

Manage SharePoint Products Using the SharePoint STSADM.EXE Command Line Tool-Part 1

Ben Curry, MVP, CISSP

Mindsharp

Kathy Hughes, MVP

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Manage SharePoint Products Using the STSADM.EXE Command Line Tool

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Introduction

One of the least understood, yet most powerful tools, included with Windows SharePoint Services v3 and SharePoint Server 2007 is the *stsadm.exe* command line tool (pronounced *sts-admin*). For 32-bit versions of Windows Server, it is located in the \bin folder of the “12 Hive” located at:

```
C:\program files\common files\microsoft shared\web server  
extensions\12\
```

For 64-bit versions of Windows Server, stsadm.exe may be located in the \bin folder of the 12 Hive located at:

```
C:\program files\common files (x86)\microsoft shared\web server  
extensions\12\
```

Note: You can add the directory C:\program files\common files\microsoft shared\web server extensions\12\bin to your path or create a batch file to change to that directory automatically. In addition, many administrators create a shortcut on the desktop to cmd.exe that opens in the 12 Hive’s BIN directory. Add 12 Hive\Bin to the System Path

1. Click **Start** and then click **Control Panel**.
2. In the **Control Panel window**, double-click **System**.
3. In the **System Properties** dialog box, click the **Advanced** tab.
4. On the **Advanced** tab, click the **Environmental Variables** button.
5. In the **System Variables** section of the Environmental Variables window, browse to the **Path Variable** and click **Edit**.

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6. In the **Variable** value box, scroll to the last entry, add a **semi colon** (;), and then add the path to the stsadm.exe command-line tool as follows:

```
%SystemDrive%\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\web server  
extensions\12\BIN
```

7. Click **OK** to save the new path, and then click **OK** on the **Environmental Variables** dialog box to save your changes.
8. Click **OK** on the **System Properties** tab to exit.

Organization of this Whitepaper

Command-line options are organized by function or associated GUI groupings, whichever is more logical. For example, all Web application command-line options are grouped together, as are Backup and Restore options. There are a few instances where a command-line option could exist in two places as in the case of *stsadm.exe -o [import | export]*. In these instances, a best effort was made to place them in the most used grouping. In addition, CAUTION is listed by commands that can have immediate, catastrophic consequences.

This is Part 1 of the STSADM whitepaper. Part 2, which will follow later, includes additional commands that cover forms, CMS, upgrade, and data connections.

Naming Conventions

For the most part, the options and parameters should be straightforward. If a command line option is logically grouped with an opposite, those are sometimes listed together. For example, *stsadm.exe -o [import | export]* infers that the Import and Export options are intrinsically linked.

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Use of Symbols in Stsadm.exe Commands

Stsadm.exe commands use the symbols listed in the following table to determine command line format.

Symbol Name	Symbol	Description	Example
Angle brackets	< >	Used as placeholders to define command arguments and/or parameter description. Removed when including the parameter.	-ownerlogin <DOMAIN\name>
Square brackets	[]	Used to define a command's optional parameters. Removed when using optional parameters.	Stsadm.exe - o unextendvs -url <url> [- deletecontent] [-deletesites]
Curly brackets	{ }	Used when an operation includes several variations of parameters and when you can choose to use all or only some. For example, use curly brackets with a parameter to undo a previous	{- ExcludeWebApps <web applications> -SyncTiming}

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		run of the same command. The <code>preparetomove</code> command is a good example.	
Double quotes	“ ”	Used when a parameter value includes spaces.	
Vertical bar (or broken bar)	⏏	Used to separate switch options in commands.	<code><enable disable></code>

Why Use Stsadm.exe?

The stsadm.exe command line tool provides a quick and effective way for performing a majority of SharePoint administrative functions. Many administrators are familiar with using the Windows command line (DOS) environment. The stsadm.exe commands typically include administrative tasks that can be performed using the administrative user interface. However, when SharePoint administrative tasks cannot be accomplished through the administrative user interface, it is necessary to use the stsadm.exe command line tool to complete those tasks.

For example, you can list or set logging levels to the Windows Server Event Log or Trace Logs on the file system:

```
Stsadm.exe -o listlogginglevels -showhidden
```

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```
stsadm.exe -o setlogginglevel -category IndexerPlugin;"Forms  
Services Administration" -tracelevel unexpected -windowslogginglevel error
```

Stsadm.exe Syntax

Notice that all stsadm.exe parameters are preceded by “-o”, which stands for *option*. Also notice that many stsadm.exe parameters require spaces, which is the case in the above example for Forms Services Administration. Universally, when a parameter value includes spaces, the parameter should be enclosed in double quotes. Notice in the *-showhidden* parameter example shown above, many settings can only be set and seen from the command line.

Caution: This whitepaper details many examples of using stadm.exe that should not be considered best practices. Instead, these examples serve only as command line samples. The technology included in this whitepaper must be adapted to meet your needs.

The SharePoint stsadm.exe command line tool includes 184 command line options. The format of the stsadm.exe commands are as follows:

Execution: stsadm.exe -o <operation> [<parameters>]

Help: stsadm.exe -help [<operation>]

Search: stsadm | find “schedule”

When using “schedule” as a search example, you will find stsadm.exe commands relating to schedule and the return values.

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For most options Help can be found by executing `stsadm.exe -help option`. Using `-help` should return parameters that can be set using that option. For example, executing `stsadm.exe -help backup` returns:

```
For site collection backup:
```

```
stsadm.exe -o backup  
  
-url <url>  
  
-filename <filename>  
  
[-overwrite]
```

```
For catastrophic backup:
```

```
stsadm.exe -o backup  
  
-directory <UNC path>  
  
-backupmethod <full | differential>  
  
[-item <created path from tree>]  
  
[-percentage <integer between 1 and 100>]  
  
[-backupthreads <integer between 1 and 10>]  
  
[-showtree]  
  
[-quiet]
```

Keep in mind that not all parameters are returned using `-help`. For example, with the `getproperty` and `setproperty` options, you must know the parameters you wish to set. For example, `stsadm.exe -o setproperty -propertyname max-template-document-size -propertyvalue 50000000` changes the maximum template size. However, neither `stsadm.exe -help setproperty` nor `stsadm.exe -o getproperty` return `max-template-document-size` as an option. You must either

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know the parameter to set or query the object model for the correct parameter. Many parameters defined in the Windows SharePoint Services v3 or SharePoint Server SDK can be set from the command line. However, remember to always test the functionality on a non-production farm first.

When using *-help* to see the possible parameters, items in square brackets [item] are usually optional. Unfortunately, the syntax is not always consistent. The result usually shows the required or missing parameters. However, this is not always the case. For example, *stsadm.exe -o setconfigdb -databaseserver <instancename>* should work according to the help file, but returns the following error instead:

Missing required argument: *farmuser*

Missing required argument: *farmpassword*

Stsadm.exe Command Line Inconsistencies

Listed below are two inconsistencies in the format of the stsadm.exe command line.

Stsadm.exe *-o forcedeletelist*

There is an inconsistency between the *-help* and *-option* parameters of the stsadm.exe command *forcedeletelist*. This means all attempts to run the variations on this command fail. The details are provided here since the command is not mentioned elsewhere throughout this whitepaper.

If you run *stsadm.exe -help forcedeletelist*, you get a reference of *stsadm.exe -o forcedeleteweb -url <url>*. However, if you then run the command *stsadm.exe -o forcedeleteweb -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com/sitedirectory/site*, you'll receive the message,

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“Missing operation name or the operation name is invalid.” If you run `stsadm.exe -help forcedeleteweb`, then the command line tool will not recognize that command and will offer a list of alternative operations. Attempting to run `stsadm.exe -o forcedeletelist -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com/sitedirectory/sitedirectory/site/list` results in a command line error.

Mixed Case in Stsadm.exe Command Line Help

Another common inconsistency occurs in the `stsadm.exe` help in the use of mixed case. For example, some help references show `<url>` while others show `<URL>`.

Note: `Stsadm.exe` commands are NOT case sensitive. This means when you’re executing a command, it doesn’t matter if you type `url` or `URL`, or `domain\name` or `DOMAIN\name`.

Farm Operations

The terms used in farm operations are defined below:

Deleteconfigdb (CAUTION) - `Stsadm.exe -o deleteconfigdb` removes a server from the configuration database. The command must be run on the console of the server you wish to remove.

Note: You cannot run a farm-level restore to add a server back into the database. Instead, you must add the server to the farm using the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard. Do not forget to start required services after the server is added.

Renameserver `Stsadm.exe -o renameserver -oldservername <server> -newservername <servername>` is used after renaming a physical server’s system. After renaming a server in the OS, you must notify the configuration database of the change using the `-renameserver` option. This is particularly important when scaling out services such as Query or ECS on the renamed server.

Quiescefarm `Stsadm.exe -o quiescefarm -maxduration <time in minutes>` essentially takes a farm offline. While quiesced, you can perform maintenance while minimizing data loss.

Caution: `Maxduration` does not mean the time to remain quiesced. Instead, it means the time until all existing connections are forcibly closed.

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Quiescefarmstatus *Stsadm.exe -o quiescefarmstatus* checks the current status of the farm.

Unquiescefarm *Stsadm.exe -o unquiescefarm* sets the farm back to active.

Credential Management

Updatefarmcredentials *Stsadm.exe -o updatefarmcredentials -identitytype <configurable | NetworkService> -userlogin <domain\username> -password <password> -local [-keyonly]* changes the farm administrators' account and password. Unless you installed in Basic or Standalone modes, you probably will not use the Network Service identity. Using *-local* only changes the account on the local server from which the command is executed.

Updateaccountpassword *Stsadm.exe -o updateaccountpassword -userlogin <DOMAINname> -password <password> [-noadmin]* updates the password of the application pool being used by Web applications on the farm. For further information on running the *updatefarmcredentials* and *updateaccountpassword* commands see:

<http://blogs.msdn.com/joel/archive/2006/08/22/712945.aspx>

Setapppassword *Stsadm.exe -o setapppassword -password <password>* is used to encrypt command-line entered passwords stored in the database. For example, you should encrypt the connection password when connecting to trusted forests or domains using *stsadm.exe -o setproperty*. Be sure to run *setapppassword* before running the command containing the password.

Getsitedirectoryscanschedule *Stsadm.exe -o getsitedirectoryscanschedule* is used to get the current schedule that http://Central_Admin/_admin/LinksCheckerJobSettings.aspx is using to scan for Site Directory changes. You will not get a result from the command line if you have not first defined targeted lists in Central Admin such as <http://Portal/SiteDirectory/SitesList/AllItems.aspx>.

Setsitedirectoryscanschedule *Stsadm.exe -o setsitedirectoryscanschedule -schedule <Time>* is used to change the Timer Job Definition schedule for Site Directory links scanning. The default is every day at 1:00 a.m., but this can be changed using the following code to replace the *<Time>* parameter:

```
"every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"  
  
"hourly between 0 and 59"  
  
"daily at 15:00:00"  
  
"weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"  
  
"monthly at 15 15:00:00"
```

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```
"yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"
```

Setconfigdb *Stsadm.exe -o setconfigdb [-connect] -databaseserver <SQL Instance> -databaseuser <username> -databasepassword <password> [-exclusivelyuseNTLM] -farmuser <username> -farmpassword <password>* is used to create the configuration database from the command line, or connect to an existing configuration database. If you wish to connect to an existing configuration database, use the *connect* option as shown above in brackets. You can also specify Active Directory automatic account creation using the *-adcreation -addomain <Active Directory domain> -adou <Active Directory OU>* parameters. The *-databaseuser* and *-databasepassword* are only used for SQL authentication.

Getadminport *Stsadm.exe -o getadminport* returns the TCP port number of the Central Administration Web application on the server from where the command is executed.

Setadminport *Stsadm.exe -o setadminport -port <port>* changes the TCP port of the Central Administration Web application on the server where the command is executed.

Windows SharePoint Services Search

Spsearch *Stsadm.exe -o spsearch* is used to manage the Windows SharePoint Server v3 Search service. You can start or stop Full and Incremental crawls, change content database search server association, change the default content access account, and modify the Index file location. For example, *stsadm.exe -o spsearch -action list* will display all Windows SharePoint Server Search Servers in the farm including the Index file location, status of diacritic marks, and the content database/Search Server associations. Listed below are the command line options for *spsearch*.

[*-action <list|start|stop|attachcontentdatabase|detachcontentdatabase|fullc*

awl|start|fullcrawl|stop>]

[*-f* (suppress prompts)]

[*-farmperformancelevel <Reduced|PartlyReduced|Maximum>*]

[*-farmserviceaccount <DOMAIN\name>* (service credentials)]

[*-farmservicepassword <password>*]

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[-farmcontentaccessaccount <DOMAIN\name>]

[-farmcontentaccesspassword <password>]

[-indexlocation <new index location>]

[-databaseserver <server\instance> (default: <current server>)]

[-databasename <database name> (default: <current search DB>)]

[-sqlauthlogin <SQL authenticated database user>]

[-sqlauthpassword <password>]

-action list

-action stop

[-f (suppress prompts)]

-action start

-farmserviceaccount <DOMAIN\name> (service credentials)

[-farmservicepassword <password>]

-action attachcontentdatabase

[-databaseserver <server\instance> (default: <current server>)]

-databasename <content database name>

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`[-searchserver <search server name> (default: <current server>)]`

`-action detachcontentdatabase`

`[-databaseserver <server\instance> (default: <current server>)]`

`-databasename <content database name>`

`[-f (suppress prompts)]`

`-action fullcrawlstart`

`-action fullcrawlstop`

Spsearchdiacriticsensitive (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o spsearchdiacriticsensitive -setstatus [True | False] [-noreset][-force]* enables Windows SharePoint Services Search to recognize and index diacritic marks, which are also called accent marks. For example, *stsadm.exe -o spsearchdiacriticsensitive -setstatus true* indexes all 'ñ' and 'n' as different characters. By default, they are both indexed as 'n'.

Caution: Exercise caution if you choose to not use *-noreset* since a full Index reset will occur.

Incoming E-mail Settings (Directory Management Service)

Refreshdms *Stsadm.exe -o refreshdms -url <web application>* synchronizes all Directory Management Service enabled items in a Web application including mail-enabled Document Libraries and SharePoint Distribution Groups membership.

Refreshsitedms *Stsadm.exe -o refreshsitedms* is much like *refreshdms* except you can target specific sites such as *stsadm.exe -o refreshsitedms -url <web application/path/sitecollection>*.

Outgoing E-mail Settings

E-mail *Stsadm.exe -o email -outsmtpserver <SMTP server> -fromaddress someone@example.com -replytoaddress someone@example.com -codepage <codepage> [-url <url>]* allows you to change the global outgoing SMTP server

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defaults. You can also change the outgoing e-mail settings for an individual Web application. To change the global defaults, do not add *-url* at the end.

Disaster Recovery

Backup (Site Collection) *Stsadm.exe -o backup* used without the *-directory* parameter performs a full fidelity backup of a site collection. For example, *stsadm.exe -o backup -url http://webapp.trainsbydave.com/sites/HR -filename c:\temp\hr.bak -overwrite* creates a full backup of the HR Site Collection including subsites, and then overwrites the .bak file if it already exists.

Backup (Catastrophic/Farm Level) *Stsadm.exe -o backup -directory* creates a farm-level backup including all databases and Web applications. The parameters available using *stsadm.exe -o backup -directory* are listed below.

-backuptype [Full | Differential] Must run at least one Full before a

Differential will be successful.

-item Must be used in conjunction with the *-showtree* option. An item from the list generated by *showtree* must be specified, and the command should be run again omitting the *showtree* parameter.

-percentage Shows the progress increments on screen. For example, 10 shows the progress in 10% increments.

-backupthreads Should be between 1 and 10. This can only be set using *stsadm.exe*

-showtree Displays all items that can be backed up. This information can also be found in Central Administration Backup and Restore.

-quiet Used when scripting backups to suppress output. For example, the following command backs up a Web application named Portal and uses five CPU threads for the backup process:

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```
stsadm -o backup -directory \\backupservername\backups -backupmethod  
full -item "Portal" -backupthreads 5 -quiet
```

Restore (Site Collection) *Stsadm.exe -o restore* restores an entire site collection that was backed up using *stsadm.exe -o backup* without the *-directory* option. Alternatively, you can restore the site collection with a different name. However, keep in mind that each site collection is assigned a unique ID number and cannot coexist in the same content database. The following is an example of restoring a site collection:

```
stsadm.exe -o restore -url http://webapp.trainsbydave.com/sites/HR  
c:/temp/HR.bak.
```

Restore (Catastrophic/Farm Level) *Stsadm.exe -o restore -directory* restores either a single item such as a content database, Web application, or a Shared Service Provider or the entire farm. For example, *stsadm.exe -o restore -directory \\backupservername\sharename -restoremethod overwrite -item "Portal"* restores the Web application 'Portal' by overwriting any current content in that Web application. You can also restore to an alternate location using the *-new* parameter, including another SQL server instance with Windows SharePoint Server v3 as follows:

```
stsadm.exe -o restore -directory \\backupservername\sharename -  
restoremethode new -backupid <id> -newdatabaserver <SQL Instance>
```

Backuphistory *Stsadm.exe -o backuphistory* displays previous backups and their IDs. You can find the backup ID by running *stsadm.exe -o backuphistory -directory \\backupserver\sharename -restore*.

Export (Replaced smigrate.exe) *Stsadm.exe* with the *-import* and *-export* parameters can be used to import and export subsites and site collections. *Stsadm.exe -o export -url http://webapp.trainsbydave.com/sites/hr -filename c:\backups\HR.bak -includeusersecurity -versions 3* backs up a site collection and includes user security. The options for *stsadm.exe -o export* are:

-url Specifies a site collection to be exported such as
http://portal.contoso.msft.

-filename Export file created with the name *Filename.cmp*. Alternatively, you can specify a filename extension such as *.bak*.

-overwrite Optional parameter that causes previous export attempts to be overwritten. If the *-overwrite* parameter is not used, both the *.export.log* file and the *.cmp* file from previous attempts must be deleted or the process will fail.

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-includeusersecurity Optional parameter that causes groups and group membership information to be included. It also preserves timestamps, security information, and users.

-haltonwarning Optional parameter that stops execution when a warning is encountered.

-haltonfatalerror Optional parameter that stops execution when a fatal error occurs.

-nologfile Optional parameter that prevents the creation of a log file.

-versions Optional parameter that defines which versions of files and list items are exported. The four versioning options are:

- Option 1 exports only the last major version for files and list items. This is the default setting.
- Option 2 exports the most current version, either major or minor.
- Option 3 exports both the last major and last minor versions.
- Option 4 exports all versions for file and list items.

-cabsize Specifies the maximum file size in megabytes for the Content Migration Package (.cmp) file. The default file size is 25 MB. You can use the *-setproperty* option to increase the size to 500MB.

-quiet Suppresses the output to the screen.

Import

Stsadm.exe -o export imports a .cmp file created with *stsadm.exe -o export*.

When using *stsadm.exe -o import*, you can define the parameters listed below.

-url Specifies where to import the Content Migration Package (.cmp) file. For example, the .cmp file might be imported to <http://webapp.trainsbydave.com/sites/HR>.

-filename Specifies the name of the file from which to import.

-includeusersecurity Optional parameter that causes groups, timestamps, security information, and user information to be imported.

-haltonwarning Optional parameter that stops execution when a warning is encountered.

-haltonfatalerror Stops execution when a fatal error occurs.

-nologfile-Optional parameter that suppresses the creation of a log file.

-updateversions Parameter that specifies how versions will be merged on import. This parameter has the following three options:

- Option 1 adds new versions to those that already exist in the .cmp file. This is the default setting.

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- Option 2 overwrites the file and all its versions, keeping only those already in the destination.
 - Option 3 causes files that already exist in the destination to be ignored.
- quiet* Optional parameter that suppresses output to the console except for a notification on completion.

Windows SharePoint Server Writer

Windows SharePoint Server Writer is also known as the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service. This service conforms to the Windows Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) Interface. By registering the Windows SharePoint Server Writer service on Web front-end servers, third party backup and restore programs can leverage the Windows SharePoint Server Writer interface to backup and restore SharePoint Server 2007 sites and components. See the following Web site for more information on how to register this service:

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/office/en-us/library/47118876-bc8d-4a8d-a3c1-600971319f891033.msp?mfr=true>

There are no parameters for either Registerwsswriter or Unregisterwsswriter. When you run the registerwsswriter command, this enables and starts the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service. Running the unregisterwsswriter stops and disables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service.

Registerwsswriter *Stsadm.exe -o registerwsswriter* enables and starts the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service

Unregisterwsswriter *Stsadm.exe -o unregisterwsswriter* stops and disables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service.

Logging and Reporting

In Central Administration > Operations > Logging and Reporting, you have the ability to set the Event Log and Trace Logging levels. In case you didn't know, you must click OK at the

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bottom of the page for EVERY category and level combination. You cannot go through all of them, configure each, and then click OK. So, this is a very time consuming process (hours) if you follow best practice and set every level. Additionally, if you ever set Category=ALL, and change a level, it will overwrite all of your previous settings. You also cannot set the levels for hidden items, such as Indexer Plug-ins, from Central Administration; they must be set using stsadm.exe.

Listlogginglevels *Stsadm.exe -o listlogginglevels [-showhidden]* list the current Event Log and Trace Log logging levels. Using the *-showhidden* parameter shows logging levels for services such as the Indexer plug-in. The advanced (hidden) logging levels can only be seen and modified from the command line.

Setlogginglevel *Stsadm.exe -o setlogginglevel -category <category> -tracelevel <level> -windowslogginglevel <level>*. For example, *stsadm.exe -o setlogginglevel -category e-mail -tracelevel unexpected -windowslogginglevel error* logs all e-mail errors that are of the level ERROR and more severe. You can also include multiple categories on one line such as *stsadm.exe -o setlogginglevel -category e-mail;"Forms Services Administration" -tracelevel unexpected -windowslogginglevel error*.

Web Applications

The following section discusses how to create, delete, and manipulate Web Application settings.

Zones

When adding zones, remember you need the Zone URL defined first via **Extend and**

Map a Web Application or by creating an Alternate Access Mapping.

Enumzoneurls *Stsadm.exe -o enumzoneurls* displays all Zones defined for a farm. To see the zones for a specific Web application, append the *-url <http://webappname>*. To see zones for a non-SharePoint Web application, append the *-resource <<http://nonSharePointWebappname>>*.

Addzoneurl *Stsadm.exe -o addzoneurl - -url <<http://webapp.dom.com>> -urlzone <default, extranet, internet, intranet, custom> -zonemappedurl <<http://defined zone>>* creates a zone for authentication and authentication

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provider policies. If you wish to define a zone for a non-SharePoint Web application, append the `-resourcename <non-web application resource name>` at the end of the statement.

Deletezoneurl *Stsadm.exe -o deletezoneurl -url <http://webapp.dom.com> -urlzone <default, extranet, internet, intranet, custom>* deletes a zone for a Web application. To delete the zone for a non-SharePoint Web application you must append `-resourcename <non-web application resource name>`.

Geturlzone *Stsadm.exe -o geturlzone -url http://incoming.web.application* retrieves the default, extranet, internet, intranet, or custom zone for a given URL.

Blockedfilelist *Stsadm.exe -o blockedfilelist [add | delete] -extension <exe> -url <WebApp>* blocks the upload of files with the defined extension. In this example the defined extension `.exe`.

Managepermissionpolicylevel *Stsadm.exe -o managepermissionpolicylevel* allows the addition, deletion, and manipulation of Web application permission policies found in Central Administration > Application Management > Application Security > Policy for Web application. If needed, you can modify several Web applications and/or zones from the command line in a batch file. For example, use the following command to add a policy level named `Restrict_Ext`:

```
stsadm.exe -o managepermissionpolicylevel -url
http://portal.trainsbydave.com -name "Restrict_Ext" -add -description
"Restricts External Management of Lists" -denypermissions
"ManageLists,BreakCheckOut"
```

This command does not follow the rules of using parenthesis for parameters with spaces. In other words, you cannot use what is seen in the GUI. From the command line, the parameters are as follows:

*ManageLists, BreakCheckOut, ManagePermissions,
ViewUsageData, ManageSubwebs, ManageWeb, WriteWebPages,
ThemeWeb, LinkStyleSheet, ManagePersonalViews,
AddDelPrivateWebParts, UpdatePersonalWebParts, InsertListItems,
EditListItems, DeleteListItems, CreatePersonalGroups,
BrowseDirectories, ViewListItems, CreateSscSite, ApproveItems,
EnumeratePermissions, OpenWeb, OpenItems, ViewVersions,
DeleteVersions, CreateAlerts, ManageAlerts, BrowseUserInfo,
ViewPages, EditMyUserInfo, CreateAlerts, ViewFormPages,
UseRemoteAPIs, UseClientIntegration*

Addpermissionpolicy *Stsadm.exe -o addpermissionpolicy -url <url> -userlogin <login name> -permissionlevel <permission policy level>* is used to add a previously defined permission policy. If you want to specify the zone, use the -

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zone <URL zone>-username <display name> parameters. Otherwise, the policy will apply to all zones for the Web application.

Changepermissionpolicy *Stsadm.exe -o changepermissionpolicy -url <url> -userlogin <DOMAIN\name> [-zone <URL zone>] [-username <display name>] [{ -add | -delete } -permissionlevel <permission policy level>]* can be used to modify an existing permission policy for all zones or a specific zone.

Deletepermissionpolicy (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o deletepermissionpolicy -url <Web app> -userlogin <policy-user/group mapping>* deletes a permission policy for ALL zones that is associated with a Web application. Use the *-zone <URL Zone>* parameter to specify a zone.

Authentication *Stsadm.exe -o authentication* can be used to set the authentication providers for a Web application. For example, *stsadm.exe -o authentication -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com -type windows -usebasic -usewindowsintegrated -enableclientintegration -allowanonymous* enables windows authentication, basic authentication, and anonymous authentication for the portal.trainsbydave Web application. The full parameter set is: *stsadm.exe -o -url <url> -type <windows/forms/websso>*

[-usebasic]- Valid only in windows authentication mode.

[-usewindowsintegrated] Valid only in windows authentication mode.

[-exclusivelyusentlm] Valid only in windows authentication mode.

[-membershipprovider <membership provider name>]

[-rolemanager <role manager name>][[-enableclientintegration][[-allowanonymous]

Managed Paths

Addpath *Stsadm.exe -o addpathh -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com/ADDED -type explicitinclusion* adds an excluded managed path named ADDED to the portal.trainsbydave.com Web application. The options are *stsadm.exe -o addpath -url <url> -type <explicitinclusion/wildcardinclusion>*.

Deletepath *Stsadm.exe -o deletepath -url <url>* removes a managed path for a Web application.

Alternate Access Mappings

Enumalternatedomains *Stsadm.exe -o enumalternatedomains* displays all Alternate Access Mappings (AAMs) for the Farm.

Addalternatedomain *Stsadm.exe -o addalternatedomain -url <protocol://existing.WebApplication.URLdomain> -incomingurl <protocol://incoming.url.domain> -urlzone <default, extranet, internet, intranet, custom> -resourcename <non-web application resource name>* is used to add alternate access mappings to Windows SharePoint Server v3 or SharePoint Server 2007. For example, *stsadm.exe -o addalternatedomain -url*

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http://portal.trainsbydave.com -incomingurl https://portal-ext.trainsbydave.com -urlzone internet creates an alternate access mapping named *https://portal-ext.trainsbydave.com* for the *portal.trainsbydave.com* Web application in the Internet Zone. If you wish to map a non-SharePoint Web application, append *-resource <resourcename>* to the end of the command.

Deletealternatedomain (CAUTION) - *Stsadm.exe -o deletealternatedomain -url <ignored> -incomingurl <AAM>* deletes an alternate access mapping. For example, *stsadm.exe -o deletealternatedomain -incomingurl http://extranet.trainsbydave.com* removes the *extranet.trainsbydave.com* alternate access mapping. This means the *-url* parameter is not needed.

Caution: There is no way to restore a deleted alternate access mapping.

Self-Service Site Management

Enablessc *Stsadm.exe -o enablessc -url <web application> [-requiresecondarycontact]* enables Self-Server Site Management for a given Web application. The *-requiresecondarycontact* is optional, but will force the input of a second site collection administrator upon site collection creation.

Disablessc *Stsadm.exe -o disablessc -url <web application>* turns off Self-Service Site Management for a Web application.

Database Manipulation

When using the command line for content database configuration, the SQL instance is referred to as the content database server.

Addcontentdb *Stsadm.exe -o addcontentdb -url <Web Application> -databasename <database name>* creates an additional content database on the default SQL Server instance, associated with the Web application specified by *-url*. The following parameters are optional:

-databaseserver <database server name> Used to specify a SQL Instance other than the default.

-databaseuser <database username>-databasepassword <database password> Appropriate if using SQL Authentication.

-sitewarning <site warning count>

-sitemax <site max count>

Deletecontentdb *Stsadm -o deletecontentdb -url <Web App> -databasename <db name>* deletes an existing content database. If it does not reside on the default SQL instance, you must append *-databaseserver <SQL Instance>* to the command.

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Enumcontentdbs *Stsadm -o enumcontentdbs -url <Web app>* enumerates all content databases associated with a Web application in the form:

```
ContentDatabase Server="SQL Instance" Name="Database Name"
```

Databaserepair *Stsadm.exe -o databaserepair -url <Site Collection URL> -databasename <database name>* detects **only** the following orphaned items for a site collection in the content database:

Windows SharePoint Services Web site that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site.

Subweb that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site.

List that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site.

Document that does not have a parent document library.

List item that does not have a parent list.

Web page that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site.

If you wish to delete the orphaned items, you must append *-deletecorruption* parameter to the end of the command. For example:

```
stsadm -o databaserepair -url http://portal -databasename  
  
wss_db1 -deletecorruption
```

Preparetomove [See also the stsadm.exe -o sync command] *Stsadm.exe -o preparetomove {-ContentDB <DatabaseServer:DatabaseName> | -site <url>} [-OldContentDB <uniqueidentifier>] [-undo]* where *-ContentDB* identifies the database (GUID) to be moved and *-site* defines the URL of the site that is to be moved to a new Web application. This command is used to **prepare** sites (site collections) and associated databases for moving to a new Web application. It maintains user security information as part of the move by using profile and membership synchronization service. Including the *-OldContentDB* parameter can help fix any synchronization errors as a result of not having run the *preparetomove* command before moving a database and site. Including the *-undo* parameter will undo the last *preparetomove* command as shown in the following example.

```
stsadm.exe -o preparetomove -ContentDB  
WSS_Content_11637cd0be3e4481bd23b5b95c6542af -site  
  
http://portal.trainsbydave.com
```

The following example shows how to fix synchronization errors from move when the *preparetomove* command was not run first:

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```
stsadm.exe -o preparetomove -oldcontentdb
```

For further information see:

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/office/en-us/library/279e8dc2-a9a9-47e5-b17c-3a00af4878de1033.aspx?mfr=true>.

Services - General

Enumservices *Stsadm.exe -o enumservices* returns a listing of SharePoint services installed on the SharePoint server, which displays the type of service, name, and display name. For example, `<Name>DCLauncher</Name>` and `<DisplayName>Document Conversions Launcher Service </DisplayName>` list whether the service is disabled or online. The display name is the name that appears in the GUI, which is typically found in Central Administration pages.

Scheduling

Execadmsvcjobs *Stsadm.exe -o execadmsvcjobs* manually executes administrative service jobs such as the SharePoint Timer service (OWSTIMER.EXE) to run *now*.

Note: Running this command runs jobs for all Web applications in a farm. You can also view the Time Job Status in Central Administration > Operations > Timer Job Status.

Setholdschedule *Stsadm.exe -o setholdschedule -schedule <recurrence string>* sets the schedule for the Records Repository holds report. Where `<recurrence string>` is the value for the schedule such as:

```
"every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"  
  
"hourly between 0 and 59"  
  
"daily at 15:00:00"  
  
"weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"  
  
"monthly at 15 15:00:00"  
  
"yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"
```

The following example illustrates....

```
stsadm.exe -o setholdschedule -schedule "daily at  
  
10:00:00" (for a holds report to be run at 10am every day)
```

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Setpolicyschedule *Stsadm.exe -o setpolicyschedule -schedule <recurrence string>* sets the schedule for generating policy reports such as the information management policy set on content types throughout sites and site collections. Where *<recurrence string>* is the value for the schedule such as:

```
"every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"  
  
"hourly between 0 and 59"  
  
"daily at 15:00:00"  
  
"weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"  
  
"monthly at 15 15:00:00"  
  
"yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"
```

The following example shows how to schedule a policy report to be run at 10:00 a.m. every day.

```
stsadm.exe -o setpolicyschedule -schedule "daily at 10:00:00"
```

Setrecordsrepositoryschedule *Stsadm.exe -o setrecordsrepositoryschedule -schedule <recurrence string>* sets the schedule for the records repository. In addition, *<recurrence string>* is the value for the schedule such as: "every 5 minutes between 0 and 59".

```
"hourly between 0 and 59"  
  
"daily at 15:00:00"  
  
"weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"  
  
"monthly at 15 15:00:00"  
  
"yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"
```

The following example shows how to schedule that a record repository report run at 10:00 a.m. every day.

```
stsadm.exe -o setrecordsrepositoryschedule -schedule "daily at  
10:00:00"
```

Setsearchandprocessschedule sets the schedule for the Web front-end server to crawl content. Equivalent administrative page is found in Shared Services

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Administration > Search Settings > Content Sources > Edit Content Source or see:

http://server_name/ssp/admin/_layouts/editcontentsource.aspx?cid=4)

Note: The schedule affects all Web applications defined in the Start Addresses on the Edit Content Source page. When the schedule runs, an *incremental* crawl is performed.

For a full content crawl, visit the administrative page mentioned above, and select **Start Full Crawl**. Also, the schedule set by the *setsearchandprocessingschedule* is not reflected in the Crawl Schedules on the Edit Content Source page. However, you can view the Timer Job Definitions page – Central Administration > Operations > Timer Job Definitions or see:

http://server_name/_admin/ServiceJobDefinitions.aspx)

Next, click **Search and Process** to find the last time the service was run.

Stsadm.exe -o setsearchandprocessschedule -schedule <recurrence string>
where *<recurrence string>* is the value for the schedule such as:

```
"every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"  
  
"hourly between 0 and 59"  
  
"daily at 15:00:00"  
  
"weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"  
  
"monthly at 15 15:00:00"  
  
"yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"
```

The following example shows how to schedule to have a Search and Process report run at 10:00 a.m. every day.

```
stsadm.exe -o setsearchandprocessschedule -schedule "daily at  
10:00:00"
```

Sync *Stsadm.exe -o sync {-ExcludeWebApps <web applications> | -SyncTiming <schedule<M/H/D:value>> | -SweepTiming <schedule<M/H/D:value>> | -ListOldDatabases <days> | -DeleteOldDatabases <days>}* configures the SharePoint Services v3 synchronization job. For additional information, see the *stsadm.exe -o preparetomove* command or information located on Microsoft's TechNet Web site at:

<http://technet2.microsoft.com/office/en-us/library/bbe7d4a4-524f-49f2-8264-d83014a062321033.aspx?mfr=true>

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The following example clears all old database ID references in the sitesynch table. This table is located in the Shared Service Provider content database following moving databases.

```
stsadm.exe -o sync -DeleteOldDatabases 0
```

The following example returns the GUID IDs of databases that have not been synchronized for two days. Therefore, the GUID IDs may have been moved or deleted.

```
Stsadm.exe -o sync -ListOldDatabases 2
```

Virtual Servers

Extendsvs *Stsadm.exe -o extendsvs -url <url> -ownerlogin <domain\name> -owneremail <someone@example.com> [-exclusivelyusentlm] [-ownername <display name>] [-databaseuser <database user>] [-databaseserver <database server>] [-databasename <database name>] [-databasepassword <database user password>] [-lcid <language>] [-sitetemplate <site template>] [-donotcreatesite] [-description <IIS web site name>] [-sethostheader] [-apidname <application pool name>] [-apidtype <configurableid/NetworkService>] [-apidlogin <DOMAIN\name>] [-apidpwd <application pool password>] [-allowanonymous]* extends a virtual server with Windows SharePoint Services and creates a new database.

Note: The *extendsvs* command includes an optional parameter *-exclusivelyusentlm*. Windows SharePoint Services v3 uses NTLM authentication by default, however Kerberos is still supported. For more information, see:

<http://support.microsoft.com/?id=832769>

When you create a new site using *extendsvs*, you may see the following warning message:

WARNING: SharePoint no longer customizes Integrated Authentication security settings. This Web application may be using Kerberos, which can require manual configuration.

The *-databasename* parameter defines a specific name for the new database. If this parameter is not included, SharePoint will generate a database name. If *-sitetemplate* is not defined, then the first time you access the new site you will be presented with the Template Selection screen to select a new template for the site such as the Team Site template. You will then be prompted to add user permissions to the new site via the **Set Up Groups for This Site** page. If you do not specify an application pool name using the *-apidname* parameter, the new site will be added to the DefaultAppPool application pool on the IIS server and associated with the default Shared Service Provider. Be aware that Windows SharePoint Server v3 Search may need to be configured for full functionality. You need to assign a Windows SharePoint Server Search Server from Central

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Administration > Application Management > SharePoint Web Application Management > Content Databases. You should perform an IISRESET before being accessing the site; failure to do so may present a screen with the message “Server Application Unavailable.”

The following example shows how to extend the IIS Web site. You may need to use `iisreset.exe` to restart IIS before your Web Application becomes accessible.

```
stsadm.exe -o extendvvs -url http://server_name:34567 -ownerlogin  
trainsbydave\administrator -owneremail administrator@trainsbydave.com
```

Unextendvvs (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o unextendvvs -url <url> [-deletecontent] [-deleteiissites]* removes an extended virtual server (Web Application). If you choose to use the optional *-deletecontent* parameter, then the content database associated with the URL will be deleted. Remember that this also applies when using the *extendvvsinwebfarm* command and where you’ve created multiple URLs that point to the same database. In this case, the *-deletecontent* parameter deletes all virtual server extensions (IIS Web sites) as well as the content database. For example, if you run *stsadm.exe -o unextendvvs -url http://site2 -deletecontent* (where *site2* points to the same database being used by *http://site1*), then both *site1* and *site2* will be deleted from the IIS server and the content database being shared by both sites will also be deleted. If you choose **not** to use the *-deleteiissites* parameter, the Web site will remain on the Web front-end server. However, it will no longer be attached to the content database and the status of the Web site will be set to **Stopped**. The site can be used later when extending virtual servers.

Extendvvsinwebfarm *Stsadm.exe -o extendvvsinwebfarm -url <url> -vsname <web application name> [-exclusivelyusentlm] [-apidname <application pool name>] [-apidtype <configurableid/NetworkService>] [-apidlogin <DOMAINname>] [-apidpwd <application pool password> [-allowanonymous]* extends a virtual server in a server farm environment. This command extends an existing Web application for the purpose of creating multiple URLs directed to the same content to leverage zones, authentication providers, and application policies.. This operation does not create a new content database, but allows you to connect to an existing Web application and use the same content database. For example, you may have one URL for the intranet facing site and one URL for the extranet/public facing site. The equivalent administrative page is found in Central Administration > Application Management > Create or Extend Web Application > Extend Web Application to Another IIS Web Site. SharePoint automatically assigns a new zone for each extended virtual server. For example, the initial Web application is typically in the Default zone. When that Web application is extended, the extended server is added to one of the intranet, Internet, custom, or extranet zones. For example, the first extension may go into the intranet zone, the second extension into the extranet zone, and so forth. You can configure zones by

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accessing Central Administration > Operations > Alternate Access Mappings > Edit Public Zone URLs.

The *-vsname* (virtual server name) parameter relates to the actual name of the Web application as opposed to the URL of the Web application. To find the name of a Web application, go to Central Administration > Application Management > Web Application List and see the Name column in the Web Application List.

Note: If the Web application name includes spaces, you need to enclose the name within double quotes. For example, *stsadm.exe -o extendvsinwebfarm -url http://site2:44810 -vsname "SharePoint - 22759"*. Additionally, you should perform an IISRESET after running the *extendvsinwebfarm* command, and before accessing the extended site. See also *unextendvs* command and the cautionary note regarding use of the *-deletecontent* parameter.

Createadminvs *Stsadm.exe -o createadminvs [-admapidname <app pool name>] [-admapidtype <configurableid/NetworkService>] [-admapidlogin <DOMAIN\name>] [-admapidpwd <app pool password>]* creates a SharePoint Central Administration site.

Deleteadminvs (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o deleteadminvs* deletes the SharePoint Central Administration site.

Security

Setsharedwebserviceauthn *Stsadm.exe -o setsharedwebserviceauthn -ntlm | -negotiate* sets the mode of authentication for shared Web services such as Excel Calculation Services. Use *-negotiate* if your SharePoint deployment is in a Kerberos environment. Otherwise, use *-ntlm* for non-Kerberos environments.

Workflow Management

Setworkflowconfig *Stsadm.exe -o setworkflowconfig -url <url> {-emailtonopermissionparticipants <enable|disable> | -externalparticipants <enable|disable> | -userdefinedworkflows <enable|disable>}* enables user-defined workflows on specific Web applications, sends alerts to users who do not have access to the site on which the workflow was created, and where those users are assigned workflow tasks. It also allows external users to participate in a workflow by sending those users a copy of the workflow document. The equivalent administrative UI page is located in Central Administration > Application Management > Workflow Settings or see:

http://server_name/_admin/WorkflowAdmin.aspx

In this parameter:

-url Defines the Web application

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-emailtonopermissionparticipants E-mails those users who are included in a workflow but do not have access to the site where the workflow is created.

-externalparticipants If enabled it e-mails a copy of the workflow document to external users.

-userdefinedworkflows If enabled this allows users to customize workflow parameters within sites and lists such as choosing to assign workflow tasks to an alternate list within a site.

User Management

Creategroup *Stsadm.exe -o creategroup -url <url> -name <group name> -description <description> -ownerlogin <DOMAIN\name or group name> [-type member|visitor|owner]* creates a new site group for categorizing site membership. The equivalent UI functionality can be found in a site's People and Groups (Site Settings > Users and Permissions > People and Groups). The following example illustrates how to...

```
stsadm.exe -o creategroup -url
http://trainsbydave.portal.com/sites/site1 -name myspecialgroup
-description "will include special documents" -ownerlogin
TRAINSBYDAVE\bill -type member
```

Deletegroup *Stsadm.exe -o deletegroup -url <url> -name <group name>* deletes an existing site group.

Note: Any users that were part of the deleted group still have access to the site, but they will not be in any specific group.

Enumgroups *Stsadm.exe -o enumgroups -url <url>* displays the number of groups within a site, as well as the name of each of the groups. For example, *stsadm.exe -o enumgroups -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com*.

Adduser *Stsadm.exe -o adduser -url <url> -userlogin <DOMAIN\user> -useremail <someone@example.com> -role <role name> / -group <group name> -username <display name> [-siteadmin]* adds a user to a site. It can also be used to give a user site collection administrator rights using the *-siteadmin* parameter.

Note: If the display name includes a space such as "firstname lastname," be sure to enclose the display name in double quotes. If this is not done, the command will fail as shown in the following example.

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```
stsadm.exe -o adduser -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com -userlogin  
trainsbydave\bill -useremail bill@trainsbydave.com -role contributor -  
username "Bill Smith"
```

Deleteuser *Stsadm.exe -o deleteuser -url <url> -userlogin <DOMAINname> [-group <group>]* deletes a user from a site. After running the *deleteuser* command, the display name of the deleted user will still be shown in the site's membership. For example, if the deleted user was in the site's Member group, the user's display name will still show in the Member group. However, the user will no longer be able to log into the site. This is illustrated in the following example:

```
stsadm.exe -o deleteuser -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com  
  
-userlogin trainsbydave\bill
```

Enumusers *Stsadm.exe -o enumusers -url <url>* displays **dead users**, which is defined as users who no longer have a user account listed in the SharePoint profile database, but is still displayed in the site's membership. For example, dead users can include users who have left an organization and have been removed from Active Directory. This parameter works on a site-x-site basis.

Note: The *enumusers* command may also return the System Account (SHAREPOINT\system), which is not a valid AD user.

The following example shows...

```
stsadm.exe -o enumusers -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com
```

Migrateuser *Stsadm.exe -o migrateuser -oldlogin <DOMAINname> -newlogin <DOMAINname> [-ignoresidhistory]* updates a modified Active Directory account throughout SharePoint sites. Applies to entire content database. The following example shows...

```
stsadm.exe -o migrateusers -oldlogin trainsbydave\bsmith -newlogin  
trainsbydave\bmoore -ignoresidhistory
```

Note: The *migrateuser* parameter affects SharePoint Portal Server 2003 and Windows SharePoint Services v2 post Service Pack 2 upgrade.

Enumroles *Stsadm.exe -o enumroles -url <url>* displays the site groups for a particular site or subsite including any custom site groups. For example, Full Control, Design, Manage Hierarchy, Approval, Contribute, Read, Restricted Read, Limited Access, and View Only. The following example shows...

```
stsadm.exe -o enumroles -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com
```

Features

Scanforfeatures *Stsadm.exe –scanforfeatures* scan the filesystem for new features. Of present, the new features are added to the feature collection. This occurs irrespective of the scope of the feature including farm, Web application, site collection, or Web-scoped feature. To simply the process of viewing new features, use the *–displayonly* parameter. In addition, the *–scanforfeature* option also returns failed or corrupt features.

Installfeature *Stsadm.exe –o installfeature <–filename feature.xml in system feature directory OR <-name FeatureFolder>*. You can also use the *–force* parameter to overwrite an existing feature.

Uninstallfeature *Stsadm.exe –o uninstallfeature <–filename feature.xml in system feature directory OR <-name FeatureFolder> -id* uninstalls a feature. You can also append the *–force* parameter.

Activatefeature *Stsadm.exe –o activatefeature <–filename feature.xml in system feature directory OR <-name FeatureFolder> -id* activates an installed feature in the event *ActivateOnDefault* was not specified in the element file. The options are *–url* to scope to a Web application and *–force* to force the activation.

Deactivatefeature *Stsadm.exe –o deactivatefeature <–filename feature.xml in system feature directory OR <-name FeatureFolder> -id* deactivates a feature, but does not uninstall the feature. The options are *–url* to scope to a Web application and *–force* to force the deactivation.

Solutions

The solution (.wsp) file is CAB based. It contains all of the information necessary to install the custom code and register it as a safe control. You must always first add a solution to the central repository for your farm’s solutions—the Solution Store. For more information on deploying Solutions, visit:

<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa544500.aspx>

Enumsolutions *Stsadm.exe –o enumsolutions* displays all installed solutions.

Addsolution *Stsadm.exe –o addsolution –filename <solution filename>* installs a solution into the Solution Store. Optionally, you can specify language by using the *–lcid <language>* parameter.

Deletesolution *Stsadm.exe –o deletesolution –filename <solution filename>* removes a solution from the Solution Store. Optionally, you can specify language

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by using the `-lcid <language>` parameter and you can force removal by using the `-override` parameter.

Deploysolution `Stsadm.exe -o deploysolution -name <solution name>` allows a robust mechanism to schedule and target the deployment of solutions. The solution must already be installed before using this option. The following optional parameters are available when using `deploysolution`. However, take note that the GAC and CAS options allow permissions modifications to their respective code:

```
-url <Web App> -allcontenturls -time <time to deploy at> -immediate  
-local -allowgacdeployment -allowcaspolices -lcid <language> -force
```

Retractsolution `Stsadm.exe -o retractsolution -name <Solution Name>` removes a solution from use, but the solution is available to be redeployed using `deploysolution`. The optional parameters are:

`-url <Web App> -allcontenturls -time <time to deploy at> -immediate -local -lcid <language>`
Syncsolution `Stsadm.exe -o syncsolution -name <solution name>` synchronizes an installed solution across all WFE Servers. This is a very useful tool when adding a WFE Server or rebuilding an entire farm. Many developers call this `stsadm.exe` command when creating software installation packages. The two optional parameters with `syncsolution` are:

```
Stsadm.exe -o syncsolution -name <solution name> [-lcid]  
[-alllcids]Stsadm.exe -o syncsolution -allsolutions
```

Displaysolution `Stsadm.exe -o displaysolution -name <solution name>` displays information about an installed solution.

Upgradesolution `Stsadm.exe -o upgradesolution -name <solution name> -filename <upgradefilename.wsp>` upgrades an existing solution. Like deploying a solution, you may also allow GAC or CAS security updates. You must select either `-immediate` or `-time <time>`. The following options are available:

```
[-time <time to upgrade at>] [-immediate] -local -allowgacdeployment  
-allowcaspolices -lcid <language>
```

Removesolutiondeploymentlock `Stsadm.exe -o removesolutiondeploymentlock -server <servername> OR -allservers .`

Copyappbincontent `Stsadm.exe -o copyappbincontent` can be used to copy solutions already deployed locally to a Web application.

Web Parts

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All Web Parts require both a Web Part description file (.dwp or .webpart) and an assembly file (.dll). Uploading Web Parts to the Web Part gallery or importing them to a page only retrieves the Web Part description file. The assembly must also be added for the Web Part to function. Web Part assemblies must be added either to the Bin directory of the site collection on which they will be used or to the global assembly cache (GAC). Web Part assemblies located in the Bin directory must be registered as Safe Controls in the Web.config file. Web Part assemblies located in the GAC must be strong-named to function. After the Web Part has been added using Stsadm.exe, it must still be added to the Web Part gallery using the 'New' function.

Addwppack *Stsadm.exe -o addwppack -filename <filename>* installs a Web Part into the Web Part gallery. You must still add it to the GAC or place in the /bin directory of the Web application.

stsadm.exe -o addwppack -name <name of Web part Package> enables a Web Part package that is already installed in the IIS Virtual Server (Web application).

For both commands, using *-globalinstall* adds the Web Parts to the Global Assembly Cache (GAC). In addition, the following options are available:

```
-lcid <language>

-url <Site Collection>

-force

-nodeploy (prepares the Web Part package to be deployed using the
-deploywppack option)
```

Deletewppack *Stsadm.exe -o deletewppack -name <WPname> -lcid <language code> -url <Web app>* removes a Web Part package from a virtual server.

Deploywppack *Stsadm.exe -o deploywppack -name <Web Part Package name> -url <virtual server> -time <time to deploy at>* schedules an installed Web Part package for deployment. You can also specify:

- immediate* For an immediate deployment.
- local* Deploys the package to the local server.
- lcid <language>* Specifies the language code.

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-globalinstall Deploys it in the GAC.

-force Used optionally to overwrite an existing package.

Retractwppack *Stsadm.exe -o retractwppack -name <Web Part Package name> -url <virtual server> -time <time to retract at>* schedules a package to be removed, but not deleted. It has the same options as *deploywppack*, which was shown previously.

Enumwppacks *Stsadm.exe -o enumwppacks* lists all of the Web Part Packages on a server.

Templates

It is necessary to use the STSADM command line tool to install *top level* custom site templates in SharePoint Server 2007. This includes the site templates that are available from Central Administration when creating a new site collection and used as the root site for the site collection. When you install a top level custom site template, that site template is made available to all Web applications on the Web front-end server. STSADM is also used to increase the size of the site template file. This STP file is by default limited to 10MB when saving a site as a site template via the browser. When you increase the size of the STP file using STSADM you can choose to populate the optional *-url* parameter that only affects the STP file size for a particular Web application. Failure to populate the *-url* parameter results in the adjusted file size being applied to all Web applications on the SharePoint farm.

Enumtemplates *Stsadm.exe -o enumtemplates [-lcid <language>]* displays a list of installed top level custom site templates including:

- Title of the site template
- Language (LCID) such as 1033 for en-us
- Template Id that identifies the template's source site definition. For example, a Template Id of 1 relates to the STS (Team Site) site definition.

Addtemplate *Stsadm.exe -o addtemplate -filename <template filename> -title <template title>[-description <template description>]* adds a custom site template to the Central Administration template repository. The *-filename* parameter is the name of the STP file and the location of that STP file (i.e.

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c:\filename.stp). The *-title* is the name that appears in the template selection listbox when creating a new site collection.

Deletetemplate *Stsadm.exe -o deletetemplate -title <template title> [-lcid <language>]* deletes a template as defined by the title of the template in the *-title* parameter.

Increase Size of STP File

When you save a site as a site template via the browser, you're limited by default to a file size of 10MB. This file size is inadequate sometimes, especially when saving site content as part of the site template. To remedy this and increase the STP file size, you can use the *setproperty* parameter to increase the file size.

Note: Increasing the STP file size increases the STP file size for all Web applications on the SharePoint farm *if* the optional *-url* parameter is not included.

Setproperty *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn max-template-document-size -pv 50000000 [-url <url>]* where *-pn* is the propertyname of the setproperty parameter. In this case, *max-template-document-size* - and *-pv*, *propertyvalue*, is the value of the file size. The *-url* parameter defines the URL of the Web application where you want to apply the increased STP file size. If you choose not to include the *-url* parameter, then the increased file size will apply to all Web applications within the farm.

See also *stsadm.exe -help setproperty* or *stsadm.exe -o getproperty* commands for a comprehensive listing of setproperty parameters.

Note: Running the *stsadm.exe -help setproperty* or *stsadm.exe -o getproperty* commands will not return the *max-template-document-size* parameter that has been excluded from the regular STSADM help functions.

Shared Services

Createssp *Stsadm.exe -o createssp* creates a Shared Services Provider from the command line. Prior to running this command, the Web application that will host the Shared Service Provider must already exist. For example, *stsadm.exe -o createssp -title "SSP East" -url http://ssp2.trainsbydave.com -mysiteurl http://mysite.trainsbydave.com -ssplogin trainsbydave\sassp -ssppassword P@ssw0rd -indexserver APP1 -indexlocation c:\indexssp2* creates a Shared Services Provider named 'SSP East' in the 'SSP2.trainsbydave.com' Web

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application using an existing My Site provider (Web app). If undefined, the following optional parameters use the defaults:

```
-ssppassword <password>
-sspdatabaseserver <SSP database server>
-sspdatabasename <SSP database name>
-sspsqlauthlogin <SQL username>
-sspsqlauthpassword <SQL password>
-searchdatabaseserver <search database server>
-searchdatabasename <search database name>
-searchsqlauthlogin <SQL username>
-searchsqlauthpassword <SQL password>
-ssl <yes|no>
```

Editssp (Caution) *Stsadm.exe -o editssp -title <SSP name>* is used to modify the Shared Service Provider name, adminsite URL, Index Server, Index filesystem location, process accounts, and Shared Service Provider username/password.

Note: Exercise caution when using this command, especially if you try to modify the admin URL. While this is possible, it should not be attempted except in extreme circumstances.

The following parameters can be used with *stsadm.exe -o editssp -title <SSP Name from Central Admin>*:

```
-newtitle <new SSP name>
-sspadminsite <administration site url>
-ssplogin <username>
-ssppassword <password>
-indexserver <index server>
-indexlocation <index file path>
-setaccounts <process accounts (domain\username)>
-ssl <yes|no>
```

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Deletessp *Stsadm.exe -o deletessp -title <SSP Name in Central Admin>* deletes a Shared Services Provider. To delete the databases simultaneously, append *-deletedatabases* to the command.

Restoressp *Stsadm.exe -o restoressp* restores a Shared Services Provider from previously restored components. It essentially reassociates all of the pieces to form a unified Shared Service Provider. You must append *-url <Web application url> -ssplogin <username> -mysiteurl <MySite Web application url> -indexserver <index server> -indexlocation <index file path>* to successfully complete the command. The Shared Service Provider, content, and search databases, index file, and Web applications must already be restored. It uses the default configuration settings unless you append one or more of the following:

```
-keepindex (keeps the existing index, if applicable)

-sspdatabaseserver <SSP database server>

-sspdatabasename <SSP database name>

-ssppassword <password>

-sspsqlauthlogin <SQL username>

-sspsqlauthpassword <SQL password>

-searchdatabaseserver <search database server>

-searchdatabasename <search database name>

-searchsqlauthlogin <SQL username>

-searchsqlauthpassword <SQL password>

-ssl <yes|no>
```

Enumssp *Stsadm.exe -o enumssp -title <SSP Name>* displays all relevant information about the Shared Service Provider such as accounts, databases, Web applications, indexing information, and associations with Web applications. You can also REPLACE *[-title <SSP name>]* with one of the following:

- default Enumerates the default Shared Service Provider.
- parent If multiple Shared Service Providers exist, this option shows the parent Shared Service Provider if an SSP is providing Shared Services Interfarm.
- all Displays all Shared Service Providers and relevant information.

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Enumssptimerjobs *Stsadm.exe -o enumssptimerjobs -title "SSP Name"* shows all timer jobs running under owstimer.exe for a given Shared Services Provider.

Deletessptimerjob (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o deletessptimerjob -title "SSP Name" -jobid "ID"* deletes a Shared Services Provider timer job. For example, *stsadm -o deletessptimerjob -title "Shared Services" -jobid "ab24edb2-5c4c-4541-a676-d2d6a4beb99a"* deletes this job ID.

Tip: You can also set the audience compile jobs from C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office Servers\12.0\Bin, using audiencejob.exe. First, run *audiencejob.exe* to output the Application ID for your Shared Service Provider(s). Then run *audiencejob.exe <applicationID> 1 Full All*. The '1' is for Start and '0' stops the compilation. You can also do an incremental by changing the *All* to a specific audience to compile. To schedule these, create a batch file and an associated scheduled task in the Control Panel.

Setsspport- *Stsadm.exe -o setsspport -httpport <TCP Port number>* is used to change the port number for Shared Service Provider connections. You can use *-httpsport* if you have an SSL-enabled Web application.

Setdefaultssp *Stsadm.exe -o setdefaultssp -title <"SSP Name">* sets the default Shared Service Provider.

Associatewebapp *Stsadm.exe -o associatewebapp -title <SSP name> [-default | -parent] -url <Web application 1 url, Web application 2 url> [-all]* will assign Web application(s) to an Shared Service Provider. For example, *stsadm.exe -o associatewebapp -title SharedServices2 -url http://trainsbydave.portal.com, http://trainsbydave2.portal.com -all* assigns all listed Web application URLs to the SharedServices2 Shared Service Provider. The equivalent GUI command can be found in SSP – Central Administration > Application Management > Manage this Farm's Shared Services > Change Association between Web Applications and Shared Service Provider..

SharePoint Server Search and Indexing

Osearch *Stsadm.exe -o osearch* can be used to set a variety of things from server Search roles to propagation locations. The following are examples of *osearch* commands:

```
Stsadm.exe -o osearch -action start -role Index -farmcontactemail
searchadmin@trainsbydave.com -farmperformancelevel Maximum -
farmserviceaccount trainsbydave\safarm -farmservicepassword P@ssw0rd -
defaultindexlocation c:\indexes -propagationlocation c:\qindexes
```

Many of the above parameters can be changed as follows:

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- *-action* can be List, Start, or Stop
- *-role* can be Index, Query, or IndexQuery
- *-farmperformancelevel* can be Reduced, PartlyReduced, or Maximum
- *-f* parameter can be used to suppress prompts

Osearchdiacriticsensitive (CAUTION) *Stsadm.exe -o osearchdiacriticsensitive -ssp <"SSP name"> -setstatus true | false -noreset -force* enables SharePoint Server Search to recognize and index diacritic marks, which are also called **accent marks**. For example, *stsadm.exe -o spsearchdiacriticsensitive -setstatus true* now indexes 'ñ' and 'n' as different characters. By default, they are both indexed as 'n'. Caution should be exercised if you choose to not use *-noreset*, because a full Index reset will occur.

Excel Calculation Services

add-ecsfiletrustedlocation *Stsadm.exe -o add-ecsfiletrustedlocation -ssp <ssp name> -location <URL | UNC> -locationtype <sharepoint\UNC\HTTP> -includechildren <True|False>* is used to set valid locations from where to load Excel Workbooks. You may also append the following parameters:

```
-SessionTimeout <time in seconds>
-ShortSessionTimeout <time in seconds>
-MaxRequestDuration <time in seconds>
-MaxWorkbookSize <file size in Mbytes>
-MaxChartSize <size in Mbytes>
-VolatileFunctionCacheLifetime <time in seconds>
-DefaultWorkbookCalcMode File|Manual|Auto|AutoDataTables
-AllowExternalData None|Dcl|DclAndEmbedded
-WarnOnDataRefresh True|False
-StopOpenOnRefreshFailure True|False
-PeriodicCacheLifetime <time in seconds>
-ManualCacheLifetime <time in seconds>
-MaxConcurrentRequestsPerSession <number of requests>
```

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```
-AllowUdfs True|False  
  
-Description <descriptive text>
```

add-ecssafedataprovider *Stsadm.exe -o add-ecssafedataprovider -ssp <ssp name> -id <data provider id> -type <oledb\odbc\odbcDsn> -description <"text">* is used to define a trusted data source.

add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary - Undefined

add-ecsuserdefinedfunction - Undefined

remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation *Stsadm.exe -o remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation -ssp <sspname> -location <URL|UNC> -locationtype <sharepoint|UNC|http>* removes a defined trusted location.

remove-ecssafedataprovider *Stsadm.exe -o add-ecssafedataprovider -ssp <ssp name> -id <data provider id> -type <oledb\odbc\odbcDsn>* removes a trusted data source.

remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary – Undefined

remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction - Undefined

set-ecsexternaldata *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecsexternaldata -ssp <sspname> -connectionlifetime <time in seconds>* sets the connection timeout for ECS. You can also specify the *-unattendedServiceAccountName <account name> -unattendedServiceAccountPassword <password>*.

set-ecsloadbalancing *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecsloadbalancing -ssp <ssp name> -scheme roundrobin* sets the scheme to roundrobin. You may also use WorkbookUrl or Local for the scheme.

set-ecsmemoryutilization- *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecsmemoryutilization -ssp <ssp name> -maxprivatebytes 1024* sets the maximum private bytes to 1GB. You may also set the following:

```
-MaxPrivateBytes <memory in MBytes>  
  
-MemoryCacheThreshold <percentage>  
  
-MaxUnusedObjectAge <time in minutes>
```

set-ecssecurity *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecssecurity -ssp <ssp name> -fileaccessmethod useimpersonation* sets the file access method to impersonation.

The other options are:

```
-FileAccessMethod UseImpersonation|UseFileAccessAccount  
  
-AccessModel Delegation|TrustedSubsystem
```

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```
-RequireEncryptedUserConnection False|True
```

```
-AllowCrossDomainAccess True|False
```

set-ecssessionmanagement *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecssessionmanagement -ssp <ssp name> -maxsessionsperuser 10* sets the maximum sessions per user to 10.

set-ecsworkbookcache *Stsadm.exe -o set-ecsworkbookcache -ssp <ssp name> -location i:\ECS -MaxCacheSize <size in Mbytes> [-enablecachingofunusedfiles]* changes the cache location and size.

Site Collections

Createsite *Stsadm.exe -o createsite -url <full site collection URL> -owneremail <email address>* creates a new site collection at the specified URL. Unless you have installed Windows SharePoint Server v3 or SharePoint Server in Active Directory account creation mode, you must specify *-ownerlogin <domain\username>*. The default Web application Site Quota will be used if it exists; otherwise, there will be no Site Quota. If no other parameters are specified, then the first time the site collection owner visits the site he or she must choose a template, site visitors, site members, and site owners. If you wish to define these during creation, simply append one or more of the following parameters:

```
-ownername <display name>
-secondaryemail <someone@example.com>
-secondarylogin <DOMAIN\name>
-secondaryname <display name>
-loid <language>
-sitetemplate <site template>
-title <site title>
-description <site description>
-quota <quota template>
```

The site template isn't as straightforward as it appears. You cannot simply choose a template such as Team Site as shown in the GUI. Instead, you must select a site definition such as **STS** for Team Site. In addition, the site title becomes the site definition name unless explicitly overridden. The following site templates can be specified using *stsadm.exe -o createsite -sitetemplate:*

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- *bdr* = Document Center
- *blankinternet* = Publishing Portal (no Features)
- *blog* = Blog
- *mps* = Multi-page Meeting Workspace
- *offile* = Records Center
- *osrv* = Shared Service Provider Administration (usually, a bad idea!)
- *sps* = Bare Corporate Portal
- *sts* = Team Site
- *sts#1* = Blank Site
- *sts#2* = Document Workspace
- *spsmysitehost* = My Site Redirect Template
- *spsnews* – News Site (basic News)
- *spsnhome* = News Center (Archive, News, etc)
- *spspers* = Personalization Site (A Personalization Site includes Web Parts that integrate with your My Site, including top-link bar integration)
- *spsreportcenter* = Report Center
- *spssites* = Site Directory
- *spstoc* = When used alone, it is essentially a blank publishing site
- *srchcen* = Search Center
- *srchcenterlite* = Completely blank site, only Search Web part (used as a subsite usually)
- *wiki* = Wiki Site

Createsiteinnewdb *Stsadm.exe -o createsiteinnewdb -url <site collection URL> -owneremail <e-mail address> -ownerlogin <SC admin> -databasename <DB Name>* allows you to create a site collection in a dedicated content database. Don't forget to take the database offline after creation, or future sites could be created in the new database. The following additional parameters can also be specified:

```
-secondaryemail <someone@example.com>
```

```
-secondarylogin <DOMAIN\name>
```

```
-secondaryname <display name>
```

```
-lcid <language>
```

```
-sitetemplate <site template>
```

```
-title <site title>
```

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```
-description <site description>

-quota <quota template>

-databaseuser <database username>

-databasepassword <database password>

-databaseserver <database server name>

-databasename <database name>
```

userrole *Stsadm.exe -o userrole -url <site collection> -userlogin <SharePoint Group> -role <permission level> -add* assigns a SharePoint Group to a permission level. The example assigns the Full Control permission level to the Team Site Members Group.

```
stsadm -o userrole -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com/sites/HR -
userlogin "Team Site Members" -role "Full Control" -add
```

You can also remove permission levels by replacing the *-add* parameter with the *-delete* parameter.

Deletesite *Stsadm.exe -o deletesite -url <url> -deleteadaccounts <true/false>* deletes a site collection, including the content and list, document libraries, and any subsites in the site collection. As shown in the following example, when running in Active Directory Account Creation Mode, you can choose to delete users from the Active Directory directory services by specifying true

```
stsadm.exe -o deletesite -url
http://portal.trainsbydave.com/sites/site1 -deleteadaccounts true.
```

Note: Choosing to deleteadaccounts does not delete any DMS created e-mail accounts created for the site collection and/or subsites within the site collection (when configuring incoming e-mail settings for sites). Instead, you'll need to go to the Active Directory server and manually delete those entries. The equivalent GUI command can be found in Central Administration > Application Management > Delete Site Collection (with the exception of the *-deleteadaccounts* parameter).

Enumsites *Stsadm.exe -o enumsites -url <virtual server url> -showlocks -redirectedsites* lists the top level sites (site collections) in a given virtual server (Web application). For example, assuming that the trainsbydave portal only

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included one (root) site collection, running *stsadm.exe -o enumsites -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com -showlocks* results in the output <Sites Count="1"> <Site Url="http://portal.trainsbydave.com" Owner="TRAINSBYDAVE\bill" ContentDatabase="WSS_Content_372182b75c7e408989907a162ac12298" Lock="none" StorageUsedMB="80" StorageWarningMB="0" StorageMaxMB="0" /> </Sites>

Siteowner *Stsadm.exe -o siteowner -url <url> [-ownerlogin <DOMAIN\name>] [-secondarylogin <DOMAIN\name>]* adds the designated user account as the Primary Site Collection Administrator. The equivalent GUI command can be found in Central Administration > Application Management > Site Collection Administrators.

```
Example: stsadm.exe -o siteowner -url http://portal.trainsbydave.com
-ownerlogin TRAINSBYDAVE\bill
```

Setsitelock *Stsadm.exe -o setsitelock -url <url> -lock <none | noadditions | readonly | noaccess>* sets the lock status on a site collection. The default value is *none*, which means by default users with access to the site collection can add new and modify existing content. Other values include:

Noadditions Adding content is prevented. Limitations also apply to site collection administrator. With the *noadditions* parameter, the upload link still appears in document libraries. It will also appear to allow new document uploads until selecting a document and attempting to upload it. The following message appears:

```
Additions to this Web site have been blocked.
```

```
Please contact the administrator to resolve this problem.
```

Readonly No content additions, updates, or deletions. Limitation also applies to the site collection administrator. – Site Actions menu not available. Can manually navigate to the **View All Site Content** page, but all instances of Create functions are removed.

Noaccess Removes access for all users including site collection administrators. This also applies when accessing sites via Network Places (or WEBDAV).

Example: *stsadm.exe -o setsitelock -url <http://portal.trainsbydave.com/> -lock readonly.*

The equivalent GUI command can be found in Central Administration –

http://server_name/_admin/sitequota.aspx .

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Getsitelock *Stsadm.exe -o getsitelock -url <url>* returns the current sitelock status of a site.

```
Example: stsadm.exe -o getsitelock -url  
http://trainsbydave.portal.com returns <SiteLock Lock="none" />.
```

Webs

Createweb *Stsadm.exe -o createweb -url <url> [-lcid <language>] [-sitetemplate <site template>] [-title <site title>] [-description <site description>] [-convert] [-unique]* creates a new Web subsite within a site collection. If you do not include the *-sitetemplate* parameter, then the first time a user attempts to access the site using the browser, they will be prompted with the Template Selection page to complete the site creation process. For example, the user needs to choose a template such as the Team Site template. You can always use *stsadm.exe -o enumtemplates*, but the following template values can be used for the *-sitetemplate* parameter:

- *bdr* = Document Center
- *blankinternet* = Publishing Portal (no features)
- *blog* = Blog
- *mps* = Multi-page Meeting Workspace
- *offile* = Records Center
- *osrv* = Shared Service Provider Administration (usually, a bad idea!)
- *sps* = Bare Corporate Portal
- *sts* = Team Site
- *sts#1* = Blank Site
- *sts#2* = Document Workspace
- *spsmysitehost* = My Site Redirect Template
- *spsnews* – News Site (basic News)
- *spsnhome* = News Center (Archive, News, etc)
- *spspers* = Personalization Site (A Personalization Site includes Web Parts that integrate with your My Site, including top-link bar integration)
- *spsreportcenter* = Report Center
- *spssites* = Site Directory
- *spstoc* = When used alone, it is essentially a blank publishing site
- *srchcen* = Search Center

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- *srchcenterlite* = Blank site that only includes a Search Web part, which will be used as a subsite usually.
- *wiki* = Wiki Site
- Any custom site templates from the Site Template Gallery

If you don't include the *-title* parameter and specify a title for the site, then the site will appear within the navigation by the name of the actual site template. For example, if you chose the Team Site template, then the site appears as the name "Team Site." If you're using the Site Directory to categorize sites, the *createweb* command does not automatically include your new site in the Site Directory categories. Therefore, you need to add the site to the Site Directory separately. The *-convert* parameter basically produces the same behavior as it does when the *-sitetemplate* parameter is not included. You cannot use *-sitetemplate* and *-convert* together. The *-unique* parameter causes the new site to not inherit permissions from the parent site. If the *-unq* parameter is not used, the permissions are inherited from the parent site by default.

Deleteweb *Stsadm.exe -o deleteweb -url <url>* deletes a specified Web subsite.

Renameweb *Stsadm.exe -o renameweb -url <url> -newname <new subsite name>* changes the URL name of a specified Web subsite. You need to update the site title separately. If your site has a URL of *http://trainsbydave.portal.com/sitedirectory/site1* and a title of Daisy, and you run the *renameweb* command to rename site1 to site2, the new URL will be *http://trainsbydave.portal.com/sitedirectory/site2*. However, the title will still be Daisy.

Enumsubwebs *Stsadm.exe -o enumsubwebs -url <url>* list the subwebs of the specified URL

Getproperty and Setproperty

Getproperty *Stsadm.exe -o getproperty* displays most of the available properties you can set with *setproperty*. There are two categories: 1) Farm (Cluster) Properties; and 2) Virtual Server (Web Application) Properties. You can replace any *setproperty* parameter below with *getproperty* to see the current values. The primary difference between using *setproperty* and most other *stsadm.exe* commands is that an invalid entry will not produce an error. Therefore, be very careful when using this command. Only the most commonly used properties are documented here. The proper command line usage of *setproperty* is:

```
Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -propertyname <name> -propertyvalue  
<value>
```

The *-propertyname* and *-propertyvalue* parameters can be shortened to *-pn* and *-pv*, as shown in the following example:

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```
Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn <name> -pv <value>
```

Antivirus

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avuploadscanenabled -pv <yes|no> Scans documents on upload.

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avdownloadscanenabled -pv <yes|no> Scans documents on download.timeout.

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avallowdownload -pv <yes|no> Allows users to download infected documents.

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avcleaningenabled -pv <yes|no> Attempts to scan infected documents.

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avnumberofthreads -pv <threadcount> Sets the quantity of CPU threads for antivirus. Two threads per processor is a good start.

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn avtimeout -pv <value> specifies how long the scanner should run before timing out. 300 is the default, but 60 seconds is a better starting point.

Defaultcontentdb-server *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn defaultcontentdb-server -pv <SQL Instance>* sets the default SQL Instance for new content databases.

Max-template-document-size *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn max-template-document-size -pv 50000000 [-url <url>]* where *-pn* is the propertyname of the setproperty parameter. In this case, *max-template-document-size* - and *-pv*, *propertyvalue* is the value of the file size. This increases the maximum size for site and list templates, as well as exports using *-o export*.

Large-file-chunk-size *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn large-file-chunk-size -pv <size in bytes>* retrieves individual BLOBS in xMB increments. For instance, a 200MB BLOB in 4 MB chunks would require ~50 operations to retrieve. The large-file-chunk size does **not** allow you to retrieve part of one BLOB and part of another in a single operation. Instead, it sets the retrieval size for fetching portions of individual BLOBS only. This is not the same as maximum upload size, but it can affect the performance of large uploads.

Note: When setting chunk-size, remember that WAN vs. LAN performance tweaking is inversely proportional.

Windows SharePoint Server v3 Alerts

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn alerts-enabled -pv <on|off> turns alerts for a Web application on or off.

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Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn alerts-limited -pv <True|False>

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn alerts-maximum <number>

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn job-daily-alerts -pv <valid phrase> where an example valid phrase is “daily between 21:00:00 and 06:00:00.”

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn job-immediate-alerts -pv <valid phrase> where a valid phrase might be “every 10 minutes between 0 and 59.”

Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <web application> -pn job-weekly-alerts -pv <valid phrase> where a valid phrase might be “weekly between Sat 06:00:00 and Sun 22:00:00.”

days-to-show-new-icon *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <Web application> -pn days-to-show-new-icon -pv <value in days>* sets the value the ‘New!’ tag appearing in lists. A value of ‘0’ disables the function.

Defaultquotatemplate *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <Web application> -pn defaultquotatemplate -pv <quotaname>*

Defaulttimezone *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -url <Web application> -pn defaulttimezone -pv <timezone>*

peoplepicker-searchadforests *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn peoplepicker-searchadforests -pv <list of forests or domains> -url <webapp>* allows you to add to the Domains displayed when using the people picker. By default, only the domain into which the Farm was installed is displayed. For more information, see:

<https://blogs.msdn.com/joelo/archive/2007/03/08/cross-forest-multi-forest-configuration-additional-info.aspx>

You must first use the *stsadm.exe -o setapppassword -password -key* or you will get a command-line error. In addition, the people-picker authenticated to the LDAP using the Application Pool credentials.

peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeour -pv <value in seconds> -url <webapp>* sets the timeout of the people-picker when the source LDAP is over a WAN.

Peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection *Stsadm.exe -o setproperty -pn peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection -pv <True | False> -url <Site Collection>* restricts the PeoplePicker to users populated in the current site collection.

Appendix A – Known Issues

After running several stsadm.exe commands you may find that some SharePoint pages no longer load correctly and you may see messages such as “unknown error” or “hashtable insert failed.” This is due to an ASP.NET 2.0 framework issue and buffer overflow. For additional information, see:

<http://support.microsoft.com/?id=927579>.

An IISreset will typically fix the issue, or it may require a complete server restart. We cannot confirm specific stsadm.exe commands, or that running commands alone will cause this issue. However, we have noticed this issue randomly occurring when consistently running commands.