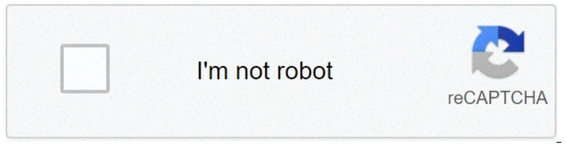

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Powershell if not

if (test-path){ (Perform some actions here) } else { Write-Host "FILE NOT FOUND!" exit } Trying to stop a script if a file is missing (or any other conditions)... The above does not work. Any suggestions? Worked for me! if (test-path c:\utils\servers1.txt) { Write-Host "File found!" } else { Write-Host "FILE NOT FOUND!" Exit } Write-Host "If you see this, the Exit didn't work..." One problem, you didn't have anything at the end to tell you if it was exiting or not... maybe you didn't realize it was working? Worked for me! if (test-path c:\utils\servers1.txt) { Write-Host "File found!" } else { Write-Host "FILE NOT FOUND!" Exit } Write-Host "If you see this, the Exit didn't work..." One problem, you didn't have anything at the end to tell you if it was exiting or not... maybe you didn't realize it was working? I have other commands and functions that run after this if statement that should not run if the if returns true. So I would ideally make it to where if the file is missing, return error and don't do anything else. Another option is to use Throw instead of Write-host. That will write some text into the error stream and exit. I will attempt the same, just slightly different: if(!(Test-Path -Path $path)) { Write-Host "File Not Found" exit } else { #the rest of the script goes here# } The file that I'm checking for contains users that should be added/removed from the AD security group. If the file does not exist, I would like the script to stop. The rest of the script involves a function that takes that list and adds users that are not ADGroupMember and Remove-ADGroupMember if they are in the group, but not in the list. Since the file does not exist, my script attempts to remove all of the group members... :(Not good. Both ways works for me now. I didn't change anything from before. Thanks for your help, Martin9700! Another way to do this would be: Try { Test-Path -Path $path -ErrorAction Stop Do-All-True-Items-Here } Catch { Do-All-False-Items-Here } HI I'm trying to uninstall software from the list and add to Computer logon script but this works for some computers but not all ? How do i find this not working? any command to show that.. $ArgumentsStandard =" /quiet " $ArgumentsStandard +="/norestart" $App = Get-Content "\\server\Softwareshare\un-installApp.txt" #gwmi gets the list of applications # where selects just the apps im interested in removing # start-process removes each app using msiexec with quiet and norestart options Write-Host "start un-installing software from list" gwmi win32_product | where { $App -contains $_.name" $Arguments = "/uninstall " $Arguments += $_.IdentifyingNumber $arguments += $ArgumentsStandard Start-Process "MSIExec" -ArgumentList $Arguments -wait } Aussupport wrote: HI I'm trying to uninstall software from the list and add to Computer logon script but this works for some computers but not all ? How do i find this not working? any command to show that.. $ArgumentsStandard =" /quiet " $ArgumentsStandard +="/norestart" $App = Get-Content "\\server\Softwareshare\un-installApp.txt" #gwmi gets the list of applications # where selects just the apps im interested in removing # start-process removes each app using msiexec with quiet and norestart options Write-Host "start un-installing software from list" gwmi win32_product | where { $App -contains $_.Name } | ForEach-Object { Write-Host "start un-installing $_.name" $Arguments = "/uninstall " $Arguments += $_.IdentifyingNumber $arguments += $ArgumentsStandard Start-Process "MSIExec" -ArgumentList $Arguments -wait } As this post already has a best answer you will get more responses from opening your own discussion. I have a query on powershell exit.when i use if else condition to exit, only write-host is working but i would like to send mail or start some process before exit which is not happening Sending mail , starting process not happening..can some one help on this... Here is sample code i used :$testpath = test-path 'C:\Deploymentfiles\test.txt'if ($testpath -eq 'true'){write-host 'Do some thing' }else { Send-MailMessage -From $From -to $To -Cc ..... exit} 111,238 total views, 30 views todayIn this post, I will show how to create a folder or directory if not exists in the given directory or path using PowerShell code or script.The below PowerShell code will create a folder with the name “LogFiles” in the .ps1 file root directory if not exists.Create a folder in the Powershell .ps1 file directory if the folder not exists.cls $fileName = "File_Uploading_Report" #'yyyyMMddhhmm yyyyMMdd $enddate = (Get-Date).tostring("yyyyMMddhhmmss") #$filename = $enddate + '_VMReport.doc' $logFileName = $fileName +"_"+ $enddate+"_Log.txt" $invocation = (Get-Variable MyInvocation).Value $directoryPath = Split-Path $invocation.MyCommand.Path $directoryPathForLog=$directoryPath+"\"+"LogFiles" if(!(Test-Path -path $directoryPathForLog)) { New-Item -ItemType directory -Path $directoryPathForLog Write-Host "Folder path has been created successfully at: " $directoryPathForLog } else { Write-Host "The given folder path $directoryPathForLog already exists"; } Folder creation example in the Powershell .ps1 file directory:Create a folder in the given directory if the folder or directory not exists.Using the below code we can create a folder in a given path or directory if the folder not exists. cls $directoyPath="C:\Temp\CreateFolderIfNotExists\Sample Path\Test Folder"; if(!(Test-Path -path $directoyPath)) { New-Item -ItemType directory -Path $directoyPath Write-Host "Folder path has been created successfully at: " $directoyPath } else { Write-Host "The given folder path $directoyPath already exists"; } Create a folder in the given directory if folder or directory not exists – Example:Summary:Thus, in this post we have explored the below:Create a Folder If Not Exists in PowerShell.Create a directory if it does not exist.New-Item – Create Folders & Files using PowerShell Basics.PowerShell script to validate if a folder exists – creates it if not.Test-Path – Folder Creation in PowerShell.Using PowerShell check and create a folder if it doesn’t exist.See Also: FREE DOWNLOAD Related The following operators are all Case-Insensitive by default: -eq Equal -ne Not equal -ge Greater than or equal -gt Greater than -lt Less than -le Less than or equal -like Wildcard comparison -notlike Wildcard comparison -match Regular expression comparison -notmatch Regular expression comparison -replace Replace operator -contains Containment operator -notcontains Containment operator -in Like –contains, but with the operands reversed.(PowerShell 3.0) -notin Like –notcontains, but with the operands reversed.(PowerShell 3.0) To perform a Case-Sensitive comparison just prefix any of the above with "c" for example -ceq for case-sensitive Equals or -creplace for case-sensitive replace. Similarly prefixing with "i" will explicitly make the operator explicitly case insensitive. It seems likely that these short names such as -eq were chosen for operators instead of symbols (= / etc) to allow for these case sensitive options. Types -is Is of a type -isnot Is not of a type -as As a type, no error if conversion fails Logical operators -and Logical And -or Logical Or -xor Logical exclusive Or -not logical not ! logical not Bitwise operators -band Bitwise and -bor Bitwise or -bXor Bitwise OR (exclusive) -bNot Bitwise NOT -shl Shift bits left (PowerShell 3.0) -shr Shift bits right – preserves sign for signed values.(PowerShell 3.0) Format Operator "format_string" -f Object1, Object2,… The format_string is in the form: {0,-5} {1,-20} {2,-10} In each set of braces, the first number, before the comma refers to the column. The second number, after the comma determines the padding (how many characters) If the second number is negative, it not only pads the element, but aligns it vertically. Optionally the second number can be used for formatting :hh :mm :C :p When applied to an array, comparison operators will work as a filter returning all the values which match. Filters A PowerShell Filter will accept the following operators -eq -ne -ge -gt -lt -le -like -notlike -approx -bor -band -recursivematch Notice that this list misses out several useful operators such as -match and -contains but those can still be used by piping to a Where-Object clause: ... | Where {$_.name –match 'value'} Examples $demo = $null if (-Not ($demo)) { write "Zero, null or Empty"} if (!($demo)) { write "Zero, null or Empty"} $myVar -is "String" $myVar -eq 123 $myVar -ceq $myVar2 "abcdef" -like "abc*" "abcdef" -replace "dEf","xyz" $myVar1 -is "String" -and $myVar2 -is "Int" "{2:N}" -f 24.4567(1 -eq 1) -and -not (2 -gt 2) $mycmd = ps | select id,ProcessName foreach ($proc in $mycmd) {"{0,-8}{1,-20}" -f $proc.id, $proc.ProcessName} “The 50-50-90 rule: Anytime you have a 50-50 chance of getting something right, there's a 90% probability you'll get it wrong” ~ Andy Rooney Related PowerShell Cmdlets: if - Conditionally perform a command. Assignment Operators ($variable = X, $variable += Y) PowerShell Regular Expressions Format-Table Copyright © 1999-2021 SS64.com Some rights reserved The logical operators If Else and Else are used by PowerShell to check conditions. The If statement is designed to check a condition and perform a specific action associated with that condition. If the specified condition is met, then one action is performed, if not, then another.Conditional constructs in PowerShell include operators: IF IF…ELSE IF…ELSEIF…ELSE SWITCHHint. When using conditionals, you have to compare something. PowerShell has a large number of comparison operators (-eq, -ne, -gt, -lt, -ge, -le, etc.).Logical comparisons are at the heart of almost all algorithmic programming languages. In PowerShell, the If statement can only execute certain blocks of code when the specified condition is True.Let’s look at some examples of using If Else statements in PowerShell. The simplest PowerShell construct with If statement looks like this:$isActive = $true if ($isActive) { Write-Output "The value is True" }The commands inside the brackets {} (called ScriptBlock) are executed only if the conditions inside the if () are met.In our example, the line if ($isActive) compares the variable with the boolean values True and False. If the condition is met (variable $isActive = $true), the code from the ScriptBlock construction – {… action…} is executed. If the condition is not met, the ScriptBlock is skipped.Unlike the If statement, the Else statement is optional. The code from the ScriptBlock of the Else statement is executed when the result of the previous checks is False.$isActive = $true if ($isActive) { Write-Output "The value is True" } else { Write-Output "The value is False" }The Elseif operator is used when multiple values need to be checked. The Elseif operator can be used multiple times.$isActive1 = $False $company = “Theitbros” if ($isActive1) { Write-Output "The first condition is True" } elseif ($company -eq “HPE”) { Write-Output "The first condition isn’t True" Write-Output "The company is HPE" } elseif ($company -eq “Apple”) { Write-Output "The first condition isn’t True" Write-Output "The company is Apple" } else { Write-Output "Both conditions are not met" }As a result of executing this script, the message “Both conditions are not met” will be displayed on the PowerShell console.If there are a lot of check conditions, it becomes inconvenient to use the If Else contract. With a large number of conditions to be checked, it is better to use the logical Switch operator, which allows you to combine a list of conditions in one construction. Switch alternately compares the tested value with each given condition, and if it finds a match, then performs the ScriptBlock action associated with this condition. The basic syntax for a PowerShell construct using a Switch statement looks like this:Switch (value) { condition 1 {action} condition 2 {action} condition x {action}} powershell if not equal. powershell if not null. powershell if not test-path. powershell if not exist. powershell if not null or empty. powershell if not contains. powershell if not like. powershell if not in array

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