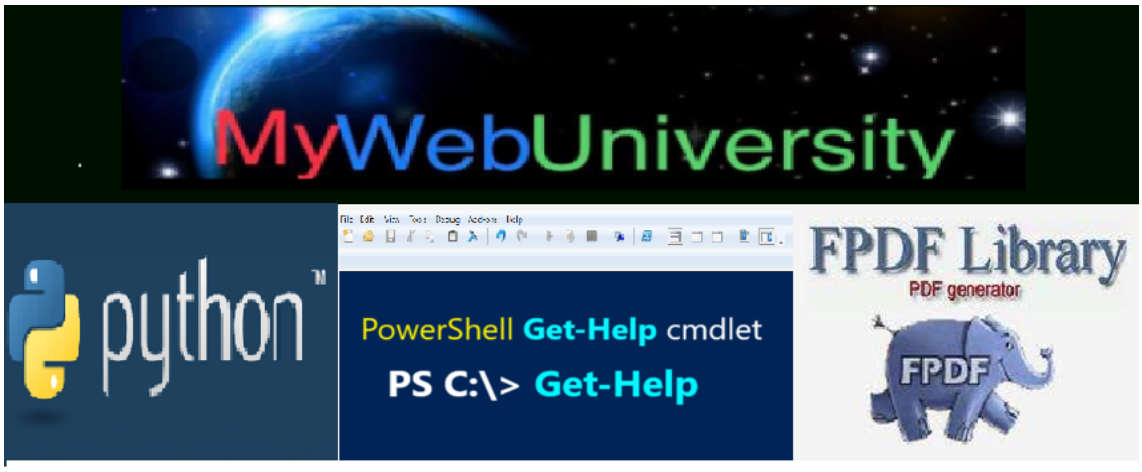

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Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet'

PS:\>Get-HELP Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet -Full

NAME

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet

SYNOPSIS

Gets a quick mode cryptographic set from the target computer.

SYNTAX

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet [-All] [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-GPOSession <String>] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]

[-TracePolicyStore] [<CommonParameters>]

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet [-AsJob] -AssociatedNetIPsecRule <CimInstance> [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-GPOSession <String>] [-PolicyStore <String>]

[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-TracePolicyStore] [<CommonParameters>]

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-Description <String[]>] [-DisplayGroup <String[]>] [-GPOSession <String>] [-Group <String[]>]

[-PerfectForwardSecrecyGroup {None | DH1 | DH2 | DH14 | DH19 | DH20 | DH24 | SameAsMainMode}] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-PolicyStoreSource <String[]>]

[-PolicyStoreSourceType {None | Local | GroupPolicy | Dynamic | Generated | Hardcoded}] [-PrimaryStatus {Unknown | OK | Inactive | Error}] [-Status <String[]>]

[-ThrottleLimit <Int32>] [-TracePolicyStore] [<CommonParameters>]

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] -DisplayName <String[]> [-GPOSession <String>] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]

[-TracePolicyStore] [<CommonParameters>]

Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet [-Name] <String[]> [-AsJob] [-CimSession <CimSession[]>] [-GPOSession <String>] [-PolicyStore <String>] [-ThrottleLimit <Int32>]

[-TracePolicyStore] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet returns the instances of quick mode cryptographic sets that match the search parameters from the user. See the

New-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet for more information.

This cmdlet returns quick mode cryptographic sets by specifying the Name parameter (default), the DisplayName parameter, rule properties, or by associated filters or

objects. The queried rules can be placed into variables and piped to other cmdlets for further modifications or monitoring.

PARAMETERS

-All [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that all of the quick mode cryptographic sets within the specified policy store are retrieved.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-AsJob [<SwitchParameter>]

Runs the cmdlet as a background job. Use this parameter to run commands that take a long time to complete.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-AssociatedNetIPsecRule <CimInstance>

Gets the quick mode cryptographic sets that are associated, via the pipeline, with the input IPsec rule to be retrieved. A NetIPsecRule object represents an

IPsec rule, which determines IPsec behavior. An IPsec rule can be associated with Phase1AuthSet, Phase2AuthSet, and NetIPsecQuickMode cryptographic sets. See the

New-NetIPsecMainModeRule cmdlet for more information.

Required? true

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? True (ByValue)

Accept wildcard characters? false

-CimSession <CimSession[]>

Runs the cmdlet in a remote session or on a remote computer. Enter a computer name or a session object, such as the output of a New-CimSession

(https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=227967) or [Get-CimSession](https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/p/?LinkId=227966)cmdlet. The default is the current session

on the local computer.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Description <String[]>

Specifies that matching quick mode cryptographic sets of the indicated description are retrieved. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter provides

information about the quick mode cryptographic sets. This parameter specifies a localized, user-facing description of the object.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-DisplayGroup <String[]>

Specifies that only matching quick mode cryptographic sets of the indicated group association are retrieved. Wildcard characters are accepted. The Group

parameter specifies the source string for this parameter. If the value for this parameter is a localizable string, then the Group parameter contains an indirect

string. Rule groups can be used to organize rules by influence and allows batch rule modifications. Using the Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet, if the group

name is specified for a set of rules, then all of the rules in that group receive the same set of modifications. It is good practice to specify the Group

parameter with a universal and world-ready indirect @FirewallAPI name. This parameter cannot be specified upon object creation using the

New-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet, but can be modified using dot notation and the Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-DisplayName <String[]>

Specifies that only matching quick mode cryptographic sets of the indicated display name are retrieved. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter

specifies the localized, user-facing name of the quick mode cryptographic set being created. When creating a set this parameter is required. This parameter value

is locale-dependent. If the object is not modified, this parameter value may change in certain circumstances. When writing scripts in multi-lingual environments,

the Name parameter should be used instead, where the default value is a randomly assigned value. This parameter value cannot be All.

Required? true

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-GPOSession <String>

Specifies the network GPO from which to retrieve the sets to be retrieved. This parameter is used in the same way as the PolicyStore parameter. When you modify a

Group Policy Object (GPO) in Windows PowerShellr, each change to a GPO requires the entire GPO to be loaded, modified, and saved back. On a busy Domain Controller

(DC), this can be a slow and resource-heavy operation. A GPO Session loads a domain GPO onto the local computer and makes all changes in a batch, before saving it

back. This reduces the load on the DC and speeds up the Windows PowerShell cmdlets. To load a GPO Session, use the Open-NetGPO cmdlet. To save a GPO Session, use

the Save-NetGPO cmdlet.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Group <String[]>

Specifies that only matching quick mode cryptographic sets of the indicated group association are retrieved. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter

specifies the source string for the DisplayGroup parameter. If the DisplayGroup parameter value is a localizable string, then this parameter contains an indirect

string. Rule groups organizes rules by influence and allows batch rule modifications. Using the Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet, if the group name is

specified for a set of rules, then all of the rules in that group receive the same set of modifications. It is good practice to specify this parameter with a

universal and world-ready indirect @FirewallAPI name. The DisplayGroup parameter cannot be specified upon object creation using the

New-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet, but can be modified using dot notation and the Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Name <String[]>

Specifies that only matching quick mode cryptographic sets of the indicated name are retrieved. Wildcard characters are accepted. This parameter acts just like a

file name, in that only one rule with a given name may exist in a policy store at a time. During group policy processing and policy merge, rules that have the

same name but come from multiple stores being merged, will overwrite one another so that only one exists. This overwriting behavior is desirable if the rules

serve the same purpose. For instance, all of the firewall rules have specific names, so if an administrator can copy these rules to a GPO, and the rules will

override the local versions on a local computer. Since GPOs can have precedence, if an administrator that gives a rule with a different or more specific rule the

same name in a higher-precedence GPO, then it overrides other rules that exist. The default value is a randomly

assigned value. When the defaults for quick mode

encryption are overridden, specify the customized parameters and set this parameter value, making this parameter the new default setting for encryption.

Required? true

Position? 0

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-PerfectForwardSecrecyGroup <DiffieHellmanGroup[]>

Specifies that matching main mode cryptographic sets of the indicated Diffie-Hellman group are retrieved. This parameter specifies the Diffie-Hellman group to

use for session key perfect forward secrecy. The acceptable values for this parameter are: None, DH1, DH2, DH14, DH19, DH20, DH24, or SameAsMainMode. The default

value is None.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-PolicyStore <String>

Specifies the policy store from which to retrieve the sets to be retrieved. A policy store is a container for firewall and IPsec policy. The acceptable values

for this parameter are:

- PersistentStore: Sometimes called static rules, this store contains the persistent policy for the local computer. This policy is not from GPOs, and has been

created manually or programmatically (during application installation) on the computer. Rules created in this store are attached to the ActiveStore and activated

on the computer immediately. - ActiveStore: This store contains the currently active policy, which is the sum of all

policy stores that apply to the computer.

This is the resultant set of policy (RSOP) for the local computer (the sum of all GPOs that apply to the computer), and the local stores (the PersistentStore, the

static Windows service hardening (WSH), and the configurable WSH). ---- GPOs are also policy stores. Computer GPOs can be specified as follows. ------

`-PolicyStore hostname`.

---- Active Directory GPOs can be specified as follows.

------ `-PolicyStore domain.fqdn.com\GPO_Friendly_Namedomain.fqdn.comGPO_Friendly_Name`.

------ Such as the following.

-------- `-PolicyStore localhost`

-------- `-PolicyStore corp.contoso.com\FirewallPolicy`

---- Active Directory GPOs can be created using the New-GPO cmdlet or the Group Policy Management Console. - RSOP: This read-only store contains the sum of all

GPOs applied to the local computer.

- SystemDefaults: This read-only store contains the default state of firewall rules that ship with Windows Serverr 2012.

- StaticServiceStore: This read-only store contains all the service restrictions that ship with Windows Server 2012.

Optional and product-dependent features are considered part of Windows Server 2012 for the purposes of WFAS. - ConfigurableServiceStore: This read-write store

contains all the service restrictions that are added for third-party services. In addition, network isolation rules that are created for Windows Store application

containers will appear in this policy store. The default value is PersistentStore. The Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet cannot be used to add an object to

a policy store. An object can only be added to a policy store at creation time with the New-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet cmdlet or with this cmdlet.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-PolicyStoreSource <String[]>

Specifies that quick mode cryptographic sets that match the indicated policy store source are retrieved. This parameter contains a path to the policy store where

the rule originated if the object is retrieved from the ActiveStore with the TracePolicyStoreSource option set. This parameter value is automatically generated

and should not be modified. The monitoring output from this parameter is not completely compatible with the PolicyStore parameter. This parameter value cannot

always be passed into the PolicyStore parameter. Domain GPOs are one example in which this parameter contains only the GPO name, not the domain name.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-PolicyStoreSourceType <PolicyStoreType[]>

Specifies that quick mode cryptographic sets that match the indicated policy store source type are retrieved. This parameter describes the type of policy store

where the rule originated if the object is retrieved from the ActiveStore with the TracePolicyStoreSource option set. This parameter value is automatically

generated and should not be modified. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Local: The object originates from the local store.

- GroupPolicy: The object originates from a GPO.

- Dynamic: The object originates from the local runtime state.

This policy store name is not valid for use in cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy. - Generated: The object was generated automatically. This

policy store name is not valid for use in cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy. - Hardcoded: The object was hard-coded. This policy store name

is not valid for use in cmdlets, but may appear when monitoring active policy.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-PrimaryStatus <PrimaryStatus[]>

Specifies that quick mode cryptographic sets that match the indicated primary status are retrieved. This parameter describes the overall status of the rule. -

OK: Specifies that the rule will work as specified.

- Degraded: Specifies that one or more parts of the rule will not be enforced.

- Error: Specifies that the computer is unable to use the rule at all.

See the Status and StatusCode fields of the object for more detailed status information.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Status <String[]>

Specifies that quick mode cryptographic sets that match the indicated status are retrieved. This parameter describes the status message for the specified status

code value. The status code is a numerical value that indicates any syntax, parsing, or runtime errors in the rule. This parameter value should not be modified.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-ThrottleLimit <Int32>

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent operations that can be established to run the cmdlet. If this parameter is omitted or a value of `0` is entered, then

Windows PowerShellr calculates an optimum throttle limit for the cmdlet based on the number of CIM cmdlets that are running on the computer. The throttle limit

applies only to the current cmdlet, not to the session or to the computer.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-TracePolicyStore [<SwitchParameter>]

Indicates that the quick mode cryptographic sets that match the indicated policy store are retrieved. This parameter specifies that the name of the source GPO is

queried and set to the PolicyStoreSource parameter value.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

<CommonParameters>

This cmdlet supports the common parameters: Verbose, Debug,

ErrorAction, ErrorVariable, WarningAction, WarningVariable,

OutBuffer, PipelineVariable, and OutVariable. For more information, see

about_CommonParameters (https:/go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=113216).

INPUTS

Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimInstance#root\StandardCimv2\MSFT_NetConSecRule[]

The `Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimInstance` object is a wrapper class that displays Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) objects. The path after the

pound sign (`#`) provides the namespace and class name for the underlying WMI object.

OUTPUTS

Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimInstance#root\StandardCimv2\MSFT_NetIKEQMCryptoSet[]

The `Microsoft.Management.Infrastructure.CimInstance` object is a wrapper class that displays Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) objects. The path after the

pound sign (`#`) provides the namespace and class name for the underlying WMI object.

NOTES

---------- EXAMPLE 1 ----------

PS C:\>Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet -PolicyStore ActiveStore

This example gets all quick mode cryptographic sets currently in the active store. Running this cmdlet without specifying the policy store retrieves the persistent

store.

---------- EXAMPLE 2 ----------

PS C:\>Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet -DisplayName "Exchange HIPAA Server, 80 <-> Any - Phase 2 Crypto Set"

This example gets a phase 1 authentication set and displays the parameters specified by the localized rule name.

---------- EXAMPLE 3 ----------

PS C:\>Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet -DisplayGroup "DirectAccess-Traffic"

This example gets all the quick mode cryptographic sets associated to a specified group.

---------- EXAMPLE 4 ----------

PS C:\>Get-NetIPSecRule -DisplayName "SecureNet: WAN Opt - HLBIPsec" | Get-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet

This example returns the phase 1 authentication set associated with an IPsec rule to examine the properties.

RELATED LINKS

Online Version:

https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/netsecurity/get-netipsecquickmodecryptoset?view=windowsserver2022-ps&wt.mc_id=ps-gethelp

New-NetIPsecMainModeRule

New-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet

Set-NetIPsecQuickModeCryptoSet