPN>.
-fn <FirstName>	Sets user first name to <FirstName>.
-mi <Initial>	Sets user middle initial to <Initial>.
-ln <LastName>	Sets user last name to <LastName>.
-display <DisplayName>	Sets user display name to <DisplayName>.
-empid <EmployeeID>	Sets user employee ID to <EmployeeID>.
-pwd {<Password> | *}	Resets user password to <Password>. If *,

	then you are prompted for a password.
-desc <Description>	Sets user description to <Description>.
-office <Office>	Sets user office location to <Office>.
-tel <Phone#>	Sets user telephone# to <Phone#>.
-email <Email>	Sets user e-mail address to <Email>.
-hometel <HomePhone#>	Sets user home phone# to <HomePhone#>.
-pager <Pager#>	Sets user pager# to <Pager#>.
-mobile <CellPhone#>	Sets user mobile# to <CellPhone#>.
-fax <Fax#>	Sets user fax# to <Fax#>.
-iptel <IPPhone#>	Sets user IP phone# to <IPPhone#>.
-webpg <WebPage>	Sets user web page URL to <WebPage>.
-title <Title>	Sets user title to <Title>.
-dept <Department>	Sets user department to <Department>.
-company <Company>	Sets user company info to <Company>.
-mgr <Manager>	Sets user's manager to <Manager>.
-hmdir <HomeDir>	Sets user home directory to <HomeDir>. If this is UNC path, then a drive letter to be mapped to this path must also be specified through -hmdrv.
-hmdrv <DriveLtr>:	Sets user home drive letter to <DriveLtr>:
-profile <ProfilePath>	Sets user's profile path to <ProfilePath>.
-loscr <ScriptPath>	Sets user's logon script path to <ScriptPath>.
-mustchpwd {yes | no}	Sets whether the user must change his password (yes) or not (no) at his next logon.
-canchpwd {yes | no}	Sets whether the user can change his password (yes) or not (no). This setting should be "yes" if the -mustchpwd setting is "yes".
-reversiblepwd {yes | no}	Sets whether the user password should be stored using reversible encryption (yes) or not (no).
-pwdneverexpires {yes | no}	Sets whether the user's password never expires (yes) or not (no).
-acctexpires <NumDays>	Sets user account to expire in <NumDays> days from today. A value of 0 sets expiration at the end of today. A positive value sets expiration in the future. A negative value sets expiration in the past. A string value of "never" sets the account to never expire.
-disabled {yes | no}	Sets whether the user account is disabled (yes) or not (no).
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.

-c	Continuous operation mode. Reports errors but continues with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, the command exits on the first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

4.8.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

The special token $username$ (case insensitive) may be used to place the SAM account name in the value of -webpg, -profile, -hmdir, and -email parameter. For example, if the target user DN is CN=Jane Doe,CN=users,CN=microsoft,CN=com and the SAM account name attribute is "janed," the -hmdir parameter can have the following substitution:

```
-hmdir \users\$username$\home
```

The value of the -hmdir parameter is modified to the following value:

```
- hmdir \users\janed\home
```

4.8.4. Example

To reset a user's password:

```
dsmod user "CN=John Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
-pwd A1b2C3d4 -mustchpwd yes
```

To reset multiple user passwords to a common password and force them to change their passwords the next time they logon:

```
dsmod user "CN=John Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Jane Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -pwd A1b2C3d4 -mustchpwd yes
```

To disable multiple user accounts at the same time:

```
dsmod user "CN=John Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
```

"CN=Jane Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -disabled yes

To modify the profile path of multiple users to a common path using the $username$ token:

dsmod user "CN=John Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"
"CN=Jane Doe,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com" -profile \users\$username$\profile

4.9. DSMOD QUOTA

Modifies attributes of one or more existing quota specifications in the directory. A quota specification determines the maximum number of directory objects a given security principal can own in a specific directory partition.

4.9.1. Syntax

dsmod quota <QuotaDN ...> [-qlimit <Value>]
[-desc <Description>] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
[-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

4.9.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<QuotaDN ...>	Specifies the distinguished names of one or more quota specifications to modify. If values are omitted, they are obtained through standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command to input of this command.
-qlimit <Value>	Specifies the number of objects within the directory partition that can be owned by the security principal to which the quota specification is assigned. To specify an unlimited quota, use -1.
-desc <Description>	Sets the description of the quota specification to <Description>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	Connects to a specified remote server or domain. By default, the computer is connected to a domain controller in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Specifies the user name with which the user logs on to a remote server. By default, -u uses the user name with which the user logged on. You can use any of the following formats to specify a user name: user name (for example, Linda) domain\user name (for example, widgets\Linda) user principal name (UPN) (for example, Linda@widgets.microsoft.com).
-p {<Password> | *}	Specifies to use either a password or a * to log

	on to a remote server. If you type *, you are prompted for a password.
-c	Specifies continuous operation mode. Errors are reported, but the process continues with the next object in the argument list when you specify multiple target objects. If you do not use -c, the command quits after the first error occurs.
-q	Suppresses all output to standard output (quiet mode).
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	Specifies that output or input data is formatted in Unicode. -uc Specifies a Unicode format for input from or output to a pipe (|). -uco Specifies a Unicode format for output to a pipe (|) or a file. -uci Specifies a Unicode format for input from a pipe (|) or a file.

4.9.3. Remark

Dsmod quota only supports a subset of commonly used object class attributes.

If a value that you use contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com").

4.10. DSMOD PARTITION

Modifies attributes of one or more existing partitions in the directory.

4.10.1. Syntax

```
dsmod partition <PartitionDN...> [-qdefault <Value>]
        [-qtmbstnwt <Percent>] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
        [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

4.10.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<PartitionDN...>	Specifies the distinguished names of one or more partition objects to modify. If values are omitted, they are obtained through standard input (stdin) to support piping of output from another command as input of this command.

-qdefault <Value>	Specifies that the default quota for the directory partition be set to Value. The default quota will apply to any security principal (user, group, computer, or InetOrgPerson) who owns an object in the directory partition and for whom more specific quota specification exists. Enter -1 to specify an unlimited quota.
-qtmbstawt <Percent>	Sets the percentage by which tombstone object count should be reduced when calculating quota usage. The percentage is specified by <Percent> and must be between 0 and 100. For example, a value of 25 means that a tombstone object counts as 25, or 1/4, of a normal object when calculating quota usage. If a user were assigned a quota of 100, that user could own a maximum of 100 normal objects or 400 tombstone objects in Active Directory.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	Connects to a specified remote server or domain. By default, the computer is connected to a domain controller in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Specifies the user name with which the user logs on to a remote server. By default, -u uses the user name with which the user logged on. You can use any of the following formats to specify a user name: user name (for example, Linda) domain\user name (for example, widgets\Linda) user principal name (UPN) (for example, Linda@widgets.microsoft.com).
-p {<Password> | *}	Specifies to use either a password or a * to log on to a remote server. If you type *, you are prompted for a password.
-c	Specifies continuous operation mode. Errors are reported, but the process continues with the next object in the argument list when you specify multiple target objects. If you do not use -c, the command quits after the first error occurs.
-q	Suppresses all output to standard output (quiet mode).
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	Specifies that output or input data is formatted in Unicode. -uc Specifies a Unicode format for input from or output to a pipe (|). -uco Specifies a Unicode format for output to a pipe (|) or a file. -uci Specifies a Unicode format for input from a pipe (|) or a file.

4.10.3. Remark

Dsmod quota only supports a subset of commonly used object class attributes.

If a value that you use contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=DC2,OU=Domain Controllers,DC=Microsoft,DC=Com").

The default quota applies to any security principal (for example, user, group, computer, or InetOrgPerson) that creates an object in the directory partition when no quota specification exists that covers the security principal.

The default quota for a given directory partition is an attribute (ms-DS-Default-Quota) of a special container of class ms-DS-Quota-Container, as specified by CN=NTDS Quotas,DirectoryParitionRootDN.

The tombstone quota weight for a given directory partition (set with the -qtmbstnwt option) is an attribute (ms-DS-Tombstone-Quota-Factor) of a special container of class (ms-DS-Quota-Container), as specified by CN=NTDS Quotas,NCRootDN.

5. DSMOVE

This command moves or renames an object within the directory.

5.1. Syntax

```
dsmove <ObjectDN>
        [-newparent <ParentDN>]
        [-newname <NewName>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
        [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}]
        [-q]
        [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

5.2. Parameters

Value	Description
<ObjectDN>	Required/stdin. Distinguished name (DN) of object to move or rename. If this parameter is omitted it will be taken from standard input (stdin).
-newparent <ParentDN>	DN of the new parent location to which object should be moved.
-newname <NewName>	New relative distinguished name (RDN) value to which object should be renamed.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is used, then the command prompts for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci

	Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

5.3. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

5.4. Example

The user object for the user Jane Doe can be renamed to Jane Jones with the following command:

```
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -newname "Jane Jones"
```

The same user can be moved from the Sales organization to the Marketing organization with the following command:

```
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-newparent ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com
```

The rename and move operations for the user can be combined with the following command:

```
dsmove "cn=Jane Doe,ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
-newparent ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com -newname "Jane Jones"
```

6. DSQUERY

This tool's commands suite allow you to query the directory according to specified criteria. Each of the following dsquery commands finds objects of a specific object type, with the exception of dsquery *, which can query for any type of object:

dsquery computer - finds computers in the directory.
dsquery contact - finds contacts in the directory.
dsquery subnet - finds subnets in the directory.
dsquery group - finds groups in the directory.
dsquery ou - finds organizational units in the directory.
dsquery site - finds sites in the directory.
dsquery server - finds domain controllers in the directory.
dsquery user - finds users in the directory.
dsquery quota - finds quota specifications in the directory.
dsquery partition - finds partitions in the directory.
dsquery * - finds any object in the directory by using a generic LDAP query.

For help on a specific command, type "dsquery <ObjectType> /?" where <ObjectType> is one of the supported object types shown above. For example, dsquery ou /?.

6.1. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criterion and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

The results from a dsquery command can be piped as input to one of the other directory service command-line tools, such as dsmod, dsget, dsrm or dsmove.

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

6.2. Example

To find all computers that have been inactive for the last four weeks and remove them from the directory:

```
dsquery computer -inactive 4 | dsrm
```

To find all users in the organizational unit "ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" and add them to the Marketing Staff group:

```
dsquery user ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com |
dsmod group  "cn=Marketing Staff,ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com" -addmbr
```

To find all users with names starting with "John" and display his office number:

```
dsquery user -name John* | dsget user -office
```

To display an arbitrary set of attributes of any given object in the directory use the dsquery * command. For example, to display the sAMAccountName, userPrincipalName and department attributes of the object whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:

```
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base
-attr sAMAccountName userPrincipalName department
```

To read all attributes of the object whose DN is ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com:

```
dsquery * ou=Test,dc=microsoft,dc=com -scope base -attr *
```

To list all the OUs within the entire domain use the following command:

```
dsquery ou dc=mydom,dc=com
or
dsquery ou domainroot
```

(Keep in mind that DC does not stand for Domain Controller, but for Domain Context).

To list all domain controllers within a domain use the following command:

```
dsquery servers
dsquery servers domainroot
dsquery servers dc=cp,dc=com
```

To query for a FSMO role use the following command:

```
dsquery servers -hasfsmo schema
```

(When you use Windows XP or Windows Server 2003 as client you can also use the DUMPFSMOS <domain_controller> command).

6.3. DSQUERY COMPUTER

Finds computers in the directory matching specified search criteria.

6.3.1. Syntax

```
dsquery computer [{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}]
        [-o {dn | rdn | samid}] [-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}]
        [-name <Name>] [-desc <Description>] [-samid <SAMName>]
        [-inactive <NumWeeks>] [-stalepwd <NumDays>] [-disabled]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
        [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.3.2. Parameters

Value	Description
{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}	The node where the search will start: forest root, domain root, or a node whose DN is <StartNode>. Can be "forestroot", "domainroot" or an object DN. If "forestroot" is specified, the search is done via the global catalog. Default: domainroot.
-o {dn | rdn | samid}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}	Specifies the scope of the search: subtree rooted at start node (subtree); immediate children of start node only (onelevel); the base object represented by start node (base). Note that subtree and domain scope are essentially the same for any start node unless the start node represents a domain root. If forestroot is specified as <StartNode>, subtree is the only valid scope. Default: subtree.
-name <Name>	Finds computers whose name matches the value given by <Name>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith" or "j*th".
-desc <Description>	Finds computers whose description matches the value given by <Description>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith" or "j*th".
-samid <SAMName>	Finds computers whose SAM account name matches the filter given by <SAMName>.
-inactive <NumWeeks>	Finds computers that have been inactive (stale) for at least <NumWeeks> number of weeks.
-stalepwd <NumDays>	Finds computers that have not changed their password for at least <NumDays> number of days.
-disabled	Finds computers with disabled accounts.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.

-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.3.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.3.4. Example

To find all computers in the current domain whose name starts with "ms" and whose description starts with "desktop", and display their DNs:

```
dsquery computer domainroot -name ms* -desc desktop*
```

To find all computers in the organizational unit (OU) given by ou=sales,dc=micrsoft,dc=com and display their DNs:

```
dsquery computer ou=sales,dc=microsoft,dc=com
```

6.4. DSQUERY CONTACT

Finds contacts per given criteria.

6.4.1. Syntax

```
dsquery contact [{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}]
        [-o {dn | rdn}] [-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}]
        [-name <Name>] [-desc <Description>]
```

[{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
[-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
[-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

6.4.2. Parameters

Value	Description
{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}	The node where the search will start: forest root, domain root, or a node whose DN is <StartNode>. Can be "forestroot", "domainroot" or an object DN. If "forestroot" is specified, the search is done via the global catalog. Default: domainroot.
-o {dn | rdn}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}	Specifies the scope of the search: subtree rooted at start node (subtree); immediate children of start node only (onelevel); the base object represented by start node (base). Note that subtree and domain scope are essentially the same for any start node unless the start node represents a domain root. If forestroot is specified as <StartNode>, subtree is the only valid scope. Default: subtree.
-name <Name>	Finds all contacts whose name matches the filter given by <Name>, e.g., "jon*" or *ith" or "j*th".
-desc <Description>	Finds contacts with descriptions matching the value given by <Description>, e.g., "corp*" or *branch" or "j*th".
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be

	returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.4.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.5. DSQUERY SUBNET

Finds subnets in the directory per given criteria.

6.5.1. Syntax

```
dsquery subnet [-o {dn | rdn}] [-name <Name>]
        [-desc <Description>] [-loc <Location>] [-site <SiteName>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
        [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.5.2. Parameters

Value	Description
-o {dn | rdn}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-name <Name>	Find subnets whose name matches the value given by <Name>, e.g., "10.23.*" or "12.2.*".
-desc <Description>	Find subnets whose description matches the value given by <Description>, e.g., "corp*" or "*nch" or "j*th".
-loc <Location>	Find subnets whose location matches the value

	given by <Location>.
-site <SiteName>	Find subnets that are part of site <SiteName>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.5.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.5.4. Example

To find all subnets with the network IP address starting with 123.12:

dsquery subnet -name 123.12.*

To find all subnets in the site whose name is "Latin-America" and display their names as Relative Distinguished Names (RDNs):

dsquery subnet -o rdn -site Latin-America

To list the names (RDNs) of all subnets defined in the directory:

dsquery subnet -o rdn

6.6. DSQUERY GROUP

Finds groups in the directory per given criteria.

6.6.1. Syntax

```
dsquery group [{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}]
        [-o {dn | rdn | samid}] [-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}]
        [-name <Name>] [-desc <Description>] [-samid <SAMName>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
        [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.6.2. Parameters

Value	Description
{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}	The node where the search will start: forest root, domain root, or a node whose DN is <StartNode>. Can be "forestroot", "domainroot" or an object DN. If "forestroot" is specified, the search is done via the global catalog. Default: domainroot.
-o {dn | rdn | samid}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}	Specifies the scope of the search: subtree rooted at start node (subtree); immediate children of start node only (onelevel); the base object represented by start node (base). Note that subtree and domain scope are essentially the same for any start node unless the start node represents a domain root. If forestroot is specified as <StartNode>, subtree is the only valid scope. Default: subtree.
-name <Name>	Find groups whose name matches the value given by <Name>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith" or "j*th".
-desc <Description>	Find groups whose description matches the

	value given by <Description>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith" or "j*th".
-samid <SAMName>	Find groups whose SAM account name matches the value given by <SAMName>.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is specified, then you are prompted for a password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.6.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.6.4. Example

To find all groups in the current domain whose name starts with "ms" and whose description starts with "admin", and display their DNs:

```
dsquery group domainroot -name ms* -desc admin*
```

Find all groups in the domain given by dc=microsoft,dc=com and display their DNs:

```
dsquery group dc=microsoft,dc=com
```

6.7. DSQUERY OU

Finds organizational units (OUs) in the directory according to specified criteria.

6.7.1. Syntax

```
dsquery ou [{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}]
        [-o {dn | rdn}] [-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}]
        [-name <Name>] [-desc <Description>]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
        [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.7.2. Parameters

Value	Description
{<StartNode> | forestroot | domainroot}	The node where the search will start: forest root, domain root, or a node whose DN is <StartNode>. Can be "forestroot", "domainroot" or an object DN. If "forestroot" is specified, the search is done via the global catalog. Default: domainroot.
-o {dn | rdn}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-scope {subtree | onelevel | base}	Specifies the scope of the search: subtree rooted at start node (subtree); immediate children of start node only (onelevel); the base object represented by start node (base). Note that subtree and domain scope are essentially the same for any start node unless the start node represents a domain root. If forestroot is specified as <StartNode>,subtree is the only valid scope. Default: subtree.
-name <Name>	Find organizational units (OUs) whose name matches the value given by <Name>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith" or "j*th".
-desc <Description>	Find OUs whose description matches the value given by <Description>, e.g., "jon*" or "*ith"

	or "j*th".
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned.If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.7.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.7.4. Example

To find all OUs in the current domain whose name starts with "ms" and whose description starts with "sales", and display their DNs:

dsquery ou domainroot -name ms* -desc sales*

To find all OUs in the domain given by dc=microsoft,dc=com and display their DNs:

dsquery ou dc=microsoft,dc=com

6.8. DSQUERY SITE

Finds sites in the directory per given criteria.

6.8.1. Syntax

```
dsquery site [-o {dn | rdn}] [-name <Name>]
        [-desc <Description>] [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}]
        [-u <UserName>] [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q]
        [-r] [-gc] [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.8.2. Parameters

Value	Description
-o {dn | rdn}	Specifies the output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-name <Name>	Finds subnets whose name matches the value given by <Name>, e.g., "NA*" or "Europe*".
-desc <Description>	Finds subnets whose description matches the filter given by <Description>, e.g., "corp*" or "*nch" or "j*th".
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this

	parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.8.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.8.4. Example

To find all sites in North America with name starting with "north" and display their DNs:

```
dsquery site -name north*
```

To list the distinguished names (RDNs) of all sites defined in the directory:

```
dsquery site -o rdn
```

6.9. DSQUERY SERVER

Finds domain controllers according to specified search criteria.

6.9.1. Syntax

```
dsquery server [-o {dn | rdn}] [-forest]
        [-domain <DomainName>] [-site <SiteName>]
        [-name <Name>] [-desc <Description>]
        [-hasfsmo {schema | name | infr | pdc | rid}] [-isgc]
        [{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
        [-p {<Password> | *}] [-q] [-r] [-gc]
        [-limit <NumObjects>] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]
```

6.9.2. Parameters

Value	Description
-o {dn | rdn}	Specifies output format. Default: distinguished name (DN).
-forest	Finds all domain controllers (DCs) in the current forest.
-domain <DomainName>	Finds all DCs in the domain with a DNS name matching <DomainName>.
-site <SiteName>	Finds all DCs that are part of site <SiteName>.
-name <Name>	Finds DCs with names matching the value given by <Name>, e.g., "NA*" or "Europe*" or "j*th".
-desc <Description>	Finds DCs with descriptions matching the value given by <Description>, e.g., "corp*" or "j*th".
-hasfsmo {schema | name | infr | pdc | rid}	Finds the DC that holds the specified Flexible Single-master Operation (FSMO) role. (For the "infr," "pdc" and "rid" FSMO roles, if no domain is specified with the –domain parameter, the current domain is used.)
-isgc	Find all DCs that are also global catalog servers (GCs) in the scope specified (if the -forest, -domain or -site parameters are not specified, then find all GCs in the current domain are used).
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p <Password>	Password for the user <UserName>. If * then prompt for password.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
-r	Recurse or follow referrals during search. Default: do not chase referrals during search.
-gc	Search in the Active Directory global catalog.
-limit <NumObjects>	Specifies the number of objects matching the given criteria to be returned, where <NumObjects> is the number of objects to be returned. If the value of <NumObjects> is 0, all matching objects are returned. If this parameter is not specified, by default the first 100 results are displayed.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode.

	-uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

6.9.3. Remark

The dsquery commands help you find objects in the directory that match a specified search criterion: the input to dsquery is a search criteria and the output is a list of objects matching the search. To get the properties of a specific object, use the dsget commands (dsget /?).

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

6.9.4. Example

To find all DCs in the current domain:

```
dsquery server
```

To find all DCs in the forest and display their Relative Distinguished Names:

```
dsquery server -o rdn -forest
```

To find all DCs in the site whose name is "Latin-America", and display their Relative Distinguished Names:

```
dsquery server -o rdn -site Latin-America
```

Find the DC in the forest that holds the schema FSMO role:

```
dsquery server -forest -hasfsmo schema
```

Find all DCs in the domain example.microsoft.com that are global catalog servers:

```
dsquery server -domain example.microsoft.com -isgc
```

Find all DCs in the current domain that hold a copy of a given directory partition called "ApplicationSales":

```
dsquery server -part "Application*"
```

7. DSRM

This command deletes objects from the directory.

Syntax: dsrm <ObjectDN ...> [-noprompt] [-subtree [-exclude]]
[{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}] [-u <UserName>]
[-p {<Password> | *}] [-c] [-q] [{-uc | -uco | -uci}]

Parameters:

Value	Description
<ObjectDN ...>	Required/stdin. List of one or more distinguished names (DNs) of objects to delete. If this parameter is omitted it is taken from standard input (stdin).
-noprompt	Silent mode: do not prompt for delete confirmation.
-subtree [-exclude]	Delete object and all objects in the subtree under it. -exclude excludes the object itself when deleting its subtree.
{-s <Server> | -d <Domain>}	-s <Server> Connects to the domain controller (DC) with name <Server>. -d <Domain> Connects to a DC in domain <Domain>. Default: a DC in the logon domain.
-u <UserName>	Connect as <UserName>. Default: the logged in user. User name can be: user name, domain\user name, or user principal name (UPN).
-p {<Password> | *}	Password for the user <UserName>. If * is used, then the command prompts you for the password.
-c	Continuous operation mode: report errors but continue with next object in argument list when multiple target objects are specified. Without this option, command exits on first error.
-q	Quiet mode: suppress all output to standard output.
{-uc | -uco | -uci}	-uc Specifies that input from or output to pipe is formatted in Unicode. -uco Specifies that output to pipe or file is formatted in Unicode. -uci Specifies that input from pipe or file is formatted in Unicode.

7.1. Remark

If a value that you supply contains spaces, use quotation marks around the text (for example, "CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). If you enter multiple values, the values must be separated by spaces (for example, a list of distinguished names).

Commas that are not used as separators in distinguished names must be escaped with the backslash ("\") character (for example, "CN=Company\, Inc.,CN=Users,DC=microsoft,DC=com"). Backslashes used in distinguished names must be escaped with a backslash (for example, "CN=Sales\\ Latin America,OU=Distribution Lists,DC=microsoft,DC=com").

7.2. Example

To remove an organizational unit (OU) called "Marketing" and all the objects under that OU, use the following command:

```
dsrm -subtree -noprompt -c ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com
```

To remove all objects under the OU called "Marketing" but leave the OU intact, use the following command with the -exclude parameter:

```
dsrm -subtree -exclude -noprompt -c "ou=Marketing,dc=microsoft,dc=com"
```

8. Management commands

To copy group members from one group to another group use the following command chain:

dsget group "cn=LG_Old_Group,ou=My Groups,DC=local,DC=com" -members | dsmod group "cn=GG_New_Group,ou=My Groups,DC=local,DC=com" –addmbr

8.1. How to manage users

8.1.1. Creating a New User Account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsadd user userdn -samid sam_name

   The following values are used in this command:

   userdn specifies the distinguished name (also known as the DN) of the user object that you want to add.

sam_name specifies the security account manager (SAM) name used as the unique SAM account name for this user (for example, Linda).

4. To specify the user account password, type the following command, where password is the password that is to be used for the user account:

   dsadd user userdn -pwd password

8.1.2. Resetting a user password

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod user user_dn -pwd new_password

   This command uses the following values:

   user_dn specifies the distinguished name of the user for which the password will be reset.

   new_password specifies the password that will replace the current user password .

4. If you want to require the user to change this password at the next logon process, type the following command:

   dsmod user user_dn -mustchpwd {yes|no}

NOTE: If a password is not assigned, the first time the user tries to log on (by using a blank password), the following logon message is displayed:

   You are required to change your password at first logon

After the user has changed the password, the logon process continues.

You must reset the services that are authenticated with a user account if the password for the service's user account is changed.

8.1.3. Disabling or enabling a user account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod user user_dn -disabled {yes|no}

   This command uses the following values:
   user_dn specifies the distinguished name of the user object to be disabled or enabled.

   {yes|no} specifies whether the user account is disabled for log on (yes) or not (no).

NOTE: As a security measure, instead of deleting that user's account, you can disable user accounts to prevent a particular user from logging on. If you disable user accounts that have common group memberships, you can use disabled user accounts as account templates to simplify user account creation.

8.1.4. Deleting a user account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command, where user_dn specifies the distinguished name of the user object to be deleted:

   dsrm user_dn

After you delete a user account, all of the permissions and memberships that are associated with that user account are permanently deleted. Because the security identifier (SID) for each account is unique, if you create a new user account that has the same name as a previously deleted user account, the new account does not automatically assume the permissions and memberships of the previously deleted account. To duplicate a deleted user account, you must manually re-create all permissions and memberships.

8.2. How to manage groups

8.2.1. Creating a new group

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsadd group group_dn -samid sam_name -secgrp yes | no -scope l | g | u

   This command uses the following values: • group_dn specifies the distinguished name of the group object that you want to add.

   sam_name specifies the SAM name that is the unique SAM account name for this group (for example, operators).

   yes | no specifies whether the group you want to add is a security group (yes) or a distribution group (no).

   l | g | u specifies the scope of the group you want to add (domain local [l], global [g], or universal [u]).

If the domain in which you are creating the group is set to the domain functional level of Windows 2000 mixed, you can select only security groups with domain local scopes or global scopes.

8.2.2. Adding a member to a group

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod group group_dn -addmbr member_dn

   This command uses the following values:

   group_dn specifies the distinguished name of the group object that you want to add.

   member_dn specifies the distinguished name of the object that you want to add to the group.

In addition to users and computers, a group can contain contacts and other groups.

8.2.3. Converting a group to another group type

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod group group_dn -secgrp {yes|no}

   This command uses the following values:

   group_dn specifies the distinguished name of the group object for which you want to change the group type.

   {yes|no} specifies that the group type is set to security group (yes) or distribution group (no).

To convert a group, the domain functionality must be set to Windows 2000 Native or higher. You cannot convert groups when the domain functionality is set to Windows 2000 Mixed.

8.2.4. Changing group scope

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod group group_dn -scope l|g|u

   This command uses the following values:

   group_dn specifies the distinguished names of the group object to which the scope will be changed.

   l|g|u specifies the scope that the group is to be set to (local, global or universal). If the

domain is still set to Windows 2000 mixed, the universal scope is not supported. Also, it is not possible to convert a domain local group to global group or vice versa.

NOTE: You can only change group scopes when the domain functional level is set to Windows 2000 native or higher.

8.2.5. Deleting a group

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsrm group_dn

   This command uses the following value:

   group_dn specifies the distinguished name of the group object to be deleted.

NOTE: If you delete the group, the group is permanently removed.

By default, local groups that are provided automatically in domain controllers that are running Windows Server 2003, such as Administrators and Account Operators, are located in the Builtin folder. By default, common global groups, such as Domain Admins and Domain Users, are located in the Users folder. You can add or move new groups to any folder. Microsoft recommends that you keep groups in an organizational unit folder.

8.2.6. Finding groups in which a user is a member

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:
dsget user user_dn -memberof
This command uses the following value: • user_dn specifies the distinguished name of the user object for which you want to display group membership.

8.3. How to manage computers

8.3.1. Creating a new computer account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsadd computer computer_dn

   This command uses the following value:

computer_dn specifies the distinguished name of the computer you want to add. The distinguished name indicates the folder location.

To modify the properties of a computer account, use the dsmod computer command.

8.3.2. Adding a computer account to a group

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod group group_dn -addmbr computer_dn

   This command uses the following values:

   group_dn specifies the distinguished name of the group object to which you want to add the computer object.

   computer_dn specifies the distinguished name of the computer object to be added to the group. The distinguished name indicates the folder location.

When you add a computer to a group, you can assign permissions to all of the computer accounts in that group, and then filter Group Policy settings on all accounts in that group.

8.3.3. Resetting a computer account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod computer computer_dn –reset

   This command uses the following value:

   computer_dn specifies the distinguished names of one or more computer objects that you want to reset.

NOTE: When you reset a computer account, you break the computer's connection to the domain. You must rejoin computer account to the domain computer account after you reset it.

8.3.4. Disabling or enabling a computer account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsmod computer computer_dn -disabled {yes|no}

   This command uses the following values:

computer_dn specifies the distinguished name of the computer object that you want to disable or enable.

{yes|no} specifies whether the computer is disabled for log on (yes) or not (no).

When you disable a computer account, you break the computer's connection with the domain and the computer cannot authenticate to the domain.

8.4. How to manage organizational units

8.4.1. Creating a new organizational unit

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsadd ou organizational_unit_dn

   This command uses the following value:

   organizational_unit_dn specifies the distinguished name of the organizational unit to be added.

NOTE: To modify the properties of an organizational unit, use the dsmod ou command.

8.4.2. Deleting an organizational unit

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsrm organizational_unit_dn

   This command uses the following value:

   organizational_unit_dn specifies the distinguished name of the organizational unit to be deleted.

NOTE: If you delete an organizational unit, all of the objects that it contains are deleted.

8.5. How to search Active Directory

8.5.1. Finding an user account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.

2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery user parameter

   This command uses the following value:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. For the list of parameters, see the previous chaptesr for the dsquery user command.

8.5.2. Finding a contact

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery contact parameter

   This command uses the following values:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. For the list of parameters, see the previous chapters for the dsquery user command.

8.5.3. Finding a group

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery group parameter

   This command uses the following values:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. For the list of parameters, see the previous chapters for the dsquery user command.

By default, local groups that are provided automatically in domain controllers that are running Windows Server 2003, such as Administrators and Account Operators, are located in the Builtin folder. By default, common global groups, such as Domain Admins and Domain Users, are located in the Users folder. You can add or move new groups to any folder. Microsoft recommends that you keep groups in an organizational unit folder.

8.5.4. Finding a computer account

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery computer -name name

This command uses the following value:

name specifies the computer name that the command searches for. This command searches for computers whose name attributes (value of CN attribute) matches name.

8.5.5. Finding an organizational unit

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery ou parameter

   This command uses the following value:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. For the list of parameters, see the previous chapters for dsquery ou.

8.5.6. Finding a domain controller

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery server parameter

   This command uses the following values:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. There are several attributes of a server that you can search by using this command. For the list of parameters, see the previous chapters for dsquery server.

8.5.7. Performing a custom search

1. Click Start, and then click Run.
2. In the Open box, type cmd.
3. At the command prompt, type the following command:

   dsquery * parameter

   This command uses the following value:

   parameter specifies the parameter to use. There are several attributes that you can search by using this command. For more information about LDAP searches, see the Windows Server 2003 Resource Kit.