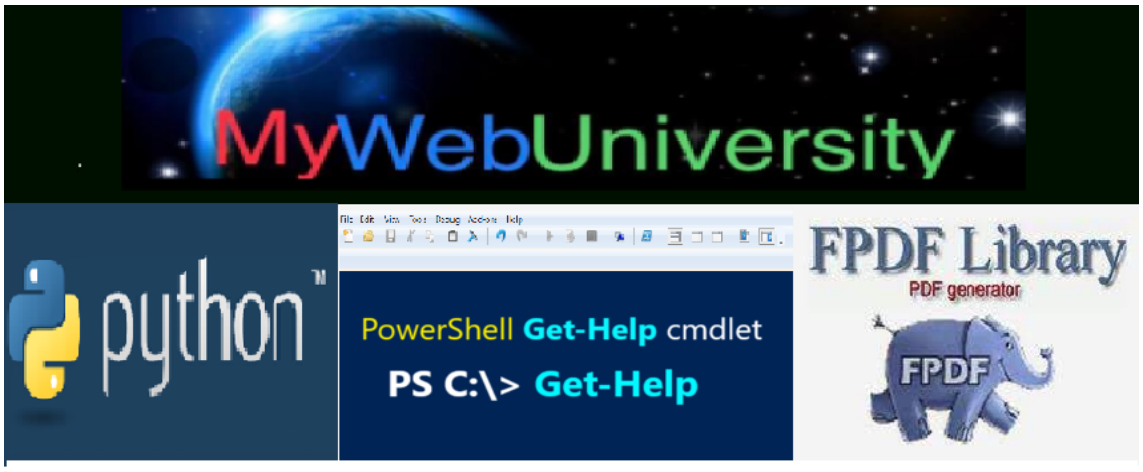

Full credit is given to all the above companies including the Operating System that this PDF file was generated!

Windows PowerShell Get-Help on Cmdlet 'Tee-Object'

PS:\>Get-HELP Tee-Object -Full

NAME

Tee-Object

SYNOPSIS

Saves command output in a file or variable and also sends it down the pipeline.

SYNTAX

Tee-Object [-FilePath] <System.String> [-Append] [-InputObject <System.Management.Automation.PSObject>] [<CommonParameters>]

Tee-Object [-InputObject <System.Management.Automation.PSObject>] -LiteralPath <System.String> [<CommonParameters>]

Tee-Object [-InputObject <System.Management.Automation.PSObject>] -Variable <System.String> [<CommonParameters>]

DESCRIPTION

The `Tee-Object` cmdlet redirects output, that is, it sends the output of a command in two directions (like the letter T). It

stores the output in a file or variable

and also sends it down the pipeline. If `Tee-Object` is the last command in the pipeline, the command output is displayed at the prompt.

PARAMETERS

-Append <System.Management.Automation.SwitchParameter>

Indicates that the cmdlet appends the output to the specified file. Without this parameter, the new content replaces any existing content in the file without

warning.

This parameter was introduced in Windows PowerShell 3.0.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value False

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-FilePath <System.String>

Specifies a file that this cmdlet saves the object to Wildcard characters are permitted, but must resolve to a single file.

Required? true

Position? 0

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? true

-InputObject <System.Management.Automation.PSObject>

Specifies the object to be saved and displayed. Enter a variable that contains the objects or type a command or expression that gets the objects. You can also

pipe an object to `Tee-Object`.

When you use the InputObject parameter with `Tee-Object`, instead of piping command results to `Tee-Object`, the InputObject value is treated as a single object

even if the value is a collection.

Required? false

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? True (ByValue)

Accept wildcard characters? false

-LiteralPath <System.String>

Specifies a file that this cmdlet saves the object to. Unlike FilePath , the value of the LiteralPath parameter is used exactly as it is typed. No characters are

interpreted as wildcards. If the path includes escape characters, enclose it in single quotation marks. Single quotation marks tell PowerShell not to interpret

any characters as escape sequences.

Required? true

Position? named

Default value None

Accept pipeline input? False

Accept wildcard characters? false

-Variable <System.String>

Specifies a variable that the cmdlet saves the object to. Enter a variable name without the preceding dollar sign (`$`).

Required? true

Position? named

Default value None

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

System.Management.Automation.PSObject

You can pipe objects to this cmdlet.

OUTPUTS

System.Management.Automation.PSObject

This cmdlet returns the object that it redirects.

NOTES

Windows PowerShell includes the following aliases for `Tee-Object`:

- `tee`

You can also use the `Out-File` cmdlet or the redirection operator, both of which save the output in a file but do not send it down the pipeline.

`Tee-Object` uses "Unicode" (UTF-16LE) encoding when it writes to files. If you need a different encoding, use the `Out-File` cmdlet with the Encoding parameter.

--- Example 1: Output processes to a file and to the console ---

```
Get-Process | Tee-Object -FilePath "C:\Test1\testfile2.txt"

Handles  NPM(K)    PM(K)      WS(K) VM(M)   CPU(s)     Id ProcessName
```

```
-------  ------    -----      ----- -----   ------    -- -----------
83       4     2300       4520    39     0.30    4032 00THotkey
272      6     1400       3944    34     0.06    3088 alg
81       3      804       3284    21     2.45     148 ApntEx
81       4     2008       5808    38     0.75    3684 Apoint
...
```

Example 2: Output processes to a variable and `Select-Object`

```
Get-Process notepad | Tee-Object -Variable proc | Select-Object processname,handles

ProcessName                  Handles
-----------                  -------
notepad                         43
notepad                         37
notepad                         38
notepad                         38
```

The `Select-Object` cmdlet selects the ProcessName and Handles properties. Note that the `$proc` variable includes the default information returned by `Get-Process`.

------- Example 3: Output system files to two log files -------

```
Get-ChildItem -Path D: -File -System -Recurse |
  Tee-Object -FilePath "c:\test\AllSystemFiles.txt" -Append |
    Out-File c:\test\NewSystemFiles.txt
```

The command uses the `Get-ChildItem` cmdlet to do a recursive search for system files on the D: drive. A pipeline operator (`|`) sends the list to `Tee-Object`, which

appends the list to the AllSystemFiles.txt file and passes the list down the pipeline to the `Out-File` cmdlet, which saves the list in the `NewSystemFiles.txt file`.

RELATED LINKS

Online Version:

https://learn.microsoft.com/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.utility/tee-object?view=powershell-5.1&WT.mc_id=ps-gethelp

Compare-Object

ForEach-Object

Group-Object

Measure-Object

New-Object

Select-Object

Sort-Object

Where-Object

about_Redirection