
## *Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'New-AzBatchCertificate'*

***PS:\>Get-HELP New-AzBatchCertificate -Full***

NAME

New-AzBatchCertificate

SYNOPSIS

Adds a certificate to the specified Batch account.

SYNTAX

New-AzBatchCertificate [-FilePath] <System.String> -BatchContext <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Batch.BatchAccountContext> [-DefaultProfile <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Common.Authentication.Abstractions.Core.IAzureContextContainer>] [-Kind {Cer | Pfx}] [-Password <System.Security.SecureString>] [<CommonParameters>]

New-AzBatchCertificate [-RawData] <System.Byte[]> -BatchContext <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Batch.BatchAccountContext> [-DefaultProfile <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Common.Authentication.Abstractions.Core.IAzureContextContainer>] [-Kind {Cer | Pfx}] [-Password <System.Security.SecureString>] [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The New-AzBatchCertificate cmdlet adds a certificate to the specified Azure Batch account.

PARAMETERS

-BatchContext <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Batch.BatchAccountContext>

Specifies the BatchAccountContext instance that this cmdlet uses to interact with the Batch service. If you use the Get-AzBatchAccount cmdlet to get your

BatchAccountContext, then Microsoft Entra authentication will be used when interacting with the Batch service. To use shared key authentication instead, use the

Get-AzBatchAccountKey cmdlet to get a BatchAccountContext object with its access keys populated. When using shared key authentication, the primary access key is

used by default. To change the key to use, set the BatchAccountContext.KeyInUse property.

Required? true

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? True (ByValue)

Accept wildcard characters? false

-DefaultProfile <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Common.Authentication.Abstractions.Core.IAzureContextContainer>

The credentials, account, tenant, and subscription used for communication with azure.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-FilePath <System.String>

Specifies the path of the certificate file. The certificate file must be in either .cer or .pfx format.

Required? true

Position? 0

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Kind <Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Batch.Models.PSCertificateKind>

The kind of certificate to create. If this is not specified, it is assumed that all certificates without a password are CER and all certificates with password are

PFX.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Password <System.Security.SecureString>

Specifies the password to access the certificate private key. You must specify this parameter if you specify a certificate in .pfx format.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-RawData <System.Byte[]>

Specifies the raw certificate data in either .cer or .pfx format.

Required? true

Position? 0

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? True (ByPropertyName, ByValue)

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

System.Byte[]

Microsoft.Azure.Commands.Batch.BatchAccountContext

OUTPUTS

System.Void

NOTES

---------- Example 1: Add a certificate from a file ----------

New-AzBatchCertificate -FilePath "E:\Certificates\MyCert.cer" -BatchContext $Context

This command adds a certificate to the specified Batch account by using the file E:\Certificates\MyCert.cer.

---------- Example 2: Add a certificate from raw data ----------

$RawData = [System.IO.File]::ReadAllBytes("E:\Certificates\MyCert.pfx")

New-AzBatchCertificate -RawData $RawData -Password "Password1234" -BatchContext $Context

The first command reads the data from the file named MyCert.pfx into the $RawData variable. The second command adds a certificate to the specified Batch account using

the raw data stored in $RawData.

RELATED LINKS

Online Version: https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/az.batch/new-azbatchcertificate

Get-AzBatchCertificate

Get-AzBatchAccountKey

Remove-AzBatchCertificate

Azure Batch Cmdlets