Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server)

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this article:

- Using Stsadm
- Stsadm is not interactive
- Available operations and properties

Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 includes the Stsadm tool for command-line administration of Office SharePoint Server 2007 servers and sites. Stsadm is located at the following path on the drive where SharePoint Products and Technologies is installed: %COMMONPROGRAMFILES%\microsoft shared\web server extensions\12\bin. You must be an administrator on the local computer to use Stsadm.

Stsadm provides a method for performing the Office SharePoint Server 2007 administration tasks at the command line or by using batch files or scripts. Stsadm provides access to operations not available by using the Central Administration site, such as changing the administration port. The command-line tool has a more streamlined interface than Central Administration, and it allows you to perform the same tasks. There are certain operations and certain parameters that are only available by using the Stsadm command-line tool.
**Using Stsadm**

The command-line tool provides access to the complete set of Office SharePoint Server 2007 operations. You can use Stsadm from the command line or with batch files or scripts. Stsadm must be run on the server itself.

To use Stsadm, you must be a member of the local Administrators group on the server. When you invoke Stsadm, you supply an operation and a set of command-line parameters in the form:

```
-operation OperationName -parameter value
```

**Note:**
If a value you need to use with the command-line tool includes a space or a character that is treated as special by the command-line interface, such as an ampersand (&), you can enclose the string in quotation marks ("). For example, if the URL to a site is http://my site, you can enter the URL as "http://my site".

Most parameters for the command line also have a short form that you can use instead of the full parameter name. For example, the following command sets the configuration database to use Server1_collab on Server1 and specifies the database user name and password to connect with:

```
stsadm -o setconfigdb -connect -ds Server1 -dn Server1_collab -du User1 -dp password
```

The following table explains the commands and parameters from this example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-o setconfigdb</td>
<td>Creates a connection between Office SharePoint Server 2007 and a configuration database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-connect: Specifies that there is an existing configuration database to use.
-ds Server1: Specifies the server name that contains the database to use.
-dn Server1_collab: Specifies the database name to use on that server.
-du User1: Specifies an administrator user name for the database.
-dp password: Specifies the password for the user.
Stsadm is not interactive

Stsadm is not an interactive tool. With Stsadm, you type the operation and parameters all at once. You will not be prompted to fill in missing parameters while the operation is running. If a required parameter is missing, the operation fails, and you must type the operation and parameters again.

This behavior allows better flexibility for batching commands, because the tools do not prompt you for information after you have submitted a command. If you want a more interactive tool, try using the administrative object model or Central Administration pages.
Available operations and properties

For a complete list of Stsadm operations and properties, see Index for Stsadm operations and properties (Office SharePoint Server).

The following operations are available only from the command line:

- `addcontentdb` (the command line is required for adding databases that need to be upgraded)
- `addsolution`
- `addwppack` (the command line is required for adding databases that need to be upgraded)
- `backup` (site collection level)
- `binddrservice`
- `canceldeployment`
- `copyappbincontent`
- `createadminvs`
- `createsiteinnewdb`
- `databaserepair`
- `deletadminvs`
- `deletewppack`
- `deletesolution`
- `deploysolution`
- `deploywppack`
- `displaysolution`
- `enumdeployments`
- `enumsolutions`
- `enumtemplates`
- `enumwppacks`
- `execadmsvcjobs`
- `force`
- `getadminport`
- `getproperty`
- `getsitelock`
- `import`
- `installfeature`
- `migrateuser`
- `provisionservice`
- `refreshdms`
- `refreshsitedms`
- `registerwsswriter`
- `removedrservice`
- `removesolutiondeploymentlock`
- `retractsolution`
- `retracwppack`
- `restore` (site collection level)
- `retractsolution`
- `retractwppack`
- `setadminport`
- `setconfigdb`
- `setproperty`
- `setsworkflowconfig`
- `spsearchdiacritic`
- `syncsolution`
- `syncsolution`
- `uninstallfeature`
- `unregisterwsswri`
- `updateaccountpassword`
- `updatealerttemplates`
- `updatefarmcredentials`
- `updatesolution`

The following parameters are available only from the command line:

- `-force`
- `-propertiname`
-globalinstall  -propertyvalue
-newname       -servicename
-overwrite     -ssl
See Also

Concepts

Index for Stsadm operations and properties (Office SharePoint Server)
Index for Stsadm operations and properties (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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In this article:

- Operations
- Properties

To use an interactive Silverlight application to learn about the commands available, see Stsadm Silverlight application (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=154235).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activatefeature</td>
<td>Activates a feature in the feature collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addalternatedomain</td>
<td>Adds an internal URL and maps it to one of the five URL zones of a Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>application or external resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addcontentdb</td>
<td>Creates a new content database or adds a database that needs to be upgraded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adddataconnectionfile</td>
<td>Adds a new DataConnectionFile to the DataConnectionFiles collection for InfoPath Forms Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add-ecsfiletrustedlocation</td>
<td>Lets an administrator add a file to the trusted location list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add-ecssafedataprovider</td>
<td>Lets an administrator add a supported provider type to the safe provider list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary</td>
<td>Adds a trusted data connection to a library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add-ecsuserdefinedfunction</td>
<td>Adds a user defined function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adds a user agent, which is typically in the form of a search bot, to receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addexemptuseragent</td>
<td>Adds the XML file that contains the data of the form for indexing instead of the HTML rendering of the form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addpath</td>
<td>Adds a managed path inclusion to a Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addpermissionpolicy</td>
<td>Adds a user to a policy role for the Web application based on the specified permission level name and corresponding zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addsolution</td>
<td>Adds a solution file to the solution store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addtemplate</td>
<td>Adds a site template to the template gallery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adduser</td>
<td>Adds a user account to the specified site collection and assigns it to the specified site group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addwppack</td>
<td>Adds a Web Part package to the server Web Part gallery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addzoneurl</td>
<td>Configures the public URL and maps it to one of the five URL zones of a Web application or external resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowuserformwebserviceproxy</td>
<td>Determines whether a user form template (that is, a non-administrator deployed form template published to a content type or a document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowwebservicesproxy</td>
<td>Turns on or off the Web service proxy for the specified Web application. Authentication provides the user identity input to the authorization process which determines what actions the current user is allowed to perform on a given object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>Provides the user identity input to the authorization process which determines what actions the current user is allowed to perform on a given object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup</td>
<td>Describes how to back up a site collection, an individual database, a Web application, or an entire farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backuphistory</td>
<td>Displays a history of backup and restore operations that have been run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binddrservice</td>
<td>Registers a data retrieval service adapter. Enables an administrator to add or delete a file type to the blocked file types list for a Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blockedfilelist</td>
<td>Updates the Web application policy level for a user to enable a change to specific permission levels the user is assigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Changepermissionpolicy      | Copies Web application—-
Copyappbincontent

Copy specific files, such as page resource (*.resx) files from their respective locations in the 12\CONFIG folder to the correct location in each Web application on the computer.

Createadminvs

Displays the port number to the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Createcmsmigrationprofile

Creates a migration profile by providing a profile name, database server name, database name, and database user name.

Creategroup

Lets site collection administrators create new groups from any site collection.

Createsite

Creates a site collection at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL) with the specified user as site collection owner and site collection administrator.

Createsiteinnewdb

Creates a site at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and creates a new content database using the user name and password you specify.

Createssp

Creates a new Shared Services Provider (SSP)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Createweb</td>
<td>Creates a subsite at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Databaserepair</td>
<td>Detects and removes orphaned items from content databases in Windows SharePoint Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deactivatefeature</td>
<td>Deactivates a feature in the feature collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleteadminvs</td>
<td>Unprovisions the SharePoint Central Administration Web site from the local machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletealternatedomain</td>
<td>Deletes an internal URL from a URL zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletecsmmigrationprofile</td>
<td>Deletes the named migration profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deleteconfigdb</td>
<td>Unprovisions the local machine from the farm and deletes the configuration database (but does not drop the configuration database).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletecontentdb</td>
<td>Detaches a content database when the Web application, database name, and database server are specified. Deletes a group created in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. Removes an included path from the list of paths managed by Windows SharePoint Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletegroup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deletepath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deletepermissionpolicy</strong></td>
<td>Deletes a permission policy for a user from the site collection by specifying the URL name and user login. Deletes the site collection with the specified URL from the Web application. Removes a Windows SharePoint Services Solution Package (*.wsp) from the solution store. Deletes a Shared Services Provider (SSP) in a Web application when the <code>title</code> parameter is specified. Deletes all of the timer jobs in the Shared Services Provider (SSP). Deletes a specified site template from the site template gallery. Deletes a user account from the specified site collection and specified site. Deletes a subsite using the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL). Removes the Web Parts in a Web Part package from a virtual server. Deletes a public URL and the zone to which it is mapped. Deploys files related to a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deploys a solution from the configuration database to individual front-end Web servers in the farm.

Deploys a Web Part package.

Disables Self-Service Site Creation for the specified Web application.

Displays specific solution or Web Part information in a solution store.

Edits a migration profile by providing a profile name, database server name, database name, and database user name.

Edits and manages a content deployment path.

Allows the site collection administrator for the Shared Services Administration site to perform the following functions:

- Change the databases that a Shared Services Provider (SSP) uses.
- Change the SQL credentials associated with the SSP databases.
- Modify the service
account credentials.

- Rename an SSP.

**Enablecmsurlredirect**
Activates the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) redirection feature for URLs in Microsoft Content Management Server 2002.

**Enablessc**
Enables Self-Service Site Creation for the specified Web application.
Displays the IDs and site map status for all site collections and subsites in the content database.

**Enumallwebs**
Lists the internal URLs and specifies the URL zones and public URLs to which they are mapped.
Enumerates all content databases in the Web application.
Enumerates all form that are dependent on the specified data connection file.

**Enumalternatedomains**
Enumerates all DataConnectionFiles in the collection in alphabetical order.
Enumerates all pending and active deployments in the farm.
Returns the rendering content of the form as an
XML instead HTML. Lists the administrator-deployed form templates on the farm.

Lists all the groups in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.

Lists the site groups that are available for use in a particular site or subsite.

Lists all the services in the Web application within a farm.

Displays a list of sites that are hosted in a Web application. To find the sites that need to be upgraded, use the redirectedsites parameter.

Enumerates the list of Windows SharePoint Services Solution Package (*.wsp) and Web Part packages located in the solution store of the farm.

Lists all the details of the Shared Services Providers (SSPs) in the farm or of a single SSP.

Enumerates all of the timer jobs in the Shared Services Provider (SSP).

Lists the subsites that have been created immediately below a
particular site. Lists the site templates that have been submitted to the global site template catalog.

**Enumtemplates**

Lists the users of a particular site collection or subsite.

**Enumusers**

Lists the Web Part packages currently in the server Web Part gallery.

**Enumwppacks**

Lists all of the public URL and the zones to which they are mapped.

**Enumzoneurls**

Sets the e-mail configuration settings for your server.

**Email**

Permits a user to run any administrative service job in which the Windows SharePoint Services Administration (SPAdmin) service has been disabled.

**Execadmsvcjobs**

Exports site and subsite data from your Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

**Export**

Extends a Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Web application and creates a new content database.

**Extendvs**

Extends a Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Web application for use in a server farm.

**Extendvsinwebfarm**
Forcedeleterlist

Forcedeleterlist allows a user to delete a list that might appear to be in a corrupted state. Displays the status of the quiesce process of a form template.

Formtemplatequiescestatus

Formtemplatequiescestatus displays the status of the quiesce process of a form template.

Getadminport

Getadminport returns the administration port for Windows SharePoint Services. Displays the file property of each data connection file in the store of InfoPath Forms Services.

Getdataconnectionfileproperty

Getdataconnectionfileproperty displays the file property of each data connection file in the store of InfoPath Forms Services.

Getformtemplateproperty

Getformtemplateproperty retrieves properties on individual InfoPath Form Services templates. Available only in the April Cumulative Update, this operation displays the current values of the Enterprise search settings.

Getosearchsetting

Getosearchsetting displays the current values of the Enterprise search settings. Displays the current schedule of all site directory links scan jobs to be run.

Getsitedirectoryscanschedule

Getsitedirectoryscanschedule displays the current schedule of all site directory links scan jobs to be run.

Getsitelock

Getsitelock retrieves the lock status of a site.

Import

Import imports site and subsite data from your Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

Installfeature

Installfeature installs a feature.

Listlogginglevels

Listlogginglevels lists the current event log and trace log logging.
Listlogginglevels
Levels for each diagnostic logging category that is registered in a farm. Displays the current values of the SharePoint Search query processor settings.

Listqueryprocessoroptions
Lists all registered security trimmers in the farm.

Listregisteredsecuritytrimmers
Displays the farm and local server components that need to be upgraded. Enables an administrator to manage the policy levels for a Web application.

Managepermissionpolicylevel
Permits a site collection to be moved from one content database to another when the `souredatabasename` and `destinationdatabasename` parameters are specified.

Mergecontentdbs
Migrates a user account in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 to a new user name and binary ID.

Migrateuser
Manages the Office SharePoint Server Search service. Enables or disables the diacritic sensitivity setting.

Osearchdiacriticsensitive
Retrieves the user account directory path setting for the site.
**Peoplepicker-setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath**
Collection.
Sets the site user account directory path to a specific Organizational Unit (OU) in the same domain when the `url` and `path` parameters are specified.

**Preparesite**
Prepares sites and content databases before moving to a new Web application by setting up the profile and membership synchronization service.

**Prepargetomove**
Prepares sites and content databases before moving to a new Web application by setting up the profile and membership synchronization service.

**Preupgradecheck**
Runs rules that are intended to assist administrators in preparing for upgrade from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 and related products to future version of SharePoint and Technology products.

**Profilechangelog**
Maintains a change log that records the changes made to the user profiles.

**Profiledeletehandler**
Gives an administrator a chance to run a workflow when a user is about to be deleted.

**Provisionservice**
Starts or stops the SPService on the local computer or a custom service.

Temporarily suspends
Quiescefarm

the farm’s ability to accept new sessions that are essential to rendering infopath forms on a server.

Quiescefarmstatus

Displays the quiesce status of the server farm.

Quiesceformtemplate

Temporarily takes a form template offline.

Reconvertallformtemplates

Upgrades the form template cached data to run on the upgraded server.

Refreshdms

Refreshes the Directory Management Service if a database is restored or moved to a location where the incoming e-mail settings are not correct.

Perform the same function as the Refreshdms operation but on a site collection level.

Registersecuritytrimmer

Enterprise Search in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 performs security trimming of search results at query time.

Enables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service (known as WSS Writer service) on any front-end Web server.
Removedataconnectionfile

Removes all DataConnectionFiles from the DataConnectionFiles collection.

Removedrservice

Removes a data retrieval service from the list of data retrieval services.

Remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation

Lets an administrator remove a file from the trusted location list.

Remove-ecssafedataprovieder

Lets an administrator remove a supported provider type to the safe provider list.

Remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

Removes a trusted data connection from a library.

Remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction

Removes a user-defined function from Excel Calculation Services.

Removeexemptuseragent

Removes a user agent, which is typically in the form of a search bot, from the ExemptUserAgent collection.

Removesolutiondeploymentlock

Removes the solution deployment lock for the specified server or all servers from the back-end database.

Renameserver

Changes the name of the specified server in the configuration database.

Renamesite

Changes a URL of a host-named site collection to a new URL.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renameweb</td>
<td>Changes the URL of a subsite. Explains how a restoration of a site collection, an individual database, a Web application, or an entire farm is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore</td>
<td>Explains how a restoration of a site collection, an individual database, a Web application, or an entire farm is performed. Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoressp</td>
<td>Retracts the specified solution's deployment, and removes files from the front-end Web server. Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retractsolution</td>
<td>Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package. Retracts the specified solution's deployment, and removes files from the front-end Web server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retractwppack</td>
<td>Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package. Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runcmsmigrationprofile</td>
<td>Runs a named migration profile. The profile name is the only required parameter. Runs a named migration profile. The profile name is the only required parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runcontentdeploymentjob</td>
<td>Runs a named deployment job. Runs a named deployment job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scanforfeatures</td>
<td>Scans for new features in the file system, and if new features are present, installs them. Changes the default zone Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and/or application pool located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setadminport</td>
<td>Changes the default zone Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and/or application pool located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setbulkworkflowtaskprocessing</td>
<td>Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled. Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Raw Text:***

Renameweb: Changes the URL of a subsite. Explains how a restoration of a site collection, an individual database, a Web application, or an entire farm is performed.

Restore: Explains how a restoration of a site collection, an individual database, a Web application, or an entire farm is performed. Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database.

Restoressp: Retracts the specified solution's deployment, and removes files from the front-end Web server. Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database.

Retractsolution: Retracts the specified solution's deployment, and removes files from the front-end Web server. Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database. Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package.

Retractwppack: Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package.

Runcmsmigrationprofile: Runs a named migration profile. The profile name is the only required parameter. Runs a named migration profile. The profile name is the only required parameter.

Runcontentdeploymentjob: Runs a named deployment job. Runs a named deployment job.

Scanforfeatures: Scans for new features in the file system, and if new features are present, installs them. Changes the default zone Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and/or application pool located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.

Setadminport: Changes the default zone Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and/or application pool located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.

Setbulkworkflowtaskprocessing: Sets the schedule for when tasks are scheduled.
Setconfigdb

Processed by using the **Process all tasks** option. Creates a new configuration database in a farm or joins the local computer to an existing farm's configuration database.

Setcontentdeploymentjobschedule

Enables the user to create an advanced schedule to run a deployment job.

Setdataconnectionfileproperty

Sets a file property to a data connection file in the store of InfoPath Forms Services.

Setdefaultssp

Sets a Shared Services Provider (SSP) as the default SSP in a farm.

Set-ecsexternaldata

Lets an administrator set an external data connection to Excel Calculation Services.

Set-ecsloadbalancing

Lets an administrator define load balancing for Excel Calculation Services.

Set-ecsmemoryutilization

Lets an administrator determine memory allocation for Excel Calculation Services.

Set-ecssecurity

Lets an administrator set security settings for Excel Calculation Services.

Set-ecssessionmanagement

Lets an administrator set session management settings for Excel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Set-ecsworkbookcache</code></td>
<td>Lets an administrator set workbook cache settings on disk and in memory for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setformtemplateproperty</code></td>
<td>Sets the properties of an individual form template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setholdschedule</code></td>
<td>Sets the schedule to process all records that are on hold (records whose retention schedules are suspended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setlogginglevel</code></td>
<td>Sets the Windows event log and trace log logging level for one or more diagnostic logging categories registered in the farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setosearchsetting</code></td>
<td>Available only in the April Cumulative Update, this operation sets the current values of the Enterprise search settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setpolicyschedule</code></td>
<td>Sets the schedule for processing changes to a policy on the items that are impacted by that policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Setqueryprocessoroptions</code></td>
<td>Sets the current values of the SharePoint Search query processor settings. Sets the schedule to process all records that have been submitted to Records Center sites in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setsearchandprocessschedule
Sets the schedule for when the search and process timer job runs.

Setsitedirectoryscanschedule
Sets a schedule for a job to run the site directory links scan.

Setsitelock
Sets a value that specifies whether the site collection is locked and unavailable for read or write access.

Setssspport
Updates the port or ports for the shared Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) Web site, "Office Server Web Services", which used by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Web services.

Setworkflowconfig
Enables or disables the workflow settings.

Siteowner
Sets the primary or secondary administrator of a site collection.

Sync
Normally, this operation is used in conjunction with the preparetomove operation.
Performs a synchronization of the Windows SharePoint Services Solution.
Syncsolution

Package (WSP) solutions stored in the configuration database with the files stored on disk.

Lets an administrator delete audit entries older than a certain date, as specified using the `enddate` parameter.

Trimauditlog

Trimauditlog:

Tzmove

Tzmove:

Unextendvs

Unextendvs:

Uninstallfeature

Uninstallfeature:

Unquiescefarm

Unquiescefarm:

Unquiesceformtemplate

Unquiesceformtemplate:

Unregistersecuritytrimmer

Unregistersecuritytrimmer:
Unregisterwsswriter

Disables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service (known as WSS Writer service) on any front-end Web server.

Updateaccountpassword

Updates the Web application pool passwords.

Updatealerttemplates

Lets an administrator update custom changes to the Alerttemplates.xml file.

Updatefarmcredential

Updates the Web application pool for the SharePoint Central Administration Web site and the Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer).

Upgrade

Upgrades the specified site collection during a gradual upgrade.

Upgradesolution

Upgrades an existing solution. The solution to be upgraded could be either deployed or not deployed; however, the **immediate** or **time** parameters apply only if the solution has been deployed.

Prepares the environment for the gradual upgrade of a specific version 2.0 Web application by moving the
Upgradetargetwebapplication

existing version 2.0 Web application to a new URL and making a new version 3.0 Web application that is based on the existing version 2.0 Web application and associated settings.

Userrole

Adds or deletes permission levels to site groups. Lets an administrator correct variations system data on publishing sites or pages. Verifies that the form template can be browser-enabled.

Variationsfixuptool

Verifyformtemplate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerts-enabled</td>
<td>Turns alerts on or off. Specifying the number of alerts to which a user can create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts-limited</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of alerts a user can create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts-maximum</td>
<td>Specifies whether users can download infected documents to their local computers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avallowdownload</td>
<td>Specifies whether antivirus cleaning is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avcleaningenabled</td>
<td>Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are downloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avdownloaddscanenabled</td>
<td>Specifies the users can do something about the infected documents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avnumberofthreads  
number of threads to use for antivirus processes. Specifies how long to wait before an antivirus process times out.

Avtimeout  
Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are uploaded. Specifies whether change logs are deleted after the time span defined in the Change-log-retention-period: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server) property. Specifies the amount of time to preserve change logs

Avuploadscanenabled  
Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are uploaded.

Change-log-expiration-enabled  
Specifies whether change logs are deleted after the time span defined in the Change-log-retention-period:

Change-log-retention-period  
Specifies the amount of time to preserve change logs
Command-line-upgrade-running

Specifies whether the upgrade process has already been started. Turns data retrieval services on or off.

Data-retrieval-services-enabled

Data-retrieval-services-inherit

Specifies whether the Web application inherits data retrieval service settings that are located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Data-retrieval-services-oledb-providers

Obsolete.

Data-retrieval-services-response-size

Specifies the response size of the data source that is returned to the data retrieval service.

Data-retrieval-services-timeout

Turns the support for...
Data-retrieval-services-update
update queries on or off.

Data-source-controls-enabled
Turns the data source controls on the server on or off.

Database-command-timeout
Retrieves or sets the wait time before terminating the attempt to execute a command and generating an error.

Database-connection-timeout
Retrieves an open connection or sets a connection to a Microsoft SQL Server database.

Days-to-show-new-icon
Specifies the number of days to display the "New" icon for items added to a Web site.

Dead-site-auto-delete
Turns on or off the setting to delete the site collection.

Specifies the
Dead-site-notify-after

Dead-site-num-notifications

Defaultquotatemplate

Defaulttimezone

Delete-web-send-email

Irmaddinsenabled

number of days to wait before sending notifications
Specifies the number of notifications to send
Specifies the default quota template to be used when creating new site collection on a specified Web application.
Specifies the time zone for sites that are created in a Web application.
Deletes the site collection if use is not confirmed
Specifies a rights management platform other than Windows Rights Management Server.
Specifies the
Irmrmscertserver

location of the Windows Rights Management Services server. Controls whether the server should use the Windows RMS infrastructure instead of another rights management platform. Specifies that Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 should use the location of the RMS server that is stored in Active Directory, rather than an administrator manually specifying the location of the Windows RMS. Specifies the time schedule.
Job-ceip-datacollection

Job-change-log-expiration

Job-config-refresh

Job-database-statistics

Job-dead-site-delete

for when Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP) data is collected. Specifies the time schedule when the change log timer job occurs. Specifies the schedule for the configuration refresh job.

Specifies the time schedule when database statistics are collected. Specifies the frequency interval and time range to delete unused Web sites automatically, for example, "Weekly at Sat 0:00:00". Added in the April Cumulative
Update to perform gradual deletion of site collections. Lets a site collection to be marked as deleted, which immediately prevents any further access to its content.

Lets a site collection to be marked as deleted, which immediately prevents any further access to its content.

Specifies the frequency to check for alerts that are to be sent immediately.

Lets an administrator set the time interval for usage processing.

Displays the time schedule of the Windows SharePoint Services Watson.
Upload job. Sends the workflow events that have been queued and delivers them to workflows. Specifies the time schedule for when a scan occurs to delete workflow instance data. Specifies a schedule for restarting workflow operations that fail because of external reasons. Specifies the amount of data that can be read from the server running Microsoft SQL Server at one time. Specifies the maximum allowable size for a single
**Peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout**

upload of content to any site. Configures the timeout when a query is issued to Active Directory.

**Peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains**

Restricts the search of a distribution list to a specific subset of domains. Specifies not to search Active Directory when the current port is using forms-based authentication.

**Peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsfornonwindowsauthenticationmode**

Displays only users that are members of the site collection. Enables a farm administrator to specify a unique search query. Permits the administrator

**Peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection**

Enables a farm administrator to specify a unique search query.
Peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery

to set the custom query that is sent to Active Directory. Permits a user to search from a second one way trusted forest or domain. Enables a farm administrator to manage the site collection that has a specific organizational unit (OU) setting defined.

Peoplepicker-searchadforests

Peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths

Presenceenabled

Allows users of a SharePoint site to see if other users are online and send instant messages to them. Specifies whether a cleanup to the recycle bin occurs.

Recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
Recycle-bin-enabled

Recycle-bin-retention-period

Second-stage-recycle-bin-quota

Token-timeout

Usageprocessing-enabled

Workflow-cpu-throttle
Workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize

The paging size for events delivered to a single workflow instance.

Workflow-eventdelivery-throttle

The number of workflows that can be processed (that is, using the processor, not idle) at the same time across all Web front-end computers.

Workflow-eventdelivery-timeout

The time value a workflow job must run without the job timing out.

Workflow-timerjob-cpu-throttle

Obsolete.

Workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize

 Specifies the maximum number of work items that can be obtained on a given query for runnable
work items.
Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Note:

To use the Satsadm command-line tool, you must be a member of the local Administrators group for the server computer.

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

The articles in this section list and explain the operations you can perform by using the Satsadm command-line tool. Each article includes a description of the operation, syntax, required and optional parameters, values, and examples (when available).

In this section:

- Backup and restore: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Database: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Enterprise Content Management: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Excel Calculation Services: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Features and solutions: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Forms Services: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- General: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Import and export: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Installation: Satsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Logging and events**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Search**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Security**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Shared Services Provider**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Site management**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Upgrade and migration**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- **Workflow management**: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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In this section:

- Backup
- BackupHistory
- Registerwsswriter
- Restore
- Unregisterwsswriter
Backup: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Backup

Description

When the `url` parameter is used, a backup of the site collection is created. However, when the `backupmethod` parameter is used, a backup of an individual database, Web application, or the entire farm can be created. If you want to overwrite an existing backup file for a site collection only, use the `overwrite` parameter.

- **Note:**
The `force` and `nositelock` parameters were first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

- **Important:**
If changes are made to the site collection during the backup process, the backup can become corrupted. Backing up large site collections can take a long time. To reduce the chance that user activity will interfere with a site collection backup, or that the time that is required to back up large site collections will exceed the available maintenance window, follow these recommendations:

  - Do not use the Stsadm `backup` operation for site collections larger than 15 gigabytes (GB). For larger site collections, see the recommendations in Back up and restore site collections by using built-in tools (Office SharePoint Server 2007).

  - For the duration of the backup, set the site collection URL to read-only by using the Setsitelock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server). This lets users view content on the site, but prevents activities such as adding or changing content that interfere with the backup process. When the backup is complete, return the access setting of the site collection URL to its default state.

In Service Pack 2 for SharePoint Products and Technologies, site
collections are automatically locked as read-only before a backup process occurs. Therefore, there is no need to use the Setsitelock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) operation. If you do not want site collections to be locked as read-only, you must specify the nositelock parameter that is available in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

**Syntax**

For site collection backup

stsadm -o backup

- `-url <URL name>`
- `-filename <file name>`
- `[-nositelock]`
- `[-overwrite]`

For catastrophic backup

stsadm -o backup

- `-directory <UNC path or local drive>`
- `-backupmethod <full or differential>`
- `[-force]`
- `[-item] <created path from tree>`
- `[-percentage] <integer between 1 and 100>`
- `[-backupthreads] <integer between 1 and 10>`
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the site collection that you want to back up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the site collection backup file, such as &quot;Siteb.bak&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the backup file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| nositelock| <none> | No | Specifies that the site collection lock during a site collection backup is not set to read-only.

- **Note:** This parameter was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>To overwrite an existing backup file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| directory | Any one of the valid paths:  
- C:\folder_name  
- \server_name\folder_name | Yes | The path where Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 should store the backup package it generates. If you have a computer that has Microsoft SQL Server 2005 and an instance of Office SharePoint Server 2007 installed, you can use local drive paths. This would include a basic installation. However, if SQL Server and Office SharePoint Server are installed on multiple computers, you must use Universal Naming convention.

**Note:**  
The spbr* folders are automatically created.

Convention (UNC) share paths so that the SQL database and search components are written to the same location (for example, `\computer_name`)

Multiple backup packages can be stored in the same path, as the same path that you would pass to the `-directory` to `stsadm -o restore`.

**Type of backup file to be created.**

The values are full or differential.  
A full backup is a backup of all the selected data.  
A differential backup is a backup of all the selected data that has changed since the last full backup.

**Ignores the disk space check and proceeds with the backup.**

**Note:**  
This parameter was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 2 (SP2).

**Indicates which part of the farm should be backed up.**

You might use the full farm path notation as displayed by the parameter or the name of the target component if it has a unique name.  
If there are multiple items within the same match, the full path must be provided.  
By default, the top node is selected.  
Surround the item or...
path in double quotes; if it contains a space, the entire path is absent, the farm is backed up.

Requests **backup** progress updates to be displayed in increments (for example, if a value of "5" was requested, display backup progress updates at 5 percent completed, and a value of "10" will display backup progress updates at 10 percent completed).

**Note:**
This percentage is not precise and the actual progress updates might be lower or greater than requested.

For a very large database, 1 is the optimal value to see some updates.

The default value is 5.

**backupthreads**
An integer value between 1 and 10; the default value is 1.

The number of threads that should be used during the backup. For Windows SharePoint Services, the recommended number is 3 threads. The fewer the threads, the easier it is to read and understand the backup log file. Displays which objects in the farm will be backed up based on the other parameters passed to the **backup** operation, namely the percentage of the farm that is backed up and the **backupthreads** parameter.
**showtree**  <none>  No

The **backup** operation will exclude items that will be preceded with an asterisk character (*). Items that cannot be backed up will be enclosed in square brackets ([ ]). A backup will not be performed if the parameter is present.

**quiet**  <none>  No

Suppresses the output of backup progress information to the display window. The final backup status ("Operation completed successfully.") will still be displayed. If the parameter is absent, the display window will display progress information as it backs up the package.
Backup History: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Backuphistory

Description

Displays a history of backup and restore operations that have been run. Specifies whether you want to display only the backup history, only the restore history, or all of the history. You can also specify a particular directory to locate all backups.

The backuphistory operation is used only for catastrophic backups (full or incremental). It does not display information for site collection backups or Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) backups.

Syntax

stsadm -o backuphistory

-directory <UNC path>

[-backup]

[-restore]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The path where Microsoft Office SharePoint Server packages generate catastrophic backup stored. For a basic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any one of the valid paths:

- `C:\folder_name` Yes
- `\server_name\folder_name`

can use local drive example, C:\Backup.

for multiple computer installations that include Microsoft SQL Server 2005, it is highly recommended to use Universal Naming Convention (UNC) share paths for SQL database and the search components are written to the same location (for example, `\computer_name\volume\Backup`).

If a UNC path is not used for multiple computer configurations, you might receive the following error message:

"SQL Exception: Cannot open backup device 'c:\backup\spbr0000\0000000.bak'. Operating system error 3 (The system cannot find the path specified.)."

BACKUP DATABASE terminating abnormally.

Multiple backup packages can be stored in the same location. This is the same path that you would pass to the `stsadm -o backup` and `stsadm -o restore` operations. Filters the output so that the history of only backup operations is displayed. If both the `backup` and `restore` parameters are absent, the history of both backup and restore operations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>restore</th>
<th>&lt;none&gt;</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Filters the output so that the history of only restore operations is displayed. If both the `-restore` parameter and other operations are absent, the history of both backup and restore operations is displayed.
Registerwsswriter: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Registerwsswriter

Description

Enables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service (known as WSS Writer service) on any front-end Web server.

WSS writer is a service that conforms to the standard Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) writer interface. A third-party backup or restoration program can interact with the VSS system service to backup or restore Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007-related components. Because the VSS interface is public, software vendors can handle backup and restoration of Office SharePoint Server 2007 components in a standard way rather than writing code on a case-by-case basis.

In the latest version of Microsoft Windows Server 2003, there is no functionality included with the product that an end user can use to take advantage of the WSS writer service, or any other writer service such as the SQL writer. An end user will need to buy a third-party backup or restoration program to gain this functionality.

Note:
The registerwsswriter operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm -o -registerwsswriter
Restore: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Restore

Description

When the `url` parameter is used, a restoration of the site collection is performed. However, when the `restoremethod` parameter is used, a restoration of an individual database, Web application, or the entire farm can be performed. If you want to overwrite an existing site collection, use the `overwrite` parameter.

Syntax

For site collection restore

`stsadm -o restore`

- `url <URL name>`
- `filename <file name>`

`[-hostheaderwebapplicationurl] <Web application URL>`

`[-overwrite]`

For catastrophic restore

`stsadm -o restore`

- `directory <UNC path>`
- `restoremethod {overwrite | new}`

`[-backupid] <GUID from backuphistory, see stsadm -help>`
backuphistory>

[-item] <created path from tree>

[-percentage] <integer between 1 and 100>

[-showtree]

[-suppressprompt]

[-username] <user name>

[-password] <password>

[-newdatabaseserver] <new database server name>

[-preservechangelog]

[-quiet]

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name/sites/site_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the site collection backup file, such as &quot;Site_name.bak&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostheaderwebapplicationurl</td>
<td>A valid URL assigned to the Web application by using Alternate Access Mapping (AAM), such as</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"http://server_name"

overwrite  <none>  No

directory

- C:\folder_name
- \server_name\folder_name  Yes

**Note:**
The spbr* folders are automatically created.
**restoremethod**
Any one of the following:

- **overwrite** Yes
- **new**

**backupid**
A valid GUID, such as "12345678-90ab-cdef-1234-567890abcdef"

**item**
A valid item, such as:
Web Application\SharePoint-80 No
percentage

An integer value between 1 and 100. The default value is 5.

showtree

<none> No
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suppressprompt</th>
<th>&lt;none&gt;</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>A valid SQL authentication username in the form: <code>username</code></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>newdatabaseserver</strong></td>
<td>A valid database server name, such as &quot;SQLBE1&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>preservechangelog</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quiet</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

If you are running the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers, the identifier (ID) of each content database is retained when you restore or reattach the database by using built-in tools. Default change log retention behavior when using built-in tools is as follows:

- The change logs for all databases are retained when you restore a farm.
- The change log for a content database is retained when you reattach the database.
- The change log for a content database is NOT retained when you restore just the content database. It is in this case that you would use the `preservechangelog` parameter.

When a database ID and change log are retained, Search continues crawling based on the regular schedule defined by crawl rules. When a change log is not retained, Search performs a full crawl during the next scheduled crawl.

For more information, see Move content databases (Office SharePoint Server 2007) and Back up and restore an entire farm (Office SharePoint Server 2007).

When you restore an existing database and do not use the `restoremethod` parameter with the `overwrite` option with the `stsadm -o restore` operation, a new ID is assigned to the restored database, and the database change log is not preserved. The next crawl of the database will fully index the content database.

If a restore is performed and the ID in the backup package is already in use in the farm (for example, you are attempting to split a database in two), a new ID is assigned to the restored database and a warning is added to the restore log. The ability to perform an incremental crawl instead of a full crawl is dependent on the content database ID being the
same as before and the change log token used by search being valid for the current change log in the content database. If the change log is not preserved, then the token will not be valid and search will have to perform a full crawl.
Unregisterwsswriter: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Backup and restore: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Unregisterwsswriter

Description

Disables the Windows SharePoint Services VSS Writer service (known as WSS Writer service) on any front-end Web server.

WSS writer is a service that conforms to the standard Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) writer interface. A third-party backup or restoration program can interact with the VSS system service to backup or restore Windows SharePoint Services 3.0-related components. Because the VSS interface is public, software vendors can handle backup and restoration of Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 components in a standard way rather than writing code on a case-by-case basis.

In the latest version of Microsoft Windows Server 2003, there is no functionality included with the product that an end user can use to take advantage of the WSS writer service, or any other writer service such as the SQL writer. An end user will need to buy a third-party backup or restoration program to gain this functionality.

Note:
The unregisterwsswriter operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm -o -unregisterwsswriter
Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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In this section:

- Addcontentdb
- Databaserepair
- Deleteconfigdb
- Deletecontentdb
- Enumcontentdbs
- Mergecontentdbs
- Preparetomove
- Setconfigdb
Addcontentdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Addcontentdb

Description

Creates a new content database or adds a database that needs to be upgraded when the url and databasename parameters are specified.

When a content database is created, the location of the data and log file is determined by the default database settings established on the SQL database server. A content database is created with a primary file group hosting one data (.mdf) file and one transaction log (.ldf) file.

⚠️ Important:
If you detach and reattach a content database, be aware that the next time the content within that content database is crawled a full crawl will occur even if an incremental crawl has been requested. Because a full crawl re-crawls all content that the crawler encounters, regardless of whether that content has been previously crawled, full crawls can take significantly more time to complete than incremental crawls.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o addcontentdb
-url <URL name>
[-assignnewdatabaseid]
[-clearchangelog]
-databasename <database name>
[-databaseserver <database server name>]


```plaintext
[-databaseuser <database username>]
[-databasepassword <database password>]
[-sitewarning <site warning count>]
[-sitemax <site max count>]

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the Web application to which the content database is being added. Creates a new database ID automatically when a content database is attached. This parameter was first introduced in the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers. For more information, see Remarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assignnewdatabaseid</td>
<td>A valid GUID, such as &quot;12345678-90ab-cdef-1234-567890bcdefgh&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Forces the change log to be cleared when necessary, for example, when restoring a content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**clearchangelog**  
<none>  
No  

Database to a prior point in time using separate SQL Server-level backup tools. This parameter was first introduced in the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers. For more information, see Remarks.

**databasesname (dn)**  
A valid database name, such as "DB1"  
Yes  

Database name.

**databaseserver (ds)**  
A valid database server name, such as "Sales", where named instances are used; the format may appear as server\server  
No  

Database server name. The default server is used if a value not provided.

**databaseuser**  
A valid user name in the form "Username1"  
No  

Account used for SQL authentication. Must be used in conjunction with the **databasepassword** parameter. The **databasepassword** parameter should only be used where Windows authentication is not implemented. Therefore, in a Microsoft SQL Server
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>databasepassword</td>
<td>A valid SQL password</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitewarning</td>
<td>A valid integer number, such as 10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitemax</td>
<td>A valid integer number, such as 10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

authentication scenario, you need to pass the databaseuser and databasepassword parameters to authenticate against the database server. Under Windows authentication, you can omit these parameters because the credentials are passed using NTLM. Integer number of site collections allowed in the content database prior to generating a warning event in the Windows event log. Specifies the maximum number of site collections allowed in the content database.
Remarks

If you are running the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers, the identifier (ID) of each content database is retained when you restore or reattach the database by using built-in tools. Default change log retention behavior when using built-in tools is as follows:

- The change logs for all databases are retained when you restore a farm.
- The change log for a content database is retained when you reattach the database.
- The change log for a content database is NOT retained when you restore just the content database.

For more information, see Move content databases (Office SharePoint Server 2007) and Back up and restore an entire farm (Office SharePoint Server 2007).

If you restore an older SQL Server backup of a content database, the Search index may contain more entries than the restored databases in the farm. First, use the Stsadm command `stsadm –o deletecontentdb` to detach the database from the SharePoint farm, and then restore the database by using SQL Server tools. Next, use the Stsadm command `stsadm –o addcontentdb –clearchangelog` to reattach the content database and clear the change log. Clearing the change log forces Search to run a full crawl on that database so that the index no longer references items that do not exist.

As an administrator, you should always know when and if a change log should be cleared. For example, if a content database is restored to an earlier time than the last crawl by using Microsoft SQL Server-level backup tools, and this operation is used to reattach it to the farm, not clearing the change log causes the index to potentially have entries for items in that content database that do not exist in the restored database. To prevent this issue from occurring in this scenario, use the
**clearchangelog** parameter to clear the log. If a content database has been attached mistakenly without the **clearchangelog** parameter, you should detach and then reattach the content database using the **clearchangelog** parameter so that the next crawl will be able to reset the index for that content database.

When a content database is attached to the same Web application, the change log will by default be preserved along with the database ID. If it becomes necessary to change the database ID, such as an ID conflict, the **assignnewdatabaseid** parameter will force a new ID to be selected for the content database.

You will receive the following error if you are unable to attach the database to the farm due to a conflict: **The attach operation cannot continue because another object in this farm already contains the same ID.** Each object in a farm must have a unique ID. In order to proceed with the attach operation you must assign a new ID to this database. To attach this database with a new ID, use the "stsadm.exe -o addcontentdb" operation with the -assignnewdatabaseid parameter. Note that if this new database and an existing database contain the same site collections, attaching this database will likely result in orphaned site collections due to conflicts between the two databases.
Databaserepair: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Detects and removes orphaned items from content databases in Windows SharePoint Services. In some situations, a content database that is used by Windows SharePoint Services may become corrupted. The corrupted database may contain orphaned items. For example, a document may not have a parent document library or a list may not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site. The **databaserepair** operation can detect and repair database corruption for only the following types of orphaned items in a content database:

- A Windows SharePoint Services Web site that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site
- A subweb that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site
- A list that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site
- A document that does not have a parent document library
- A list item that does not have a parent list
- A Web page that does not have a parent Windows SharePoint Services Web site
- Missing security scopes on Webs, lists and items

**Note:**
This operation will not repair any other type of database corruption.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o databaserepair
```
-url <url name>
-databasename <database name>
[-deletecorruption]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL name of the Web application that is being repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasename (dn)</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;DB1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the content database that is to be repaired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletecorruption</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Removes corruption from a content database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Detect an orphan site

To detect orphaned items, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o databaserepair -url http://<URL_of_WindowsSharePointServices_Site> -databasename <name of database that contains the orphan item>
```

Delete an orphan site

To delete orphaned items, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o databaserepair -url http://<URL_of_WindowsSharePointServices_Site> -databasename <name of database that contains the orphan item that is to be deleted> -deletecorruption
```
Deleteconfigdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Unprovisions the local machine from the farm and deletes the configuration database (but does not drop the configuration database).

The term unprovision means all remnants of a service or site are removed, but information in the content database is still available.

**Important:**

This operation is obsolete and the PSConfig tool should be used in its place. For additional information on PSConfig, see Command-line reference for the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard (Office SharePoint Server).
Deletecontentdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletecontentdb

Description

Detaches a content database when the Web application, database name, and database server are specified. For more information, see the Notes section of this article.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o deletecontentdb

-url <URL name>

-databasename <database name>

[-databaseserver] <database server name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the Web application from which the content database will be detached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasename (dn)</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;DB1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of content database to be detached. Database server name to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid database server, such as "DS1" be detached.

**Note:**
If your database server and SharePoint Products and Technologies are hosted on separate servers, you need to use the `databaseserver` parameter to specify the database server name.
Notes

When a content database is detached from a Microsoft SQL Server database server, it is recommended to first detach the content database from the Web application in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. To detach a content database from SQL Server, see use the following steps:

Detach a content database from Microsoft SQL Server

1. From SQL Server 2005 Management Studio, connect to the server instance and click to expand the Databases node.

2. Right-click the content database to be detached, point to Tasks, and then click Detach.

3. From the Detach Database dialog box, select the database name you want to detach.

4. Click OK.

Important:
If you detach and reattach a content database, be aware that the next time the content within that content database is crawled a full crawl will occur even if an incremental crawl has been requested. Because a full crawl re-crawls all content that the crawler encounters, regardless of whether that content has been previously crawled, full crawls can take significantly more time to complete than incremental crawls.

Active connections must be closed before the content database can be deleted. This operation removes the data file or files and transaction log or logs from the file system of the SQL database server. To avoid interrupting user requests or closing pending requests resulting in possible data loss, content databases should only be detached during a maintenance window or when users are not actively accessing its data. To close active connections in SQL Server 2005, use the following steps:

Close an active connection from Microsoft SQL Server
1. From SQL Server 2005 Management Studio, connect to the server instance and click to expand the Databases node.

2. Right-click the content database to be detached, point to Tasks, and then click Detach.

3. From the Detach Database dialog box, click to select the Drop Connections checkbox.

4. To commit the change, click OK.

**Note:**
The newly detached database remains visible in the Databases node of Object Explorer until the view is refreshed. To refresh the view at any time, from the Object Explorer pane, click Refresh from the View menu.

If you are running the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers, the identifier (ID) of each content database is retained when you restore or reattach the database by using built-in tools. Default change log retention behavior when using built-in tools is as follows:

- The change logs for all databases are retained when you restore a farm.

- The change log for a content database is retained when you reattach the database.

- The change log for a content database is NOT retained when you restore just the content database.

When a database ID and change log are retained, Search continues crawling based on the regular schedule defined by crawl rules. When a change log is not retained, Search performs a full crawl during the next scheduled crawl. For more information, see **Move content databases (Office SharePoint Server 2007)**, **Back up and restore an entire farm (Office SharePoint Server 2007)**, and **Addcontentdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)**.
Enumcontentdbs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Enumcontentdbs

Description

Enumerates all content databases in the Web application.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o enumcontentdbs

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the content database is enumerated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mergecontentdbs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Permits a site collection to be moved from one content database to another when the sourcedatabasename and destinationdatabasename parameters are specified.

The source and destination databases must be in the same Microsoft SQL Server instance and must be attached to the same Web application. For optimal performance, move no more than 250 site collections at a time. Moving more site collections at a time can greatly diminish performance.

Note:
The mergecontentdbs operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.

Syntax

stsadm -o mergecontentdbs

-url <URL name>

-sourcedatabasename <source database name>

-destinationdatabasename <destination database name>

[-operation] {1-3}

1 - Analyze (default)

2 - Full database merge

3 - Read from file

[-filename] <file generated from stsadm -o enumsites>
# Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the Web application whose databases that you want to merge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourcedatabasename</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;WSS_Content_1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The database name from which site collections will be moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destinationdatabasename</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;WSS_Content_2&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the database to which the site collections will be moved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 - Analyze:
Indicates that the command window displays the current number of site collections, the database size, the maximum number of site collections, and the number of site collections that can be added before reaching the maximum.
Any one of the following values:

- 1 - Analyze
- 2 - Full database merge
- 3 - Read from file

number of site collections for each content database.

Also, a recommendation regarding which content database should be used for the source and which content database should be used for the destination—assuming that all site collections in the database will be moved—is displayed in the command window. This recommendation is based on which content database contains less data and therefore would be faster to move.

This is the default.

2 - Full
**database merge**: Merges the entire content database from one database to another. Once the operation is complete, the source content database still exists in Microsoft SQL Server and is still attached to the Web application. It simply has no site collections in it.

**3 - Read from file**: Moves only a subset of site collections from the source database to the destination database. The site collections that are to be moved should be listed in a file that is specified with the `filename` parameter.
filename

A valid file name, such as "sites.xml"

No

Specifies a specific site collection in the source content database you want moved to the destination database.

This information is obtained using the `databasename` parameter of the `Enumsites` operation.

**Note:**
The `databasename` parameter was first introduced in Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 1.

**Note:**
You can use the redirection operator "\>" to capture the XML output of the `enumsites` operation into a text file.
Remarks

Before you perform the Stsadm **mergecontentdbs** operation, you must:

- Have available free space that is at least three times the size of the source site collection. Use the Enumsites: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) to determine the size of the site collection.

- Ensure that data is synchronized between the profiles feature and the sites in the databases. To do this, run the **preparatmov**e operation.

In order to move a site collection from one database to another, you must be a member of both the Farm Administrators group and the Local Administrators group, and must have the Full Control permission granted for any site collection that needs to be moved. To grant this permission, in Central Administration, click **Application management**, and then **Application Security**, and then **Policy for Web application**. The account that you use to perform this procedure must be a member of the **db_owner** fixed database role in SQL Server.

After the site has been moved successfully, remove or change your account permission level by using the Policy for Web Application page. If your account is used for other services, reset it to the original permission level.

If you do not have the correct permissions to perform the operation, you will receive the following error message: "Moving sites... Another site already exists at /sites/test. Delete this site before attempting to create a new site with the same URL, choose a new URL, or create a new inclusion at the path you originally specified."

After the move is complete, you must run the **iisreset inoforce** command on each of the front-end Web servers in your farm. If a large amount of data has been moved, you may want to shrink the SQL databases and transaction logs. For further information on shrinking SQL databases, see **How to: Shrink a Database (SQL Server Management Studio)**
Examples

Merge Content Databases using the filename parameter

For this example, WSS_Content_1 and WSS_Content_2 are the content database names.

To create a list of sites in the sites.xml file using the redirector operation ">", use the following syntax:

stsadm -o enumsites -url http://<servername> -databasename WSS_Content_1 > sites.xml

Note:
The redirector operator ">" redirects the output to a text file named sites.xml. You can then edit the sites.xml file to list the site collections that should be moved.

To move the site collections specified in the sites.xml file from one content database to another, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o mergecontentdbs -url http://<servername> -sourcedatabasename WSS_Content_1 -destinationdatabasename WSS_Content_2 -operation 3 -filename sites.xml

Note:
The number 3 in the operation parameter corresponds to "Read from file".

After the site collection is moved and to ensure the changes take effect on all front-end Web servers in the farm, run the following command from a command prompt:

iisreset /noforce
See Also

Other Resources

Mergecontentdbs operation may cause database corruption
Prepare to move: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Preparetomove

Description

Used to temporarily stop the profile and membership synchronization service to synchronize user profile information to a specific site collection or a specific content database. Administrators run preparetomove before doing operations that result in change content databases ID or site collection ID; this includes moving a site collection from one content database to a different one.

The profile and membership synchronization service synchronizes user profile data down to the user information lists for all site collections to ensure consistent user data across the environment. The service also synchronizes site membership data back to the user profiles that store all of the sites where the user is a member. This site membership data is displayed on the user’s My Site. Not running preparetomove where required can cause deletion of user membership metadata. This metadata includes the selections made in the Privacy and Grouping section on the Edit Profile page for My Site memberships.

For additional information about how to configure group and privacy settings within a personalization site, see Manage personalization policies.

Important:
Before moving a site collection between content databases, the preparetomove operation must be run in order to ensure all user membership metadata are correctly preserved.

Syntax
stsadm -o preparetomove

-<contentdb> <server name: database name>
-<site> <URL name>
[-<oldcontentdb>] <unique identifier>
[-undo]

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contentdb</td>
<td>A valid content database GUID, such as &quot;WSS_Content_21d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9285&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the content database that is to be moved to a new Web application. To determine the database name, use the Enumcontentdbs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the site that is to be moved to a new Web application. When the preparetomove operation is not run prior to moving the content database, synchronization can fail on a particular content database that has been moved to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldcontentdb</td>
<td>A valid content database GUID, such as &quot;21d186e1-7036-4792-a825-0eb6709e9235&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
new Web application. Synchronization is fixed for that content database. Undoes the last `preparetomove` operation, for example, if you decide not to move the site or content database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>undo</th>
<th>&lt;none&gt;</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
See Also

Other Resources

Manage My Site host locations
Setconfigdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Database: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  ➡️  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Creates a new configuration database in a farm or joins the local computer to an existing farm's configuration database.

**Important:**

This operation is obsolete and the PSConfig tool should be used in its place. For additional information on PSConfig, see Command-line reference for the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard (Office SharePoint Server).
Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Editcontentdeploymentpath
- Enumdeployments
- Runcontentdeploymentjob
- Setcontentdeploymentjobschedule
- Setholdschedule
- Setpolicyschedule
- Setrecordsrepositoryschedule
- Setsearchandprocessschedule
- Variationsfixuptool
Editcontentdeploymentpath: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  -  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Editcontentdeploymentpath

Description

Edits and manages a content deployment path. A content deployment path defines a relationship between a source and destination site collection for content deployment. Once a path is created, jobs can be created and associated with the path to begin deploying content.

Important:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "E", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o editcontentdeploymentpath
   -pathname <path name>

[[-keeptemporaryfiles]

[-enableeventreceivers]

[-enablecompression]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pathname</td>
<td>A valid path, such as “Pathname1”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Path name to which the content database is being added. The path name is in the form of a string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeptemporaryfiles</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies whether the temporary exported files should be removed after migration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Never</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Always</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enableeventreceivers</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Enables or disables event tracking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enablecompression</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Enables or disables the compression of the exported packages. By default, compression is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumdeployments: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server)
- Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumdeployments

Description

Enumerates all pending and active deployments in the farm.

Note:
The `enumdeployments` operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

`stsadm -o enumdeployments`
Runcontentdeploymentjob: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Runcontentdeploymentjob

Description

Runs a named deployment job. A job is associated with a path, and defines the specific content to be deployed from the source to the destination and the schedule on which the deployment should occur.

⚠️ Important:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "R", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o runcontentdeploymentjob

   -jobname <name>

   [-wait]

   [-deloysincetime] <date time>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jobname</td>
<td>A valid job name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**jobname** such as "Job1" Yes

Name of the deployment job

Any one of the following values:

- Yes
- No

Specifies whether the command should return immediately (No), or wait until the job has completed running to return (Yes). The default setting is No.

**wait** No

Overriding the incremental changes, and forces it to use a specific date when you determined what incremental changes to export.

The DateTime value is based on the .NET System.DateTime structure. For more information about the .NET DateTime structure, see [DateTime Constructor](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=87966&clcid=0x409).

If a time that is more recent than the last time of the deployment job, the following error message is displayed:

"The time specified in the **deploysincetime** option is more recent than the last successful deployment time. This is not allowed since it will result in data-loss during this incremental deployment operation."
Setcontentdeploymentjobschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  -  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:  
Setcontentdeploymentjobschedule

Description

Enables the user to create an advanced schedule to run a deployment job. A job is associated with a path, and defines the specific content to be deployed from the source to the destination and the schedule on which the deployment should occur.

重要内容:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "S", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o setcontentdeploymentjobschedule
  -jobname <name>
  -schedule <schedule>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jobname</td>
<td>A valid job name, such as &quot;Job1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint deployment job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:

- "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"

Specifies the schedule that will be used for the job. It should be a properly formatted SPTimer argument.
Setholdschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setholdschedule

Description

Sets the schedule to process all records that are on hold (records whose retention schedules are suspended). If the hold is no longer enabled, resumes the record retention policies to ensure that all records on hold are processed. In addition, generates a hold report, which is in the form of a Microsoft Office Excel worksheet that is placed in the Hold Reports document library. One report is generated for each Record Center site.

The setholdschedule operation does not process the “search and add to hold” requests. These are handled by the setsearchandprocess operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o setholdschedule

-schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
schedules:

- "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"

Sets the schedule for the hold timer job (that is, how often the iteration process executes through the farm and performs the timer functions). The value should be a properly formatted SPTimer argument.
Setpolicieschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  ┌  C#
C++
JavaScript
JScript
XML
Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setpolicyschedule

Description

Sets the schedule for processing changes to a policy on the items that are impacted by that policy. For example, when you change the policy on a content type, all items of that type will be updated.

Syntax

stsadm -o setpolicyschedule
   -schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>schedule</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sets how often the policy framework processes changes to a policy. The value should be a properly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• "Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"

• "Monthly at 15 15:00:00"

• "Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"

An acceptable default value is “once every 24 hours.”
Set records repository schedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Setrecordsrepositoryschedule

Description

Sets the schedule to process all records that have been submitted to Records Center sites in the farm. In addition, performs the following functions:

- Processes asynchronous entries (for example, those records submitted by Microsoft Exchange).
- Sends e-mail reminders for items that have missing properties.

Most records, such as those submitted by the typical Web service, are immediately processed and you do not have to wait for the timer job.

Syntax

stsadm -o setrecordsrepositoryschedule
   -schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ParameterValue</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

following schedules:

- "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"

Sets the schedule for all Record Center sites in the farm. The value should be a properly formatted SPTimer argument.
Setsearchandprocessschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setsearchandprocessschedule

Description

Permits custom code to take action on the entire set of search results. For example, the Search and Add to Hold page, which is part of the Records Center Site Template, allows users to specify a search query. The results of this query are saved, and, when the search and process timer job runs, the results are added to a specified hold. This operation allows customers to set how often the timer job will run.

Syntax

stsadm -o setsearchandprocessschedule

-schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**schedule**

- "Hourly between 0 and 59"
- "Daily at 15:00:00"  Yes
- "Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00"
- "Monthly at 15 15:00:00"
- "Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00"

An acceptable default value is “once every 24 hours.”

Sets the schedule for when the search and process timer job runs. The value should be a properly formatted SPTimer argument.
Variationsfixuptool: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Enterprise Content Management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: variationsfixuptool

Description

Lets an administrator correct variations system data on publishing sites or pages.

The variation features lets an administrator to control the different versions—or variations—of a publishing site or page.

For more information about variations, see About source variations (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=148924) or Plan variations.

Note:
The variationsfixuptool operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

To scan all subsites, the recurse parameter must be used in conjunction with the scan parameter. This functionality change was first introduced in Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010.

Syntax

stsadm -o variationsfixuptool

-url <source variation site URL>

[-scan]

[-recurse]

[-label]
[-fix]

[-spawn]

[-showrunningjobs]

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of a site in source variation where variations system data is being analyzed or corrected. Analyzes the variations hierarchy and report findings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This parameter provides functionality that cannot be accessed using the Central Administration Web site. Scan or fix all subsites of the site specified by the url parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recurse</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Scan or fix all subsites of the site specified by the url parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>A valid label name, such as &quot;English&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of the label of the variation target. Corrects invalid variations system data that are found. If the recurse parameter is used, fixes are done recursively for all subsites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spawn <none> No

ShowRunningJobs <none> No

**Note:**
This parameter provides functionality that cannot be accessed using the Central Administration Web site. Creates new site variations on the source variation site specified by the url parameter for all target variations labels. If the **recurse** parameter is used, variations for subsites and pages are also created.

This parameter equivalent to the **New Variation Site** user interface setting that is located on the Site Content and Structure page. Displays current status of Variations Propagate Page Job Definition and Variations Propagate Site Job Definition timer jobs that are located on the **Timer Job Status** page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Examples

For the following examples, consider the following information:

- Publishing site collection URL: http://server/sites/pub
- Variations home URL: http://server/sites/pub/vhome
- Source variation root site URL: http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source
- Source variation subsite 1 URL: http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/sub1
- Source variation subsite 2 URL: http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/sub1/sub2
- Newly created source variation subsite URL: http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/newsub

To scan the integrity of variations system data and write the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) report to file "C:\report1.html", use the following syntax:

```bash
```

To correct variations system data for source variation site sub1, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o variationsfixuptool -scan -url http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/sub1 > C:\report1.html
```

To correct variations system data for source variation on site sub1 and all its subsites, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o variationsfixuptool -fix -url http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/sub1 -recurse
```
To create new site variations for a newly created source variation site, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o variationsfixuptool -spawn -url http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source/newsub`

To display current status of Variations Timer Jobs, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o variationsfixuptool -fix -showrunningjobs -url http://server/sites/pub/vhome/source`
Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Excel Calculation Services is one of the three components of Excel Services. The role of Excel Calculation Services is to load workbooks, calculate them, call custom code (user-defined functions) and refresh external data. It also maintains the session state for interactivity. Excel Calculation Services maintains a session for the duration of interactions with the same workbook by a user or caller. A session is closed when the caller explicitly closes it or when the session times out on the server.

For additional information about the Excel Services architecture, see Excel Services Architecture (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=109271&clcid=0x409).

You can use the Stsadm command-line tool to configure Excel Calculation Services to centrally manage user access to SharePoint document libraries, UNC paths, HTTP Web sites and external databases, as well as configure the Excel Calculation Services use of system resources.

The following table describes the Excel Calculation Services operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add-ecsfilerelaxedlocation:</td>
<td>Lets an administrator add a file to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm operation (Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SharePoint Server

**Add-ecssafedataprovider:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Lets an administrator add a supported provider type to the safe provider list.

**Add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Adds a trusted data connection to a library.

**Add-ecsuserdefinedfunction:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Adds a user defined function.

**Remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Lets an administrator remove a file from the trusted location list.

**Remove-ecssafedataprovider:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Lets an administrator remove a supported provider type to the safe provider list.

**Remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Removes a trusted data connection from a library.

**Remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Removes a user-defined function from Excel Calculation Services.

**Set-ecsexternaldata:**
Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Lets an administrator set an external data connection to Excel Calculation Services.

**Set-ecsloadbalancing:**
Stsadm

Lets an administrator define load
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operation <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>balancing for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set-ecsmemoryutilization:</strong> Stsadm operation <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Lets an administrator determine memory allocation for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set-ecssecurity:</strong> Stsadm operation <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Lets an administrator set security settings for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set-ecssessionmanagement:</strong> Stsadm operation <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Lets an administrator set session management settings for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set-ecsworkbookcache:</strong> Stsadm operation <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Lets an administrator set workbook cache settings on disk and in memory for Excel Calculation Services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add-ecsfileretustedlocation: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Add-ecsfiletrustedlocation

Description

Lets an administrator to add a file to the trusted location list.

This operation is equivalent to the Location user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Add Trusted File Location page of the SharePoint Shared Services Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o add-ecsfiletrustedlocation
    -ssp <SSP name>
    -location {URL | UNC}
    -LocationType {SharePoint | UNC | HTTP}
    -IncludeChildren {True | False}
    [-SessionTimeout <time in seconds>]
    [-ShortSessionTimeout <time in seconds>]
    [-MaxRequestDuration <time in seconds>]
    [-MaxWorkbookSize <file size in MB>]
    [-MaxChartSize <size in MB>]

[-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>]

[-AllowUdfs {True | False}]

[-Description <descriptive text>]

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>A valid location to the folder that is trusted</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid values are:

- URL in the form http(s)://host/path
- UNC in the form
locationtype

One of the following supported types:

- SharePoint
- UNC
- HTTP

includechildren

One of the following values:

- True (Default value)
- False

sessionTimeout

One of the following valid integers:

- -1: No timeout
- 0: The session expires at the end of a single request
- 2073600 (24 days)
- A range between the values, for example, 1 to 2073600

The maximum length is 1024 characters.
One of the following valid integers:

- **shortSessionTimeout**
  - -1: Disables short session timeout
  - 0: The session expires at the end of a single request
  - 2073600 (24 days)
  - A range between the values, for example, 1 to 2073600

- **maxRequestDuration**
  - -1: No limit
  - 1 to 2073600 (24 days)

- **maxWorkbookSize**
  - A valid integer between 1 and 2000

- **maxChartSize**
  - A valid integer between 1 and 2147483647

- **volatileFunctionCacheLifetime**
  - -1: Calculated once on load of the workbook
defaultWorkbookCalcMode

- 0: Always calculated
- 1 to 2073600 (24 days)

One of the following values:

- **File** (Default value)
- **Manual**
- **Auto**
- **AutoDataTables**
  (same as Auto, but data table are not recalculated)

allowExternalData

One of the following values:

- **None**: Data connections are not allowed (default value).
- **Dcl**: Only connections defined in trusted data connection libraries are allowed.
- **DclAndEmbedded**: Both connections defined in trusted data connection libraries and connections
embedded in the files are allowed.

One of the following values:

**warnOnDataRefresh**

- **True** (Default value)  No
- **False**

**stopOpenOnRefreshFailure**

- **True** (Default value)  No
- **False**

**periodicCacheLifetime**

One of the following valid integers:

- -1: Never refresh after first query  No
manualCacheLifetime

One of the following valid integers:

- 0 to 2073600 (24 days)  
- -1: Never refresh after first query  

maxConcurrentRequestsPerSession

A valid integer between 1 and 2147483647

One of the following values:

- True  
- False (Default value)

allowUdfs

description

A valid string value, for example, "This is a trusted location"
Remarks

A trusted location list allows the Excel Calculation Services to only load files from locations that are deemed safe by the administrator. This list is used to load both files that are explicitly loaded by a user (browsing and showing in the renderer), as well as those implicitly loaded when an Excel Web Access Web Part resides on a digital dashboard.

When a file is checked to see whether it is in a trusted location, only the file or URL that is initially requested should be checked. This may be different than the file or URL that is requested by the user, because there may be redirects prior to determination of the file or URL that will be loaded.

The list of trusted locations is stored in Shared Service Provider database and applies to the logical server.
**See Also**

**Concepts**

Remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation

**Other Resources**

Add a trusted file location
Add-ecssafedataprovider: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊗ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Add-ecssafedataprovider

Description

Lets an administrator add a supported provider type to the safe provider list.

This operation is equivalent to the Provider user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Add Trusted Data Provider page of the SharePoint Shared Services Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o add-ecssafedataprovider

-ssp <SSP name>

-type {Oledb | Odbc | OdbcDsn}

[-description <descriptive text>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure. Unique identifier for the safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A valid string value</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>data provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>One of the following values:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies one of the supported data types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oledb</td>
<td></td>
<td>Optional description for a data provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Odbc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum length is 255 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OdbcDsn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid string value</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

Excel Calculation Services works with any provider that meets all of the following conditions:

- It is one of the supported provider types.
- It is installed on the same machine that is running SharePoint Products and Technologies.
- The administrator has added it to the trusted data provider list.

Excel Calculation Services only retrieves external data from providers that have been included in the list of safe providers on the server. In order to determine if a provider is in the trusted data provider list, the Excel Calculation Services parses the connection string of the external data object in order to match the appropriate fields with the trusted data provider list.

A safe provider list allows Excel Calculation Services to only execute queries using drivers and data sources that are deemed safe by the administrator. It allows a set of drivers to be tested and guarantees that they work with Excel Calculation Services, but also allows customers to add additional providers needed in their organization.
See Also

Concepts

Remove-ecssafedataprovider

Other Resources

Add a trusted data provider
Add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

Description

Adds a trusted data connection to a data connection library.

This operation is equivalent to the Location user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Add Trusted Data Connection Library page of the SharePoint Shared Services Administration Web site

Syntax

stsadm -o add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

-ssp <SSP name>
-location <URL>
[-description <descriptive text>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure. URL of a trusted data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>A valid value, such as <a href="http://host/path">http://host/path</a></td>
<td>Yes connection library. The maximum length is 1024 characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid string value, for example, &quot;This is a test to a trusted location&quot;</td>
<td>No Optional description of the trusted location. The maximum character length is 4096 characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

Concepts

Remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

Other Resources

Add a trusted data connection library
Add-ecsuuserdefinedfunction: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  - C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Add-ecsuserdefinedfunction

Description

Adds a user-defined function, which is a custom function that extends the calculation or data-import capabilities of Microsoft Excel.

This operation is equivalent to the Excel Services User-Defined Functions user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

For more information about UDFs, see Manage Excel Services user-defined functions

Syntax

stsadm -o add-ecsuserdefinedfunction

    -ssp <SSP name>

    -assembly <strong assembly name or file path to an assembly>

    -assemblyLocation {GAC | File}

    [-enable {True | False}]

    [-description <descriptive text>]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

assembly

One of the following value types:

- Strong assembly name, for example, Global Assembly Cache (GAC) location in the form `SampleCompany.SampleApplication.SampleUdfY`
- File path to an assembly, for example, `\MyNetworkServer\Udfs\SampleUdf.dll`

One of the following values:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assemblylocation</td>
<td>• GAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• <strong>True</strong> (Default value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid string value, for example, &quot;This is a user-defined function for calculating interest&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

Concepts

Remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction

Other Resources

Enable user-defined functions
Understanding Excel Services UDFs
Remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#  C++  JavaScript  JScript  XML  Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation

Description

Lets an administrator remove an entry from the trusted location list.

This operation is equivalent to accessing the Excel Services Trusted File Location page of the Shared Services Administration Web site, selecting a data connection library, and clicking **Delete** on the drop-down menu.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o remove-ecsfiletrustedlocation

-ssp <SSP name>
-location <URL or UNC>
-LocationType {SharePoint | UNC | HTTP}
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure. The URL or UNC of the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid location to the folder that is trusted, and that should be removed. The format of this parameter is determined by the value of the `locationtype` parameter for a specific location.

The maximum length is 1024 characters.

Specifies a location type.

If the value is either SharePoint or Http, the value of the `location` parameter is a valid URL.

If the value if UNC, the value of the `location` parameter is a valid URC.

---

**location**

Valid values are:

- URL in the form `http(s)://host/path`
- UNC in the form `\server_name\share`

---

**locationtype**

One of the following supported types:

- SharePoint
- UNC
- HTTP
See Also

Concepts

Add-ecsfilerustedlocation: Stsadm operation
Remove-ecssafedataprovider: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Remove-ecssafedataprovider

Description

Lets an administrator remove a supported provider type from the safe provider list.

This operation is equivalent to accessing the Excel Services Trusted Data Providers page of the Shared Services Administration Web site, selecting a data connection library, and clicking **Delete** on the drop-down menu.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o remove-ecssafedataprovider
    -ssp <SSP name>
    -id <data provider ID>
    -type {Oledb | Odbc | OdbcDsn}
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A valid string value</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unique identifier for the safe data provider to be removed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum length is 255 characters.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>Any one of the following values:</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Oledb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Odbc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OdbcDsn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies one of the supported data types.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

Concepts

Add-ecssafedataprovieder
Remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

Description

Removes a trusted data connection from a data connection library.

This operation is equivalent to accessing the Excel Services Trusted Data Connection Libraries page of the Shared Services Administration Web site, selecting a data connection library, and clicking Delete on the drop-down menu.

Syntax

stsadm -o remove-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary

-ssp <SSP name>

-location <URL>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>A valid value, such as URL of a trusted data connection library.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of a trusted data connection library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
as http://host/path  The maximum length is 1024 characters.
See Also

Concepts

Add-ecstrusteddataconnectionlibrary
Remove-ecuserdefinedfunction: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

[Image]

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction

Description

Removes a user-defined function from Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to accessing the Excel Services User Defined Function page of the Shared Services Administration Web site, selecting a data connection library, and clicking **Delete** on the drop-down menu.

Syntax

stsadm -o remove-ecsuserdefinedfunction

  -ssp <SSP name>

  -assembly <strong assembly name or file path to an assembly>

  -assemblylocation {GAC | File}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ssp

A valid SSP name, such as "SharedServices1"

assembly

One of the following value types:

- Strong assembly name, for example, Global Assembly Cache (GAC) location in the form `SampleCompany.SampleApplication.SampleUdf`
- File path to an assembly, for example, `\MyNetworkServer\Udfs\SampleUdf.dll`

assemblylocation

One of the following values:

- GAC
- File
See Also

Concepts

Add-ecsuserdefinedfunction
Set-ecsexternaldata: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecsexternaldataldata

Description

Lets an administrator configure an external data connection to Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the External Data user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

For additional information about external data and Microsoft Excel Calculation Server, see Plan external data connections for Excel Services

Syntax

stsadm -o set-ecsexternaldataldata

–ssp <SSP name>

[-ConnectionLifetime <time in seconds>]

[-UnattendedServiceAccountName <account name>]

- UnattendedServiceAccountPassword <account password>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?Desc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ssp
A valid SSP name, such as "SharedServices1"

connectionlifetime
One of the following values:
- -1: Never recycle
- 0 to 2073600 (24 days)

unattendedserviceaccountname
A valid string value
password strings for authentication. The maximum character length is 4096.

unattendedserviceaccountpassword A valid string value No password for a default Windows account that Excel Calculation Services uses for connecting to data sources that require user name and password strings for authentication. The maximum character length is 4096.
Set-ecsloadbalancing: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ▷ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecsloadbalancing

Description

Lets an administrator define load balancing for Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the **Load Balancing** user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

Syntax

```plaintext
stsadm -o set-ecsloadbalancing

-ssp <SSP name>

[-Scheme {Workbook | RoundRobin | Local}]

[-RetryInterval <time in seconds>]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **WorkbookURL**: Associate each workbook to a process instance based on the workbook’s URL (default value).

- **RoundRobin**: Cycle through all process instances in order.

- **Local**: Use the local Excel Calculation Services instance.

**Note:** Only one value is accepted.

A valid time value in `retryinterval` seconds, for example, 5 to 2073600 (24 days) No

Load-balance scheme for Excel Calculation Service processes.

The time interval, in seconds, after which communication with an unreachable instance of Excel Calculation Services is attempted again.

The default value is 30 seconds.
Set-ecsmemoryutilization: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecsmemoryutilization

Description

Lets an administrator determine memory allocation for Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the Memory Utilization user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

For additional information about memory utilization and performance for Excel Services, see Determine resource requirements to support Excel Services

Syntax

stsadm -o set-ecsmemoryutilization

    –ssp <SSP name>

    [-maxPrivateBytes <memory in MB>]

    [-memoryCacheThreshold <percentage>]

    [-maxUnusedObjectAge <time in minutes>]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the Excel Calculation Services you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPrivateBytes</td>
<td>A valid positive integer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of private bytes, in megabytes (MB), allocated by the Excel Calculation Services process. A value of -1 indicates that the limit is set to 50 percent of physical memory on the computer. The default setting is -1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| memoryCacheThreshold        | Valid values are:  
  • 0: Disables caching of inactive objects                          | No        | The percentage of the maximum private bytes that can be allocated to inactive objects. When the memory cache threshold is exceeded, cached objects are removed.                                           |
maxUnusedObjectAge

A valid time, in minutes

Valid values are:

- 1 through 95
- -1: No maximum
- 1 through 34560 (24 days)

that are not currently in use are released.

The default setting is 90. The maximum time, in minutes, that inactive objects remain in the memory cache. Inactive objects are objects that are not currently being used in a session.

The default value is -1.
Set-ecsssecurity: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecssecurity

Description

Lets an administrator set security settings for Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the Security user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

For additional information about security in Excel Calculation Services, see the "About Excel Services security" section in Plan Excel Services security.

For additional information about data access models for Excel Services, see Determine resource requirements to support Excel Services.

Syntax

stsadm -o set-ecssecurity

  –ssp <SSP name>

  [-FileAccessMethod {UseImpersonation | UseFileAccessAccount}]

  [-AccessModel {TrustedSubsystem | Delegation}]

  [-RequireEncryptedUserConnection {None | Connection}]

  [-AllowCrossDomainAccess {True | False}]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fileaccessmethod</td>
<td>One of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>UseImpersonation</strong>: Indicates files will be accessed using the end-user account (default value).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>UseFileAccessAccount</strong>: Indicates that files will be accessed using the Excel Calculation Services process account.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessmodel</td>
<td>One of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>TrustedSubsystem</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Delegation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
requireencrypteduserconnection

One of the following values:

- None (Default value)
- Connection

allowcrossdomainaccess

One of the following values:

- True
- False (Default value)
Set-ecssessionmanagement: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecssessionmanagement

Description

Lets an administrator set session management settings for Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the Session Management user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

For additional information about memory management for Excel Services, see Determine resource requirements to support Excel Services.

Syntax

stsadm -o set-ecssessionmanagement

- ssp <SSP name>
  [-maxsessionsperuser <number of sessions>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid SSP name</td>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the SSP that provides the resources for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>Excel Calculation Services you want to configure.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>&quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxsessionsperuser</td>
<td>Maximum number of sessions allowed per user.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid positive integer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value of -1 represents no limit of sessions allowed per user.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value of zero indicates that no sessions are allowed per user.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is 25.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set-ecsworkbookcache: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Excel Calculation Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ➫ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Set-ecsworkbookcache

Description

Lets an administrator set workbook cache settings on disk and in memory for Excel Calculation Services.

This operation is equivalent to the **Workbook Cache** user interface setting that is located on the Excel Services Settings page of the Shared Services Administration Web site.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o set-ecsworkbookcache
    -ssp <SSP name>
    [-location {URL | UNC}]
    [-maxcachesize <storage in MB>]
    [-enablecachingofunusedfiles {True | False}]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ssp

A valid SSP name, such as "SharedServices1" Yes

location

A valid location to the folder that is trusted

Valid values are:

- Local path(C:\folder) No
- UNC (\server_name\share)

The maximum length is 4096 characters.

Maximum disk space, in MB, that can be provided resources for the Excel Calculation Service you want to configure.

If the parameter does not contain a value, the cache is located in a subdirectory in the system temporary directory.

The maximum length is 4096 characters.
maxsizecache A valid positive integer Yes

enablecachingofunusedfiles: True (Default value)

values:
One of the following:

- True:
  Enables the caching of files that are no longer in use by Excel Calculation Services sessions.

- False:
  Disables the caching of unused files.

This parameter specifies the maximum size, in bytes, that is occupied by the workbooks that are currently in use by Excel Calculation Services. It also includes the maximum disk space that can be allocated for recently used files that are not currently in use. The default value is 40960.
False
Disables the caching of files that are no longer in use by Excel Calculation Services.
Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

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In this section:

- Activatefeature
- Addsolution
- Addtemplate
- Addwppack
- Copyappbincontent
- Deactivatefeature
- Deploywppack
- Deletesolution
- Deletewppack
- Deletesolution
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- Enumsolutions
- Enumtemplates
- Enumwppacks
- Installfeature
- Retractsolution
- Removesolutiondeploymentlock
- Retractwppack
- Scanforfeatures
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Activate feature: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Activatefeature

Description

Activates a feature in the feature collection. You must first determine the scope of the feature. If the scope is Web-based or is a site collection scope, the `url` parameter is required. However, if the scope is farm-based, the `url` parameter is not required.

**Note:**
If you try to use the `url` parameter on a farm-scoped feature, you will receive the following error message: "The feature '<feature name>' applies to the entire farm; the URL parameter cannot be used with farm-scoped features."

Syntax

```
stsadm -o activatefeature

  {-filename <relative path to Feature.xml> | -name <feature folder> | -id <feature ID>}

  [-url] <URL name>

  [-force]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ParameterValue</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Path to feature must be a relative path to the | Yes | relative path to the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>filename</strong></th>
<th>A valid file path, such as &quot;MyFeature\Feature.xml&quot;</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>name</strong></td>
<td>Name of the feature directory, such as &quot;MyFeature&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>id</strong></td>
<td>A valid GUID, such as &quot;21d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9280&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>force</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12\Template\Features directory.** Can be any standard character that the Windows system supports for a file name.

**Note:**
If the feature file is not found on disk, the following error message is displayed: “Failed to find the XML file at location '12\Template\Features\<file path>'.”

**Name of the feature folder located in the 12\Template\Features directory**

**GUID that identifies the feature to activate**

**Note:**
If the ID is specified but the feature does not exist, the following error message is returned: "Feature '<id>' is not installed in this farm, and cannot be added to this scope."

**URL of the Web application, site collection, or Web site to which the feature is being activated**

Activates a feature. This causes any custom code associated with the feature
to rerun.
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Operation name: Addsolution

Description

Adds a solution file to the solution store.

Syntax

stsadm -o addsolution

    -filename <solution file name>

    [-lcid] <language>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>Any one of the following formats: *.cab, *.wsp, *.wpp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>File name on disk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A valid locale ID, By specifying this parameter, you stores the solution as a language pack. If the core neutral solution does not exist, the following error message is
lcid  such as  "1033"  for English  No  displayed:  

"Cannot add a language pack resource for the solution without adding the main solution package."
Addtemplate: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Addtemplate

Description

Adds a site template to the template gallery.

⚠️ Note:
If you want the changes to the template list to take effect immediately, run the `iisreset` command after you run the `addtemplate` operation.

Syntax

`stsadm -o addtemplate`

- `-filename <file name>`
- `-title <title>`
- `[-description] <description>`

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>filename</code></td>
<td>A valid file name, such as “C:\Templates\SampleTemplate.stp”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>File name of the template that you are adding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>title</code></td>
<td>A valid title of a template, such as “Sample Template”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Title of the template that you are adding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>description</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Description of the template</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid description of the template, No such as “This is a sample template” the template that you are adding
Addwppack: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Addwppack

Description

Adds a Web Part package to the server Web Part gallery.

Syntax

stsadm -o addwppack
   -filename <file name>
   [-lcid] <language>
   [-url] <URL name>
   [-globalinstall]
   [-force]
   [-nodeploy]

stsadm -o addwppack
   -name <Web Part name>
   [-lcid] <language>
   [-url] <URL name>
   [-globalinstall]
   [-force]
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **filename** | Any one of the following formats:  
- *.cab  
- *.wsp  
- *.wpp  
For example,  
“C:\WebParts\SampleWebPart.wpp” | Yes | Specifies the path to the cabinet file that contains the Web Parts and associated resources. |
<p>| <strong>lcid</strong> | A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English | No | Specifies a language for the Web Part package. |
| <strong>url</strong> | A valid URL, such as http://server_name | No | Specifies the URL of the virtual server on which to install the Web Parts. To install the Web Parts on every virtual server on a server, omit the <strong>url</strong> parameter. Use to install the Web Parts in the global assembly cache (GAC) rather than in |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>globalinstall</strong>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No directories of each virtual server. Assemblies installed in the GAC are available to all applications on the server. Overwrites an existing Web Part package with a new version. To repair a Web Part package, you must reinstall it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>force</strong>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No Does not deploy any Web Part package from the Web Part gallery. Installs the Web Part package from the configuration database by using the <strong>name</strong> parameter provided the Web Part has already been installed on another server in a server farm configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nodeploy</strong>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No Does not deploy any Web Part package from the Web Part gallery. Installs the Web Part package from the configuration database by using the <strong>name</strong> parameter provided the Web Part has already been installed on another server in a server farm configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>name</strong></td>
<td>A name of a Web Part that has already been installed on another server in a server farm configuration. Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
package has already been installed on another server in a server farm configuration.
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Operation name: Copyappbincontent

Description

Copies Web application-specific files, such as page resource (*.resx) files from their respective locations in the 12\CONFIG folder to the correct location in each Web application on the computer.

⚠️ Note:
The copyappbincontent operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm -o copyappbincontent
Deactivate feature: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Deactivatefeature

Description

Deactivates a feature in the feature collection.

Syntax

stsadm -o deactivatefeature

- filename
- name <feature folder>
- id <feature ID>
[-url] <URL name>
[-force]

Parameters

Parameter | Value | Required? | Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
filename | A valid file path, such as \12\Template\Features directory. Can be any standard character that the Windows system supports for a file name. | Yes |
"MyFeature\Feature.xml"  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of the feature directory, such as “MyFeature”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A valid GUID, such as “21d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9281”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
If the feature file is not found on disk, the following error message is returned: "Failed to find the XML file at location '12\Template\Features\<file path>'."

**Name of the feature to deactivate**

GUID that identifies the feature definition to remove

**Note:**
If the ID is specified but the feature does not exist, the following error message is displayed: "The feature with Id '<id>' is not currently installed. Use 'force' to deactivate it at this scope."

**URL of the site collection or Web site to which the feature is being deactivated**

Specifies that a deactivation of the feature will be forced.
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Operation name: Deploywppack

Description

Deploys a Web Part package.

Syntax

stsadm -o deploywppack
  -name <name>
  [-url] <URL name>
  [-time] <time to deploy>
  [-immediate]
  [-local]
  [-lcid] <language>
  [-globalinstall]
  [-force]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid Web Part name, such as</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the Web Part package</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**url**

A valid URL, such as http://server_name

No

URL of the virtual server to which the Web Part package needs to be deployed. Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.

**time**

A valid date:time format that is culture-specific to the administrative language, such as “2/16/2007 12:15:12”

The **-time** parameter is not required if either the **immediate** or **local** parameter is specified. Otherwise, the **-time** parameter is required.

If the date time does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed:

```
"'<time user entered>' is not a valid time format. Deployment was not initiated."
```

A developer must specify the **immediate**, **local**, or **time** parameter. If one of these is not specified, the following error message is displayed:

**immediate** <none>

No

Causes the deployment to occur immediately after the command is executed. Deploys the solution synchronously on the local computer only. The timer service is not used.

**local** <none>

The **-local** parameter is not required if either the **immediate** or **time** parameter
is specified. Otherwise, the time parameter must specify a delay; otherwise, the deployment must be specified. You must specify a deployment to just this server (-local), to all servers in the farm (-immediate), or a delayed deployment to all servers in the farm (-time)."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globalinstall</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deploysolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Deploysolution

Description

Deploys files related to a solution from the configuration database to individual front-end Web servers in the farm.

Syntax

stsadm -o deploysolution

   -name <solution name>

   [-url] <virtual server URL>

   [-allcontenturls]

   [-time] <time to deploy>

   [-immediate]

   [-local]

   [-allowgacdeployment]

   [-allowcaspolicies]

   [-lcid] <language>

   [-force]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter (short name)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name of the solution in the solution store, such as “SampleSolution.wsp”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Enables the administrator to specify the name of a solution inside of the solution store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>URL location of a virtual server Equivalent to deploying the package to all nonadministrative virtual servers that are in the farm. Enables the administrator to specify the name of a solution inside of the solution store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allcontenturls</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The <strong>time</strong> parameter is not required if either the immediate or local parameter is specified. Otherwise, the <strong>time</strong> parameter is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>A valid date:time format that is culture-specific to the administrative language, such as “2/16/2007 12:15:12”</td>
<td></td>
<td>If the date time does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed: “’&lt;time user entered&gt;’ is not a valid time format. Deployment was no initiated.” Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Causes the deployment to occur immediately after the command is executed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `local` parameter is not required if either the `immediate` or `time` parameter is specified. Otherwise, the `local` parameter is required.

Deploys the solution synchronously on the local computer only. The timer service is not used.

A developer must specify the `immediate`, `local`, or `time` parameter. If one of these is not specified, the following error message is displayed:

"Deployment type was not specified. You must specify a deployment to just this server (-local), to all servers in the farm (-immediate), or a delayed deployment to all servers in the farm (-time)."

If the solution contains assemblies that need to be put in a global assembly cache (GAC), this parameter must be specified. Otherwise, the following error message is
allowgacdeployment<none> (allowgac) No displayed:
"The solution '<solution name>' needs to install assemblies in the Global Assembly Cache (GAC). If you fully trust this solution, use the -allowgacdeployment parameter to deploy."
If the solution contains Code Access Security (CAS) policies, this parameter must be specified. Otherwise, the following error message is displayed:
"The solution '<solution name>' needs to add Code Access Security policies. If you fully trust this solution, use the -allowcaspolicies parameter to deploy."
Specifies a language for the Web Part package
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>lcid</code></td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No when a Web Part package is deployed. If this parameter is not specified, zero (&quot;0&quot;) is assumed. A zero means that the Web Part package should be deployed as being language agnostic. Forces deployment of a solution that, when deployed, will overwrite files that have been written by a solution that has a different recorded solution ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletewppack: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Deletewppack

Description

Removes the Web Parts in a Web Part package from a virtual server. When you delete the last instance of a Web Part package on a server or server farm, the Stsadm command-line tool also deletes the Web Part package from the configuration database.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletewppack

- name <name>

[-lcid] <language>

[-url] <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;SampleWebPart.wpp&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the Web Part package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Removes a particular language version of a Web Part package. Specifies the URL of the virtual server on which to delete the Web Parts. If this...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No parameter is omitted, the Stsadm command-line tool deletes the Web Parts from the Bin folder of every virtual server on the server or from the global assembly cache.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletesolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Deletesolution

Description

Removes a Windows SharePoint Services Solution Package (*.wsp) from the solution store. The user who executes this command must have privileges to remove the solution. This command supports removing only one file from the solution store at a time.

If an administrator cannot remove a currently deployed solution, the following message will be displayed:

“The solution <file name> is deployed on the farm. Use the retractsolution operation to reverse the deployment. You can also use the -override parameter to forcibly remove the solution, but you will not be able to retract the solution deployment.”

If a solution has language packs that have been deployed, the administrator cannot remove the solution. The following message will be displayed:

"The solution <file name> has one or more language packs deployed in the farm. Use the retractsolution operation to reverse the deployment of these language packs."

Syntax

stsadm -o deletesolution

   -name <name>

   [-override]
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name of the solution in the solution store, such as “SampleSolution.wsp”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>override</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifying this parameter forcibly removes the solution from the store even if it is deployed. However, note that the solution deployment is not retracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid language locale, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Language locale ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletetemplate: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- ✔

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Operation name: Deletetemplate

Description

Deletes a specified site template from the site template gallery.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletetemplate
  -title <template title>
  [-lcid] <language>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid template title, such as &quot;Title1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Title of the template that you want removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid language locale, such as “1033” for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Language locale ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Displaysolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Displaysolution

Description

Displays specific solution or Web Part information in a solution store. The following information is shown in the display window:

- Name of the solution package.
- Deployment state (whether deployed or not deployed, and whether the solution is virtual server–specific).
- A list of virtual servers deployed, if the deployment state is virtual server–specific.
- The last operation status, time, and details (if available) that describe the solution status. The last operation date time is expressed in the time zone of the server.

Syntax

stsadm -o displaysolution

    -name <solution name>

Parameters

Parameter                   Value                                     Required? Description
name                        A valid name for the solution in the solution package, such as Yes Full name of the solution in the solution
“Displaysolution.wsp“ package
Enumsolutions: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumsolutions

Description

Enumerates the list of Windows SharePoint Services Solution Package (*.wsp) and Web Part packages located in the solution store of the farm.

Note:
The enumsolutions operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumsolutions
Enumtemplates: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumtemplates

Description

Lists the site templates that have been submitted to the global site template catalog.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumtemplates

  [-lcid] <language>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Language locale ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumwppacks: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumwppacks

Description

Lists the Web Part packages currently in the server Web Part gallery.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumwppacks

[-name] <name>

[-url] <URL name>

[-farm]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid Web Part name, such as “SampleWebPart.wpp”</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of the Web Part package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of the virtual server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the following values:

A value of "true" lists Web Part packages that are currently installed on a server farm. If the values of the name and url parameters are set to "null", a value of "false" lists all Web Part
• True

• False

No packages that are on the front-end Web server. However, if the url parameter is set to a specific URL, a value of "false" for the farm parameter will return all Web Part packages that are on the specified virtual server on the front-end Web server.
Install feature: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  ─  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Installfeature

Description

Installs a feature.

Note:
Farm-scoped features are also automatically activated during this stage. Other features might still need to be activated.

Syntax

stsadm -o installfeature

- filename <relative>
- name <feature folder>
[-force]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file path, such as</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Path to feature must be a relative path to the 12\Template\Features directory. Can be any standard character that the Windows system supports for a file name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"MyFeature\Feature.xml"  

**Note:**
If the feature file is not found on disk, the following error message is displayed: "Failed to find the XML file at location 12\Template\Features\<file path>.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Name of the feature directory, such as “MyFeature”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Forces an installation of a feature that is already installed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retractsolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Retractsolution

Description

Retracts the specified solution's deployment. The retractsolution operation removes files from the front-end Web server. The deletesolution operation deletes the solution package in the solution store of the configuration, and should only be called after solution packages have been retracted.

Syntax

stsadm -o retractsolution
   -name <solution name>
   [-url] <URL name>
   [-allcontenturls]
   [-time] <time to remove>
   [-immediate]
   [-local]
   [-lcid] <language>

Parameters

<p>| Parameter     | Value       | Required? | Description |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>name</strong></td>
<td>A valid name of the solution in the solution store, such as “SampleSolution.wsp”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Enables the administrator to specify the name of a solution inside of the solution store. URL location of a virtual server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Equivalent to deploying the package to all nonadministrative virtual servers that are in the farm. Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>allcontenturls</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Equivalent to deploying the package to all nonadministrative virtual servers that are in the farm. Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>time</strong></td>
<td>A valid date:time format that is culture-specific to the administrative language, such as “2/16/2007 12:15:12”</td>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>time</strong> parameter is not required if either the <strong>immediate</strong> or <strong>local</strong> parameter is specified. Otherwise, the <strong>time</strong> parameter is required. Time requires that a user use a time format acceptable to the DateTime.Parse method. If the date time does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed: &quot;'&lt;time user entered&gt;' is not a valid time format. Deployment was not initiated.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>immediate</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Causes the deployment to occur immediately after the command is run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `-local` parameter is not required if either the `immediate` or `time` parameter is specified. Otherwise, the `-local` parameter is required.

A developer must specify the `-immediate`, `-local`, or `-time` parameter. If one of these is not specified, the following error message is displayed:

"Deployment type was not specified. You must specify a deployment to just this server (-local), to all servers in the farm (-immediate), or a delayed deployment to all servers in the farm (-time)."

Language locale ID of the solution to be retracted
Removesolutiondeploymentlock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Removesolutiondeploymentlock

Description:

Removes the solution deployment lock for the specified server or all servers from the back-end database.

Syntax

stsadm -o removesolutiondeploymentlock

[-server] <server>

[-allservers]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>A valid server name, such as “Server1”</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Host name of the server for which the solution deployment lock needs to be removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allservers</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Causes the solution deployment lock to be removed for all servers in the farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Retractwppack: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  ✔ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Retractwppack

Description

Retracts the deployment of a specified Web Part package.

Syntax

stsadm -o retractwppack
    -name <name>
    [-url] <URL name>
    [-time] <time to retract>
    [-immediate]
    [-local]
    [-lcid] <language>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid Web Part name, such as &quot;SampleWebPart.wpp&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the Web Part package to remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>URL of the virtual server to which the Web Part package is deployed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
needs to be deployed
Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.

A valid date:time format that is culture-specific to the administrative language, such as "2/16/2007 12:15:12"

The **-time** parameter is not required if either user use a time format acceptable to the DateTime.Parse method. If the date:time format does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed:

"'<time user entered>' is not a valid time format. Deployment was not initiated."

Causes the deployment to occur immediately after the command is executed.
Deploys the solution synchronously on the local computer only.
The timer service is not used.

The **-local** parameter is not required if either the **immediate** or **time** parameter is specified.

A developer must specify the **-immediate**, **-local**, or **-time** parameter. If one of these parameters is not specified, the following message is displayed:

No
A valid locale ID, such as "1033" for English

Language locale ID of the solution to be retracted
Scan for features: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Scanforfeatures

Description

Scans for new features in the file system, and if new features are present, installs them.

Syntax

stsadm -o scanforfeatures

[-solutionid] <GUID>

[-displayonly]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solutionid</td>
<td>A valid GUID, such as “21d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9281”</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>GUID that defines the solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>displayonly</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Scans only for new feature definitions, but does not add them to the collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syncsolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)    - C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Syncsolution

Description

Performs a synchronization of the Windows SharePoint Services Solution Package (WSP) solutions stored in the configuration database with the files stored on disk. The .wsp files will be synchronized in the order in which they were submitted to the server.

Note:
It is not possible to remotely synchronize a computer.

Syntax

stsadm -o syncsolution
   -name <name>]
[-lcid <language>]
[-alllcids]
stsadm -o syncsolution
   -allsolutions

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forcibly resynchronizes a particular solution. Any files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name of a solution, such as “SampleSolution1”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allcids</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allsolutions</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Upgradesolution: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Upgradesolution

Description

Upgrades an existing solution. The solution to be upgraded could be either deployed or not deployed; however, the immediate or time parameters apply only if the solution has been deployed.

If the solution is not deployed, the upgradesolution operation will simply update the bits stored in the database for a solution and create the backup for reversion.

Syntax

stsadm -o upgradesolution

   -name <solution name>
   -filename <upgrade file name>
   [-time] <time to upgrade>
   [-immediate]
   [-local]
   [-allowgacdeployment]
   [-allowcaspolicies]
   [-lcid] <language>
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter (short name)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name of a solution, such as “Upgradesolution.wsp”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Enables the administrator to specify the name of a solution inside of the solution store. Enables the administrator to specify the name of the solution on disk. If an administrator specifies the <code>filename</code> parameter, this is equivalent to calling <code>addsolution</code> and <code>addwppack</code> operations first, and then deploying the solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>Any one of the following formats:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Enables the administrator to specify the name of the solution on disk. If an administrator specifies the <code>filename</code> parameter, this is equivalent to calling <code>addsolution</code> and <code>addwppack</code> operations first, and then deploying the solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- *.cab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- *.wsp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- *.wpp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>A valid date:time format that is culture-specific to the administrative language, such as “2/16/2007 12:15:12”</td>
<td>The <code>-time</code> parameter is not required if either the <code>immediate</code> or <code>local</code> parameter is specified. Time requires that a user use a time format acceptable to the <code>DateTime.Parse</code> method. If the date time does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed.</td>
<td>Enables the administrator to schedule the time that the deployment should occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `-time` parameter is not required if either the `immediate` or `local` parameter is specified. Time requires that a user use a time format acceptable to the `DateTime.Parse` method. If the date time does not parse correctly, the following error message is displayed.
The -time parameter is required.

"<time user entered> is not a valid time format. Deployment was not initiated."

Causes the deployment to occur immediately after the command is executed.
Deploys the solution synchronously on the local computer only.
The timer service is not used.

**immediate** <none>
No

The -local parameter is not required if either the -immediate or -time parameter is specified. Otherwise, the -local parameter is required.

A developer must specify the -immediate, -local, -time parameter. If one of these is not specified, the following error message is displayed:

"Deployment type was not specified. You must specify a deployment to just this server (-local), all servers in the farm (-immediate), or a delayed deployment to all servers in the farm (-time)."

If the solution contains assemblies
allowgacdeployment (allgac) <none> No

If the solution contains Code Access Security (CAS) policies, this parameter must be specified. Otherwise, the following error message is displayed:

"The solution '<solution name>' needs to add Code Access Security policies. If you fully trust this solution, use the -allowcaspolicies parameter to deploy."
as "1033" for English the solution
Uninstall feature: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Features and solutions: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: UninstallFeature

Description

Removes the specified feature definition from the collection of feature definitions in the farm.

Syntax

stsadm -o uninstallfeature

- filename <file name>
- name <feature folder>
- id <feature ID>
[-force]

Parameters

Parameter | Value | Required? | Description
----------|-------|-----------|------------------
filename  | A valid file path, such as "MyFeature\Feature.xml" | Yes | Path to feature must be a relative path to the 12\Template\Features directory. Can be any standard character that the Windows system supports for a file name.

Note:
If the feature file is not found on disk, the following error message is displayed: "Failed to find the XML file at location '12\Template\Features\<file path>'."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>Name of the feature directory, such as “MyFeature”</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A valid GUID, such as “21d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9281”</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
If the ID is specified but the feature does not exist, the following error message is displayed: "Feature with Id '<id>' is not installed in this farm. The feature was not uninstalled."

Forces the feature to be uninstalled.
Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#  C++  JavaScript  JScript  XML  Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Adddataconnectionfile
- Addexemptuseragent
- Allowuserformwebserviceproxy
- Allowwebserviceproxy
- Enumdataconnectionfiledependants
- Enumdataconnectionfiles
- Enumexemptuseragents
- Enumformtemplates
- Formtemplatequiescestatus
- Getdataconnectionfileproperty
- Getformtemplateproperty
- Quiescefarm
- Quiescefarmstatus
- Quiesceformtemplate
- Reconvertallformtemplates
- Removedataconnectionfile
- Removeexemptuseragent
- Setdataconnectionfileproperty
- Setformtemplateproperty
- Unquiescefarm
- Unquiesceformtemplate
- Verifyformtemplate
Add data connection file: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
**Description**

Adds a new data connection file to the DataConnectionFiles collection for InfoPath Forms Services.

**Syntax**

```
stsadm -o adddataconnectionfile
    -filename <Path to file to add>
    [-webaccessible] {Yes | No}
    [-overwrite] {Yes | No}
    [-category] <A string value>
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection file, such as &quot;C:\foldername\myconnection.udcx&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The full path to the file to upload into the collection. Determines whether the Universal Data Connection file can be accessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>webaccessible</td>
<td>Yes, No (Default)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Determines whether the file is accessible by using the Web service. If this is <strong>No</strong>, then only the forms server can retrieve the Universal Data Connector files internally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Yes (Default), No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Determines whether to overwrite the file if it exists. Sets an arbitrary category on the file which can be used to group the files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>A valid string value, such as &quot;Category1&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Addexemptuseragent: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Adds a user agent, which is typically in the form of a search bot, to receive the XML file that contains the data of the form for indexing, instead of the HTML rendering of the form.

Syntax

stsadm -o addexemptuseragent

-name <User agent name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The name of a valid user agent, such as the following default values:

- Crawler
- Googlebot
- Microsoft Search
- MSNbot
- MSOffice

These user agents represent search bots that are commonly used in an enterprise environment. If a different search technology is being used and InfoPath files are not being indexed, you can add additional search bots for that technology to the collection. For additional information about the ExemptUserAgents, see ExemptUserAgentCollection Class (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99645&clcid=0x409) on MSDN.
• Slurp
Allowuserformwebserviceproxy: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Determines whether a user form template (that is, a non-administrator deployed form template published to a content type or a document library) can use the proxy. If the Web service proxy is enabled, then by default it can only be used by an administrator-approved form template.

Syntax

stsadm -o allowuserformwebserviceproxy
  -url <URL name>
  -enable {True | False}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name One of the following values:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application associated with the Web service proxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• True (Enable) • False (Disable)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Enables or disables the Web proxy. The default setting is False.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Allowwebserviceproxy: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊆ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Turns on or off the Web service proxy for the specified Web application. If the value is set to False, then no forms can use the proxy (even if the allowuserformwebserviceproxy operation is set to True).

Syntax

stsadm -o allowwebserviceproxy

-url <URL name>

-enable {True | False}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name One of the following values:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application associated with the Web service proxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>• True (Enable) Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enables or disables the Web proxy service. The default setting is True.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• False (Disable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumdataconnectionfiledependants: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#
  - C++  
  - JavaScript  
  - JScript
  - XML  
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Enumerates all forms that are dependent on the specified data connection file.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumdataconnectionfiledependants

  -filename <filename>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection file, such as &quot;C:\foldername\myconnection.udcx&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The full path to the file name in store.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumdataconnectionfiles: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ↳ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Enumerates all of the data connection files in the collection in alphabetical order.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumdataconnectionfiles

[-mode] {a | u | all | unreferenced}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• all (a)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>all (a): Lists all data connection files in the collection. The default value is a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• unreferenced (u)</td>
<td></td>
<td>unreferenced (u): Lists only data connection files that have no dependents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumexemptuseragents: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  ⊗ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

In order to permit search engines to successfully index forms, InfoPath Form Services can return the content of the form as XML instead of returning the HTML rendering of the form. InfoPath Form Services will do so only for search engines that are added to the ExemptUserAgents list.

**Note:**
The `enumexemptuseragents` operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm.exe -o enumexemptuseragents
```
Enumformtemplates: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumformtemplates

Description

Lists the administrator-deployed form templates on the farm.

Note:
The `enumformtemplates` operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o enumformtemplates
```
Formtemplatequiescestatus: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- **Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server)** > **Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)** > **Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)**

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , **Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients**.
Description
Displays the status of the quiesce process of a form template.

Syntax
stsadm -o formtemplatequiescestatus
[-formid <Form template ID>]
[-filename <Path to form template file>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formid</td>
<td>A valid template ID, for example, &quot;urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:infopath:MyFormTemplate:-myXSD-2005-09-22T20-42-56&quot;</td>
<td>No. However, either the form ID or file name must be specified.</td>
<td>ID of the form template file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template file, such as &quot;formtemplate.xsn&quot;</td>
<td>No. However, either the form ID or file name must be specified.</td>
<td>Name of the form template file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getdataconnectionfileproperty: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Displays the file property of each data connection file in the store of InfoPath Forms Services.

Syntax

stsadm -o getdataconnectionfileproperty

   filename <File name of the data connection file>

   -pn <property name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name (-pn)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection file, such as &quot;C:\foldername\myconnection.udcx&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The full path to the name of file in the data connection store. Name of the property for which to return a value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>See the Remarks section</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

The following table describes the values for the pn parameter.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>webaccessible</td>
<td>A valid Boolean value.</td>
<td>Determines whether the Universal Data Connection file can be accessed by using the Web service. If this is <strong>No</strong>, then only the forms server can retrieve the Universal Data Connection files internally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Yes</strong> or <strong>True</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> or <strong>False</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasdependants</td>
<td>A valid Boolean value.</td>
<td>Gets whether the data connection file is referenced by any form templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Can be one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Yes</strong> or <strong>True</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>No</strong> or <strong>False</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>A valid string, such as &quot;Category1&quot;</td>
<td>Sets an arbitrary category on the file, which can be used to group the files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getformtemplateproperty: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++ □
- JavaScript □
- JScript □
- XML □
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Retrieves properties on individual InfoPath Form Services templates.

The property name values are equivalent to those displayed when you view the properties of a form template from the Manage Form Templates page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o getformtemplateproperty

[-formid <Form template ID>]

[-filename <Path to form template file>]

-pn <Property name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name, for example,</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of the form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"formtemplate.xsn" file name must be specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>See the Remarks section</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>A valid string, such as &quot;Category1&quot;</td>
<td>Sets an arbitrary category on the file which can be used to group the files. This value is optional and corresponds to the Manage Form Templates page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. The Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) when the Form template was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>created-time-utc</td>
<td>A valid date time format in the form &quot;mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss&quot;</td>
<td>The Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) when the Form template was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid string, such as &quot;This is a description&quot;</td>
<td>Description of form template from the XSN file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feature-id</td>
<td>A valid GUID value, such as &quot;45d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9281&quot;</td>
<td>The GUID of the Windows SharePoint Services feature object that corresponds to the form template. For additional information about feature definitions, see <a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99643&amp;clcid=0x409">SPFeatureDefinition Properties</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

The following table describes the values for the pn parameter.
### feature-name

A valid name, such as "Name1"

The name of WSS feature object that corresponds to the form template. For additional information about feature definitions, [SPFeatureDefinition Properties](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99643&clcid=0x409).

### form-id

"urn:myform-2007-08-09T04-03"

A valid ID in the form

The identity of the form template (XSN).

### is-full-trust

Either one of the following values:

- True
- False

A value of True indicates the form template trust level is Full. A value of False indicates the form template trust level is Domain.

Specifies whether the security level of the form template is a full trust template. The trust level is either Domain Trust or Full Trust. Domain trust form templates can communicate only with data sources within their own domain. Browser-enabled form templates that require a Full Trust security level need to be digitally signed. Use the `is-signed` property to determine if the form template is digitally signed.

### is-signed

Either one of the following values:

- True
- False

Determines if the form template is digitally signed.

**Note:**

This is not related to the digital signature feature that allows you to sign XML data. This relates to the authenticode signature of CAB archives (XSNs are CAB archives and can be signed as regular CAB archives).
locale

A valid language code, such as en-US or ja-JP
A string value that displays the form template locale.

modified-time-utc

A valid date time format in the form "mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss"
Displays the time, in Universal Time Coordinated (UTC), that the form template was last modified on WSS (not the modification time of the XSN).

quiesce-mode

- Normal
- Quiescing
- Quiesced

solution-id

A valid GUID value, such as "11d186e1-7036-4092-a825-0eb6709e9281"
Displays the ID of the Windows SharePoint Services solution object that corresponds to this form template. The solution-id value is available when the form template is either deployed to or registered on the server farm.

For additional information, see Authencode (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99642&clcid=0x409).
Quiescefarm: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

-  

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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**Description**

Temporarily suspends the farm's ability to accept new sessions that are essential to rendering InfoPath forms on a server.

**Syntax**

stsadm -o quiescefarm

    -maxduration <Duration, in minutes>

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>maxduration</strong></td>
<td>A valid number for the number of minutes, such as &quot;240&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Number of minutes for the quiescing process to take. There is no maximum limit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quiescefarmstatus: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Displays the quiesce status of the server farm.

Note:

The **quiescefarmstatus** operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o quiescefarmstatus
```
Quiesceformtemplate: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Temporarily takes a form template offline.

When a farm administrator quiesces a form template, all instances of that form template in every site collection are taken offline.

The process of quiescing takes a form template offline by preventing new sessions from being started while ensuring that existing sessions are allowed time to be completed, which is specified by a time limit in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. Unless the users exceed the time limit, they can fill out forms without losing the data that they have already entered.

Syntax

stsadm -o quiesceformtemplate

[-formid <Form template ID>]

[-filename <Path to form template file>]

-maxduration <Duration, in minutes>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formid</td>
<td>A valid template ID, for example, &quot;urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:infopath:MyFormTemplate:-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. However, either the form ID or file name ID of the form template</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template file, such as &quot;formtemplate.xsn&quot;</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template file.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxduration</td>
<td>A valid number for the number of minutes, such as &quot;240&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

myXSD-2005-09-22T20-42-56 must be specified. No. However, either the form ID or file name must be specified. Name of the form template file. Number of minutes the quiescing process will take. There is no maximum limit.
Reconvert all form templates: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Upgrades the form template cached data to run on the upgraded server.

This procedure may need to be used after an upgrade or Service Pack installation. If you do not perform this procedure after an upgrade or Service Pack installation, performance will be degraded because the form will need to be converted every time the form is rendered.

Note:
The `reconvertallformtemplates` operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o reconvertallformtemplates
```
Removedataconnectionfile: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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**Description**

Removes specified data connection files from the DataConnectionFiles collection.

**Syntax**

```
stsadm -o removedataconnectionfile
   -filename <Name of file to remove>
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection file, such as &quot;myconnection.ucdx&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the file in collection to remove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Removeexemptuseragent: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Removes a user agent, which is typically in the form of a search bot, from the ExemptUserAgent collection.

Syntax

stsadm -o removeexemptuseragent

-name <User agent>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>These user agents represent search bots that are commonly used in an enterprise environment. For additional information about the ExemptUserAgent collection, see ExemptUserAgentCollection Remove Method (<a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99629&amp;clcid=0x409">http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=99629&amp;clcid=0x409</a>) on MSDN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The name of a valid user agent, such as the following default values:

- Crawler
- Googlebot
- Microsoft Search
- MSNbot
- MSoffice
- Slurp
Setdataconnectionfileproperty: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  -  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Sets a file property to a data connection file in the store of InfoPath Forms Services.

Syntax

stsadm -o setdataconnectionfileproperty
- filename <File name of the data connection file>
- pn <Property name>
- pv <Property value>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection file, such as &quot;C:\foldername\myconnection.udcx&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Full path to the name of the file in the data connection store. Name of property to set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>The name of a valid data connection property</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pv</td>
<td>See the Remarks section</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>New value of the property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

The following table describes the values for the \textit{pv} parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| webaccessible | • A valid Boolean value. Can be one of the following values:  
                • Yes or True  
                • No or False | Determines whether the Universal Data Connection file can be accessed by using the Web service. If this is \textbf{No}, then only the forms server can retrieve the Universal Data Connection files internally. |
| category      | A valid string, such as "Category1"      | Sets an arbitrary category on the file, which can be used to group the files.                                                            |
Setformtemplateproperty: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Sets the properties of an individual form template. This operation functions similarly to the `-o setproperty` operation.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o setformtemplateproperty

[-formid] <Form template ID>
[-filename] <Path to form template file>
-pn <Property name>
-pv <Property value>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template Name of the form file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
file, such as "formtemplate.xsn" | file name must be specified. | template file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pn</strong></td>
<td>See the Remarks section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pv</strong></td>
<td>A valid string value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks**

The following table describes the values for the **pn** parameter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>A valid string, such as &quot;Category1&quot;</td>
<td>Sets an arbitrary category on the file, which can be used to group the files.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unquiescefarm: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  →  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Resumes the farm's ability to accept new sessions that are essential to rendering InfoPath forms on a server.

Note:
The **unquiescefarm** operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o unquiescefarm
```
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Restores a specific form template for use on the server.

Syntax

stsadm -o unquiesceformtemplate

[-formid <Form template ID>]

[-filename <Path to form template file>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>formid</td>
<td>A valid template ID, for example, &quot;urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:infopath:MyFormTemplate:-myXSD-2005-09-22T20-42-56&quot;</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>ID of the form template file. However, either the form ID or file name must be specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template file, such as &quot;formtemplate.xsn&quot;</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of the form template file. However, either the form ID or file name must be specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifyformtemplate: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Forms Services: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Verifies that the form template can be browser-enabled. The return messages are displayed to the console window.

Syntax

stsadm -o verifyformtemplate

- filename <Path to form template file>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>A valid file name for the form template file, such as &quot;formtemplate.xsn&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the form template file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Addalternatedomain
- Addzoneurl
- Deletealternatedomain
- Deletezoneurl
- Disablessc
- Email
- Enablessc
- Enumalternatedomains
- Enumzoneurls
- Getadminport
- Removedrservice
- Setadminport
- Sync
- Trimauditlog
- Updatealerttemplates
Addalternatedomain: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Addalternatedomain
Description

Adds an internal URL and maps it to one of the five URL zones of a Web application or external resource.

This operation is equivalent to the Add Internal URLs user interface setting that is located on the Alternate Access Mappings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see Configure alternate access mapping.

Syntax

stsadm -o addalternatedomain

-url <URL name>

-incomingurl <http://internal.url>

-urlzone {Default | Internet | Intranet | Extranet | Custom}

-resourcename <non-Web application resource name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

url

A valid URL, such as http://server_name or http://server_name:1234

No. However, if the url parameter is used then the resourcename parameter cannot be used.
Any one of the following values:

- Default
- Intranet
- Internet
- Extranet
- Custom

**urlzone**

Yes

**resourcename** A valid name, such as "Resource1"

No. However, a resource name must already exist before this parameter can be used. You can create a new resource name using the [Addzoneurl] operation.

**Note:**
If the **resourcename**
Remarks

A separate zone mapping for each Web application can be performed.

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

For each Web request, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 determines the protocol, host header, and port of the request and looks for a matching internal URL that was previously entered. If a matching internal URL is found, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 then determines which zone will be used to format the hyperlinks in the response. A URL zone contains one public URL and one or more internal URLs.

Alternate access mappings enable a Web application that receives a request for an internal URL, in one of the five authentication zones, to return pages that contain links to the public URL for the zone. You can associate a Web application with a collection of mappings between internal and public URLs. Internal refers to the URL of a Web request as it is received by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. Public refers to the URL of an externally accessible Web site. The public URL is the base URL that Office SharePoint Server 2007 uses in the pages that it returns. If the internal URL has been modified by a reverse proxy device, it can differ from the public URL.

Multiple internal URLs can be associated with a single public URL.
Mapping collections can contain up to five authentication zones, but each zone can only have a single public URL. Mapping collections correspond to the following authentication zones:

- Default
- Internet
- Intranet
- Extranet
- Custom

For additional information about zones, URLs, and to view a corporate deployment scenario for each zone, see the Logical architecture model: Corporate deployment.

Host-named site collections cannot use alternate access mappings. Host-named site collections are automatically considered to be in the Default zone, and the URL of the request must not be modified between the end user and the server.

Examples

If a reverse proxy server or load balancer receives a request from the user as https://www.contoso.com and forwards it to the server running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 as http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234, the administrator would configure the following URLs for a SharePoint Web application:

Internal URL: http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234

Public URL: https://www.contoso.com

For this example, http://sharepoint:1234 is already an AAM URL that is assigned to a Web application and the Internet zone is used.
To configure an internal URL, use the following syntax:

```bash
```

To map the public URL to the URL zone, use the following syntax:

```bash
```

**Note:**
There can be only one public URL per URL zone. This is the URL used in Web pages or e-mail messages going from the Web server to the reverse proxy server or the client.

To confirm the change to the internal URL, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o enumalternatedomains -url http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234
```
See Also

Concepts

Addzoneurl
Deletealternatedomain
Enumalternatedomains
Addpath: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  -  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Addpath

Description

Adds a managed path inclusion to a Web application.

Syntax

stsadm -o addpath

-url <URL name>

-type <explicit or wildcard inclusions>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/inclusion_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the inclusion you want to add to a Web application. <strong>Explicit:</strong> Specifies that a single path-based site collection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following values:

- **Explicit**
- **Wildcard**

**type (t)**

- Yes

**Wildcard**: Specifies that multiple path-based site collections can be created below the specified URL path.

**Note:**
If you do not specify the **type** parameter, an error message is displayed. There is no default for this parameter.
Remarks

The `addpath` operation specifies where new site collections can be created by using the **URL** parameter.

You cannot have both an explicit inclusion and a wildcard inclusion using the same path on a Web application.

You may use non-ASCII characters in your inclusion path name.

**Note:**
In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, you could only use ASCII characters.

The following table shows example URLs and explains the types of paths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Path type</th>
<th>Example URL</th>
<th>Path name</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explicit inclusion</td>
<td><a href="http://server1/site1/site1">http://server1/site1/site1</a></td>
<td>/site1</td>
<td>Identifies the Web site at /site1 as a SharePoint site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildcard inclusion</td>
<td><a href="http://server1/sites/sites">http://server1/sites/sites</a></td>
<td>/sites/</td>
<td>Identifies all sites below the /sites/ path as SharePoint sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top-level Web site explicit inclusion</td>
<td><a href="http://server1">http://server1</a> /</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Indicates an explicit inclusion for the top-level Web site. Only the top-level Web site is a SharePoint site; any sites below the top-level Web site are not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates a wildcard inclusion for the top level of the virtual server. Every directory under the specified path is a top-level SharePoint site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important:**
Do not use “/*” to indicate wildcard managed sites at the root of the site.
Web site http://server1/* collection. Using this wildcard prevents a site being created at the root of the Web application. Many SharePoint features rely on having a site collection at the root of the Web application, and if this is missing, these features will not work correctly. For example, Explorer View will not work for a document library.

Web server performance declines linearly with the number of inclusions and exclusions. You can minimize performance impact by using wildcard inclusions rather than many explicit inclusions, and by putting as many excluded applications under the same excluded path as possible.
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Configures the public URL and maps it to one of the five URL zones of a Web application or external resource.

This property is equivalent to the Public URLs user interface setting that is located on the Edit Public Zone URLs page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see Configure alternate access mapping.

Syntax

stsadm -o addzoneurl

-url <URL name>
-urlzone {Default | Internet | Intranet | Extranet | Custom}
-zonemappedurl <http://public.url>
-resourcename <non-Web application resource name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URL of the Web application. This parameter should be an existing alternate access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### url

A valid URL, such as http://server_name or http://server_name:1234. No. However, if the `url` parameter is used, then the `resourcename` parameter cannot be used.

### urlzone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>One of the five zones with which the public URL is associated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intranet</td>
<td>The public URL that you want to add. It is used as the base URL used in hyperlinks on Web pages or e-mail messages going from the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
zonemappedurl

A valid URL, such as http://www.contoso.com

Yes

Web server to the reverse proxy server or the client. This URL is the one that can be reached by the end user. This step ensures that the end user sees the correct URL when the URL is returned from the server to the client.

A new resource name with a public URL in its default zone needs to be created using the addzoneurl operation. Once the resource name is created, you can use the existing resource name to add public URLs into additional zones or update existing public URLs. This parameter

resourcename

A valid name, such as "Resource1"

No. However, if the resourcename parameter is used, the url parameter cannot be
Remarks

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

For each Web request, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 determines the protocol, host header, and port of the request and looks for a matching internal URL that was previously entered. If a matching internal URL is found, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 then determines which zone will be used to format the hyperlinks in the response. A URL zone contains one public URL and one or more internal URLs.

Alternate access mappings enable a Web application that receives a request for an internal URL, in one of the five authentication zones, to return pages that contain links to the public URL for the zone. You can associate a Web application with a collection of mappings between internal and public URLs.

*Internal* refers to the URL of a Web request as it is received by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. *Public* refers to the URL of an externally
accessible Web site. The public URL is the base URL that Office SharePoint Server 2007 uses in the pages that it returns.

If the internal URL has been modified by a reverse proxy device, it can differ from the public URL.

Multiple internal URLs can be associated with a single public URL. Mapping collections can contain up to five authentication zones, but each zone can have no more than one public URL. Mapping collections correspond to the following authentication zones:

- Default
- Internet
- Intranet
- Extranet
- Custom

The Default zone must always contain a public URL.

For additional information about zones, URLs, and to view a corporate deployment scenario for each zone, see the Logical architecture model: Corporate deployment.

Host-named site collections cannot use alternate access mappings. Host-named site collections are automatically considered to be in the Default zone, and the URL of the request must not be modified between the end user and the server.

Examples

If a reverse proxy server or load balancer receives a request from the user as https://www.contoso.com and forwards it to the server running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 as
http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234, the administrator would configure the following URLs for a SharePoint Web application:

Internal URL: http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234

Public URL: https://www.contoso.com

For this example, http://sharepoint:1234 is already an AAM URL that is assigned to a Web application and the Internet zone is used.

To set the public URL of an URL zone, use the following syntax:

```
```

To confirm the change to the public URL, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enumalternatedomains -url http://sharepoint:1234
```
See Also

Concepts

Enumalternatedomains
Deletezoneurl
Addalternatedomain
Enumzoneurls
Binddrservice: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Binddrservice

Description

Registers a data retrieval service adapter.

This operation is equivalent to the Enable Data Retrieval Services, Limit Response Size, Update support, and Data Source Time-out user interface settings that are located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o binddrservice

    -servicename <service name>
    -setting <setting>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>servicename</td>
<td>A valid service name, such as Yes &quot;Service1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The service name that is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One or more of</td>
<td>Enabled: Enables data retrieval services so that query results can be processed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the following values:

- **Enabled**
- **Limit Response Size**
- **Update Support**
- **Data Source Time-out**

**Limit Response Size:** Specifies the data source in kilobytes (KB) of the SOAP response to the data retrieval services. The default value is 1000 KB.

**Update Support:** Enables support for update queries. By default, this value is not enabled.

**Data Source Time-out:** Specifies the time-out setting, in seconds, of the data source. The default value is 30 seconds.
Blockedfilelist: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) ➔ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Blockedfilelist

Description

Enables an administrator to add or delete a file type to the blocked file types list for a Web application.

In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, if you make a change to the default list of blocked files, it will only apply to farm wide blocked file types. However, if you want to unblock a file type, it needs to be removed from each Web application in the farm.

To view a list of file extensions blocked by default, see Types of files that cannot be added to a list or library (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=113663&clcid=0x409).
Syntax

stsadm -o blockedfilelist

- extension <extension>
- add
- delete

[-url <URL name>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>A valid extension, such as &quot;.mp3&quot; or &quot;.vhd&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of extension to be added or delete from the blocked file type list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes. Either the add or delete parameter is required, but not both.</td>
<td>Adds an extension to the blocked file type list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes. Either the add or delete parameter is required, but not both.</td>
<td>Deletes an extension from the blocked file type list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletealternatedomain: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletealternatedomain
**Description**

Deletes an internal URL from a URL zone.

This operation is equivalent to the Edit Internal URLs user interface setting that is located on the Alternate Access Mappings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see Configure alternate access mapping.

**Syntax**

```
stsadm -o deletealternatedomain
   -url <valid URL>
   -incomingurl <http://incoming.url>
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name or <a href="http://sharepoint:1234">http://sharepoint:1234</a></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>In Windows SharePoint Server 3.0, it is ignored. It remains for...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
backward compatibility.

A valid URL, such as "http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234"

Yes

The URL you want to delete.

Remarks

Because the public URL of a zone also serves as an internal URL of a zone, and because a Web application must always have a public URL for the Default zone, you cannot delete the last internal URL for the Default zone.

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

Examples

If a reverse proxy server or load balancer receives a request from the user as https://www.contoso.com and forwards it to the server running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 as http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234, the administrator would configure the following URLs for a SharePoint Web application:

Internal URL: http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234

Public URL: https://www.contoso.com

For this example, http://sharepoint:1234 and http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234 are already alternate access mappings (AAM) URLs that are assigned to a Web application that are using the Internet zone.
To delete the http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234 internal URL, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o deletealternatedomain -incomingurl http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234
```

To confirm the change to the internal URL, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enumalternatedomains -url http://sharepoint:1234
```
See Also

Concepts

Deletezoneurl
Enumalternatedomains
Deletepath: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊂ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletepath

Description

Removes an included path from the list of paths managed by Windows SharePoint Services.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletepath
  -url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/inclusion_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the included path you want to delete from a Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletezoneurl: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊑ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletezoneurl
Description

Deletes a public URL and the zone to which it is mapped.

This property is equivalent to the Public URLs user interface setting that is located on the Edit Public Zone URLs page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see Configure alternate access mapping.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletezoneurl

-url <URL name>
-urlzone {Default | Internet | Intranet | Extranet | Custom}
-resource <non-Web application resource name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as No. However, if the url parameter is URL of the Web application. This parameter should be an existing AAM URL that is assigned to a Web application so that Stsadm can determine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
url

http://server_name or http://server_name:1234 used, then the resource parameter cannot be used.

resourcename

application you are targeting. The URL can be a public URL or an internal URL from any zone associated with the targeted Web application.

urlzone

Any one of the following values:

- Default
- Intranet
- Internet
- Extranet
- Custom

Yes

One of the five zones should have its public URL deleted.

resourcename

A valid name, such as "Resource1"

No. However, a resource name must already exist before this parameter can be used. You can create a new resource name using the Addzoneurl operation.

Note:
If the

Specifies which external resource the public URL should be deleted from. This parameter is equivalent to the External Resource Mapping user interface setting that is located on the Create External
Remarks

This operation can also be used to delete external resources. To perform this action, follow these steps:

1. Delete all of the resource name’s internal URLs and external URLs except for the Default zone’s public URL.

2. Delete the resource name’s Default zone public URL. The external resource will then be deleted from AAM.

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

Alternate access mappings enable a Web application that receives a request for an internal Universal Resource Locator (URL), in one of the five authentication zones, to return pages that contain links to the public URL for the zone. You can associate a Web application with a collection of mappings between internal and public URLs. Internal refers to the URL of a Web request as it is received by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. Public refers to the URL of an externally accessible Web site. The public URL is the base URL that Office SharePoint Server 2007 uses in the pages that it returns.

If the internal URL has been modified by a reverse proxy device, it can differ from the public URL.

Multiple internal URLs can be associated with a single public URL. Mapping collections can contain up to five authentication zones, but each
zone can have no more than one public URL. Mapping collections correspond to the following authentication zones:

- Default
- Internet
- Intranet
- Extranet
- Custom

The Default zone must always contain a public URL.

For additional information about zones, URLs, and to view a corporate deployment scenario for each zone, see the Logical architecture model: Corporate deployment.

Host-named site collections cannot use alternate access mappings. Host-named site collections are automatically considered to be in the Default zone, and the URL of the request must not be modified between the end user and the server.

**Examples**

For example, if a reverse proxy server or load balancer receives a request from the user as https://www.contoso.com and forwards it to the server running Windows SharePoint Services as http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234, the administrator would configure the following URLs for a SharePoint Web application:

Internal URL: http://sharepoint.courses.contoso.com:1234

Public URL: https://www.contoso.com

For this example, http://sharepoint:1234 is already an AAM URL that is
assigned to a Web application and the Internet zone is used.

To delete the public URL of an URL zone, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o deletezoneurl -url http://sharepoint:1234 -urlzone Internet
```

**Note:**
There can be no more than one public URL per URL zone. This is the URL used in Web pages or e-mail messages going from the Web server to the reverse proxy server or the client.

To confirm the public URL was deleted, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o enumalternatedomains -url http://sharepoint:1234
```
See Also

Concepts

Addzoneurl
Addalternatedomain
Enumzoneurls
Enumalternatedomains
Disable ss: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ☑️ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Disablessc

Description

Disables self-service site creation for the specified Web application.

This operation is equivalent to the **Enable Self-Service Site Creation** user interface setting that is located on the Self-Service Site Management page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o disablessc
-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Web application for which you want to disable self-service creation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

To disable self-service site creation for a server called MyServer, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o disablessc -url http://MyServer
```
See Also

Other Resources

Configure self-service site creation
Email: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Email

Description

Sets the e-mail configuration settings for your server.
Syntax

stsadm -o email

- outsmtpserver <SMTP server name>
- fromaddress <valid e-mail address>
- replytoaddress <valid e-mail address>
- codepage <valid code page>

[-url <URL name>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outsmtpserver name</td>
<td>A valid SMTP server name, such as &quot;mail.example.com&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the outbound SMTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fromaddress (from)</td>
<td>A valid address, such as &quot;<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a>&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The address you want to appear to e-mail recipients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replytoaddress (replyto)</td>
<td>A valid address, such as &quot;<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a>&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The e-mail address to which you want e-mail recipients to reply. Select the appropriate character set for your language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default setting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>codepage</th>
<th>A valid code page value that is supported by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** To access a list of all available code pages, go to the **Character set** section on the Outgoing E-mail Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. A valid URL to a Web application.

is 65001 (Unicode UTF-8).
Remarks

The outgoing e-mail feature uses an outbound Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service to relay e-mail alerts and notifications.

Outgoing e-mail support can be enabled at both the server farm level (available from the Operations section of Central Administration) and at the Web application level (available from the Application Management section of Central Administration). Therefore, when the url parameter is used, you can specify different settings for a specific Web application.

Outgoing e-mail settings at the Web application level override those set up at the server farm level.
Examples

To configure e-mail settings for a specific Web application, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o email -outsmtpserver mail.example.com -fromaddress someone@example.com -replytoaddress someone@example.com -codepage 65001 -url http://server_name
```

To configure e-mail settings for the entire farm, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o email -outsmtpserver mail.example.com -fromaddress someone@example.com -replytoaddress someone@example.com -codepage 65001
```
See Also

Other Resources

Plan outgoing e-mail (Office SharePoint Server)
Configure outgoing e-mail settings (Office SharePoint Server)
Enablessc: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Enablessc

Description

Enables self-service site creation for the specified Web application.

This operation is equivalent to the Enable Self-Service Site Creation user interface setting that is located on the Self-Service Site Management page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

⚠️Note:
If there is a site collection at the root of the specified Web application with a Team Site template when self-service site creation is enabled, a list item is added to the Announcements list. The list item provides users with an URL they can use to create their own site collection.
## Syntax

stsadm -o enablessc

- **url** <URL name>

[-requiresecondarycontact]

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Web application for which you want to enable self-service creation. Use only if you want to require users to create a secondary contact name on the sign-up page. The secondary contact also becomes a site collection administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requiresecondarycontact</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

Members of the Administrator site group can create subsites off their Web sites using Windows SharePoint Services 3.0. These subsites can be fully functioning Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites, complete with a home page, document libraries, and so on, and they can even have their own unique permissions. Self-service site creation is a feature that is enabled by administrators and allows users to create their own top-level Web sites. The user does not need administrator permissions on the server or Web application, only permissions on the Web site where self-service site creation is hosted. The user simply enters some basic information and the new top-level Web site is created with the user as the owner and administrator. When you enable self-service site creation, you free yourself from having to create top-level Web sites on demand for your users as they are able to perform this operation themselves.
Examples

To enable self-service site creation for a server called MyServer and require two contact names for each site, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enablessc -url http://MyServer -requiresecondarycontact
```
See Also

Other Resources

Configure self-service site creation
Enumalternatedomains: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Enumalternatedomains
Description

Lists the internal URLs and specifies the URL zones and public URLs to which they are mapped.

This property is equivalent to the **Alternate Access Mappings** page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see **Configure alternate access mapping**.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o enumalternatedomains
    -url <URL name>
    -resourcename <non-Web application name>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. However, if the <code>url</code> or <code>resourcename</code> parameters are not specified, the result is the public alternate access mappings (AAM) URLs for all of the URL of the Web application. This</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
url  A valid URL, such as http://server_name or http://sharepoint:1234. If the url parameter is specified, the result is the public AAM URLs for the Web application that is specified.

Note: If the url parameter is used, then the resourcename parameter cannot be used. No. However, a resource name must already exist before this parameter can be used. You can create a new resource name using the Addzoneurl operation.

resourcename  A valid name, such as "Resource1". Outputs the AAM information for the external resource you specify.

Note:
If the \texttt{resourcename} parameter is used, then the \texttt{url} parameter cannot be used.

\section*{Remarks}

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

The \texttt{enumalternatedomains} operation is especially useful when a support engineer needs to troubleshoot an AAM issue but does not have immediate access to your farm to view the settings. When the \texttt{enumalternatedomains} operation is run without any parameters, the result is a list of all the Web applications, external resources, and zones in your farm. It clearly identifies the public and internal URLs and the zones to which they are mapped. You can redirect the output to a text file by using the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
stadm -o enumalternatedomains > C:\foldername\output.txt
\end{verbatim}

Once the text file is created, you can send this file to the support engineer for them to review.

\section*{Examples}

If you want display AAM information for all Web applications and external resources, such as which zones are in use, the public URL for those zones, and the internal URLs in those zones, use the following syntax:

\begin{verbatim}
stadm -o enumalternatedomains
\end{verbatim}
If you want to display AAM information for a specific Web application, such as which zones are in use, the public URL for those zones, and the internal URLs in those zones, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o enumalternatedomains -url https://www.contoso.com
See Also

Concepts

Addzoneurl
Deletealternatedomain
Deletezoneurl
Addalternatedomain
Enumzoneurls
Enumzoneurls: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumzoneurls
Description

Lists all of the public URL and the zones to which they are mapped.

This property is equivalent to the Alternate Access Mappings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For more information, see Configure alternate access mapping.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumzoneurls

-url <URL name>

-resourcename <non-Web application resource name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. However, if the url or resourcename parameters are not specified, the result is the public alternate access mappings (AAM) URLs for all of the Web applications and URL of the Web application. This parameter should be an existing AAM URL that is assigned to a Web application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
url  A valid URL, such as http://server_name or http://server_name:1234

external resources in your farm are returned. If the url parameter is specified, the result is the public AAM URLs for the Web application that is specified.

Note: If the url parameter is used, then the resourcename parameter cannot be used.

resourcename  A valid name, such as "Resource1"

No. However, a resource name must already exist before this parameter can be used. You can create a new resource name using the Addzoneurl operation.

Note: If the resourcename parameter is specified, the output includes the public AAM information for the external resource you specify. This parameter is equivalent to the External Resource Mapping user interface setting that is located on the Create External Resource Mapping page.
used, then the **url** parameter cannot be used. of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Remarks

In Windows SharePoint Services 2.0, an internal URL was referred to as an incoming URL and a public URL was referred to as an outgoing URL.

Examples

To display all public URLs for all Web applications and external resources in the farm, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enumzoneurls
```

To display the public URLs of a specific Web application, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enumzoneurls -url https://www.contoso.com
```
See Also

Concepts

Addzoneurl
Deletealternatedomain
Deletezoneurl
Addalternatedomain
Enumalternatedomains
Getadminport: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Returns the administration port for Windows SharePoint Services.

Note:
The getadminport operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm -o getadminport
Profilechangelog: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Profilechangelog

Description

The User Profile store maintains a change log that records the changes made to the user profiles in the database. Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 treats all date fields in the user profile as anniversaries. When a date in the user's profile matches the current date (based on server time), Office SharePoint Server 2007 creates a new anniversary event.

For more information about user profiles, see Get Recent User Profile Changes using the Change Log (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=110308&clcid=0x409).

Note:
Changes to a date field do not create an event.
## Syntax

```plaintext
stsadm -o profilechangelog
    -title <SSP name>
    -daysofhistory <number of days>
    -generateanniversaries
```

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP, such as SharedServices1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that is associated with the change log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daysofhistory</td>
<td>A valid positive integer that represents the number of days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the number of days to keep changes. The default value is 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generateanniversaries</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the date-based anniversary events on demand. Typically, this occurs in a background timer job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Profiledeletehandler: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Profiledeletehandler

Gives an administrator a chance to run a workflow when a user is about to be deleted, for example, when an employee leaves a company.

When this operation is run, the default profile handler assigns the deleted user's My Site to that person's manager. This will give the manager time to recover any documents from the user's My Site.

For more information about deleting a user's profile, see EventInterface (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=110305&clcid=0x409) and MySiteProfileHandler (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=110306&clcid=0x409).
Syntax

stsadm -o profiledelethandler

-type <full assembly path>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?Desc</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>A valid assembly path, such as CustomAssembly, CustomProfileDeleteHandler, CustomAssembly, Version=1.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>For a how to path, (http: Link)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Removedrservice: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Removes a data retrieval service from the list of data retrieval services that pertain to a specific setting on the Data Retrieval Services Settings page.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o removedrservice

  -servicename <name>

  -setting <setting>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>servicename</td>
<td>A valid service name, such as &quot;Service1.&quot; Any one of the following: • Enabled • Responsesize • Timeout • Update</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The service name to be removed from the data retrieval services page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The type of settings that can be applied to a service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setadminport: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) ☑ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Changes the default zone Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and/or application pool located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o setadminport

-port <port>

[-ssl]

[-admapcreatenew]

[-admapidname] <application pool name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>A valid port number, such as &quot;8080&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The administration port to be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies that Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) encryption is used for the administration port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admapcreatenew</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies that a new application pool is created in Internet Information Services (IIS). The administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admapidname</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>application pool ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sync: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
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- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Sync

Description

Configures the Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 synchronization job. Normally, this operation is used in conjunction with the preparetomove operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o sync

-excludewebapps <Web applications>
-synctiming <schedule>
-sweeptiming <schedule>
-listolddatabases <days>
-deleteolddatabases <days>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>excludewebapps</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Comma-delimited list of application URLs to exclude from consideration in the synchronization process. Values specified delete existing values set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**synctiming**

Sets the schedule for the main synchronization job. "M" denotes every n minutes (for example, "m:5" means every 5 minutes). "H" denotes every hour (for example, "h:1" means every 1 hour). 'D' denotes the number of times per day (for example, 'D:3' means three times per day).

The default is once per hour.

**Note:**
You can use the SPSchedule.FromString() string method to pass in the strings, "every 5 minutes" or "weekly xxxxxxxx". For additional information on the SPSchedule.FromString method, see [SPSchedule.FromString method](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=85966&clcid=0x409).

**sweeptiming**

A valid time value in the form of minutes, such as "1"

Performs the same tasks as the synctiming parameter. However, the sweeptiming parameter sets the schedule for the "sweep" job. The sweep job is driven by the Windows SharePoint Services 3 change log and is used as a lightweight way to capture new users added. For example, you might have a fully synchronized
site, but then a user is added to the site. The sweep job ensures that the incremental newly added user gets profile properties replicated quickly.

The default value is every minute.

Lists content databases that have not been synchronized since $n$ days. The presumption is that they have been deleted or moved.

Performs the same operation as the `listolddatabases` parameter, except it deletes records corresponding to these databases. It does not delete the databases themselves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>listolddatabases</th>
<th>A valid number of days, such as &quot;2&quot;</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deleteolddatabases</td>
<td>A valid number of days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: List databases that have not been synchronized since $n$ days.
Trimalauditlog: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

☑️ Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Trimauditlog

Description

Lets an administrator delete audit entries older than a certain date, as specified by using the **date** parameter.

**Note:**
This operation is available after the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers is installed. This functionality is available only by using Stsadm.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o trimauditlog
   -url <URL name>
   -date <YYYYMMDD>
   -databasename <database name>
   [-databaseserver] <database server name>
   -orphanedentries
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the URL name to a site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes, if</td>
<td>If this parameter is used, it will only delete the audit entries from that site collection. If this parameter is not specified, the databaseserver and databasesasename parameters are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>databasesasename parameter is not specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>A valid date in the form &quot;YYYYMMDD&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Represents the earliest date and time for which the user wants to preserve audit data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasesename (dn)</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;DB1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes, if url parameter is not specified</td>
<td>Specifies the name of a content database where the audit log should be trimmed. Name of the database server where the content database is stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseserver (ds)</td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;DS1&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Name of the database server where the content database and SharePoint Products and Technologies are hosted on separate servers, you need to use the databaseserver parameter to specify the database server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orphanedentries</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trims the audit data that is missed when you run the Stsadm `trimauditlog` operation.

**Note:**
The only time you need to use the `orphanedentries` parameter is when you delete a Microsoft Office SharePoint Server site collection and use the `stsadm -o trimauditlog` operation to trim the audit data but it misses some of the audit data.
Remarks

For situations in which you want to provide additional parameters beside a date to delete audit entries, see SPAudit.DeleteEntries Method (Microsoft.SharePoint) (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=121892&clcid=0x409).

If you want to export the current log before deleting it, custom code can be written using the SPAudit Class (Microsoft.SharePoint) (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=121893&clcid=0x409).

**Important:**
The audit entries are permanently deleted after this operation has run.

An administrator can use Windows Task Scheduling to set this trim job to reoccur according to a defined period. For additional information about Windows Scheduling, see SharePoint Timer job reference (Office SharePoint Server).
Examples

Your audit log is growing too fast and you want to trim some entries from it. To specify a date of July 4, 2008, and the content database name WSSContent123456, you would use the following syntax:

stsadm -o trimauditlog –date 20080704 –databasename WSSContent123456

You delete a site collection and you need to trim the audit data. You first use the `stsadm -o trimauditlog` command but it misses some of the audit data. You need to use the `orphanedentries` parameter to trim all of the audit data. You can use either the `databasename` or `databaseserver` parameters to specify the database name or the name of the database server.

stsadm -o trimauditlog –orphanedentries –databasename <database name> [–databaseserver <database server name>]


Updatealerttemplates: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Updatealerttemplates

Description

Lets an administrator update custom changes to the Alerttemplates.xml file.

Syntax

stsadm -o updatealerttemplates

-url <URL name>

[-filename <file name>]

[-lcid <language>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the URL name to a site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>The name of the alert template file</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies the Alerttemplates.xml file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the language locale ID for the alert template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcid</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

To help users keep track of changes made to a site, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 includes the alerts feature, which is an e-mail notification service. When documents, lists, or items in a list on a server running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 are created, modified, or deleted, users can configure which alerts they want to receive, informing them that changes have been made.

Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 includes a set of predefined alert templates. These alert templates are stored in Alerttemplates.xml. Alerttemplates.xml defines the format, contents, and properties used to create alert messages from each list type. Developers can customize alerts by modifying a copy of Alerttemplates.xml and then loading the customized alert templates by using the command `stsadm -o updatealerttemplates`. For more information, see Predefined Alert Templates (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=133225&clcid=0x409).

Do not manually modify or create customizations in the Alerttemplates.xml file. Doing so may result in loss of functionality when upgrading or installing service packs.
Examples

To update the Alerttemplates.xml file for the specified locale, type the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o updatealerttemplates -url http://localhost -f C:\Alerttemplates.xml –lcid 1033
```

**Note:**
Any alert templates in the database that are not in the XML file will not be modified.

**Note:**
If you want the changes to the template list to take effect immediately, run the `iisreset` command after you run the `updatealerttemplates` operation.
Import and export: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Export
- Import
Export: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Import and export: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Export

Description

Exports site and subsite data from your Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

Syntax

stsadm -o export

-url <URL name>

-filename <export file name>

[-overwrite]

[-includeusersecurity]

[-haltonwarning]

[-haltonfatalerror]

[-nologfile]

[-versions] <1-4>

[-cabsize] <integer value>

[-nofilecompression]

[-quiet]
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the URL of the site collection or site to be exported. In SharePoint 2010 Products, specifies the URL of the site collection, site, or list to be exported. For example, http://server_name/Lists/MyList</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>If using the –nofilecompression parameter, a directory must be specified; otherwise, any file format is valid.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the export file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Overwrites the current export file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeusersecurity</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Preserves the user security settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonwarning</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>When a warning occurs, the export process is stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haltonfatalerror</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>When an error occurs, the export process is stopped. Suppresses the generation of an export log file. If this parameter is absent, the export operation will generate an export log in the same location as the input file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**nologfile** | `<none>` | No | export package. The log file uses Unified Logging Service (ULS).

It is recommended to use this parameter. However, for performance reasons, you might not want to generate a log file.

**versions**

Any one of the following versions:

1. Last major version for files and list items (default)

2. The current version, either the last major or the last minor

3. Last major and last minor version for files and list items

4. All versions for files and list items

Indicates which type of file and list item version history should be included in the export. If the `-versions` parameter is absent, the `export` operation will default to using a value of 1.

**cabsize**

A valid integer between 1 and 1024 megabytes that describes how large each cabinet file (*`.cab`) should be. Once the specified size is reached, another cabinet file is

<p>| A valid integer between 1 and 1024 megabytes that describes how large each cabinet file (*<code>.cab</code>) should be. Once the specified size is reached, another cabinet file is |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>nofilecompression</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This can be beneficial if you are copying files over a network, and you want file size to be small. Either enables or disables file compression in the export package. The export package is stored in the folder specified by the <code>filename</code> parameter. It is recommended to use this parameter for performance reasons. If compression is enabled, it can increase the export process by approximately 30%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quiet</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suppresses the output of export progress information to the display window. The final export status (“Operation completed successfully.”) will still be displayed. If the <code>-quiet</code> parameter is absent, the export operation will display progress information to the display window as it exports the site. For performance reasons, it is recommended to use this parameter because the buffer of the display window is small compared to writing a file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Import: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Import and export: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Import

Description

Imports site and subsite data from your Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o import
   -url <URL name>
   -filename <import file name>
   [-includeusersecurity]
   [-haltonwarning]
   [-haltonfatalerror]
   [-nologfile]
   [-updateversions] <1-3>
   [-nofilecompression]
   [-quiet]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### url

A valid URL, such as "http://server_name". Specifies the URL of the site collection or site to be imported.

In SharePoint 2010 Products, specifies the URL of the site collection, site, or list to be imported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### filename

If using the –nofilecompression parameter, a directory must be specified; otherwise, any file format is valid. Name of the import file

Preserves the user security settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### includeusersecurity

Preserves the user security settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>includeusersecurity</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### haltonwarning

When a warning occurs, the export process is stopped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haltonwarning</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### haltonfatalerror

When an error occurs, the export process is stopped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haltonfatalerror</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### nologfile

Suppresses the generation of an export log file. If this parameter is absent, the import operation will generate an import log file in the same location as the import package. The log file uses Unified Logging Service (ULS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nologfile</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is recommended to use this parameter. However, for performance reasons, you might not want to generate a log file.

Any one of the following versions:

1. Add new versions to the current file (default)
2. Overwrite the file and all of its versions (delete then insert)
3. Ignore the file if it exists on the destination

Indicates how to resolve situations where a file to be imported to a site already exists in that site. If the `-updateversions` parameter is absent, the import operation will default to using a value of 1.

Either enables or disables file compression in the import package. The import package is stored in the folder specified by the `-filename` parameter. It is recommended to use this parameter for performance reasons. If compression is enabled, it can increase the import...
process by approximately 30%. Suppresses the output of import progress information to the display window. The final import status ("Operation completed successfully.") will still be displayed. If the **quiet** parameter is absent, the **import** operation will display progress information to the display window as it imports a package. For performance reasons, it is recommended to use this parameter because the buffer of the display window is small compared to writing a file.

| quiet | <none> | No |
Installation: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
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  - XML
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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Createadminvs
- Deleteadminvs
- Extendvs
- Extendvsinwebfarm
- Provisionservice
- Renameserver
- Unextendvs
Createadminvs: Ssadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

Displays the port number to the SharePoint Central Administration Web site and that the port number can be changed when you use the setadminport operation.

**Important:**

This operation is obsolete and the PSConfig tool should be used in its place. For additional information on PSConfig, see Command-line reference for the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard (Office SharePoint Server).
Deleteadminvs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Unprovisions the SharePoint Central Administration Web site from the local machine.

⚠️ Caution:
This operation is intended for use by other products, and not by administrators of Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. If you delete the administrative Web application for Office SharePoint Server 2007, you can no longer manage Office SharePoint Server 2007. This operation cannot be undone.

⚠️ Note:
The deleteadminvs operation does not take any parameters. Unprovision means that all remnants of a service or site are removed, but information in the content database is still available.

Syntax

stsadm -o deleteadminvs
Extendvs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Extendvs
Description

Extends a Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Web application and creates a new content database.

**Important:**
The account that you use to run the Stsadm command-line tool must be a member of the Administrators group on the local computer. Because this operation affects a content or configuration database, you must also be a member of the following fixed server roles in SQL Server: `dbcreator`.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o extendvs
  -url <URL name>
  -ownerlogin <domain\name>
  -owneremail <someone@example.com>
  [-exclusivelyusentlm]
  [-ownername <display name>]
  [-databaseuser <database user name>]
  [-databaseserver <database server name>]
  [-databasename <database name>]
  [-databasepassword <database password>]
  [-lcid <language>]
```
[-sitetemplate <site template>]
[-donotcreatesite]
[-description]
[-sethostheader]
[-apidname <application pool name>]
[-apidtype {configurableID | NetworkService}]}
[-apidlogin <domain\name>]
[-apidpwd <application pool password>]}
[-allowanonymouse]

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and (short form)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ownerlogin</td>
<td>A valid Windows user name that must be qualified with a domain name, for example, domain\name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The site owner's user account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owneremail</td>
<td>A valid e-mail address, in the form <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The site owner's e-mail address. Specifies to exclusively use NTLM authentication instead of Nego</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kerberos requires the application pool account to be a network service account to be configured by the domain administrator. NTLM authentication works with any application pool account and the default domain configuration.

The display name of the Web application owner.
The administrator user name for the Microsoft SQL Server database.
The server on which to create the content database. The default value is the local computer name.
The name of the SQL Server database used for Windows SharePoint Services data.
The password that corresponds to the administrator user name for the SQL Server.
lcid

A valid locale ID, such as "1033" for English

No

Note:
You must specify this parameter when using a non-English template.

Valid values available in a default installation include:

- STS#0: Team Site
- STS#1: Blank Site
- STS#2: Document Workspace
- MPS#0: Basic Meeting Workspace
- MPS#1: Blank Meeting Workspace
- MPS#2: Decision Meeting Workspace
- MPS#3: Social Meeting Workspace
- MPS#4: Multipage Meeting Workspace

Note:
If you added a template to the central template

sitetemplate (st)

Specifies the type of template to be used by the newly created site.

The value must in the form name#configuration.
If you do not specify the configuration, configuration 0 is the default (for example, STS#0).

The list of available templates can be customized to include templates you create.
gallery, you must specify the template name as _GLOBAL_\#number, where number refers to the template ID.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>donotcreatesite</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid text string, such as &quot;This is a description&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sethostheader</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this parameter is present, no corresponding site collection will be created for the Web application. Description of the site collection. Works in conjunction with url parameter.

When a new Web application is created, Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 looks at the URL value that is specified using the url parameter. Office SharePoint Server 2007 only uses the port number to create a new IIS Web site. However, the host name portion of the URL is ignored and Office SharePoint Server
2007 does not create a host header binding in the IIS Web site create a Web application with IIS Web site that includes a host header binding, the `sethostheader` parameter. This enables Office SharePoint Server 2007 to use the name portion of URL and create IIS Web site that also includes the host name from URL as a host header binding. The application ID.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>apidname</th>
<th>A valid application pool name, such as &quot;Test1&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The application defines the account and credentials are used by the Web application. The identity type use for the application pool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
You cannot use the same application pool that you us
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apidtype</td>
<td>If the ConfigurableID value is used, you must use the apidlogin parameter</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>to specify a user name and password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apidlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form domain\username</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>for Windows SharePoint Services 2.0. You can use the same user account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apidpwd</td>
<td>A valid Windows password to the application pool</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>but you must create a new application pool, or use an application pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This parameter must be a Windows user name, and must be qualified with a domain name.</td>
<td></td>
<td>you already created for your upgraded sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The password that is used in conjunction with apidlogin parameter.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The password is used for running processes in the application pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the default state for anonymous access during virtual server</td>
<td></td>
<td>This parameter is used for running processes in the application pool.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             | provisioning. By default this setting is off, regardless of the current IIS setting. |          | The administrator
allowanonymous <none> No

needs to explicitly turn on anonymous access.

IIS anonymous access must be for pluggable authentication. Anonymous requests must initiate through IIS to the ASP.NET authentication system.

There is no anonymous access choice when provisioning with forms-based authentication.

**Note:**
Allowing anonymous access in IIS does not automatically make all Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites anonymously accessible. There is Web-level anonymous access control as well, which is also off by default. However, disabling
anonymous acc
in IIS does disal
anonymous acc
to all Office
SharePoint Sen
2007 sites on th
Web application
because IIS reje
the request befc
code even runs.
See Also

Concepts

Authentication
Extendvsinwebfarm: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Installation: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) ➝ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Extendvsinwebfarm
Description

Extend a Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 Web application for use in a server farm. This operation does not create a new content database, but allows you to connect to an existing virtual server when the vsname parameter is used and use the same content database.

Important:
The account that you use to run the Stsadm command-line tool must be a member of the Administrators group on the local computer. Because this operation affects a content or configuration database, you must also be a member of the following fixed server roles in SQL Server: dbcreator.

Syntax

stsadm -o extendvsinwebfarm

-url <URL name>

-vsname <Web application name>

[-exclusivelyused]m

[-apidname <application pool name>]

[-apidtype {configurableID | NetworkService}]

[-apidlogin] <domain\name>]

[-apidpwd <application pool password>]

[-allowanonymous]
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and (short form)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsname</td>
<td>A valid name such as, &quot;My Web application&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The text name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclusivelyusentlm</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies to exclusively use NTLM authentication instead of Negotiate (Kerberos). Kerberos requires the application pool account to be a network service that is configured by the domain administrator. NTLM authentication works with any application pool account and the default domain configuration. The application pool ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apidname</td>
<td>A valid application pool name, such as</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The application pool defines the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Test1"

One of the following types:

- **NetworkService**
- **ConfigurableID**

**Note:**
If the **ConfigurableID** value is used, you must use the **apidlogin** parameter to specify a user name and password.

**apidtype**

A valid user name in the form `domain\username`

**apidlogin (apl)**

This parameter must be a Windows user name, and must be qualified with a domain name.

The password that account and credentials that are used by the Web application. The identity type to use for the application pool.

**Note:**
You cannot use the same application pool that you used for the Windows SharePoint Services 2.0. You can use the same user account, but you must create a new application pool, or use an application pool that you already created for your upgraded sites. The user name to use for running processes in the application pool.
apidpwd

A valid Windows password to the application pool

No

is used in conjunction with the apidlogin parameter. Specifies the default state for anonymous access during virtual server provisioning. The default setting is off, regardless of the current IIS setting. The administrator needs to explicitly turn on anonymous access.

IIS anonymous access must be on for pluggable authentication. Anonymous requests must make it through IIS to get to the ASP.NET authentication system.

There is no anonymous access choice when provisioning with forms-based authentication.

Note:
Allowing
anonymous access in IIS does not automatically make all Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites anonymously accessible. There is Web-level anonymous access control as well, which is also off by default. However, disabling anonymous access in IIS does disable anonymous access to all Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites on the Web application because IIS rejects the request before code even runs.
See Also

Concepts

Authentication
Provision service: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Installation: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ☑ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Starts or stops the SPService on the local computer or a custom service. To enumerate all the current running services with their service types in the farm, use the `enumservices` operation.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o provisionservice
  -action {start | stop}
  -servicetype <servicetype>
  [-servicename] <servicename>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Start</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Starts or stops the service on the type or assembly qualified name service. For example, if you use the <code>enur</code> operation, the service type for each service <code>&lt;Type&gt; &lt;/Type&gt;</code> XML tags. One of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any one of the following:

- Namespace
- Assembly qualified name

**servicetype**

Yes

A valid service name, such as "SPAdmin"

**servicename**

No

Because this is a SharePoint service, you could use any of the following as values for the parameter:

- SPWebService
- Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.SPWebService
- Microsoft.SharePoint, Version=12.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c

**Note:**
If the value contains spaces, you should enclose the value in double quotes.

If the service is not a SharePoint service, the value must be an assembly qualified service name, such as the example provided in the third bullet of the previous list.

The name of the service to provide for each service is listed in between <Name></Name> XML tags. If the service's name is null, it will just have a <Name/> XML tag. If the service has a null service name, you do not need to include this parameter and value.

### Examples

To stop the SPWebService, use the following syntax:
stsadm -o provisionservice -action stop -servicetype SPWebservice

After the operation is completed successfully, the following message is displayed:

"If this is a Web service, IIS must be restarted for the change to take effect."

To restart IIS, open a Command Prompt window and type `iisreset /noforce`.

Once the operation has completed successfully, the following message should be displayed:

"Internet services successfully stopped."
Renameserver: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Installation: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Changes the name of the specified server in the configuration database.

This operation is used before or after a server is renamed in the domain to avoid having to rebuild the server or farm.

Syntax

stsadm -o renameserver

-oldservername <oldServerName>

-newservername <newServerName>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oldservername</td>
<td>A valid server name, such as &quot;OldServer&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The old name of the server listed on the Servers in Farm page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newservername</td>
<td>A valid server name such as &quot;NewServer&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The new name of the server listed on the Servers in Farm page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks
The `renameserver` operation cannot be used to rename query and index servers.

If the `renameserver` operation is used to make a name change on a computer that runs SQL Server and hosts the configuration database, then the `renameserver` operation must be run on every front-end Web server and application server in the farm. However, if the `renameserver` operation is used to make a name change on a computer that runs SQL Server and hosts databases other than the configuration database, you only need to run the `renameserver` operation on one server in the farm.
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Unextendvs

Description

Removes Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 from a particular Web application. Use the deletecontent parameter to delete the content databases for the Web application.

Important:
The account that you use to run the Stsadm command-line tool must be a member of the Administrators group on the local computer. Because this operation affects a content or configuration database, you must also be a member of the following fixed server roles in SQL Server: dbcreator.

Syntax

stsadm -o unextendvs

-url <URL name>
-[deletecontent]
-[deleteiissites]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http://server_name application.</td>
<td>Deletes the content database from a specified Web application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletecontent &lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteiissites &lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deletes IIS Web sites that are associated with a Web application.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Logging and events: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see [Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients](#).

In this section:

- [Listlogginglevels](#)
- [Managepermissionpolicylevel](#)
- [Setlogginglevel](#)
List logging levels: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Logging and events: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Listlogginglevels

Description

For each diagnostic logging category that is registered in a farm, the listlogginglevels operation lists your current event log and trace log logging levels. A logging level defines the threshold at which events or traces associated with a category will be written to the event log or trace log based on their severity. If an event or trace associated with a category occurs, but is less severe than that category's logging level, then the event or trace will not be written to the event log or the trace log. If an event or trace associated with a category occurs and is equally severe or more severe than that category's logging level, then the event or trace will be written to the event log or the trace log.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o listlogginglevels [-showhidden]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>showhidden</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>In addition to the categories that are visible on the Diagnostic logging page on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site, the showhidden operation also displays the hidden categories that are not available on the Diagnostic logging page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manage permission policy level: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Logging and events: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Managepermissionpolicylevel

Description

Enables an administrator to manage the policy levels for a Web application. This operation is the command-line equivalent of the process used on the Policy for Web Application page in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o managepermissionpolicylevel

-url <URL name>
-name <permission policy level name>

[[-add | -delete ]]

[-description]

[-siteadmin]

[-siteauditor]

[-grantpermissions] <comma-separated list of permissions>

[-denypermissions] <comma-separated list of permissions>

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the content database is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>name</strong></td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;Name1&quot; For example, Full Control, Full Read, Deny Write, Deny</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the permission policy level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>description</strong></td>
<td>All, or a custom policy name that has been separately created.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sets the description for the permission policy level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>siteadmin</strong></td>
<td>Either one of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies whether the policy role grants site collection administrator status. Site collection administrators have Full Control over the entire site collection and can perform any action on any object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• True</td>
<td></td>
<td>A value of &quot;True&quot; permits site collection administrator status. A value of &quot;False&quot; does not permit site collection administrator status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• False</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether the policy role grants site collection auditor status. Site collection auditors have Full Read access for the entire site collection including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siteauditor</td>
<td>• True</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>reading permissions and configuration data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• False</td>
<td>A value of &quot;True&quot; permits site collection auditor status. A value of &quot;False&quot; does not permit site collection auditor status.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grantpermissions &lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lists the rights that are granted through the policy role.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denypermissions &lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lists the rights that are denied through the policy role.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setlogginglevel: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Logging and events: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ➔ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setlogginglevel

Description

Sets the Windows event log and trace log logging level for one or more diagnostic logging categories registered in the farm. If an event or trace associated with a category occurs, but is less severe than that category's logging level, then the event or trace will not be written to the event log or the trace log. If an event or trace associated with a category occurs and is equally severe or more severe than that category's logging level, then the event or trace will be written to the event log or the trace log.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o setlogginglevel

[-category < [CategoryName | Manager:CategoryName [;...]] >]
{-default |}
-tracelevel < trace level setting>
[-windowslogginglevel] <Windows event log level setting>}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The only valid values are `CategoryName` or `Manager: No CategoryName`.

No throttling setting is applied to all categories in the farm. For example, use this parameter when you only want to apply a logging level setting to one or two categories.

Use the `Manager:` value when multiple diagnostic logging category managers have registered the same category name.

The diagnostic logging category manager for Windows SharePoint Services is "SPDiagnosticsService".

Third-party products that are based on Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 may have their own diagnostic logging category manager or managers.

**default**

- `<none>`
  - No. See the Examples section.

Contains any one of the
The following values:

- None (no traces will be written to the trace log)
- Unexpected
- Monitorable
- High
- Medium
- Verbose

No. However, either the default or `tracelevel` parameter must be specified. If the `tracelevel` parameter is specified, you can optionally specify the `windowslogginglevel` parameter.

Contains any one of the following values:

- None (no events are written to the event log)
- ErrorServiceUnavailable
- ErrorSecurityBreach
- ErrorCritical
- Error
- Warning
- FailureAudit
- SuccessAudit
- Information

No. However, if an event log entry is set using the `windowslogginglevel` parameter, the `tracelevel` parameter must also be specified with a valid value.

However, if only the `tracelevel` parameter is used, the `windowslogginglevel` parameter is not required.
Examples

For this example, we are using the category name "IRM".

Suppose you have an issue with IRM and are unsure of the cause. To aid in the troubleshooting process, you could lower the event log and trace log threshold so that more events and traces were recorded in these logs. Once you had found and solved the problem, you could reset the logging thresholds back to their default values.

To lower an event log logging level from Error to Warning and the trace logging level from Medium to Verbose, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setlogginglevel -category IRM -tracelevel verbose -windowslogginglevel warning
```

To reset the logging thresholds back to the default settings, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setlogginglevel -category IRM -default
```
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In this section:

- **Osearch**
- **Osearchdiacriticsensitive**
- **Listregisteredsecuritytrimmers**
- **Registersecuritytrimmer**
- **Unregistersecuritytrimmer**
- **Setqueryprocessoroptions**
- **Listqueryprocessoroptions**
- **Getosearchsetting**
- **Setosearchsetting**
Getosearchsetting: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
  - C++
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  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Getosearchsetting

Displays the current values of the Enterprise search settings in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.

For additional information about how to manage settings to improve search results, see Helping users make successful queries (Office SharePoint Server).

**Note:**
The getosearchsetting operation was first introduced in the April Cumulative Update.

**Syntax**

stsadm -o getosearchsetting

  -ssp <SSP name>

  -setting <setting name>

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid Shared Services Provider (SSP) name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the SSP that is associated with the search setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
setting  "Schema:HitHighlight_Contains_Clause" Yes

Specifies whether query terms that are used in a CONTAINS clause of the SQL syntax query are hit highlighted in the search results.
Examples

To display a specific value of the search settings, type the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getosearchsetting -ssp SharedServices1 -setting "Setting:Schema:HitHighlight_Contains_Clause"
```
See Also

Concepts

Setosearchsetting: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Osearch

Description

Manages the Office SharePoint Server Search service.

Important:
If you detach and reattach a content database, be aware that the next time the content within that content database is crawled a full crawl will occur even if an incremental crawl has been requested. Because a full crawl re-crawls all content that the crawler encounters, regardless of whether that content has been previously crawled, full crawls can take significantly more time to complete than incremental crawls.

Syntax

stsadm -o osearch

[-action]

[-f] <suppress prompts>

[-role] <index, query, or both>

[-farmcontactemail] <e-mail address>

[-farmperformancelevel] <indexing performance>

[-farmserviceaccount] <account name>

[-farmservicepassword] <password>

[-defaultindexlocation] <directory>
[-propagationlocation] <directory>

[-reprovisionindex]

[-cleansearchdatabase] {true | false}

[-ssp] <ssp name>

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the action to perform. The required parameters for &quot;start&quot; (if not already set) are farmcontactemail, farmserviceaccount, farmservicepassword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• List</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Start</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Suppresses prompts. Used with the parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether a particular server is an index server, a query server, or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Query</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IndexQuery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmcontactemail</td>
<td>A valid e-mail address in the form: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>No. However, this parameter is required when you use it with the start value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any one of the following values:

- Reduced
- PartlyReduced
- Maximum

**farmperformancelevel**

No

**farmserviceaccount**

<none>

No

**farmservicepassword**

<none>

No

Note: The farm search service account must not be a service account for security reasons and for it to access the database and content index. Examples of built-in accounts are Local Service and Network Service.
A valid folder location in the form: C:\Folder\Subfolder

A valid location, such as “C:\Searchindexes”
reprovisionindex

A valid SSP name, such as "Shared_Service1"

No. However, the ssp parameter must be used.

Either one of the following:

- true
- false

cleansearchdatabase

No. However, the ssp parameter must be used.

A valid SSP name, such as "Shared_Service1"

No. However, it is a required parameter if either the reprovisionindex or cleansearchdatabase parameter is set to on.
Examples

To start the Office SharePoint Server Search service (Osearch), use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o osearch -action start
```

To stop the Office SharePoint Server Search service (Osearch), use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o osearch -action stop [-f]
```

**Important:**
When this parameter is used, the following warning message is displayed: "Warning: The Office SharePoint Server Search service that was enabled on this server will be uninstalled and all index files will be deleted. Are you sure you want to permanently delete all data in the index? [y/n]" To suppress this warning message, use the -f parameter.
Remarks

If you are running the Infrastructure Update for Microsoft Office Servers, the identifier (ID) of each content database is retained when you restore or reattach the database by using built-in tools. Default change log retention behavior when using built-in tools is as follows:

- The change logs for all databases are retained when you restore a farm.
- The change log for a content database is retained when you reattach the database.
- The change log for a content database is NOT retained when you restore just the content database.

When a database ID and change log are retained, Search continues crawling based on the regular schedule defined by crawl rules. When a change log is not retained, Search performs a full crawl during the next scheduled crawl. For more information, see Move content databases (Office SharePoint Server 2007) and Back up and restore an entire farm (Office SharePoint Server 2007).

Occasionally, a database table entry for a deleted document may still exist in the index. Using the cleansearchdatabase parameter removes any orphaned properties that might be present in the table, which ensures that they will not show up in future search results.
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Operation name: Osearchdiacriticsensitive

Description

Enables or disables the diacritic sensitivity setting.

Diacritic sensitive means that the search service will consider characters that have diacritic marks (accents in some languages) when it determines whether two words are different. When diacritic sensitivity is enabled, the search results will contain only documents that have the search terms, where the diacritic marks match. When diacritic sensitivity is disabled, results will be returned for documents that contain the search terms where the diacritic marks might or might not be present. Not all global markets have the same preference for diacritic sensitivity.

Syntax

stsadm -o osearchdiacriticsensitive

-ssp <SSP name>

[-setstatus]

[-noreset]

[-force]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the Shared Services Provider (SSP) that is being set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| setstatus | Any one of the following values:  
  - True  
  - False (Default) | No | A value of True enables the parameter; a value of False disables the parameter. |
| noreset   | <none> | No | Use this parameter if you want to set the diacritic sensitivity setting but do not want to reset and recrawl all the content at this time. For any changes to the diacritic sensitivity setting to take affect, you must reset and recrawl all content. For this parameter to take effect, you must reset the crawled content and then recrawl. This parameter resets the crawled content without an interactive confirmation. |
| force     | <none> | No | |


Remarks

The `osearchdiacriticsensitive` operation does not move indexes. Rather, it changes whether the index for a given SSP should be built in a way that is either sensitive or not sensitive to diacritic marks on characters. In order for this operation to be visible in search results, the index must be rebuilt. Otherwise, the queries will reflect the old index that was written before the diacritic sensitivity change was made.

By default, the `osearchdiacriticsensitive` operation will reset the index. If you would prefer to have the diacritic sensitivity update occur when the index is reset by standard means, you can specify the `noreset` parameter.
Listqueryprocessoroptions: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Listqueryprocessoroptions

Displays the current values of the SharePoint Search query processor settings.

For additional information about how to manage settings to improve search results, see Manage settings to improve search results (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
The listqueryprocessoroptions operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Syntax

stsadm -o listqueryprocessoroptions

-ssp <SSP name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid Shared Services Provider (SSP) name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the SSP that is associated with the query processor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To determine the current values of the query processor settings, type the following syntax:

stsadm -o listqueryprocessoroptions –ssp
<"SharedServicesName">
See Also

Concepts

Setqueryprocessoroptions: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)
List registered security trimmers: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Operation name:
Listregisteredsecuritytrimmers

Description

Lists all registered security trimmers in the farm.

Syntax

stsadm -o listregisteredsecuritytrimmers
    -ssp <ssp name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The SSP name that lists all of the registered security trimmers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Registersecuritytrimmer: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
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Operation name:
Registersecuritytrimmer

Description

Enterprise Search in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 performs security trimming of search results at query time. The results are trimmed based on the identity of the user submitting the query, by using the security information obtained from the crawler. However, there are certain scenarios in which the built-in security trimming results are not sufficient for your requirements and you need to implement custom security trimming. Enterprise Search provides support for custom security trimming through the ISecurityTrimmer interface. For example, say you have a Windows NT security model on your Human Resources database that only allows users access between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. There is not a way to express that in an Access Control List (ACL), so instead, you would implement a custom security trimmer which implements this logic.

Also, if the ACL information changes in real time, the ACL read at crawl time is considered not current. Consequently, the security picture is invalid. A dynamic security check through a custom security trimmer at query processing time will return documents based on the current ACL picture.

Once a security trimmer is registered a full crawl of all the content that is specified by the rulepath parameter is required.

Syntax

stsadm -o registersecuritytrimmer
-ssp <ssp name>

-id <ID number>

-typename <assembly qualified TypeName of ISecurityTrimmer implementation>

-rulepath <crawl rule URL>

[-configprops] <name value pairs delimited by '~'>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A unique ID from 0 to 2147483647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typename</td>
<td>A valid type name, for example: &quot;Microsoft.Office.Server.ApplicationRegistry.Search.QueryProcessorSecurityTrimmer, Microsoft.SharePoint.Portal, Version=12.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rulepath</td>
<td>A valid rule path, such as &quot;file://file1&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| configprops    | A valid name-value pair in the form "name1~value1~name2~value2~v
See Also

Other Resources

ISecurity Trimmer (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=94442&clcid=0x409).
Setosearchsetting: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
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Operation name: Setosearchsetting

Sets the current values of the Enterprise search settings in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.

For additional information about how to manage settings to improve search results, see Helping users make successful queries (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
The setosearchsetting operation was first introduced in the April Cumulative Update.

Important:
Any change in a value of the target setting will not take effect until the following occurs:

- An iisreset /force command is run on each server that is used as a front-end Web server for the Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

- The search service is restarted on each query server for the Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 installation.

Syntax

stsadm -o setosearchsetting
    -ssp <SSP name>
    -setting <setting name>
    -value {True | False}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid Shared Services Provider (SSP) name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the SSP that is associated with the search setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setting</td>
<td>&quot;Schema:HitHighlight_Contains_Clause&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies whether query terms that are used in a CONTAINS clause of the SQL syntax query are highlighted in the search results. If the setting is True, the terms are highlighted. If the setting is False, the terms are not highlighted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **True:** Specifies query terms used in the CONTAINS clause of the SQL query.
**value**

A valid Boolean value, such as **True** or **False**

**Yes**

- **Syntax** query to be hit-highlight in search results.

- **False**: Specifies query terms used in the CONTAINS clause of the SQL syntax query should not be hit-highlight in search results.

The default value is **True**.
Examples

To disable the hit-highlighted value of the search settings, type the following syntax:

stsadm -o setosearchsetting -ssp SharedServices1 -setting "Setting:Schema:HitHighlight_Contains_Clause" -value False
See Also

Concepts

Getosearchsetting: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)
Setqueryprocessoroptions: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Operation name: Setqueryprocessoroptions

Sets the current values of the SharePoint Search query processor settings.

For additional information about how to manage settings to improve search results, see Manage settings to improve search results (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
The setqueryprocessoroptions operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Syntax

stsadm -o setqueryprocessoroptions

     -ssp <SSP name>

[-securitytrimmingcachesize <security trimming cache size>]

[-securitytrimmingmultiplier <security trimming overfetch multiplier>]

[-nearduplicatemultiplier <duplicate removal overfetch multiplier>]

[-joinmultiplier <join discard overfetch multiplier>]

[-sdidjoinmultiplier <missing security descriptor overfetch multiplier>]

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid Shared Services Provider (SSP) name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the SSP that is associated with the query processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>securitytrimmingcachesize</td>
<td>A valid integer between 1 and 2,147,483,647</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies an increase of the w3wp process memory usage. This increases the probability of finding security descriptors needed in local cache, thus decreasing the number of roundtrips to a computer running SQL Server and the amount of data requested from a computer running SQL Server. This value should be considered if the search corpus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
contains a large number of different Access Control Lists (ACL).

The default value is 10,000. When the multiplier is specified, it will result in more items being retrieved. This should be considered if there is a large search corpus, but each item is only accessible to a small number of people.

The default value is 2.6. When specified the multiplier will result in more items being retrieved. This should be considered if

**securitytrimmingmultiplier**

A valid integer between 1.001 and 100

No
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nearduplicatemultiplier</td>
<td>between 1.001 and 100</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>many items in the search corpus are near duplicates of each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is 1.8. When specified, the multiplier will result in more items being retrieved for queries that contain both full-text and metadata components. This should only be increased if the set of full-text results have a small intersection with the set of metadata results for a significant number of queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joinmultiplier</td>
<td>A valid integer between 1.001 and 100</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sdidjoinmultiplier  

A valid integer between 1.001 and 100  

No specified, the multiplier will result in more items being retrieved for full-text queries. This should only be increased if there are many search results removed using the Search Results Removal feature.

The default value is 1.01.
Remarks

Any query processor change will not take effect until an `iisreset /force` command is executed on each server used as front-end Web server.

Any modification of query processor settings will affect server performance.

The multipliers are used to calculate the number of results for a given query.
Examples

To determine the current setting of the query processor options, type the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setqueryprocessoroptions –ssp <SharedServicesName>`
See Also

Concepts

Listqueryprocessoroptions: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)
Unregistersecuritytrimmer: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Search: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Operation name: Unregistersecuritytrimmer

Description

Unregisters a custom security trimmer when the ssp and id parameters are specified. For the change to become effective, a full crawl of all the content that is specified by the rulepath parameter of the registersecuritytrimmer operation is required.

Syntax

stsadm -o unregistersecuritytrimmer

    -ssp <ssp name>

    -id <0 - 2147483647>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ssp</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP to be unregistered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A unique ID from 0 to 2147483647</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The security trimmer ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

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In the section:

- Addpermissionpolicy
- Adduser
- Authentication
- Changepermissionpolicy
- Creategroup
- Deletegroup
- Deletepermissionpolicy
- Deleteuser
- Enumgroups
- Enumroles
- Enumusers
- Execadmsvcjobs
- Getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath
- Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath
- Updateaccountpassword
- Updatefarmcredentials
- Userrole
- Tzmove
Addpermissionpolicy: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

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Operation name: Addpermissionpolicy

Description

Adds a user to a policy role for the Web application based on the specified permission level name and corresponding zone. This operation is the command-line equivalent of the process used on the Policy for Web Application page in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o addpermissionpolicy
- url <URL name>
- userlogin <login name>
- permissionlevel <permission policy level>
[-zone] <URL zone>
[-username] <display name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the policy level is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid user name in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
userlogin

For non-Windows accounts, a valid user name in the form:

\textit{Domain}\textbackslash user\_name.

\textbf{Notes:}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Domain}\textbackslash user\_name.
  \item For non-Windows accounts, a valid user name in the form:
  \begin{itemize}
    \item provider\_name: user\_name
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

permissionlevel

A valid permission policy level to add to the permission policy. For example, Full Control, Full Read, Deny Write, or Deny All.

\textbf{Note:}

Denying a right always supersedes granting a right.

When the zone parameter is not present, the policy applies to all zones. Only Windows accounts can be applied to all zones. Accounts in the format of \textit{provider\_name: user\_rname} cannot be used for the all-zone policy.

The user or display name for the policy. If the user name is specified, it will

zone

A valid zone, such as "Default"

A valid user name in the form of:

The user login name

Specifies the appropriate permission policy level to grant or deny to this user. When you grant a permission, it gives the user the granted permission. However, when you deny a permission, it prevents the user from ever having that permission.
| username | Firstname Lastname | No | be used; otherwise AD Directory is queried to resolve a user name. |
Adduser: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)


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☐ C++
☐ JavaScript
☐ JScript
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☐ Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Adduser

Description

Adds a user account to the specified site collection and assigns it to the specified group or role. Use the siteadmin parameter to register the user as the site administrator.

Syntax

stsadm -o adduser
   -url <URL name>
   -userlogin <login name>
   -useremail
   -role <role name> / -group <group name>
   -username
   [-siteadmin]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site collection to which the user account is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>userlogin</strong></td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: <code>Domain\user_name</code></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A string that contains the user name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>useremail</strong></td>
<td>A valid e-mail address in the form: <code>someone@example.com</code></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A string that contains the e-mail address of the user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>role</strong></td>
<td>A permission level defined for the site, such as Full Control, Design, Contribute, or Read</td>
<td>Yes. Either the <strong>role</strong> or <strong>group</strong> parameter is required.</td>
<td>Adds a user to a permission level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>group</strong></td>
<td>A group configured for the site, such as Team Site Members</td>
<td>Yes. Either the <strong>role</strong> or <strong>group</strong> parameter is required.</td>
<td>Adds the user to a group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>username</strong></td>
<td>A valid user name, such as &quot;Joe&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A string that contains the display name of the user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>siteadmin</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies whether you want to add the user as an administrator to the site collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authentication: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ☒ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Authentication

Description

Authentication is the process by which Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 verifies who the user is. Authentication provides the user identity input to the authorization process, which determines which actions the current user is allowed to perform on a given object.

The administrator can select any one of the following authentication settings when a Web application is provisioned:

- **Windows authentication** - Allows Internet Information Services (IIS) to perform the authentication for Office SharePoint Server 2007, for example, Kerberos, NTLM, or Basic, Certificates.

- **Forms-based authentication** - Allows ASP.NET to perform the authentication for, for example, Office SharePoint Server 2007 redirect to a login page.

Syntax

```plaintext
stsadm -o authentication

-url <URL name>

-type <type>

[-usebasic]

[-usewindowsintegrated]

[-exclusivelyusentlm]
```
[-membershipprovider] <membership provider name>
[-rolemanager] <role manager name>
[-enableclientintegration]
[-allowanonymouse]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the authentication settings is being applied to the content database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| type      | Any of the following values:  
- Windows  
- Forms  
- Other Values | Yes | Type of database authentication you want to use for a zone. Settings are trimmed depending on what value is selected. By default, Windows authentication is used. Basic authentication will continue to be supported by using Windows credentials with or without SSL. |
usebasic <none> No

IIS only supports basic authentication over Windows accounts. Developers can plug in their own authentication.

- **Note:**
  When basic authentication is used, passwords are sent in clear text. This is the IIS default configuration. This setting is used as the default for a basic or "one-click" setup. If this parameter is present, Kerberos authentication is removed for this Web application. This value is used only when a value other than Windows from the type parameter is specified.

usewindowsintegrated No

This value is used exclusivelyusentlm No

The membership provider must be correctly configured in the Web.config file for the IIS Web site that hosts Office SharePoint Server
2007 content on each Web server. If you want to be able to manage membership users from Central Administration, it must also be added to the Web.config file for the IIS site that hosts Central Administration. The role provider must be correctly configured in the Web.config file for the IIS Web site that hosts Office SharePoint Server 2007 content on each Web server. If you want to be able to manage membership users from Central Administration, it must also be added to the Web.config file for the IIS site that hosts Central Administration. A value of "Yes" enables features that start client applications according to document types. This
enableclientintegration<none>  No

Option might not work correctly with some types of forms-based authentication.

A value of "No" disables features that start client applications according to document types. Users must download documents locally, and then upload them after making changes.

**Note:**
If this parameter is used, it is treated as “Yes.”
The default state for anonymous access during virtual server provisioning is off regardless of the current IIS setting. The administrator needs to explicitly turn on anonymous access.

IIS anonymous access must be on for pluggable authentication. Anonymous requests must make it through
IIS to get to the ASP.NET authentication system. There is no anonymous access choice when provisioning with forms-based authentication.

**Note:**
Allowing anonymous access in IIS does not automatically make all Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites anonymously accessible. There is Web-level anonymous access control as well which also defaults to off. However, disabling anonymous access in IIS does disable anonymous access to all Office SharePoint Server 2007 sites on the Web application because IIS rejects the request before code even runs.
Changepermissionpolicy: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Changepasswordpolicy

Description

Updates the Web application policy level for a user to change which permission levels the user is assigned. This operation is the command-line equivalent of the process used on the Policy for Web Application page in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

Syntax

stsadm -o changepasswordpolicy

-url <URL name>
-userlogin
[-zone] <URL zone>
[-username] <display name>
[{-add | -delete }]
[-permissionlevel]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The URL of</td>
<td>The URL of</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Web</td>
<td>the Web</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>application to which the content database is being changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>userlogin</strong></td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The user login name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>zone</strong></td>
<td>A valid zone, such as &quot;Default&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The zone from which the permission policy is being changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>username</strong></td>
<td>A valid user name in the form of: Firstname Lastname</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The user or display name for the policy. If user name is specified, it will be used; otherwise, Active Directory is queried to resolve a user name. Specifies the appropriate permissions to grant or deny to this permission policy level. When you grant a permission, it gives the user the granted permission. However, when you deny a permission, it prevents a user from ever having this permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>permissionlevel</strong></td>
<td>A valid list of permissions to change the permission policy. For example, Full Control, Full Read, Deny Write, or Deny All.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
Denying a right always supersedes granting a right.
Creategroup: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Creategroup

Description

Allows site collection administrators to create new groups from any site collection. Users with Full Control/Administrator access on a site can create new groups from that site.

Syntax

stsadm -o creategroup

-url <URL name>
-name <group name>
-description
-ownerlogin <domain\user name or group name>
[-type]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the site collection where the group is being created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid group name, such as &quot;Group1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>description</strong></td>
<td>A valid description, such as &quot;This is a new group for the Sales department&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ownerlogin</strong></td>
<td>This value takes a valid user name in the form:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Domain\user_name</em> or a valid group name, such as &quot;Group1&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>type</strong></td>
<td>Any one of the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Member</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Visitor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Owner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>Description of the group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>The owner can change anything about the group, such as adding and removing members or deleting the group. Only one user or group can be the owner. If possible, you should use the People Picker Web control to select users, Windows NT groups, or SharePoint groups.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>Specifies whether the group should be a member, visitor, or owner group of the site specified by the URL.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletegroup: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletegroup

Description

Deletes a group created in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. Owners of the group and site collection administrators are the only users who can delete a group.

Note:
A confirmation dialog box is not displayed when the deletegroup operation is run. If the operation runs correctly, you will receive the following message: "Operation completely successfully."

Syntax

stsadm -o deletegroup

-url <URL name>

-name <group name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the group name is being deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid group name, such as &quot;Test1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the group that is to be deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletepermissionpolicy: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
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Operation name: Deletepermissionpolicy

Description

Deletes a permission policy for a user from the collection by specifying the URL and user login.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletepermissionpolicy

-url <URL name>

-userlogin

[-zone] <URL zone>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application to which the permission policy is being deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The user login name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zone</td>
<td>A valid zone, such</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The zone from which the permission policy is being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
as "Default" deleted
Deleteuser: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deleteuser

Description

Deletes a user account from the specified site collection and specified group. Use the group parameter to specify the name of the group to which the user belongs.

Syntax

stsadm -o deleteuser

-url <URL name>

-userlogin

[-group] <group>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web site from which the user account is being deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A string that contains the user name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domain\user_name</td>
<td></td>
<td>If the group parameter is specified, the user is only removed from the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Otherwise, the user is removed from all the roles in the Web site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumgroups: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊗ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumgroups

Description

Lists all the groups in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 at a site or subsite.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumgroups

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site collection to which the groups are being enumerated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumroles: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumroles

Description

Lists the user roles that are available for users in a particular site or subsite.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumroles

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web site to which the roles are being enumerated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumusers: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

☐ ☑

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

☐ Visual Basic (Declaration)  □ C#
☐ C++
☐ JavaScript
☐ JScript
☐ XML
☐ Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumusers

Description

Lists all users who are explicitly assigned to permission levels in this site.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumusers

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site to which the users are enumerated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Execadmsvcjobs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Execadmsvcjobs

Description

Executes all administrative timer jobs immediately instead of waiting for the timer job to run.

When the process account for the Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPAdmin) is disabled (necessary in some installations for security reasons), the `execadmsvcjobs` operation must be run on all computers to perform provisioning and other administrative tasks that would ordinarily happen by using the Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer).

⚠️ Note: The `execadmsvcjobs` operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o execadmsvcjobs
```
Getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath

Description

Retrieves the user account directory path setting for the site collection. The user account directory path is the distinguished name of the organizational unit (OU) for the users that are allowed to be added in the site collection.

**Note:**
The **Getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath** operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath
   -url <URL name>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name/sites/contoso</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks
When the People Picker control is used, a user's name is resolved when the **Check Name** icon is clicked or a list of users is displayed when the **Browse** icon is clicked.

If the Web application is using Windows authentication, the People Picker control searches the entire Active Directory to resolve users' names or find users, instead of searching only users within a particular organizational unit (OU).

**Examples**

To retrieve the current user account directory path for the Contoso site, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getsiteuseraccountdirectorypath -url http://server_name/sites/contoso
```
Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  ■  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath

Description

Sets the site user account directory path to a specific organizational unit (OU) in the same domain when the url and path parameters are specified.

Note:
The setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.

Syntax

stsadm -o setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath

  -path <name of OU>

  -url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>A valid name of a distinguished OU, for example, &quot;OU=Contoso1,DC=OSGCorp,DC=local&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the user account directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of a site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

When the People Picker control is used, a user's name is resolved when the Check Name icon is clicked or a list of users is displayed when the Browse icon is clicked.

If the Web application is using Windows authentication and the site user directory path is not set, the People Picker control searches the entire Active Directory to resolve users' names or find users, instead of searching only users within a particular organizational unit (OU). The `setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation allows the user's directory path to be set to a specific OU in the same domain. After the directory path is set to a site collection, the People Picker control will only search under that particular OU.

If a site collection is new and an administrator uses the `setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation to specify a target OU, only users under the specified path can be added to the site collection and no one else can be added to the site collection.

If users have already been added to a site collection and the `setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation is run, only users under the specified path will be able to be added going forward.

Unlike the `Peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths` property where multiple OUs can be specified, only a single OU can be set at a time when the `setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation is used. As a result, this operation should only be run once per site collection.

Examples

To set a list of users to a specific OU (for example, Sales) in the Contoso
Corp domain, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath -path
"CN=Sales,DC=ContosoCorp,DC=local" –url http://server_name
```
Update account password: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:  
Updateaccountpassword

Description

Updates the Web application pool passwords.

 Note:
Use the noadmin parameter if the Central Administration application pool is the same account as other Web application pools. The updateaccountpassword operation does not update the Web application pool account that is associated with the Central Administration Web site. To do this, use the Updatefarmcredentials operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o updateaccountpassword
    -userlogin <domain\name>
    -password <password>
    [-noadmin]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Defines the Web application pool identity account.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For a service account, the value is in the form:

"NetworkService"

**userlogin** Yes

For a configurable ID, the value is in the form:

*Domain\user_name*

**password** <none> Yes

Specifies the new updated password.

**noadmin** <none> No

Checks and ensures that the new account is not the same account as the administrative application pool account. If so, a warning message is displayed, and then exits.

The **userlogin** parameter provides a way to change the farm account from a domain account to a service account (for example, NetworkService).

It also describes the application pool account that you are using as either a built-in service account, such as Network Service, or a configurable ID (for example, *Domain\user_name*).
See Also

Other Resources

Change passwords for Web application pools (Office SharePoint Server)

How to change the passwords for service accounts in SharePoint Server 2007 and in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=91709&clcid=0x409
Updatefarmcredentials: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
- C++  
- JavaScript  
- JScript  
- XML  
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Updatefarmcredentials

Description

Updates the Web application pool for the SharePoint Central Administration Web site and the Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer).

Note:
The `updatefarmcredentials` operation must be run on the server that hosts Central Administration. To change any other Web application pool account except the one that is used by Central Administration, use the `Updateaccountpassword` operation.

Syntax

```
stadm -o updatefarmcredentials
   [-identitytype] <configurableid/NetworkService>
   [-userlogin] <domain\user name>
   [-password] <password>
   [-local]
   [-keyonly]
```

Parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identitytype</td>
<td>&quot;NetworkService&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Provides a way to change the farm account from a domain account to a service account (for example, NetworkService). It also describes the application pool account that you are using as either a built in service account, such as NetworkService, or a configurable ID (for example, Domain\user_name). The default value is set to configurableid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| userlogin  | A valid user name, such as Domain\user_name | No        | The user name that you use to log on to the account. The parameter is only required when configurableid is used. The password that is associated with the userlogin parameter. The parameter is only required when configurableid is used. Performs the following functions:  
- Updates the local server.  
- Does not start a timer job.  
- Does not update the database. |
| password   |                | No        |                                                                                                                                             |
| local      | <none>         | No        | The local parameter is to be used in situations where the                                                                                                                                               |
local server failed to update for any reason.

In addition, the **local** parameter corrects fixes to the local computer only, updating the administration application pool and linked services (for example, SPTimer), and the credential master registry key. Sets the credential master registry key on the local server, but does not provision the new account (that is, change the actual application pool account).

| keyonly  | <none>  | No   |
See Also

Other Resources

Change passwords for Central Administration and Timer service (Office SharePoint Server)

How to change the passwords for service accounts in SharePoint Server 2007 and in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0

https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=91709&clcid=0x409
Userrole: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Userrole

Description

Adds or deletes a user to or from a permission level on a site.

Syntax

stsadm -o userrole
  -url <URL name>
  -userlogin <user name>
  -role <role name>
  [-add]
  [-delete]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site to which the user role is being added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid user name in any one of following forms:</td>
<td></td>
<td>The login information of the user. It can be a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Domain\user_name**
  - SharePoint or Windows NT group name.
- **"My Group"**
  - The permission level that is assigned to the user.

**role**

A valid permission level, such as Full Control, Read, Limited Access, Design, or Contribute.

**add**

Yes

No. Either the add or delete parameter is specified. If nothing is specified, the default value is "add."

Allows the user to add a specified user to the permission level.

**delete**

Yes

No. Either the add or delete parameter is specified. If nothing is specified, the default value is "add."

Allows the user to delete a specified user from the permission level.
Tzmove: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Security: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Tzmove

Description

Enables an administrator to update data that is affected by a change in the start and/or end of daylight saving time (DST).

Note:
The Tzmove operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.

Syntax

stsadm -o tzmove

- name <name of the history tag>
  - update {all | before}
  - date <YYYYMMDD>
  - clear

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;dst2007&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the history tag that identifies the change in daylight saving time in the Timezone.xml file. All: Updates all date values that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Either one of the following values:

- **update**
  - All
  - Before

**Note:** Either the `update` or `clear` parameter must be specified, but not both.

**date**

A valid date in the form "YYYYMMDD"

- **Yes**

**Note:** When the `update` parameter has the value **Before**, the `date` parameter is required. When the `update` parameter is not specified or has the value **All**, this parameter should not be included.

**clear**

- **<none>**

**Note:** Either the `clear` parameter allows the `tzmove` operation to be run again safely if a previous invocation of the operation was interrupted. However, if it is necessary to update data more than once (for example, when a time zone definition changes every year), the `clear` parameter prepares the data to be updated again.
Remarks

As an example, say that November 3, 2007, was defined as standard time in the Timezone.xml file. However, it has been decided that standard time will occur one week early in your country, which changes the date of standard time to October 27, 2007. After updating Timezone.xml to reflect this change, date values that occur in this time period (in this example, between the last Sunday of October and the first Sunday in November) will be incorrect by one hour. The Tzmove operation would update this data so that it is correct.

The Timezone.xml file is located in the following location, "%COMMONPROGRAMFILES%\microsoft shared\web server extensions\12\config" folder.

For more information about Tzmove, see Microsoft Knowledge Base article 939809 (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=105804&clcid=0x409).
Examples

For the following examples, the following definitions apply:

- **Future data:** This data consists of items that contain date values and time values that occur in the new DST period in the year that the DST period first comes into effect and beyond.

- **Past data:** This data consists of items that contain date values and time values that occur in the new DST period in the years before the DST period first comes into effect.

1. If you previously installed an update that modified the DST period of a time zone definition, you must run the following command to update the future data items:

   ```
   stsadm –o tzmove –name <name> –update before –date YYYYMMDD
   ```

   **Note:**
   In this command, YYYYMMDD is the date on which you installed the update that modified the time zone definition.

2. If you did not install an update, and if you modified the Timezone.xml file, you must run the following command to update the future data items:

   ```
   stsadm –o tzmove –name <name> –update before -date YYYYMMDD
   ```

   **Note:**
   In this command, YYYYMMDD is the date on which the Timezone.xml file was modified.

3. If you did not install an update that modified the DST period of a time zone definition, you must run the following command to update the future data items:
stsadm -o tzmove -name <name> -update all

**Note:**
In this command, all future data is updated.

4. If the DST period for a time zone definition is modified again after you run the command, the previous data is not restored when you rerun the command. In this case, you must run the following command before you rerun the command:

stsadm –o tzmove –name <name> -clear

**Note:**
This procedure clears the internal flags that are set by the command, and it enables data to be modified again.
Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ➔ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Createssp
- Deletessp
- Deletessptimerjob
- Editssp
- Enumservices
- Enumssp
- Enumssptimerjobs
- Restoressp
- Setdefaultssp
- Setsharedwebserviceauthn
- Setsspport
Createssp: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Createssp

Description

Creates a new Shared Services Provider (SSP) in the farm. To configure an SSP, you must have already configured an index server for the farm. Without an index server, creation of a new SSP will fail.

Note:
The createssp operation only applies to Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 for Search. It does not apply to Microsoft Office Project Server 2007 or Microsoft Office Forms Server 2007 as an SSP can be created without specifying an index server.

Syntax

stsadm -o createssp

- title <SSP name>
- url <Web application URL>
- mysiteurl <MySite URL>
- ssplogin <user name>
- indexserver <index server>
- indexlocation <index file path>
- ssppassword <password> [ ]
[-sspdatabaseserver <SSP database server>]
[-sspdatabasename <SSP database name>]
[-sspsqlauthlogin <SQL user name>]
[-sspsqlauthpassword <SQL password>]
[-searchdatabaseserver <search database server>]
[-searchdatabasename <search database name>]
[-searchsqlauthlogin <SQL user name>]
[-searchsqlauthpassword <SQL password>]
[-ssl <yes|no>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid title, such as &quot;SSPName1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Shared Services Provider (SSP) to create. The name must be unique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application that hosts the Shared Services Provider Administration site. A Web application is required for My Sites. This Web</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid URL, such as http://server_name

It is recommended that a different Web application is used than the one used for the Shared Services Provider Administration site, so that you can backup and restore My Sites independently of the SSP.

Only applies to Office SharePoint Server 2007.

The credentials that the Shared Services Provider (SSP) timer job and Web services run under.

Specifies the index server that will crawl content in all Web applications associated with the SSP.

**Note:**
The specified application will be used to host personal sites and profile pages.
Server must have the Office SharePoint Server Search service running. Configures the search server that has the location where the index resides. This parameter is used in conjunction with the `osearch` operation. For additional information about the `indexlocation` parameter, see [Osearch: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint/server-administration/stsadm-osearch).

**indexlocation**

A valid folder location in the form "C:\Folder\Subfolder"

**ssppassword**

A valid Windows password

**sspdatabaseserver**

A valid database server, such as "Test" or The database server that will store SSP-specific configuration data. The database server can also

Password for the account.

This parameter is not required if the account has no password (for example, "NetworkService".)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>sspdatabasename</code></td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;DBN&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sspsqlauthlogin</code></td>
<td>A valid SQL account</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sspsqlauthpassword</code></td>
<td>A valid SQL password</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>searchdatabaseserver</code></td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;DS1&quot; or &quot;DS1\Instance&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchdatabasename</td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;DB1&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchsqlauthlogin</td>
<td>A valid SQL login account</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searchsqlauthpassword</td>
<td>A valid SQL password that is used in conjunction with the searchsqlauthlogin parameter</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

can also include instance names (for example, server\instance). Specifies a database name for the search database that will contain crawled properties and their values. Microsoft SQL Server credentials to the search database.

Microsoft SQL Server credential to the search database.

Use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for Web services.

**Note:**
If you choose to enable SSL for Web services, you must add the certificate on each server in the farm by using the IIS administration tool. Until this is done, the Web services.
services are not available.
Deletessp: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletessp

Description

Deletes a Shared Services Provider (SSP) in a Web application when the title parameter is specified. The deletedatabases parameter is optional.

Note:
To delete the default SSP, you must use the force parameter.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletessp

- title <SSP name>

[-deletedatabases]

[-force]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short form</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid title, such as &quot;SSPName1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP to delete. Deletes all databases associated with the SSP. Forces the timer job to complete the deletion of a SSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deletedatabases</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note:
The **force** parameter is not displayed if you use the following syntax: `stsadm -help deletessp`
Deletessptimerjob: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration) ✅ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletessptimerjob

Description

Deletes all of the timer jobs in the SSP.

The primary purpose of this operation is for an administrator to delete all timer jobs in the SSP. This operation is especially useful if Microsoft Project Server was installed and then was uninstalled from a computer. In this scenario, the Project Server SSP timer jobs still exist in the SSP database even though Project Server is not installed on the computer. To see a list of all the timer jobs in a specific SSP including the orphan timer jobs, use the Enumssptimerjobs operation. For more information about timer jobs, see the Remarks section of this article.

Syntax

stsadm -o deletessptimerjob

-title <SSP Name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP that lists the timer jobs to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

The SharePoint Timer Service (OWSTIMER) sends notifications and performs scheduled tasks for Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

This service account should be a member of the Power Users group on all computers running Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.
Editssp: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Editssp

Description

Allows the shared service administrator to perform the following functions:

- Modify the service account credentials.
- Rename a SSP.

Syntax

stsadm -o editssp

- title <SSP name>
  [-newtitle] <new SSP name>
  [-sspadminsute] <administration site URL>
  [-ssplgin] <user name>
  [-ssppassword] <password>
  [-indexserver] <index server>
  [-indexlocation] <index file path>
  [-setaccounts] <process accounts (domain\username)>
  [-ssl] <yes|no>
# Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP name such as, &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the SSP to modify. This name will be used to identify this SSP in administration pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newtitle</td>
<td>A valid title, such as &quot;NewSSP&quot; or A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Allows the user to change the original name of the SSP. The name of the URL that contains administration site information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sspadminsiteas</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form domain\username</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The credentials that the Shared Services Provider (SSP) timer job and Web services run under. Password for the account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssplogin</td>
<td>A valid Windows password</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>This parameter is not required if the account has no password (for example, &quot;NetworkService&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssppassword</td>
<td>A valid server name, such as &quot;Index1&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies the index server which will crawl content in all Web applications associated with the SSP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| indexserver    | A valid folder location in the form C:\Folder\Subfolder | No | Configures the search server that has the location of where the index resides. This parameter is used in conjunction with the osearch operation. For additional information about Search and the defaultindexlocation.

Grants a non-administrator the rights to service an SSP by creating a new process account or removes an existing account's rights to the SSP.

New process accounts should be appended to the existing list and must be in the form `domain\username`. Use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for Web services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>setaccounts</code></td>
<td>A valid user name in the form <code>domain\username</code></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ssl</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;none&gt;</code></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumservices: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#  
  - C++  
  - JavaScript  
  - JScript  
  - XML  
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation Name: Enumservices

Description

Lists all the services in the Web application within a farm.

Note:
The enumservices operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o enumservices
Enumssp: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumssp

Description

Lists all the details of the SSPs in the farm or of a single SSP.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumssp

=title <SSP name> [-default | -parent | -all]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The SSP name to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lists the details of the default SSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parent</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lists the details of a farm's parent SSP. Only applies if a farm participates in Shared Services between farms. Lists the details of all of the SSPs. If no other parameters are specified, the default value is all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumssptimerjobs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) 
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumssptimerjobs

Description

Enumerates all of the timer jobs in the SSP.

The primary purpose of this operation is for an administrator to list all timer jobs in the SSP especially if a computer had Microsoft Project Server installed, and then was uninstalled. In this scenario, the Project Server SSP timer jobs still exist in the SSP database even though Project Server is not installed on the computer. To delete these orphan timer jobs, use the Deletessptimerjob operation. For more information about timer jobs, see the Remarks section of this article.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumssptimerjobs

    -title <SSP Name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP whose timer jobs should be listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

The SharePoint Timer Service (OWSTIMER) sends notifications and performs scheduled tasks for Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

This service account should be a member of the Power Users group on all computers running Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007.
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Restoressp
Description

Creates a Shared Service Provider using a restored database or restored databases.

Note:
The `restoressp` operation only applies to Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 and Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 for Search. It does not apply to Microsoft Office Project Standard 2007 or Microsoft Office Forms Server 2007 as an SSP can be created without specifying an index server.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o restoressp
    -title <SSP name>
    -url <Web application URL>
    -ssplogin <user name>
    -mysiteurl <MySite URL>
    -indexserver <index server>
    -indexlocation <index file path>
    -[keepindex]
    -sspdatabaseserver <SSP database server>
    -sspdatabasename <SSP database name>
    [-ssppassword <password>]
```
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid title, such as &quot;SSPName1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the Shared Services Provider (SSP) to create. The name must be unique.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application that hosts the Shared Services Provider Administration site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssplogin</td>
<td>A valid login credential in the form domain\username</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The account under which the SSP timer job and Web services run. A Web application is required for My Sites. This Web</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid URL, such as http://server_name Yes

It is recommended that a different Web application is used than the one used for the Shared Services Provider Administration site, so that you can back up and restore My Sites independently of the SSP.

Only applies to Office SharePoint Server 2007.

A valid server name, such as "Index1" Yes

Note:
The specified server must have the Office SharePoint Server Search service running.

Configures the
**indexlocation**

A valid folder location in the form "C:\Folder\Subfolder" Yes

A valid folder location in the form "C:\Folder\Subfolder" Yes

search server that has the location of where the index resides. This parameter is used in conjunction with the **osearch** operation. For additional information, see [Osearch: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)](https://office.microsoft.com)

Does not reset the search index after a SSP is restored.

**keepindex**: <none> No

Does not reset the search index after a SSP is restored.

**Note**: The **keepindex** parameter should be used only if the search index and databases were restored at exactly the same time using a third-party backup and restore application. Password for the account.

**ssppassword**: A valid Windows password No

This parameter is not required if the account has no password (for
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sspdatabaseserver</td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;Test&quot; or &quot;Test\Instance&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sspdatabasename</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;DBN&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sspsqlauthlogin</td>
<td>A valid SQL account</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sspsqlauthpassword</td>
<td>A valid SQL password</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The database server that will store SSP-specific configuration data. The database server can also include instance names (for example, server\instance).

The database server name that will store SSP-specific configuration data.

Specifies SQL login credential information. This parameter only applies if SQL authentication is used. By default, Windows integrated authentication is used.

Specifies SQL password to the SSP database. This parameter only applies if SQL authentication is used. By default, Windows integrated authentication is used.
searchdatabaseserver

A valid database server, such as "DS1" or "DS1\Instance"

No

searchdatabasename

A valid database server, such as "DB1"

No

searchsqlauthlogin

A valid SQL login account

No

authentication is used. Specifies where the search database will be created on the computer running SQL Server. The database server can also include instance names (for example, server\instance). Specifies a database name for the search database that will contain crawled properties and their values. Microsoft SQL Server credentials to the search database.

**Note:** This parameter only applies if SQL authentication is used. By default, Windows integrated authentication is used. Microsoft SQL Server credentials:
**searchsqlauthpassword**

A valid SQL password that is used in conjunction with the `searchsqlauthlogin` parameter.

No

to the search database.

**Note:**
This parameter only applies if SQL authentication is used. By default, Windows integrated authentication is used.

Use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) for Web services.

**Note:**
If you choose to enable SSL for Web services, you must add the certificate on each server in the farm by using the IIS administration tool. Until this is done, the Web services are not available.

**ssl**

<none>

No
Setdefaultssp: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setdefaultssp

Description

Sets a Shared Services Provider (SSP) as the default SSP in a farm.

Syntax

stsadm -o setdefaultssp
- title <SSP name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid SSP name, such as &quot;SharedServices2&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The name of the SSP to set as default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setsharedwebserviceauthn: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setsharedwebservicesauthn

Description

Sets the authentication method to be used by the shared Web services to be either Windows NT LAN Manager (NTLM) or Negotiate. The default method is NTLM.

Syntax

stsadm -o setsharedwebservicesauthn

-ntlm

-negotiate

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntlm</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negotiate</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setsupport: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Shared Services Provider: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setsspport

Description

Updates the port or ports for the shared Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) Web site, "Office Server Web Services," which used by Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Web services.

Syntax

stsadm -o setsspport

-httpport <HTTP port number>

-httpsport <HTTPS port number>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>httpport</td>
<td>A valid HTTP port number, such as &quot;56737&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies a new HTTP port number. The &quot;TCP port&quot; field in the user interface equates to this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpsport</td>
<td>A valid port number that uses Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), in the form of &quot;56738&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies a new HTTPS port number. The &quot;SSL port&quot; field in the user interface equates to this value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Createsite
- Createsiteinnewdb
- Createweb
- Deletesite
- Deleteweb
- Enumallwebs
- Enumsites
- Enumsubwebs
- Forcedeletelist
- Getsitelock
- Refreshdms
- Refreshsitedms
- Renamesite
- Renameweb
- Siteowner
- Setsitelock
Createsite: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

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- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Createsite

Description

Creates a site collection at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL) with the specified user as site collection owner and site collection administrator.

Note:
The createsite operation does not create a new content database. If you want a new content database to be created with the new site, see the Createsiteinnewdb operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o createsite

- url <URL name>
- owneremail <someone@example.com>
[-ownerlogin <domain\name>]
[-ownername <display name>]
[-secondaryemail <someone@example.com>]
[-secondarylogin <domain\name>]
[-secondaryname <display name>]
[-lcid <language>]
[-sitetemplate <site template>]
Parameters

Parameter name (and short form) | Value | Required
---------------------------------|-------|---------
url | A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/explicit_inclusion or http://server_name/sites/site_name | Yes
owneremail (oe) | A valid e-mail address, in the form someone@example.com | Yes

If your farm does not have Active Directory account creation mode enabled then this parameter is required.

This parameter
**ownerlogin (ol)**

If Windows authentication is used, then a valid Windows user name must be qualified with a domain name, for example, domain\name.

If you have forms authentication configured, you can provide a user identity in the format `providername:username`.

---

**ownername (on)**

A valid name, such as "Joe"

No

**secondaryemail (se)**

A valid e-mail address, in the form `someone@example.com`

No

If your farm does not have Active Directory account creation mode enabled, then this should not be provided.
If Windows authentication is used, then a valid Windows user name, must be qualified with a domain name, for example, domain\name.

If you have forms authentication configured, you can provide a user identity in the format providername:username.

This parameter should not be provided if your farm has Active Directory account creation mode enabled. Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 will automatically create a site collection owner account in Active Directory based on the owner e-mail address.

A valid name, such as "Fred"
lcid

A valid locale ID, such as "1033" for English

Note:

Valid values available in a default installation include:

- STS#0: Team Site
- STS#1: Blank Site
- STS#2: Document Workspace
- MPS#0: Basic Meeting Workspace
- MPS#1: Blank Meeting Workspace
- MPS#2: Decision Meeting Workspace
- MPS#3: Social Meeting Workspace
- MPS#4: Multipage Meeting Workspace
- BLOG#0: Blog
- WIKI#0: Wiki Site

sitetemplate (st)

No
If you added a template using the **Addtemplate** operation to the central template gallery, you must specify the template name as _GLOBAL_#number, where number refers to the template ID.

**A valid title**

**Note:**

- The title can contain a space provided it is enclosed within quotation marks, for example, "New Site".

**A valid text string, such as "This is a description"**

**A valid URL assigned to the Web application by using Alternate Access Mapping (AAM), such as "http://server_name"**

**A valid quota template name, for example, "PersonalQuotas"**
Createsiteinnewdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Creates a site at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and creates a new content database using the user name and password you specify. If you do not specify a template to use, the owner can choose a template when he or she first browses to the site.

Syntax

stsadm -o createsiteinnewdb

-url <URL name>

-owneremail <someone@example.com>

[ownerlogin] <domain\name>

[ownername] <display name>

[secondaryemail] <someone@example.com>

[secondarylogin] <domain\name>

[secondaryname] <display name>

[lcid] <language>

[sitetemplate] <site template>

[title] <site title>

[description] <site description>

[hostheaderwebapplicationurl] <Web application URL>

[quota] <quota template>
[-databaseuser] <database user name>

[-databasepassword] <database password>

[-databaseserver] <database server name>

[-databasename] <database name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and (short form)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid e-mail address, in the form <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owneremail</td>
<td>A valid Windows user name, and must be qualified with a domain name, for example, domain\name</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ownerlogin</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;Joe&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ownername</td>
<td>A valid e-mail address, in the form <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondaryemail</td>
<td>A valid Windows user name, and must be qualified with a domain name, for example, domain\name</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondarylogin</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;Fred&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondaryname</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;Fred&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A valid locale ID, such as No "1033" for English

Valid values available in a default installation include:

- STS#0: Team Site
- STS#1: Blank Site
- STS#2: Document Workspace
- MPS#0: Basic Meeting Workspace
- MPS#1: Blank Meeting Workspace
- MPS#2: Decision Meeting Workspace
- MPS#3: Social Meeting Workspace
- MPS#4: Multipage Meeting Workspace

**Note:**
If you added a template to the central template gallery, you must specify the template name as `_GLOBAL_#number`, where number refers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>A valid title, such as &quot;NewSite&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The title of the new site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid text string, such as &quot;This is a description&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Description of the site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostheaderwebapplicationurl</td>
<td>A valid URL assigned to the Web application by using Alternate Access Mapping (AAM), such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>When the hostheaderwebapplicationurl parameter is present, the value of the host-named site collection and the value of the hostheaderwebapplicationurl parameter is the URL of the Web application that will hold the host-named site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quota (qt)</td>
<td>A valid quota template name, for example, &quot;personalquotas&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The quota template to apply to sites created on the virtual server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseuser (du)</td>
<td>A valid user name, such as domain\username</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The administrator user name for the SQL Server database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasepassword (dp)</td>
<td>A valid password that adheres to your business policy</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The password that corresponds to the administrator user name for the SQL Server database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseserver (ds)</td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;DS&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The server on which the Windows SharePoint Services collaboration database exists. The default value is the local computer name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasesasename (dn)</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;DN&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The name of the Microsoft SQL Server database or Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Desktop Engine (Windows) database used for Windows SharePoint Services data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Createweb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

  - [ ] Visual Basic (Declaration)
  - [ ] C#
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  - [ ] JavaScript
  - [ ] JScript
  - [ ] XML
  - [ ] Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Createweb

Description

Creates a subsite at the specified Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

Syntax

stsadm -o createweb

-url <URL name>

[-lcid <language>]

[-sitetemplate <site template>]

[-title <site title>]

[-description <site description>]

[-convert]

[-unique]

Parameters

Parameter name and (short form) | Value | Required?
--- | --- | ---

url
A valid URL name, such as
http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name

lcid
A valid locale ID, such as "1033" for English

Yes
No
Valid values available in a default installation include:

- STS#0: Team Site
- STS#1: Blank Site
- STS#2: Document Workspace
- MPS#0: Basic Meeting Workspace
- MPS#1: Blank Meeting Workspace
- MPS#2: Decision Meeting Workspace
- MPS#3: Social Meeting Workspace
- MPS#4: Multipage Meeting Workspace
- BLOG#0: Blog
- WIKI#0: Wiki Site

**Note:**
If you added a template to the central template gallery, you must specify the template name as _GLOBAL_#number, where number refers to the template ID.

A valid title

**Note:**
The title can contain a space provided it is enclosed within quotation marks, for example, "New Site".

A valid text string, such as "This is a description"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>convert (cvt)</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;none&gt;</code></td>
<td>If you include the <code>convert</code> parameter and there is an existing folder at the URL for the new subsite, then Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 will convert that folder to become a subsite. If you do not include the <code>convert</code> parameter and there is an existing folder at the URL for the new subsite, then the following error message is displayed: &quot;The URL path with the specified site name already exists.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>unique</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;none&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specifies whether the site has unique permissions instead of inheriting them from the parent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deletesite: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) ➫ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deletesite

Description

Deletes a site collection from a Web application.

If the site collection is live, then you would use the url parameter to specify the URL of the site collection that should be deleted.

If the site collection is orphaned, then you would use the force parameter with the siteid parameter to specify the orphaned site collection that should be deleted from the content database. For more information, see the Remarks section.

Note:
The force and siteid parameters to delete orphaned site collections were first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).
The gradualdelete parameter was first introduced in the April Cumulative Update.

Syntax

For deleting a live site collection:

stsadm -o deletesite

-url <URL name>

[-deleteadaccounts {True | False}]

[-gradualdelete]
For deleting a orphaned site collection:

- **force**
- **[-gradualdelete]**
- **-siteid <site ID>**
- **-databasename <database name>**
- **-databaseserver <database server name>**

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/sites/site_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteadaccounts</td>
<td>One of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies whether an Active Directory account that is associated with a site collection should be deleted. When in Active Directory account creation mode the value of this parameter is Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 will also delete Active Directory accounts associated with the site collection. For additional information, see KB article 823507 whether Windows SharePoint Services is in Active Directory account creation mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• True</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• False (default value)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When this parameter is used, the site collection is marked as deleted, which immediately prevents any further access to its content. The data in the deleted site collection is then deleted gradually over time by a timer job instead of all at once, which reduces its impact on Office SharePoint Server and SQL Server performance.

For additional information about the gradual deletion timer job, see Def
additional information about the gradual deletion timer job, see Job-grad
Stsadm p
SharePo

**force**

Specifies a forceful method to delete a site collection and bypasses lookup from the sitemap. This is used to delete orphan site collections from specific databases.

**siteid**

A valid GUID of the site collection, such as "e2a114b8-80c9-41f6-87bf-3feddf2ad9b6"

Specifying a valid site ID with the force parameter can be used to delete specific site collections. For more information, see Def

**databasename**

A valid name, such as "DB1"

Specifying a valid database name with the force parameter can be used to delete specific content databases. For more information, see Def

**databaserver**

A valid name, such as "DS1"
Remarks

In this article, the command-line syntax is displayed differently than the syntax in command-line help.

A site map contains site collections that are browsable and registered. Site collections that are not registered in the site map are commonly referred to as "orphaned" site collections.

Site collections typically become orphaned when they are in a content database that is being attached to a Web application, but the Web application already contains a site collection with the same Uniform Resource Locator (URL) path. Because site collections cannot share the same URL path in a Web application, only the first site collection registered in the site map will be accessible. All other site collections that use the same URL path cannot be registered in the site map and are considered orphans. The orphaned site collection data still exists, but you can only access it by detaching its content database from the current Web application, and then attaching it to a Web application that does not have a site collection registered at that URL path.

Examples

To delete an operational site collection named "http://server_name/sites/site_name" and removed accounts in Active Directory, type the following syntax:

stsadm -o deletesite -url http://server_name/sites/site_name -deleteadaccounts true

To delete an operational site collection named
"http://server_name/sites/site_name", type the following syntax:

**stsadm -o deletesite -url http://server_name/sites/site_name**

To delete an orphaned site collection named "http://server_name/sites/site_name" from a database server named DS1 and a database name called DB1, perform the following steps:

1. Use the **enumallwebs** operation to find the site whose URL matches "/sites/site_name". Its parent site collection XML tag (that is, the **Site** tag) should have an **InSiteMap** attribute that has a value equal to **False**. A value of **False** means this site collection is orphaned. For more information, see [Enumallwebs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)](http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/sharepoint-server-help/enumallwebs-stsadm-operation-help-HA102738781.aspx)

2. Use the value of the **Id** attribute from the matching **Site** tag and use it as the value of the **siteid** parameter of the **deletesite** operation.

For example:

**stsadm -o deletesite -force -siteid e2a114b8-80c9-41f6-87bf-3feddf2ad9b6 -databaseserver DS1 -databasename DB1**
Deleteweb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Deleteweb

Description

Deletes a subsite from a site collection.

If the site collection is live, then you would use the `url` parameter to specify the URL of the subsite that should be deleted.

If the site collection is orphaned, then you would use the `force` parameter with the `webid` parameter to specify the orphaned site that should be deleted from the site collection. For more information, see the Remarks section.

The `force` and `webid` parameters, which are used to delete orphaned site collections, were first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

⚠️ Note:
To delete a live subsite, in addition to the normal security requirements of Stsadm, you must have been granted the Manage Web Site permission on the subsite being deleted.

Syntax

For deleting a live site within a site collection:

```
stsadm -o deleteweb
   -url <URL name>
```

For deleting a site within an orphaned site collection or an orphaned site within a site collection:
-force

-webid <Web ID>

-databasename <database name>

-databaseserver <database server name>

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-force <none> Yes
webid A valid GUID of a site, such as "064d8e7b-b349-4693-bd67-dcefed3bf466" Yes

databasename A valid name, such as "DB1" Yes

databaserver A valid name, such as "DS1" Yes
Remarks

In this article, the command-line syntax is displayed differently than the syntax in command-line help.

A site map contains site collections that are browsable and registered. Site collections that are not registered in the site map are commonly referred to as "orphaned" site collections.

Site collections typically become orphaned when they are in a content database that is being attached to a Web application, but the Web application already contains a site collection with the same Uniform Resource Locator (URL) path. Because site collections cannot share the same URL path in a Web application, only the first site collection registered in the site map will be accessible. All other site collections that use the same URL path cannot be registered in the site map and are considered orphans. The orphaned site collection data still exists, but you can only access it by detaching its content database from the current Web application, and then attaching it to a Web application that does not have a site collection registered at that URL path.
Examples

To delete an operational subsite named "http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name", type the following syntax:

```
stadm -o deleteweb -url http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name
```

To delete an orphaned subsite named "http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name" from a database server named DS1 and a database name called DB1, perform the following steps:

1. Use the `enumallwebs` operation to find the subsite whose URL matches "/sites/site_name/subsite_name". Its parent site collection XML tag (that is, the `Web` tag) should have an `InSiteMap` attribute that has a value equal to `False`. A value of `False` means this site collection is orphaned.

2. Use the value of the ID attribute from the matching `Web` tag and use it as the value of the `webid` parameter of the `deleteweb` operation.

For example:

```
stadm -o deleteweb -force -webid 064d8e7b-b349-4693-bd67-dcefed3bf466 -databaseserver DS1 -databasename DB1
```
Enumallwebs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)
- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumallwebs

Displays the IDs and site map status for all site collections and subsites in the content database.

For additional information about site map status, see the Remarks section.

Note:
The enumallwebs operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Syntax

stsadm -o enumallwebs

    -databasename <database name>

    [-databaseserver <database server name>]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>databaseserver</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the name of the database server instance hosting the content database that contains site collections and sites that should be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasename</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>A valid name, such as &quot;DB1&quot; Specifies the name of the content database that contains the site collections and sites that should be shown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A valid name of a database, such as &quot;DS1&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

%
Remarks

A site map contains site collections that are browsable and registered. Site collections that are not registered in the site map are commonly referred to as "orphaned" site collections.

Site collections typically become orphaned when they are in a content database that is being attached to a Web application, but the Web application already contains a site collection with the same Uniform Resource Locator (URL) path. Because site collections cannot share the same URL path in a Web application, only the first site collection registered in the site map will be accessible. All other site collections that use the same URL path cannot be registered in the site map and are considered orphans. The orphaned site collection data still exists, but you can only access it by detaching its content database from the current Web application, and then attaching it to a Web application that does not have a site collection registered at that URL path.

For additional information about detaching and attaching a content database, see Deletecontentdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) and Addcontentdb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) respectively.

**Note:**

This enumallwebs command can be used in combination with the Deletesite: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) and Deleteweb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) operations to delete orphaned site collections and orphaned sites from a content database.
Examples

To display the site collections and sites in the content database called DS_Database, type the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o enumallwebs -databasename DS_Database
```

Output similar to the following should be displayed in a command-line window:

```xml
<Sites Count="2">
  <Site Id="e2a114b8-80c9-41f6-87bf-3feddf2ad9b6" OwnerLogin="Domain 
    <Webs Count="1">
      <Web Id="064d8e7b-b349-4693-bd67-dcefed3bf466" Url="/sites/site_name"
        </Webs>
      </Site>
  <Site Id="f440114b8-79d9-32f6-87bf-4geddf2ad9b6" OwnerLogin="Domain 
    <Webs Count="1">
      <Web Id="12348e7b-c456-4693-bd67-efdegd3bf466" Url="/" Languag
        </Webs>
      </Site>
  </Sites>
```

The relevant elements in this output are described as follows:

- **Sites**: The number of site collections within the content database.
- **Count**: The total number of site collections within the content database, regardless of whether they are in the site map.
- **Site**: A site collection within the content database.
- **Id**: The ID of the site collection.
- **OwnerLogin**: The primary site collection owner.
- **InSiteMap**: **True** if the site collection is accessible; **False** if the site collection is an orphan.
• **HostHeader**: An attribute that only appears if this is a host-named site collection. The value is the host header of the site collection.
Enumsites: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumsites

Description

Displays a list of sites that are hosted in a Web application. To find the sites that need to be upgraded, you can use the redirectedsites parameter to list all redirected sites on a Web application that is set up for gradual upgrade. You can use the list of sites generated by this operation to generate your site list XML file for the upgrade operation.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o enumsites

-url <virtual server URL>
-showlocks
-redirectedsites

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showlocks</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Shows current lock status for sites. Lists all redirected sites on a version 3.0 Web application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirectedsites</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>that is set up for gradual upgrade. Any site listed as redirected is not yet upgraded to the new version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enumsubwebs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Enumsubwebs

Description

Lists the subsites that have been created immediately below a particular site.

Note:
In addition to the normal security requirements of Stsadm, you must have been granted the Browse Directories permission on the site whose subsites you want listed to perform this operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o enumsubwebs

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site whose immediate subsites you want to see.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forcedeleterelist: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ➔ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Allows a user to delete a list that might appear to be in a corrupted state.

**Note:**
This operation should be used as a last effort to remove a list. When you use this operation, `forcedeleteweb` is displayed instead of `forcedeletelist`. If you attempt to run the `forcedeletelist` operation using the `forcedeleteweb` command, the following error message is displayed:

"Missing operation name or the operation name is invalid."

Syntax

```bash
stsadm -o forcedeletelist
    -url <URL>
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name/site_name/list_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the list to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Getsitedirectoryscanschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Getsitedirectoryscanschedule

Description

Displays the current schedule of all site directory links scan jobs to be run.

This operation is available only from the command line.

Syntax

stsadm -o getsitedirectoryscanschedule

Note:
The getsitedirectoryscanschedule operation does not take any parameters.
See Also

Other Resources

Configure site directory links scan
Getsitelock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

  - Visual Basic (Declaration)
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

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Description

Retrieves the lock status of a site. The use of this operation is useful when you want to backup your site using the backup operation. For additional information on using the getsitelock, backup, and setsitelock operations, see Setsitelock.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o getsitelock

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Refreshdms: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Refreshes the Directory Management Service if a database is restored or moved to a location where the incoming e-mail settings are not correct.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o refreshdms

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RefreshSiteDMS: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

On a site level, refreshes the Directory Management Service if a database is restored or moved to a location where the incoming e-mail settings are not correct.

Syntax

stsadm -o refreshsitedms

-url <URL name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renamesite: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Changes a URL of a host-named site collection to a new URL. The following conditions apply to the renamesite operation:

- The site collection remains in the same Web application and content database after the change.

- Make sure that the new URL is reachable in the Web application. This includes the protocol scheme, the host name, and the port number.

- The new host-named site collection URL must not already be used as an alternate access mappings. For more information, see Plan alternate access mappings (Office SharePoint Server).

- The renamesite operation only works with host-named site collections, not with path-based site collections. Therefore, you cannot use this operation to perform such tasks as converting a host-named site collection to a path-based site collection or converting a path-based site collection to a host-named site collection.

For more information on host-named sites and path-named sites, see the Remarks section.

Syntax

stsadm -o renamesite

- oldurl <oldUrl>
- newurl <newUrl>
Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oldUrl</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the site collection that you want to rename.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newUrl</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as &quot;http://server_name&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>URL of the new site collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

Host-named site collections are popular among individuals or businesses that host a site. These sites are created using the `hostheaderwebapplicationurl` parameter of the `createsite` operation.

You can create many root-level host-named sites within a single Web application. Host-named site collections give you more control over URLs. However, there are the following trade-offs:

- Host-named sites are only available through the default zone. Users who are configured to authenticate through alternate zones cannot access host-named sites.

- The alternate access mappings feature does not work with host-named sites.

Path-based sites are the traditional sites that you create using Central Administration. If you choose to use path-based sites, you are limited to a single root-level site collection within a Web application. However, you can use managed paths to create top-level sites beneath the initial root-level site collection. The primary advantage to using path-based sites is that these sites can be accessed from any zone that you configure. Also, the alternate access mappings feature works with all path-based sites.
Examples

Rename a host-named site collection

In the example to rename a site collection, **HostHeader_1** and **HostHeader_2** are the host-named site collection names.

To rename a site collection, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o renamesite -oldUrl http://HostHeader_1 -newUrl http://HostHeader_2
```
Renameweb: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Renameweb

Description

Changes the URL of a subsite.

⚠️ Note:
In addition to the standard security requirements of Stsadm, you must have been granted the Manage Web Site permission on the subsite you want to rename to perform this operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o renameweb

- url <URL name>
- newname <new name>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name and short name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The URL of the subsite you want to rename.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A valid URL name, such as http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><img src="url" alt="N" /> Or substrates can be renamed, not site collection roots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>newname</strong></td>
<td>A valid string name, such as &quot;NewWeb&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td><img src="newname" alt="N" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

The following example uses the following site:
http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name.

To rename a URL using the *newname* parameter, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o renameweb -url http://server_name/sites/site_name/subsite_name -newname NewWeb
```

The URL of the subsite would become
http://server_name/sites/site_name/NewWeb.
Setsitedirectoryscanschedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name:
Setsitedirectoryscanschedule

Description

Sets a schedule for a job to run the site directory links scan.

This operation is available only from the command line.

Syntax

stsadm -o setsitedirectoryscanschedule

   -schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters
See Also

Other Resources

Configure site directory links scan
Setsitelock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Site management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Sets a value that specifies whether the site collection is locked and unavailable for read or write access. This operation should be used in conjunction with the Getsitelock operation. For more information, see the Examples section.

Important:
In Service Pack 2 for SharePoint Products and Technologies, site collections are automatically locked as read-only before a backup process occurs. Therefore, there is no need to use the Setsitelock: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) operation. If you do not want site collections to be locked as read-only, you must specify the nositelock parameter of the Backup: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server) operation that is available in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Syntax

stsadm -o setsitelock
  -url <URL name>
  -lock {none | noadditions | readonly | noaccess}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL of the site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**None**: Sets the site collection to unlock.

**Noadditions**: Permits changes that reduce the size of the data.

For example, if you had an announcement list item whose body consisted of 50 characters, you could successfully edit the list item so that the body was reduced to 25 characters. However, if you tried to edit the list item so that the body was increased to 100 characters, that would be blocked.

**Readonly**: Sets the site collection to read-only.

**Noaccess**: Sets the site collection unavailable to all users.

### Examples

A common situation where the `getsitelock` and `setsitelock` operations are useful is when a site is backed up. Typically, before you back up a site collection, the site should be locked and no users should have access to it.

To determine the lock status of the site, you can use the following `getsitelock` syntax:

```
stsadm -o getsitelock -url http://server_name
```
Once the lock status of the site collection is determined, you can use the noaccess parameter of the setsitelock operation to lock out all users to the site:

```
stsadm -o setsitelock -url http://server_name -lock noaccess
```

You can use the Backup operation to create a backup of the site collection:

```
stsadm -o backup -url http://server_name -filename "filename.bak" -overwrite
```

After the site has been backed up, you can use the none parameter of the setsitelock operation to remove all locks to the site:

```
stsadm -o setsitelock -url http://server_name -lock none
```
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Siteowner

Description

Sets the primary or secondary administrator of a site collection. Must use either the **ownerlogin** parameter (for primary site collection administrator) or the **secondarylogin** parameter (for secondary site collection administrator).

**Note:**
As site collection administrators, these users receive any quota or auto-deletion notices and have full control over all content in the site collection.

Syntax

```
stsadm -o siteowner
    -url <URL name>
    [-ownerlogin]
    [-secondarylogin]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid URL, such</td>
<td></td>
<td>The URL of the site collection to which the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes. The owner of the site collection is being added.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ownerlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name.</td>
<td>No. The ownerlogin parameter is not required if the secondarylogin parameter is specified. Otherwise, the ownerlogin parameter is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondarylogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name.</td>
<td>No. The secondarylogin parameter is not required if the ownerlogin parameter is specified. Otherwise, the secondarylogin parameter is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

In this section:

- Createcsmmigrationprofile
- Deletecsmmigrationprofile
- Editcsmmigrationprofile
- Enablecsmurlredirect
- Localupgradestatus
- Migrateuser
- Runcsmmigrationprofile
- Upgrade
- Upgradetargetwebapplication
- Preupgradecheck
Createcmsgmigrationprofile: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see , Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Createcmsmigrationprofile

Description

Creates a migration profile by providing a profile name, database server name, database name, and database user name.

Important:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "C", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o createcmsmigrationprofile

-proilename <profile name>

[-description] <description>

[-connectionstring] <connection string>

-databaseserver <server>

-databasename <name>

-databaseuser <user name>

[-databasepassword] <password>
[-auth] <authentication type>
-destination <URL name>
[-rootchannel] <channel name>
[-destinationlocale] <LCID>
[-migrateresources]
[-migrateacls]
[-emailto] <e-mail addresses>
[-emailon]
[-keeptemporaryfiles]
[-enableeventreceivers]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter (short name)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profilename</td>
<td>A valid profile name, such as &quot;Profile1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the migration profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid description, such as &quot;This is my description&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectionstring</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provides the information to connect to the Microsoft Content Manage Server 2002 database, including the server name, database name, user name, and password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**databaseserver** *(ds)*
A valid database server, such as "Databaseserver1"

**databasename** *(dn)*
A valid database name, such as "Databasename1"

**databaseuser** *(du)*
Yes

**databasepassword**
No

**auth**
Any one of the following values:
- Windows authentication
- SQL authentication

---

**Note:**
The name of the database must be an installation of Microsoft Content Management Server 2002.

Database server for Microsoft Content Management Server 2002 from which the content will be migrated Database user name to access the Microsoft Content Management Server 2002 database Database password for the user

Specifies the authentication type by default, Windows authentication is enabled.

Specifies the URL of password, and authentication type.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as <code>http://server_name</code></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>the site collection which the content will be migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootchannel</td>
<td>A valid channel name, such as “Channel1”</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Channel that will be the root Web for the destination site collection (for example, top level site). Only the content in and below the selected site will be migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destinationlocale</td>
<td>A valid locale ID, such as &quot;1033&quot; for English</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies the language to use for the migrated sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migrateresources</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Specifies whether all shared resources should be copied into the destination site collection or only those resources that are used by the pages that are being migrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All</td>
<td></td>
<td>When the <strong>all</strong> value is used, all resources will be migrated during the next migration, even those that are not used and not changed (only applies to full migrations). How appropriate the <strong>onlyused</strong> value is if resources are actually being used by content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Onlyused</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## migrateacls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifies whether or not to migrate Access Control Lists (ACLs) from Microsoft Content Management Server 2002.

## emailto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A valid e-mail address in the form: someone@example.com

Use with the `-emailon` parameter. Sends a notification of success, failure, none, or both to a list of e-mail addresses.

## emailon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any one of the following values:

- Success
- Failure
- None
- Both

Specifies whether the migration...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>keeptemporaryfiles</code></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>temporary exported files should be removed after migration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Always</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>enableeventreceivers</code></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Enables or disables event tracking.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any one of the following values:

- Yes
- No

For performance reasons, by default the `enableeventreceivers` parameter is disabled during the import process. However, if a case exists where events need to be captured (for example, if you have a third-party Web Part that relies on these events), this parameter can be enabled to track events.
Delete cmssmigrationprofile: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

☐ ☑

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

☐ Visual Basic (Declaration)  □ C#
☐ C++
☐ JavaScript
☐ JScript
☐ XML
☐ Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
**Operation name:**
DeleteCmsMigrationProfile

**Description**

Deletes the named migration profile.

**Important:**
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "D", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

**Syntax**

stsadm -o deleteCmsMigrationProfile

    -profilename <profile name>

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profilename</td>
<td>A valid migration profile name, such as &quot;Migration1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the migration profile to be deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Editcmsgmigrationprofile: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name:
Editcsmmigrationprofile

Description

Edits a migration profile by providing a profile name, database server name, database name, and database user name.

Initializing:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "E", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o editcsmmigrationprofile

  -profilename <profile name>
  [-description] <description>
  [-connectionstring] <connection string>
  [-databaseserver] <server>
  [-databasename] <name>
  [-databaseuser] <user name>
  [-databasepassword] <password>
[auth] <authentication type>

[-emailto] <e-mail addresses>

[enomail]

[-excludeschema]

[-keeptemporaryfiles]

[-enableeventreceivers]

## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter (short name)</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profilename</td>
<td>A valid profile name, such as &quot;Profile1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the migration profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>A valid description, such as &quot;This is my description&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Description of the migration profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectionstring</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Provides the information to connect to the Microsoft Content Management Server 2002 database, including the server name, database name, user name, password, and authentication type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseserver (ds)</td>
<td>A valid database server, such as &quot;Databaseserver1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasename (dn)</td>
<td>A valid database name, such as &quot;Databasename1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseuser (du)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databasepassword</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth</td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Windows authentication</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SQL authentication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emailto</td>
<td>A valid e-mail address in the form: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
The name of the database must be for an installation of Microsoft Content Management Server 2002.

Database name server for Microsoft Content Management Server 2002 from which the content will be migrated.

Database user name to access the Microsoft Content Management Server 2002 database for the user.

Specifies the authentication type. By default, Windows authentication is enabled.

When the migration job is finished, sends notification of success or failure to a list of e-mail addresses. Use semicolons to separate multiple e-mail addresses.
Any one of the following values:

- Success
- Failure
- None
- Both

Use with the `-err` parameter. Sends notification of success, failure, none (never send e-mail), or both to a list of e-mail addresses.

With this option, content types will not be included in the migration package; instead, the content types at the destination will be used. This is valid with both incremental and full migrations, providing that at least one full migration has been done without this option (first) and an incremental migration with this option (second).

**Note:**
By default, a schema is included and the `excludeschema` parameter can only be used after a full migration.
**keepemporaryfiles**

- Never
- Always
- Failure

Specifies whether the temporary exported files should be removed after migration.

**enableeventreceivers**

Any one of the following values:

- Yes
- No

Enables or disables event tracking.

For performance reasons, by default the **enableeventreceivers** parameter is disabled during the import process. However, if a case exists where events need to be captured (for example, if you have a third-party Web Part that relies on these events), this parameter can be enabled to track events.
Enablecmsur1redirect: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
C++
JavaScript
JScript
XML
Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Enablecmsurlredirect

Description

Activates the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) redirection feature for URLs in Microsoft Content Management Server 2002. Because the URLs change when you migrate to Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, activating this feature redirects the old URLs to the new migrated URLs.

❖Important:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "E", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o enablecmsurlredirect

   -profilename <profile name>

   -off

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>profilename</td>
<td>A valid profile name, such as &quot;Profilename1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the profile that contains the URLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Disables the redirection of migrated URLs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
URLs.
Local upgrade status: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Localupgradestatus

Description

Displays the farm and local server components that need to be upgraded. For all components, this operation can only check the local server, and cannot check any other servers in the farm. For example, this operation will not check the IIS server status on a different front-end Web server. As a result, you need to run this operation on all front-end Web server computers to get a full picture of the farm upgrade status. Databases in the farm are also checked even if they are on other servers.

Note:
The localupgradestatus operation does not take any parameters.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o localupgradestatus
Migrate user: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Migrateuser

Description

Migrates a user account in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 to a new login name and binary ID. If an entry for the new login name already exists, the entry is marked for deletion to make way for the migration. Migrates user access from one domain user to another.

Syntax

stsadm -o migrateuser

-oldlogin <domain\name>

-newlogin <domain\name>

[-ignoresidhistory]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oldlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The login credentials of the old account to be migrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newlogin</td>
<td>A valid user name in the form: Domain\user_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The login credentials of the new account that will replace the old account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the value is "False" or
Any one of the following values: `ignoreSIDhistory` **No**

- True
- False

If not specified, the SID history meta data of the new user is checked to see if it matches the name of the old user. If the value is "True," the checking of meta data is ignored.
Preupgradecheck: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

○

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

□ Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
□ C++
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□ JScript
□ XML
□ Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Preupgradecheck

Runs rules that are intended to assist administrators in preparing for upgrade from Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 and related products to future version of SharePoint and Technology products.

For more information, see the Remarks section and Pre-upgrade scanning and reporting for future releases (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
The preupgradecheck operation was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 with Service Pack 2 (SP2).

Syntax

stsadm -o preupgradecheck

- [rulefiles <rule file name>]
  - [lstrulefiles]
  - localonly

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rulefiles</td>
<td>A valid rule file</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Requires a quoted, delimited (comma or semicolon) list of rule file names without</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
additional path information. The default setting is to run all rules. Lists each detected rule file without executing check routines.

**listrulefiles**<none>No

If XML fields are supported in a list rule file, the **Name** and **Description** fields of the XML rule file will be displayed.

The default setting is not to list rule files. When this parameter is enabled, it checks the local server with rules marked with the **localonly** attribute and then runs them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listrulefiles</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>localonly</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

The **preupgradecheck** operation calls the core execution engine and runs detection routines. The **preupgradecheck** operation runs in default mode without any parameters, will detect each rule file in the rule file directory (that is, "%commonserverfiles%/Microsoft Shared/web server extenstions/12/config/preupgradecheck"), and then execute each of them sequentially. A subset of rules files can be specified using the **localonly** parameter.
Examples

To check the local server only, and skip doing farm level checks, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o preupgradecheck -localonly`

To return the set of rules in the "%commonserverfiles%/Microsoft Shared/web server extensions/12/config/preupgradecheck" directory, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o preupgradecheck -listrulefiles`
Runcmsmigrationprofile: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Runcmsmigrationprofile

Description

Runs a named migration profile. The profile name is the only required parameter.

⚠️ Important:
This operation is case-sensitive. If you run the operation by using an uppercase "R", the following error message is displayed: "Windows SharePoint Services administration tool has encountered a problem and needs to close. We are sorry for the inconvenience."

Syntax

stsadm -o runcmsmigrationprofile

   -profilename <profile name>

   [-skipanalyzer]

   [-onlyanalyzer]

   [-startover]

   [-migratesincetime]

   [-migrationfolder]

   [-exportonly]
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>profilename</strong></td>
<td>A valid profile name, such as &quot;ProfileName1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name of the migration profile to be run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>skipanalyzer</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Disables the pre-migration analyzer. By default, the pre-migration analyzer is enabled. Runs the pre-migration analyzer only. A migration of content is not run after the migration analyzer tool is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>onlyanalyzer</strong></td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Starts the migration again with a new full migration. Performs an incremental migration, and uses the specified time for the incremental timestamp. Folder path where the migration files are placed. If the folder is manually specified, it is the responsibility of the user to apply the correct permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>migratesincetime</strong></td>
<td>A valid format time in the form: &quot;yyyymmd:hhmm&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Performs an incremental migration, and uses the specified time for the incremental timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>migrationfolder</strong></td>
<td>A valid path in the form: &quot;C:\Folder_name&quot;</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Folder path where the migration files are placed. If the folder is manually specified, it is the responsibility of the user to apply the correct permissions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
You should not modify any file names within the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exportonly</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No specified folder, because that could prevent import from succeeding. Only perform the export; leave result in migrationfolder. Only perform the import; input is taken from the migrationfolder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importonly</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>No Enables you to view and compare the before and after contents of the HTML fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>htmldiff</td>
<td>A valid path, such as &quot;Path1&quot;</td>
<td>No When this parameter is used, two files are created. The first file is the contents of the HTML fields before migration, and the second file is the contents of the HTML fields after migration. HTML content can get modified when it is moved into Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007. Unfortunately, Office SharePoint Server 2007 does not indicate which content of the HTML fields has changed during this move process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upgrade: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
C++
JavaScript
JScript
XML
Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Upgrade

Description

Upgrades the specified site collection during a gradual upgrade. For information on upgrading sites, see Upgrade sites (Office SharePoint Server). This operation is also used by PSConfig, which can perform an in-place upgrade, gradual upgrade, or upgrade your server. For additional information about PSConfig, see Command-line reference for the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard (Office SharePoint Server)

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o upgrade

  {-inplace | -sidebyside}
  [-url <URL name>]
  [-forceupgrade]
  [-quiet]
  [-farmuser <farm user>]
  [-farmpassword <farm user password>]
  [-reghost]
  [-sitelistpath <sites XML file>]

### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inplace</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies an in-place upgrade, where the version 2 sites are upgraded immediately and the version 2.0 environment is not available after the upgrade process is complete. Although version 2 databases and settings will be upgraded to version 3 during the process, version 2 software is not removed during in-place upgrade. It must be removed separately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:*

- Either the `inplace` or `sidebyside` parameter is required.
Yes. Either the `inplace` or `sidebyside` parameter is required. For a gradual upgrade from the command line, you cannot upgrade groups of sites from different content databases. If your Web application contains a large number of sites spread across multiple content databases, break the list into smaller groups of sites contained within the same content database.

**Note:**
When you perform a gradual upgrade, the version 2.0 sites are preserved in the version 2.0 environment.
url
A valid URL, such as http://server_name

forceupgrade <none>
No

quiet <none>
No

farmuser A valid user name in the form domain\username
No

farmpassword A valid Windows password for the farm account
No

reghost <none>
No

A valid XML format in the form:

<RedirectedSites Count="2"> <Site
The **Count** and **TargetDatabase** attributes are optional.

Specify just the set of sites you want to upgrade from a single content database.

No collection upgrade.

Alternatively, use the command `stsadm enumsites <V3url> redirectedsites` to produce the same XML for site collections.
Upgradetargetwebapplication: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Upgrade and migration: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Upgradetargetwebapplication

Description

Prepares the environment for the gradual upgrade of a specific version 2.0 Web application by moving the existing version 2.0 Web application to a new URL and making a new version 3.0 Web application that is based on the existing version 2.0 Web application and associated settings. The version 3.0 Web application is set up to redirect any requests for content from sites that have not yet been upgraded back to the version 2.0 Web application.

Syntax

stsadm.exe -o upgradetargetwebapplication

-url <URL to upgrade>
-relocationurl <new URL for non-upgraded content>
-apidname <new app pool name>

[-apidtype {configurableID | NetworkService}]
[-apidlogin <domain\name>]
[-apidpwd <app pool password>]
[-exclusivelyusentlm]
## Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The URL name that is to be upgraded. Relocates the existing SharePoint Web application to a new IIS site, and creates the newer version at the original location. The IIS site and existing Web application that are moved must have a new port or domain name. An HTTP request for all content will be redirected to the proper domain throughout the gradual upgrade process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relocationurl</td>
<td>A valid port number, such as &quot;12345&quot; or a host header</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Note: A new port or host header must be specified. The application pool ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apidname</td>
<td>A valid application pool name, such as &quot;Test1&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The application pool defines the account and credentials that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
are used by the upgraded version 3.0 Web application. The identity type to use for the application pool.

**Note:**
You cannot use the same application pool that you used for the previous version. You can use the same user account, but you must create a new application pool, or use an application pool that you already created for your upgraded sites. The user name to use for running processes in the application pool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **apidtype** | One of the following types:  
  - NetworkService  
  - ConfigurableID  
  **Note:** If the ConfigurableID value is used, you must use the apidlogin parameter to specify a user name and password. | No       |
| **apidlogin** | A valid user name in the form domain\username | No       |
| **apidpwd**  | A valid Windows password to the application pool. | No       |

This parameter must be a Windows user name, and must be qualified with a domain name. The password that is used in conjunction with the **apidlogin** parameter. Specifies to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exclusivelyusentlm</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

exclusively use NTLM authentication instead of Negotiate (Kerberos). Kerberos requires the application pool account to be a Network Service or special configuration by the domain administrator. NTLM authentication works with any application pool account and the default domain configuration.
Workflow management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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In this section:

- Setbulkworkflowtaskprocessingschedule
- Setworkflowconfig
Set bulk workflow task processing schedule: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)
  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Operation name: Setbulkworkflowtaskprocessingschedule

Description

Sets the schedule for when tasks are processed by using the Process all tasks option. When the Process all tasks option is selected, users can edit tasks in bulk, and then schedule those tasks to be edited according to the schedule that is set by using this operation.

Syntax

stsadm -o setbulkworkflowtaskprocessingschedule

-schedule <recurrence string>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sets the schedule to process tasks in bulk. The value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schedule</td>
<td>&quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>should be a properly formatted SPTimer argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Monthly at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An acceptable default value is “once every 24 hours.”
Setworkflowconfig: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm operations (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  -  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Operation name: Setworkflowconfig

Description

Enables or disables the workflow settings.

Syntax

stsadm -o setworkflowconfig

-url <URL name>
-emailtonopermissionparticipants
-externalparticipants
-userdefinedworkflows

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>A valid URL, such as http://server_name</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Specifies the URL name of the Web application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sends a copy of the workflow document to external participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emailtonopermissionparticipants</td>
<td>• Enable</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>externalparticipants</strong></td>
<td>Any one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participants**

Allows external participants to participate in the workflow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>userdefinedworkflows</strong></th>
<th>Any one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User-defined workflows**

Enables user-defined workflows for site. These workflows cannot add code. They can only reuse code that is already deployed by the administrator.
Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
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- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

The articles in this section document the properties you can use with the Stsadm command-line tool. Each article includes a description of the property, syntax, property names and values, and examples (when available).

When you want to view a current value of a property, use the getproperty operation. When you want to set a value for a property, use the setproperty operation.

Some properties are available for the entire server, and are called server properties. Some are only available for a virtual server. For Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, the term virtual server refers to a Web application.

When you get or set a server property, you can omit the url parameter. However, you must include the url parameter to get or set virtual server properties.
Server Properties

- Antivirus properties
- Data Retrieval Services properties
- Information Rights Management properties
- Site use confirmation and automatic deletion properties
- Timer job properties
- Usage analysis properties
- Workflow management properties
Virtual Server Properties

- Alerts properties
- Data Retrieval Services properties

**Note:**
The **data-retrieval-services-inherit** property is only available from the virtual server.

- General properties
- Site use confirmation and automatic deletion properties
- Recycle Bin properties
- People Picker properties
Alerts: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

To help users keep track of changes made to a site, Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 includes the alerts feature, which is an e-mail notification service. When documents, lists, or items in a list on a server running Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 are created, modified, or deleted, users can configure which alerts they want to receive, informing them that changes have been made.

Users can create alerts to track items within a site, such as:

- **Lists**
  Users are notified of changes to the list, such as when an item is added, deleted, or changed in a list.

- **List items**
  Users are notified of changes to a particular item in a list.

- **Document libraries**
  Users are notified of changes to the document library, such as when a document is added, deleted, or changed in a document library or when Web discussions are added, changed, deleted, closed, or activated for a document.

- **Documents**
  Users are notified of changes in a particular document such as when a document is changed, added, deleted, or closed.
Use any one of the alerts Stsadm properties to configure alerts for your server. For example, specify whether alerts are enabled, whether users are limited as to the number of alerts they can create, and, if so, the maximum number of alerts. You can also specify the times to send out immediate, daily, and weekly alerts.

**Important:**
Before alerts can work for a particular site, outgoing e-mail must be enabled for the server. For more information, see Configure outgoing e-mail settings (Office SharePoint Server).

The alerts properties are part of the `setproperty` and `getproperty` operations. The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname <property name>
   -propertyvalue <property value>
   [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o getproperty
   -propertyname <property name>
   [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.

The following table describes the alerts properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alerts-enabled</strong></td>
<td>Turns alerts on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alerts-limited</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the number of alerts to which a user can subscribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts-maximum</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of alerts a user can create.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-immediate-alerts</td>
<td>Specifies the frequency to check for alerts that are to be sent immediately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alerts-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Alerts: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Turns alerts on or off. By default, alerts are enabled.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname alerts-enabled
    -propertyvalue {True|False}
    [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
    propertyname alerts-enabled
    [-url] <URL>

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
# Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>True</strong>: Enables alerts for the site collection. This is the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>False</strong>: Disables alerts for the site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To disable alerts, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://server_name -pn alerts-enabled -pv false
```

To view the setting for the `alerts-enabled` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -url http://server_name -pn alerts-enabled
```
Alerts-limited: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Alerts: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  - C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the number of alerts to which a user can create.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname alerts-limited

  -propertyvalue <A valid integer between 1 and 500>

  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname alerts-limited

  [-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>Limits the number of alerts for a user, for example, 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the limit of alerts to 300, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn alerts-limited -pv 300

To view the setting for the alerts-limited property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn alerts-limited
Alerts-maximum: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Alerts: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) ⊇ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the maximum number of alerts a user can create.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertynname alerts-maximum

  -propertyvalue <A valid integer between 1 and 500>

  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname alerts-maximum

  [-url] <URL>

*Note:*
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>The maximum number of alerts a user can create, for example, 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the maximum number of alerts to 100, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn alerts-maximum -pv 100
```

To view the setting for the `alerts-maximum` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn alerts-maximum
```
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the frequency to check for alerts that are to be sent immediately. The value specified is in minutes.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertynname job-immediate-alerts
   -propertyvalue <A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service schedule>
   -url <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname job-immediate-alerts
   -url <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the frequency schedule to check alerts that are set to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sent immediately. The value should be a properly formatted Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) in the form of any one of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the following schedules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set an immediate alert to be checked daily at 3:00 p.m., use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-immediate-alerts -pv "Daily at 15:00:00" -url http://server_name
```

To view the setting for the `job-immediate-alerts` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-immediate-alerts -url http://server_name
```
Antivirus: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

☑  Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

☐ Visual Basic (Declaration)  ☐ C#
☐ C++
☐ JavaScript
☐ JScript
☐ XML
☐ Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 now allows you to help protect your users from uploading or downloading files that contain viruses. When you have installed an antivirus scanner that is compatible with Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, you can enable the antivirus protection feature for your server. When you enable the antivirus protection feature, files are checked for viruses when a user adds a document to a document library or list, or when a user views a document in a document library or list. If a virus is found, the scanner attempts to clean the file. If the file cannot be cleaned, the scanner blocks the file from being added or viewed.

**Note:**

If a file is uploaded and is later identified as containing a virus, users will not be able to open the file. In this situation, the administrator can still allow users the ability to save the file locally and open it from their computer. For more information, see Avallowdownload.

You must install Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007-compatible antivirus software on any server computer running Office SharePoint Server 2007 before you can enable antivirus protection in Office SharePoint Server 2007. If you are in a server farm configuration, antivirus software must be installed on every front-end Web server in the server farm. Consult your antivirus software vendor to find out whether
they offer a virus scanner for use with Office SharePoint Server 2007 and for information about installing the virus scanner.

The antivirus properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

```
stsadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname <property name>
    -propertyvalue <property value>
    [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

```
stsadm -o getproperty
    -propertyname <property name>
    [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.

The following table describes the antivirus properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avallowdownload:</strong> Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies whether users can download infected documents to their local computers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avcleaningenabled:</strong> Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies whether antivirus cleaning is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avdownloadscanenabled:</strong> Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are downloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avnumberofthreads:</strong> Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of threads to use for antivirus processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avtimeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies how long to wait before an antivirus process times out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avuploadscanenabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are uploaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avallowdownload: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies whether users can download infected documents to their local computers.

This property is equivalent to the **Allow users to download infected documents** user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname avallowdownload
   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
   [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertyname avallowdownload
   [-url] <URL>

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: Allows users to download infected documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Prevents users from downloading infected documents. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To allow users to download infected documents, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn avallowdownload -pv yes

To view the current setting of the avallowdownload property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn avallowdownload
Avcleaningenabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

☐  

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Antivirus: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies whether antivirus cleaning is enabled or disabled. This setting cleans infected documents that were discovered during scanning.

This property is equivalent to the **Attempt to clean infected documents** user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname avcleaningenabled
   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
   [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertyname avcleaningenabled
   [-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes: Enables antivirus cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: Disables antivirus cleaning. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable the `avcleaningenabled` property so that infected documents are cleaned, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn avcleaningenabled -pv Yes
```

To view the current setting of the `avcleaningenabled` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn avcleaningenabled
```
Avdownloadscanenabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are downloaded.

This property is equivalent to the **Scan documents on download** user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertynname avdownloadscanenabled

-propertyvalue {Yes | No}

[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertyname avdownloadscanenabled

[-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: Indicates that documents are scanned when they are downloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Indicates that documents are not scanned when they are downloaded. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable documents to be scanned on download, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn avdownloadscanenabled -pv yes`

To view the current setting of the `avcleaningenabled` property, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o getproperty -pn avdownloadscanenabled`
Avnumberofthreads: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies the number of threads to use for antivirus processes. If the server response time is slow while scanning, you may want to decrease the number of threads allowed for virus scanning.

This property is equivalent to the **Antivirus Threads** user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname avnumberofthreads
  -propertyvalue <valid numerical value>
  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
  propertyname avnumberofthreads
  [-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid numerical value that specifies the number of execution threads to use on the server. The default value is 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of threads on the server to 10, use the following syntax:

```plaintext
stsadm -o setproperty -pn avnumberofthreads -pv 10
```

To view the current setting of the `avnumberofthreads` property, use the following syntax:

```plaintext
stsadm -o getproperty -pn avnumberofthreads
```
Avtimeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies how long to wait before an antivirus process times out.

This property is equivalent to the Antivirus Time Out user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname avtimeout

  -propertyvalue <valid numerical value>

  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname avtimeout

  [-url] <URL>

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid numerical value, in seconds, that specifies the time out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>duration that a virus scanner should run before it times out. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>default value is 300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the time out value to 500 seconds, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn avtimeout -pv 500
```

To view the current setting of the `avtimeout` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn avtimeout
```
Avuploadscanenabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies whether documents are scanned when they are uploaded.

This property is equivalent to the Scan documents on upload user interface setting that is located on the Antivirus page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-`propertyname` avuploaddscanenabled
-`propertyvalue` {Yes | No}

[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

`propertyname` avuploaddscanenabled

[-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Indicates that documents are scanned when they are uploaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Indicates that documents are not scanned when they are uploaded. This is the default value. Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable documents to be scanned on upload, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -pn avuploadscanenabled -pv yes
```

To view the current setting of the `avuploadscanenabled` property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -pn avuploadscanenabled
```
Data Retrieval Services: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

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A data retrieval service implements a data-binding technology that enables data consumers and data sources to communicate with each other through SOAP and XML. Data retrieval services are XML Web services that return XML data from different data sources. A data retrieval service is installed and runs on a server extended with Windows SharePoint Services. Windows SharePoint Services comes with a default set of data retrieval services for working with data in SharePoint lists, OLEDB, and XML data sources. Client applications and data-bound Web Parts, such as the Spreadsheet Web Part, can use a data retrieval service to query the data source supported by the particular data source.

**Note:**

If your data retrieval service is attempting to connect to a remote Microsoft SQL Server database that is configured to use Microsoft Windows authentication, the server with the data retrieval service, the remote server running SQL Server, and the client initially making the request against the data retrieval service must be using Kerberos authentication. For more information about setting up Kerberos authentication, see the Help system for Internet Information Services (IIS) 6.0.

The data retrieval services properties are part of the **setproperty** and
getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

```
stadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname <property name>
  -propertyvalue <property value>
  [-url] <http://server_name>
```

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

```
stadm -o getproperty
  -propertyname <property name>
  [-url] <http://server_name>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.

The following table describes the data retrieval services properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data-retrieval-services-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Turns data retrieval services on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data-retrieval-services-inherit: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies whether the Web application inherits data retrieval service settings that are located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data-retrieval-services-response-size: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies the response size of the data source that is returned to the data retrieval service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data-retrieval-services-timeout: Stsadm property</td>
<td>Specifies the request time out setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Office SharePoint Server)

**Data-retrieval-services-update: Stsadm property**  
(Office SharePoint Server)  
Turns the support for update queries on or off.

**Data-source-controls-enabled: Stsadm property**  
(Office SharePoint Server)  
Turns the data source controls on the server on or off.

**Data-retrieval-services-oleodb-providers**  
Obsolete.
Data-retrieval-services-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Turns data retrieval services on or off. By default, data retrieval services are enabled. This property is equivalent to the **Enable Data Retrieval Services** user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertynname data-retrieval-services-enabled

   -propertyvalue {True | False}

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertynname data-retrieval-services-enabled

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| propertyname | Gets or sets the name of the property.  
**True:** Enables data retrieval services for the site collection. This is the default setting and is applied to the following data retrieval services:  
- Windows SharePoint Services  
- OLEDB  
- SOAP Passthrough  
- XML-URL  
**False:** Disables data retrieval services for the site collection. |
| propertyvalue | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name. |
| url | |


Examples

To disable data retrieval services, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-enabled -pv true`
Data-retrieval-services-inherit: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies whether the Web application inherits data retrieval service settings that are located on the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. This property is equivalent to the **Web Application** user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertynname data-retrieval-services-inherit

-propertyvalue {True | False}

[-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertynname data-retrieval-services-inherit

[-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True</td>
<td>Enables data retrieval services for the Web application located in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td>Disables data retrieval services for the Web application located in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To indicate that the Web application will not inherit data retrieval services, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o setproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-inherit -pv false
```

To view the current setting of the `data-retrieval-services-inherit` property, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o getproperty -pn data-retrieval-services
```
Data-retrieval-services-response-size: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies the response size of the data source that is returned to the data retrieval service. This property is equivalent to the Limit Response Size user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname data-retrieval-services-response-size
  -propertyvalue <A valid size limit specified in kilobytes>
  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname data-retrieval-services-response-size
  [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid size limit, specified in kilobytes. The response size limit of the data source. This setting applies to the following data retrieval service: OLDEB. The default value is 20000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set a response size limit to 10000 kilobytes (10 KB), use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-response-size -pv 10000

To view the setting for the data-retrieval-services-response-size property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-response-size
Data-retrieval-services-timeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies the time-out setting for the request. The data retrieval service will time out if the data source does not respond within the duration that you set. This property is equivalent to the **Data Source Time-out** user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

- propertyName data-retrieval-services-timeout
- PropertyValue <A valid time-out limit specified in seconds>

[-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

 propertyName data-retrieval-services-timeout

[-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for - propertyName and -pv for - PropertyValue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid time-out limit that is specified in seconds. The default value is 30. This setting applies to the following data retrieval services:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• OLDEB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>• SOAP Passthrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• XML-URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SoapDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• XmlUrlDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set a time-out request to 45 seconds, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-timeout -pv 45
```

To view the setting for the `data-retrieval-services-timeout` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-timeout
```
Data-retrieval-services-update: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Data Retrieval Services: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Turns on or off the support for update queries. This property is equivalent to the **Update Support** user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertynname data-retrieval-services-update
   -propertyvalue {True | False}
   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertynname data-retrieval-services-update
   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>True</strong>: Enables support for update queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>False: Disables support for update queries. This is the default setting and applies to the following data retrieval services: OLDEB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable support for update queries, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-update -pv True
```

To view the setting for the `data-retrieval-services-update` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn data-retrieval-services-update
```
Data-source-controls-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Data Retrieval Services: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
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- C++
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Turns the data source controls on the server on or off. If this setting is set to disabled, no query results are processed. This property is equivalent to the **Enable Data Source Controls** user interface setting that is located on the Data Retrieval Service page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname data-source-controls-enabled

   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname data-source-controls-enabled

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: Enables data source controls on the server. This is the default setting and is applied to the following data source controls:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPXmlDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• XmlUrlDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SoapDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• AggregateDataSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Disables data source controls on the server. Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set a data source control so that query requests are accepted, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o setproperty -pn data-source-controls-enabled -pv yes
```

To view the setting for the `data-source-controls-enabled` property, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o getproperty -pn data-source-controls-enabled
```
General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
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The topics listed in this section do not belong in a specific category, therefore, they are grouped in the general category.

The general properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

stsadm -o setproperty

- -propertyname <property name>
- -propertyvalue <property value>
- [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

- -propertyname <property name>
- [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:

You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.

The following table describes the general properties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Database-command-timeout:</strong> Stsadm property <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Retrieves or sets the wait time before terminating the attempt to execute a command and generating an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Database-connection-timeout:</strong> Stsadm property <em>(Office SharePoint Server)</em></td>
<td>Retrieves an open connection or sets a connection to a Microsoft SQL Server database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Change-log-expiration-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
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Description

Specifies whether change logs are deleted after the time span defined in the `Change-log-retention-period` property.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertynname change-log-expiration-enabled

    -propertyvalue {True | False}

[-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propertynname change-log-expiration-enabled

[-url] <http://server_name>

☞ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
### Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>True</strong>: Change logs are deleted after the time span defined in the Change-log-retention-period property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>False</strong>: Change logs are not deleted after the time span defined in the Change-log-retention-period property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the change logs not to delete after a certain time period, use the following syntax:

    stsadm -o setproperty -pn change-log-expiration-enabled -pv False
Change-log-retention-period: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
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- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the amount of time to preserve the change logs.

This property is equivalent to the Change Log user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname change-log-retention-period
   -propertyvalue {Numeric value in days}
   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertyname change-log-retention-period
   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of days to retain entries in the change log. The default value is 15 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of days to the change log to 21 days, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn change-log-retention-period -pv 21`
Command-line-upgrade-running: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ]  

**Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server)** > **Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)** > **General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)**

- [ ]  Visual Basic (Declaration)
- [ ]  C#  
- [ ]  C++
- [ ]  JavaScript
- [ ]  JScript
- [ ]  XML
- [ ]  Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies whether the upgrade process has already been started. The PSConfig tool checks this property before allowing upgrade to continue. For additional information on the PSConfig tool, see Command-line reference for the SharePoint Products and Technologies Configuration Wizard (Office SharePoint Server).

For example, if an upgrade is started using the stsadm command line tool, you will not able to start another upgrade process from the user interface. If you try to start a second instance of upgrade, the following error message will be displayed:

“Unable to upgrade SharePoint Products and Technologies because an upgrade is already in progress. Upgrade progress can be monitored using the Central Administration Web Application or by monitoring the upgrade log on server "X". (where "X" is the name of the server that initiated the upgrade process)."
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertynname command-line-upgrade-running

   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertynname command-line-upgrade-running

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: Checks to see if an upgrade process is running. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Does not check to see if an upgrade process is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To not check whether an upgrade process is already running, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn command-line-upgrade-running -pv No
```
Database-command-timeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ]

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
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Description

Retrieves or sets the wait time before terminating the attempt to execute a command and generating an error.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname database-command-timeout

   -propertyvalue <A valid time, in seconds>

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname database-command-timeout

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid time. The default value is 30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>A value of zero indications no limit, and should be avoided because an attempt to execute this value will wait indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

This property is the cumulative time-out for all network reads during command execution or processing of the results. A time-out can still occur after the first row of results is returned, and does not include user processing time, only network read time.
Examples

To set the timeout value to 45 seconds, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn database-command-timeout -pv 45
```

To view the current setting of the `database-command-timeout` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn database-command-timeout
```
Database-connection-timeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Retrieves an open connection or sets a connection to a Microsoft SQL Server database.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname database-connection-timeout
   -propertyvalue <A valid time, in seconds>
   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertyname database-connection-timeout
   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid time, in seconds. The default value is 15 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>A value of zero indicates no limit, and should be avoided because an attempt to execute this value will wait indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the timeout value to a connection to 45 seconds, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn database-connection-timeout -pv 45
```

To view the current setting of the `database-connection-timeout` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn database-connection-timeout
```
Days-to-show-new-icon: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#  
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- XML  
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Description

Specifies the number of days to display the "New" icon for items added to a Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertynames days-to-show-new-icon
  -propertyvalue {A numeric value (number of days)}
  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
  propertynames days-to-show-new-icon
  [-url] <http://server_name>

*Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of days you want the &quot;New&quot; icon displayed on the Web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of days to 14 days for the "New" icon to be displayed on a Web site, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn days-to-show-new-icon -pv 14
Defaultquotatemplate: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the default quota template to be used when creating new site collection on a specified Web application.

**Note:**
You must be an administrator of the local server computer or a member of the SharePoint administrators group to be able to manage quotas and quota templates.

This property is equivalent to the **Default Quota Template** user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname defaultquotatemplate
  -propertyvalue <A quota template name>
  -url <http://server_name>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty
  -propertyname defaultquotatemplate
  -url <http://server_name>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.
Remarks

Specifies the default quota template to be used when creating new site collection on a specified Web application.

When you create a top-level Web site, you can create it using the default template or a different template. You can create multiple sets of quotas, called quota templates, and use them in different areas of your server farm, or to suit different users. For example, in an ISP setting, you could have the following quota templates:

- Free: Applied to free or demo sites; restricts users to 10 MB of storage and 5 users.
- Standard: Applied to monthly-fee sites; allows site owners up to 100 MB of storage and 50 registered users.
- Premium: Applied to extranet sites for large corporate customers; allows organizations up to 10 GB of storage and unlimited user accounts.

A quota template must be created before the defaultquotatemplate property can be used. For information about how to create a quota template, see Create quota templates (Office SharePoint Server).

The storage limit values are not specified using the defaultquotatemplate property. The storage limit values are specified when the quota template is created. For more information about how to manage quota templates, see Manage quota templates (Office SharePoint Server).

Quota templates and the settings specified in them are stored in the configuration database for your server or server farm. Quota values apply to site collections and are applied when you create a site collection. For example, you can limit the amount of storage available on a site and set the warning level. When the warning level is reached, an e-mail is sent to
the site collection administrator to inform them. You can specify a default template to use for all site collections created on a Web application, for example, or you can specify the template to use when you create the site collection. The values listed in the quota template are copied into the database for the site collection and are referenced from there.

If you change the values for a quota template, those changes apply only to new site collections created by using that template, not to existing site collections.

When you delete a quota template, the template is removed from the configuration database, but any site collections created using that template retain the quota values. To remove quotas from all sites using a particular quota template, you must use either Object Model properties or see the “Delete a quota template” section of the following article: Create quota templates (Office SharePoint Server).
Examples

To set a default quota template, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn defaultquotatemplate -pv "Personal Site" -url http://server_name
```

To view the current setting of the `defaultquotatemplate` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn defaultquotatemplate
```

To clear the current quota template settings, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn defaultquotatemplate -pv ""
```
Default timezone: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
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**Description**

Specifies the time zone for sites that are created in a Web application.

This property is equivalent to the **Default Time Zone** user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertyname defaulttimezone

    -propertyvalue <A time zone specified by a numerical value>

    [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propertyname defaulttimezone

    [-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. Any time zone that is recognized by Windows Server 2003 or Windows 2008. For example, a value of 13 equates to &quot;(GMT-08:00) Pacific Time (US and Canada); Tijuana&quot;. For a complete list of valid time zones, see <a href="https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=101551&amp;clcid=0x409">Regional and Language Settings</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the default time zone to Central Time (US and Canada) on a Web application at port 1000, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn defaulttimezone -pv 11 –url http://[server_name]:1000
Large-file-chunk-size: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the amount of data that can be read from the server running Microsoft SQL Server at one time.

Note:
This property is available only from the command line.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname large-file-chunk-size
   -propertyvalue <Value in bytes>

   [-url <http://server_name> ]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname large-file-chunk-size

   [-url <http://server_name> ]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upload size in bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>Content consisting of a single file or groups of files cannot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be greater than this setting. The default value is 5,242,880 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5 MB). In certain circumstances, this value can be changed to any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>value up to 2 GB (2048 MB or 2,147,483,648 bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

To determine the chunk size that is read, you divide the file size by the current chunk size setting. The chunk size is not related to the maximum upload file size. The chunk size simply specifies the amount of data that can be read from a file at one time. For example, if you have a file that is 73,400,320 bytes in size and your current chunk size is set to 5,242,880 bytes, the file would be read in 14 chunks (73,400,320/5,242,880).

Note:
If the chunk size is raised too high, the files might use up too much front-end memory and you may need to lower this setting. If the chunk size is set too low, too many requests might be sent to the SQL Server database and performance could be affected. Balancing between the default of 5 MB and 2 GB is recommended.
After making a change to this property, you must restart IIS. You can restart IIS by typing iisreset at a command-line prompt.
Examples

To set the large file chunk size to 1,073,741,824 bytes (1024 MB), use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn large-file-chunk-size -pv 1073741824
```

To view the current setting of the large file chunk size property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn large-file-chunk-size -url http://server_name
```
Max-file-post-size: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the maximum allowable size for a single upload of content to any site.

This property is equivalent to the **Maximum Upload Size** user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname max-file-post-size

  -propertyvalue <Number of megabytes (MB)>

  [-url http://server_name]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname max-file-post-size

  [-url <http://server_name>]

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. The upload size, in megabytes. Content, which can consist of a single file or groups of files, cannot greater than this setting. The default value is 50 megabytes (MB), but this can be changed to any value up to 2 gigabytes (GB) (2047 MB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>For example, if you plan on uploading large movie files with a file size over 50 MB, you would want to increase the value to an appropriate size greater than 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

If a user tries to upload a file or group of files larger than the value specified by the `max-file-post-size` property, an error message appears and the user's files are not uploaded.

By default, the `max-file-post-size` property is set to 50 MB. If you notice performance or scale problems on the client or server, then you may need to adjust this setting to reach your target performance.
Examples

To set the upload size to 200 megabytes, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -pn max-file-post-size -pv 200
```

To view the current setting of the maximum file post size property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -pn max-file-post-size –url http://server_name
```
Presence enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  ○ C#
  - C++
  - JavaScript
  - JScript
  - XML
  - Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Allows users of a SharePoint site to see if other users are online and send instant messages to them.

This property is equivalent to the Person Name Smart Tag and Presence Settings user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertyname presenceenabled

-propertyvalue {Yes | No}

[-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

-propertyname presenceenabled

[-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: Enables smart tag and online presence. This is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Disables smart tag and online presence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

To use online presence, user computers must have the following programs installed:

- Microsoft Office 2003 or later
- One of the following:
  - Microsoft Windows Messenger version 4.6 or later
  - MSN Messenger version 4.6 or later
  - Windows Live Messenger version 8.0 or later

Also, users must have valid accounts with the .NET Messenger or Microsoft Exchange Instant Messaging service.

The e-mail address for the instant messaging account must be compatible with the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) address for the user account in Windows SharePoint Services. The SIP address is the default setting unless the value is blank, in which case an e-mail address is used. SIP is a protocol that defines how applications can use a server to retrieve a set of attributes associated with an e-mail address or telephone number. For more information, see [Session Initiation Protocol and SIP Servers](https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=113696&clcid=0x409) and [Overview of the Session Initiation Protocol](https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=113697&clcid=0x409).

When you enable online presence for a Web application, it is enabled for all sites and subsites of that Web application.

For more information about online presence, see [Plan presence integration (Office SharePoint Server)](https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=113698&clcid=0x409).
Examples

To disable online presence, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn presenceenabled -pv No
Token-timeout: Stdadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stdadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stdadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > General: Stdadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the amount of time before a user token times out.

Note:
This property is available only from the command line.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertynname token-timeout
  -propertyvalue <A valid time interval, in minutes>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
  -propertynname token-timeout

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertynames</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>A valid time interval, in minutes. The default setting is 1440 minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

This property applies to the entire farm.

The use of Stsadm will only affect the **ContentService** Web service property and not the **AdministrationService** Web service property. If you want to affect the **AdministrationService** Web service property, you must use the Object Model. For more information about the **ContentService** and **AdministrationService** Web service properties, see [SPWebService Members](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=114598&clcid=0x409) and [SPWebService Class](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=114599&clcid=0x409).
Examples

To set a valid time to 2000 minutes, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn token-timeout -pv 2000
```
Information Rights Management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Information Rights Management (IRM) enables content creators to control and protect their documents. The contents of rights-managed documents are encrypted and supplied with an issuance license that imposes restrictions on users. These restrictions vary depending on the level of users' permissions. When you use the IRM Stsadm properties, you choose whether to use the Windows Rights Management Services (RMS) or another rights management platform, set the location of the RMS Server, and use the URL location of a RMS server that is stored in Active Directory. For additional information about Information Rights Management, see Plan Information Rights Management.

The information rights management properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname <property name>
  -propertyvalue <property value>
  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
The following table describes the information rights management properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irmrsmcertserver</td>
<td>Specifies the location of the Rights Management Services server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irmrsmusead</td>
<td>Specifies that Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 should use the location of the RMS server that is stored in Active Directory, rather than an administrator manually specifying the location of the Windows RMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irmaddinsenabled</td>
<td>Specifies a rights management platform other than Windows Rights Management Server. If you want to use a Windows RMS server instead of another rights management platform, use the <strong>Irmrmmenabled</strong> operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irmrmmenabled</td>
<td>Controls whether the server should use the Windows RMS infrastructure instead of another rights management platform. If you do not want to use a Windows RMS, then use the <strong>Irmaddinsenabled</strong> operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Irmrscertserver: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Information Rights Management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  □ C#
- C++
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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the location of the Windows Rights Management Services server.

This property is equivalent to the **Use this RMS Server** user interface setting that is located on the Information Rights Management page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertyname irmrsmscertserver

    -propertyvalue <Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to the corporate Rights Management Server (RMS) server>

    [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propertyname irmrsmscertserver

    [-url] <http://server_name>

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>The URL location to the Windows RMS server, for example, <a href="http://contosorms">http://contosorms</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the location of a RMS server to ContosoRMS, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn irmrmscertserver -pv http://contosorms`

To view the current setting of the `irmrmscertserver` property, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o getproperty -pn irmrmscertserver`
Irmrmsenabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Information Rights Management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- [ ] Visual Basic (Declaration) → C#
- [ ] C++
- [ ] JavaScript
- [ ] JScript
- [ ] XML
- [ ] Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Controls whether the server should use the Windows RMS infrastructure instead of another rights management platform. If you do not want to use a Windows RMS, then use the Irmaddinsenabled operation.

This property is equivalent to the Do not use IRM on this server user interface setting that is located on the Information Rights Management page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname irmrmsenabled
  -propertyvalue {True | False}
  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
  propertyname irmrmsenabled
  [-url] <http://server_name>

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| propertyname | Gets or sets the name of the property.  
  - **True**: Enables the use of the Windows RMS infrastructure. This is the default setting.  
  - **False**: Disables the use of the Windows RMS infrastructure. |
| propertyvalue |             |
| url         | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name. |
Examples

To set the server to use another rights management platform, use the following syntax:

```plaintext
stsadm -o setproperty -pn irmrmsenabled -pv false
```

To view the current setting of the `irmrmsenabled` property, use the following syntax:

```plaintext
stsadm -o getproperty -pn irmrmsenabled
```
Irmrmusead: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Information Rights Management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
**Description**

Specifies that Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 should use the location of the RMS server that is stored in Active Directory, rather than an administrator manually specifying the location of the Windows RMS.

This property is equivalent to the **Use the default RMS server specified in Active Directory** user interface setting that is located on the Information Rights Management page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertynname irmrmsusead
    -propertyvalue {True | False}

    [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propertynname irmrmsusead

    [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertynname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyName</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>True</strong></td>
<td>Use the location in Active Directory rather than the location of the Windows RMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>False</strong></td>
<td>Do not use the location of the server located in Active Directory. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>False</strong>: Do not use the location of the server located in Active Directory. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To use the URL location in Active Directory, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn irmrmsusead -pv true
```

To view the current setting of the `irmrmsusead` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn irmrmsusead
```
Irmandins-enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm
  properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Information Rights Management:
  Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
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- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies a rights management platform other than Windows Rights Management Server. If you want to use a Windows RMS instead of another rights management platform, use the `IrmRmsEnabled` operation. For additional information on IRM protectors, see IRM Framework Architecture in Windows SharePoint Services (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=101327&clcid=0x409).

Note:
This property can only be set using the Stsadm command-line tool. There is no User Interface setting available.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propname irmaddinsenabled
    -pv {True | False}
    [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propname irmaddinsenabled
    [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>True</strong>: Enables the use of an autonomous infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>False</strong>: Disables the use of an autonomous infrastructure. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the server to use another rights management platform, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn irmaddinsenabled -pv false

To view the current setting of the irmaddinsenabled property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn irmaddinsenabled
Peoplepicker: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
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Site administrators and other users use the People Picker Web control to select people and groups when assigning permissions. When information about users is located on multiple forests, additional steps might be necessary to ensure that all people and groups are available from this Web control. You are permitted to select users only on the domain that Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 is installed.

The peoplepicker properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

stsadm -o setproperty

- propertyname <property name>
- propertyvalue <property value>
[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

- propertyname <property name>
[-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -
The following table describes the **peoplepicker** properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout</strong></td>
<td>Configures the timeout when a query is issued to Active Directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains</strong></td>
<td>Restricts the search of a distribution list to a specific subset of domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforonwindowsauthenticationmode</strong></td>
<td>Specifies not to search Active Directory when the current port is using forms-based authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection</strong></td>
<td>Displays only users that are members of the site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery</strong></td>
<td>Permits the administrator to set the custom query that is sent to Active Directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peoplepicker-searchadforests

Permits a user to search from a second one-way trusted forest or domain.
Peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Peoplepicker: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
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- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

Configures the timeout when a query is issued to Active Directory. The default timeout value is 30.
Syntax

The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o setproperty
   -propertynane peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout
   -propertyvalue <valid integer>
   [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o getproperty
   propertyname peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout
   [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>A valid integer that represents seconds, such as 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Change the Active Directory search timeout

If you have ten Active Directory directories to search and you do not want to let the user to wait too long, you can configure the timeout to be ten seconds per Active Directory. To do this, use the following syntax:

```sh
stsadm -o setproperty -pn peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout -pv 10
```

To view the current setting for the `activedirectorysearchtimeout` property, use the following syntax:

```sh
stsadm -o getproperty -pn peoplepicker-activedirectorysearchtimeout
```
Peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Peoplepicker: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
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Description

Restricts the search of a distribution list to a specific subset of domains.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

- propertyName peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains
- PropertyValue <URL>

[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

- propertyName peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains

[-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyName and -pv for -PropertyValue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid URL, such as <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

The domain name should be a Domain Name Service (DNS) name and should be separated by a semicolon. If no values are set, all trusted domains or the domains listed in the configuration are searched.

In the Example section, the property values (`corp.fabrikam.com` and `dev.corp.fabriakm`) are specified to conduct the search for a distribution list from `corp.fabrikam.com` and `dev.corp.fabriakm.com` and no other domain.

Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form `http://server_name`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>In the Example section, <code>http://contoso</code> is the name of the Web application that is affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Restrict a search distribution list to a subdomain

To restrict a search for a distribution list to only be corp.fabrikam.com and ntdev.corp.fabrikam.com, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://contoso-370 -pn peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains -pv corp.fabrikam.com;dev.corp.fabrikam.com
```

To view the current setting for the `distributionlistsearchdomains` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn peoplepicker-distributionlistsearchdomains
```
Peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforonnonwindowsauthorizationmode: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- [ ] Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Peoplepicker: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
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Description

Specifies not to search Active Directory when the current port is using forms-based authentication.

For example, a Web application uses Windows authentication on port 80 and uses forms-based authentication on port 81. If a user accesses port 81 and attempts a search, results are returned when People Picker is used.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforononwindowsauthenticationmode
  -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
  [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
  -propertyname peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforononwindowsauthenticationmode
  [-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong>: People Picker only searches from the membership provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: People Picker searches both the membership provider and the Windows Active Directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Search membership providers using Windows authentication

Do not search Windows Active Directory when the current port is using forms-based authentication.

To search from a membership provider only, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://<server> -pn "peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforonwindowsauthenticationmode" -pv yes
```

To search a membership provider and Windows Active Directory, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://<server> -pn "peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforonwindowsauthenticationmode" -pv no
```

**Note:**
If the value is set to Yes, the People Picker does not try to search or resolve a user against Active Directory if the current zone does not use Windows authentication.

To view the current setting for the `nowindowsaccountsforonwindowsauthenticationmode` property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -pn peoplepicker-nowindowsaccountsforonwindowsauthenticationmode
```
Peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Peoplepicker: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Displays only users that are members of the site collection.

Only users that are already added to the site collection are displayed in the People Picker. This prevents anyone from using the People Picker to browse a different user directory.

Typically, users that are already added to a site collection are displayed in the People Picker. This prevents anyone from using the People Picker to browse a different user directory. However, in a hosting scenario, you do not want end users to be able to search users from Active Directory; you only want the end users be able to search users that are already in the site collection.

Note:

Users can search Active Directory using a fully qualified logon name, regardless of this property setting.
Syntax

The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection
   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
   [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o getproperty
   propertyname peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection
   [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>properties</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Yes: Permits a user to search within their site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: Does not permit a user to search within their site collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Display users within a site collection

If you want users to be able to search within a site collection, use the following syntax:

```bash
```

If you do not want users to be able to search within a site collection, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty –url http://<server> –pn peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection –pv no
```

To view the current setting for the `onlysearchwithinsitecollection` property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -pn peoplepicker-onlysearchwithinsitecollection
```
Peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Permits the administrator to set the custom query that is sent to Active Directory.

The People Picker can only do wildcard searches for Active Directory Windows group names. With any role provider other than the ones included with Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, the role provider lookup is specific to the entire name. For example, if you have a group called "Readers" and you enter "Read" in the Select People and Groups dialog box, it does not find your group. If you enter "Readers", the search succeeds.

⚠️ Important:
When the people picker performs a search, it queries the Domain Controller using a LDAP Global Catalog Search Request. This means that when you create a new Active Directory custom attribute or use an Active Directory attribute you need to ensure that they are included in the Global Catalog, you can do this by checking the Replicate to the Global Catalog option in the Active Directory attribute properties. If this option is not checked you will not be able to reference this attribute in your People Picker filter. If the property value is not a correct Active Directory query, People Picker fails. Also, if the searched attribute is not an indexed attribute in Active Directory, the performance of Active Directory is very slow.
For additional information on people picker and search queries, see SharePoint PeoplePicker Filtering Active Directory accounts by using LDAP queries and custom attributes returns no results
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertyname peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery
    -propertyvalue <custom query string>
    [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    -propertyname peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery
    [-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid string that specifies the custom query. Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>(SomeAdAttribute={0})</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>- <code>(SomeAdAttribute={0}*)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>(SomeAdAttribute={0})(AnotherAdAttribute={0})</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td><code>SomeAdAttribute</code> and <code>AnotherAdAttribute</code> are the names of some indexed attributes in Active Directory. Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Create a custom query in Active Directory

To create a query that searches on the last name, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery -pv (sn={0}*)
```

To view the current setting for the `searchadcustomquery` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery
```
Peoplepicker-searchadforests: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Permits a user to search from a second one-way trusted forest or domain.

All servers in a farm need to be within one domain. Users in the forest that the server is in (that is, a resource forest) are displayed automatically. Forests that have at least a one-way trust to that forest can be searched for users to add.

When a Web application uses Windows authentication, People Picker searches all two-way trusted forests and all two-way trusted domains. However, if you want to search from a one-way trusted forest or a one-way trusted domain, you must run the setapppassword operation, and then run the peoplepicker-searchadforests property.

The peoplepicker-searchadforests property allows you to search multiple values when users are selected. You also can add multiple forests, domains, accounts, and even specific property searches.

**Note:**

By default, Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 talks to the domain controller for the domain in which Office SharePoint Server 2007 was installed and all trusted domains for two-way trusted
domains.

**Note:**
When using this property, there might be a performance latency in the People Picker, and this latency will be in proportion to the latency in the one-way relationship to the Active Directory forest.
Syntax

The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname peoplepicker-searchadforests
    -propertyvalue <valid list of forests or domains>
    [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o getproperty
    propertyname peoplepicker-searchadforests
    [-url] <URL>
```

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid list of forests or domains. The format of the list of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>forests or domains value includes the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- forest: DnsName, LoginName, Password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- domain: DnsName, LoginName, Password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **Note:**

If `Password` is used, you need to run `stsadm -o setapppassword -password <SomeKey>` on every front-end Web server first. The `<SomeKey>` could be any string, and is used as the key to encrypt the password in the domain: `DnsName, LoginName, Password` or forest: `DnsName, LoginName, Password` and store the encrypted password in the database. However, if the domains or forests are trusted, it is not necessary to pass in the login name or password. The following format is used: forest: `DnsName` or domain: `DnsName`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>url</th>
<th>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

Search additional domains or forests

To enumerate a list of users by using People Picker from a second forest or domain, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm –o setproperty –pn peoplepicker-searchadforests –pv <list of forests or domains> -url <WebApp>
```

Specify user account and password from a one way trust

To specify the user name and password from a one-way trust, so that People Picker can look up this information, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://<server:port> -pn peoplepicker-searchadforests -pv "forest:contoso.corp.com,<LoginName>,<Password>;domain:bar.contoso.corp.com,<LoginName>,<Password>"
```

Related properties and operations

You can include additional users and groups from multiple forests. For more information about how to select and add users, see Select users from multiple forest domains and Add users from multiple forest domains.
Peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Enables a farm administrator to manage the site collection that has a specific organizational unit (OU) setting as defined in the Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath setting.

Note:
The Peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths property was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

- propertyName peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths

- PropertyValue <A list of OU names>

[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

- propertyName peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths

[-url] <URL>

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyName and -pv for -PropertyValue.
# Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A semicolon separated list of distinguished names in the following form:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>&quot;OU=FarmAdmin,DC=ContosoCorp,DC=local&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>In the Example section, <a href="http://contoso">http://contoso</a> is the name of the Web application that is targeted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

When an administrator uses Stsadm to manage the site collection, the administrator will be added as a user to the site collection. If the `Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation is set, it may block the administrator to manage the site collection if the administrator does not belong to the organization unit (OU). To permit the administrator to manage the site collection, the administrator needs to set the `peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths` operation. If the administrator belongs to one of the OUs specified in the `peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths` operation, the administrator will be allowed to manage the site collection.

Before the `peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths` operation will work, the `Setsiteuseraccountdirectorypath` operation must be set and contain a value.

**Note:**
This property cannot be used to set multiple OUs for a site collection. Only one site user directory path can be set for a site collection.
Examples

In this example, the following environment setting is used:

FarmAdmin1 is a user in "OU=FarmAdmin, DC=ContosoCorp, DC=Local"

We have a FarmAdmin1 user that is in a separate OU definition: "OU=Sales, DC=ContosoCorp, DC=Local" and OU=Marketing, DC=ContosoCorp, DC=Local. The FarmAdmin1 is not a part of this OU unit, because FarmAdmin1 does not belong in OU=Sales or OU=Marketing, therefore FarmAdmin1 is not able to manage the site collection http://contoso.

To allow the farm administrator under the FarmAdmin OU in the Contoso corporate domain to manage http://contoso, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o setproperty -url http://contosto -pn "peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths" -pv "OU=Farm Admin,DC=ContosoCorp,DC=local"
```

To view the current setting for the `serviceaccountdirectorypaths` property, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o getproperty -url http://server_name -pn peoplepicker-serviceaccountdirectorypaths
```
Peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Enables a farm administrator to specify a unique search query. A criterion that is entered searches the people that meet both the built-in query functionality or a custom query that is defined by a farm administrator. For additional information on custom queries and Active Directory, see the Peoplepicker-searchadcustomquery operation.

Note:
The Peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter property was first introduced in Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007 Service Pack 1.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter

   -propertyvalue <custom query string>

[-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   -propertyname peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter

[-url] <URL>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of query string or custom filter, for example, (! (sn=Zhu)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The filter name must be a valid Active Directory query. Otherwise, the People Picker does not work correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The filter is only applied when the <strong>Browse</strong> icon is clicked. The filter is not applied when <strong>Check Names</strong> icon is clicked; however, the user name is still resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>For example, assume there is a user with login name Domain\Joe, whose display name is &quot;Joe&quot; and &quot;Joe&quot; is unique in Active Directory. The farm administrator specifies the following custom filter: (! (Title=Joe)). If you type &quot;Joe&quot; and click the <strong>Check Name</strong> icon, the user name is resolved. However, you cannot use the <strong>Select People and Groups</strong> dialog box to search for the user &quot;Joe&quot;. Typically, a path to the URL of the site collection, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>In the Example section, <a href="http://contoso">http://contoso</a> is the name of the Web application that is targeted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To create a custom filter that searches for the user "David" in the Active Directory in the Contoso domain, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -url http://contoso -pn "peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter" -pv (|(Title=David))
```

To view the current setting for the `searchadcustomfilter` property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -url http://server_name -pn peoplepicker-searchadcustomfilter
```
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By default, a particular site has a Recycle Bin that allows that users to recover items that they have deleted. These items include list items, lists, folders, and files. When you, as the site administrator, or site visitors delete any of these types of items from a Web site, the items are placed in the Recycle Bin and remain there until:

- A user decides to permanently delete them from the Web site.
  -or-
- The items are permanently deleted after a set number of days, which is based on a schedule defined in the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

You can either restore or delete an item from the Recycle Bin. When you delete an item from the Recycle Bin, the item is sent by default to the second stage Recycle Bin. The second stage Recycle Bin gives the administrator of a site collection greater control over deleted items by providing you with a second chance before an item is permanently deleted from a site.

**Note:**

A site collection is defined as a set of Web sites on a Web application that has the same owner and share administration settings. Each site
A site collection contains a top-level Web site and can contain one or more subsites.

The Recycle Bin is enabled in a site collection by default, and is configured from the SharePoint Central Administration Web site at the site collection Web application level. When enabled at this level, anyone who has been granted Full Control permission on Central Administration can perform the following tasks:

- Specify how long items remain in the Recycle Bin before the items are emptied.
- Disable the second stage Recycle Bin.
- Disable the Recycle Bins in a site collection entirely.

The Recycle Bin properties are part of the `setProperty` and `getProperty` operations. The syntax for the `setProperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname <property name>
    -propertyvalue <property value>
    [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getProperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o getproperty
    -propertyname <property name>
    [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.

The following table describes the Recycle Bin properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recycle-bin-</td>
<td>Automatically deletes Recycle Bin items after a specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cleanup-enabled</strong></td>
<td>number of days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycle-bin-enabled</strong></td>
<td>Turns the Recycle Bin on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycle-bin-retention-period</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the retention period, in days, of deleted items in the Recycle Bin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second-stage-recycle-bin-quota</strong></td>
<td>Specifies how much hard disk space is available to a second stage Recycle Bin as a percentage of the quota allotted to the Web application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies whether a cleanup to the recycle bin occurs.

A value of true sets the "After" option and a value of false sets the "Never" option when the recycle-bin-retention property is used and sets the "Off" option when the second-stage-recycle-bin-quota property is used. This is an independent setting from the Recycle-bin-retention-period and Second-stage-recycle-bin-quota properties. You can have a number of days specified for the retention period and the recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled property can be set to "Never". If this scenario exists, and the number of days elapsed, a cleanup to the Recycle Bin would not occur as the cleanup-enabled property is set to "Never".

You also can have the quota amount specified for second stage Recycle Bin and the recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled property can be set to "Off". If this scenario exists, the functionality to the second stage Recycle Bin is turned off and no items in the second stage Recycle Bin would be deleted.

This property is equivalent to the Delete items in the Recycle Bin user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o setproperty
    -propertynname recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
    -propertyvalue {On | Off}
    [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
    propertyname recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
    [-url] <URL>

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertynname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>On</strong>: Enables the cleanup of the Recycle Bins. Sets the After option. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>Off</strong>: Disables the cleanup of the Recycle Bins. Sets the Never option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To disable the Recycle Bin cleanup, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled -pv off
```

To view the current setting of the `recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
```
Recycle-bin-enabled: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Turns the Recycle Bin on or off. If the Recycle Bin is turned off, the entire contents of all Recycle Bins in the Web application are emptied.

This property is equivalent to the **Recycle Bin Status** user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname recycle-bin-enabled
    -propertyvalue {On | Off}
    [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stadm -o getproperty
    propertyname recycle-bin-enabled
    [-url] <URL>
```

*Note:*
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>On:</strong> Turns on all Recycle Bins, that is, the primary Recycle Bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and second stage recycle bin. Deleted items are sent to the Recycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Off:</strong> Turns off all Recycle Bins. The following message is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>displayed when you turn off this setting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Turning off the Recycle Bins deletes any items stored there for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entire Web application. Future deletions will not be sent to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recycle Bins. Are you sure you want to turn off the Recycle Bins?&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To turn off the Recycle Bins, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn recycle-bin-enabled -pv off
```

To view the current setting of the *recycle-bin-enabled* property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn recycle-bin-enabled
```
Recycle-bin-retention-period: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Recycle Bin: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the retention period, in days, of deleted items in the Recycle Bin. Once the retention period has expired, the items in the recycle bin are permanently deleted.

This property is equivalent to number of days located in the **Delete items in the Recycle Bin** user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

The syntax for the *setProperty* operation is:

```
stads -o setproperty
    -propertyname recycle-bin-retention-period
    -propertyvalue <Numeric value indicating the number of days>
    [-url] <URL>
```

The syntax for the *getProperty* operation is:

```
stads -o getproperty
    propertyname recycle-bin-retention-period
    [-url] <URL>
```

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
# Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. The number of days that items will be deleted from the recycle bin. The default value is 30 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>This value works in conjunction with the recycle-bin-retention-period property. Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To delete items in the Recycle Bin after 45 days, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn recycle-bin-retention-period -pv 45
```

To view the current setting of the `recycle-bin-retention-period` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn recycle-bin-retention-period
```
See Also

Concepts

Recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
Second-stage-recycle-bin-quota: Ssadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Recycle Bin: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies how much hard disk space is available to a second stage Recycle Bin as a percentage of the quota allotted to the Web application.

For example, if you have allotted 200 megabytes (MB) of hard disk space for the Web application, allotting 50 percent quota for the second stage Recycle Bin allots 100 MB for the second stage Recycle Bin and 300 MB for the Web application as a whole.

By default, a second stage Recycle Bin stores items that are deleted from a Recycle Bin. The administrator of the site collection manages this second stage Recycle Bin.

This property is equivalent to the Add ___ percent of live site quota for second stage deleted items user interface setting that is located on the Web Application General Settings page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertynname second-stage-recycle-bin-quota
   -propertyvalue <Numeric value indicating a percentage>
   [-url] <URL>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertynname second-stage-recycle-bin-quota
   [-url] <URL>

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>The quota amount expressed as a percentage. The default value is 50 percent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To increase the quota amount for the second stage Recycle Bin to 60 percent, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn second-stage-recycle-bin-quota -pv 60 -url http://server_name
```

To view the current setting of the `second-stage-recycle-bin` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn second-stage-recycle-bin-quota -url http://server_name
```
See Also

Concepts

Recycle-bin-cleanup-enabled
Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
  - Visual Basic (Declaration)  
  - C#  
  - C++  
  - JavaScript  
  - JScript  
  - XML  
  - Visual Basic Script

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The site use confirmation and automatic deletion properties can be set either at the server and server farm level or at the Web application level. They can be used to specify whether to send e-mail notifications about unused Web sites, how long to wait before sending the first e-mail notification, how many notifications to send, whether to automatically delete unused Web sites, and when to delete unused Web sites.

In Windows SharePoint Services 3.0, new administrative options allow you to automatically send notices to site owners requiring them to confirm that their sites are in use. You can also delete unconfirmed sites automatically. These features give you a way to control the number of unused Web sites on your server. Web sites based on Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 may become inactive for many reasons. For example, perhaps a site was set up for documents that relate to a project that has been completed, or perhaps a user was trying out Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 and created a site that he or she no longer needs. Because inactive sites take up space on the servers, it's important to check with site owners to see if their sites are still needed or have become inactive.

Site use confirmation works like alerts for your users' sites. When sites are created, they are added to the database and are logged as active sites. After a specified time defined by the administrator, the site owners
are sent an e-mail notification asking the owners to either reactivate or delete their unused Web sites. There are three possible outcomes from the notification e-mail:

• If a site is in use, the site owner clicks a link to confirm that the site is active and preserve the site. When the owner clicks the confirmation link, the timer is restarted, and the owner will be notified again after the same time period.
• If a site is not in use but the automatic deletion feature has not been activated, the site owner can delete the site by following instructions in the notification e-mail, or do nothing. The site owner continues to receive periodic e-mail notifications (the period is defined by the administrator) until use is confirmed or the site is deleted.
• If a site is not in use and you have turned on the automatic deletion feature, the site owner is queried a specific number of times (as configured by the administrator), and if use is not confirmed, the site is automatically deleted.

Automatic deletion is an advanced administrative feature that can delete unneeded sites without any administrative intervention and without any backup mechanism. By default, site confirmation is automatically enabled and at least two least two confirmation notices are sent before a site can be deleted. You must turn on site use confirmation before you can turn on automatic deletion. In addition to these basic safeguards, you should also consider the following best practices:

• Require a secondary contact when sites are created. When a user creates a site, the user is listed as the site owner. Depending on your configuration, the user may also be required to specify a secondary contact for the site. Confirmation notifications are automatically sent to the site owner and to the secondary contact, if one exists.

For more information, see Plan process for creating sites (Office SharePoint Server)

• Set reasonable intervals between confirmations and before automatic deletion.

For example, if a site owner is unavailable for four weeks, and sites are deleted after four missed weekly confirmations, the site could be
deleted without allowing the owner a chance to confirm. If you are enabling this feature inside a corporation, be sure you consider your organization's policies regarding vacations and leaves of absence when you configure the intervals for confirmation and deletion.

- Back up Web sites regularly, so you can restore a recent copy if a site is unintentionally deleted.

For example, if you configure confirmation and automatic deletion to happen on the fifth day of each month, make it a policy to back up your server on the fourth day. You can automate this process by creating a stored procedure in Microsoft SQL Server to check the sites table and automatically back up any items scheduled for deletion. For more information about SQL Server, see the SQL Server documentation. For more information about the sites table, see the Windows SharePoint Services Software Development Kit (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=103449&clcid=0x409).

There are several settings that you can configure to control how much time elapses between stages for confirmation and automatic deletion. You can configure the following:

- **When to begin sending site use confirmation notices**
  The initial notification value controls when the first confirmation notice is sent to the owner of a new site, or to the owner of a site that has been confirmed as in use. This value does not control the frequency of notifications, only the number of days to wait before the initial notification.

- **How frequently to check for sites needing confirmation and how frequently to send out notifications**
  The frequency value affects both how often the server is checked and how often confirmation notices can be sent. If you set the frequency to weekly, the server is checked weekly, and notifications are also sent out weekly, immediately after the server has been checked.

- **What time to perform the check and to send out notifications**
  Change this time to suit your environment. For example, if most of your users are online and accessing the server during the day, pick a time during the night when the server is not as busy.
How many notifications to send before allowing automatic deletion
Adjust this number to be sure site owners receive notification before
a site is deleted. The number of notifications also depends on the
frequency, so if you specify daily checks, with 30 reminders before
deletion, the site owner would be notified every day for a month
before the site was deleted.

Be sure to configure these times to be useful and reasonable given your
organization's context. In a large organization, where users may need
data to be stored for some time, you can specify longer intervals. For
example, you could start sending notifications at 180 days, have a
notification sent every month, and delete sites after if six months have
passed without a confirmation. If you are hosting free sites for customers,
you may want to shorten these intervals. For example, you could start
sending notifications at 45 days, have a notification sent weekly, and
delete sites if four weeks have passed without a confirmation. If you are
hosting sites for paying customers, you may not want to use this feature,
unless you have an automated backup strategy that allows you to restore
sites on request.

The confirmation and automatic deletion feature relies on the Microsoft
SharePoint Timer service to carry out the timed jobs. The times and
intervals you specify here follow the same rules as any other SharePoint
Timer service job in Windows SharePoint Services 3.0.

**Note:**
There are two versions of the confirmation e-mail notification. One is
used when only site use confirmation is enabled, and the other when
automatic deletion is also enabled. The text for the notification e-mail
messages is stored in the DEADWEB.XML file in the \Program
Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web Server
Extensions\12\TEMPLATE\XML folder for the server. You must be an
administrator on the server computer to view or change this file.
There are different versions of these e-mail messages for each
language version. If you host site collections in multiple languages, be
sure to customize the specific language versions of the notification e-
mail messages as well.
The site use confirmation and automatic deletion properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

`stsadm -o setproperty`

- `propertynname <property name>`
- `propertypvalue <property value>`
- `[-url] <http://server_name>`

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

`stsadm -o getproperty`

- `propertynname <property name>`
- `[-url] <http://server_name>`

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertynname` and `-pv` for `-propertypvalue`.

The following table describes the site use confirmation and automatic deletion properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Delete-web-send-email: Stsadm property</code> (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Deletes the site collection if use is not confirmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Dead-site-notify-after: Stsadm property</code> (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of days to wait before sending notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Dead-site-num-notifications: Stsadm property</code> (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Specifies the number of notifications to send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Dead-site-auto-delete: Stsadm property</code> (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td>Turns on or off the setting to delete the site collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Job-dead-site-delete: スタダム

**property (Office SharePoint Server)**

Specifies the frequency interval and time range to delete unused Web sites automatically.
Delete-web-send-email: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >
- Visual Basic (Declaration) □ C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Deletes the site collection if use is not confirmed. This property is used in conjunction with the Dead-site-num-notifications property, which sets the number of notifications before the site is actually deleted.

This property is equivalent to the Automatically delete the site collection if use is not confirmed user interface setting that is located on the Site Use Confirmation and Deletion page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertypname delete-web-send-email
  -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertypname delete-web-send-email
  [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertypname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Yes</strong>: Enables the site collection to be automatically deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>No: Disables the site collection to be automatically deleted. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <a href="http://server_name">http://server_name</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable the site collection to be automatically deleted, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn delete-web-send-email -pv yes
```
Dead-site-notify-after: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the number of days to wait before sending notifications.

This property is equivalent to the **Start sending notifications ___ days after site collection creation, or use is confirmed** user interface setting that is located on the Site Use Confirmation and Deletion page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-`propertyname` dead-site-notify-after

-`propertyvalue` <Number of days>

[-`url`] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  `propertyname` dead-site-notify-after

[-`url`] <http://server_name>

*Note:*
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Numerical value to set the number of days. The default value is 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of days to 100 to wait before sending notifications, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn dead-site-notify-after -pv 100
```
Dead-site-num-notifications: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the number of notifications to send.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertyname dead-site-num-notifications
-propertyvalue <Numeric value>
[-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertyname dead-site-num-notifications
[-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>Numerical value to set the number of notifications. The default value is 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of notifications to 50, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn dead-site-num-notifications -pv 50
```
Dead-site-auto-delete: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)  
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Turns on or off the setting to delete the site collection.

This property is equivalent to the *Automatically delete the site collection if use is not confirmed* user interface setting that is located on the Site Use Confirmation and Deletion page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertynname dead-site-auto-delete
   -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertynname dead-site-auto-delete
   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Yes</strong>: Enables the site collection to be automatically deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Disables the site collection to be automatically deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To turn on the setting for the site collection to be deleted, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn dead-site-auto-delete -pv Yes
Job-dead-site-delete: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Site Use Confirmation and Automatic Deletion: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the frequency interval and time range to delete unused Web sites automatically, for example, "Weekly at Sat 0:00:00".

This property is equivalent to the Check for unused site collections, and send notices user interface setting that is located on the Site Use Confirmation and Deletion page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertynname job-dead-site-delete
   -propertyvalue { Daily | Weekly | Monthly }

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertynname job-dead-site-delete

   [-url] <http://server_name>

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. Valid frequency ranges:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>The time interval adheres to the 24-hour time format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is &quot;Daily at 0:00:00&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set a frequency of Weekly and time interval to 2:00 A.M., use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-dead-site-delete -pv "Weekly at Sat 0:00:00"
```
Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#  C++  JavaScript  JScript  XML  Visual Basic Script

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A timer job is defined as service that stores information about logical units of work on a server, and queries it for execution at pre-defined intervals (that is, a time schedule). The phrase *time schedule* applies to all Web sites on a particular Web application. The *scope* determines how the job is run. If a job is scoped to the Web server level, it is run for each Web server computer, independently of any other Web servers that might be hosting the same content. If an operation is scoped to the content database level, it is run once for the content database, which means once for the each content database in the entire server or server farm.

When you schedule a timed job, you schedule the beginning time for the job. For example, you can schedule a job to be run daily, beginning between 1:00 A.M. and 2:00 A.M. You always schedule jobs to begin within a time range, rather than at a specific time. This allows the Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer), which is described in following paragraphs, to be run at a random time in that range, so that not every server in a server farm is running the scheduled job at the same time. For example, if you set *job-change-log-expiration* processing to be done during the range 1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M., each front-end Web server starts processing the change log sometime between 1:00 and 2:00 A.M.

The Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer), a background utility, handles scheduled jobs in Windows SharePoint
Services. This utility is installed to your Web server when you set up 1st_WSS_3. The SharePoint Timer service relies on the Gregorian calendar for scheduling. For every job you schedule, you must specify a beginning time for that job based on a 24-hour clock. You specify the time in local time versus an offset from Universal Coordinated Time (UCT), and the time is stored in that format as well.

The dates used by the SharePoint Timer service are not stored in context. This means that you cannot schedule jobs to run every X days/weeks/months/years, where X is greater than 1. So, while you can schedule jobs to run every day, every week, or every month, you cannot schedule a process for every two days, and so on. Neither can you schedule jobs for relative days in a month, such as the third Monday of every month.

The timer job properties are part of the `setproperty` and `getproperty` operations. The syntax for the `setproperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname <property name>
   -propertyvalue <property value>
   [-url] <http://server_name>
```

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o getproperty
   -propertyname <property name>
   [-url] <http://server_name>
```

**Note:**

You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.

The following table describes the timer job properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Job-change-log-expiration:</code></td>
<td>Specifies the time schedule when the change log timer job occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Stsadm property (Office)</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-recycle-bin-cleanup:</td>
<td>Specifies the time schedule for a cleanup of the Recycle Bin to occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-ceip-datacollection:</td>
<td>Specifies the time schedule for when Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP) data is collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-config-refresh:</td>
<td>Specifies the schedule for the configuration refresh job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-database-statistics:</td>
<td>Specifies the time schedule when database statistics are collected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-watson-trigger:</td>
<td>Displays the time schedule of the Windows SharePoint Services Watson Upload job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-workflow:</td>
<td>Sends the workflow events that have been queued and delivers them to workflows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-workflow-autoclean:</td>
<td>Specifies the time schedule for when a scan occurs to delete workflow instance data and workflow task items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-workflow-failover:</td>
<td>Specifies a schedule for restarting workflow operations that fail because of external reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job-gradual-site-deletion:</td>
<td>Lets a site collection be marked as deleted, which immediately prevents any further access to its content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Job-ceip-datacollection: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the time schedule for when Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP) data is collected.

This property is equivalent to the **CEIP Data Collection** entry that is located on the Timer Job Definitions page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For additional information about CEIP, see **Configure diagnostic logging settings**.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertyname job-ceip-datacollection

-propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>

[-url <http://server_name> ]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname job-ceip-datacollection

  [-url <http://server_name> ]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>• &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Monthly at 15 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the schedule for CEIP data collection, use following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-ceip-datacollection -pv "Monthly at 03:00:00"

To view the current setting of the job-ceip-datacollection property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-ceip-datacollection
Job-change-log-expiration: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the time schedule when the change log timer job occurs.

This property is equivalent to the Change Log entry that is located on the Timer Job Definitions page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertynname job-change-log-expiration

  -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>

  [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertynname job-change-log-expiration

  [-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|             | • "Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"
|             | • "Hourly between 0 and 59"
| `propertyvalue` | • "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"
| `url`       | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name. |
Examples

To set the schedule of a change log time job for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o setproperty -pn job-change-log-expiration -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test
```

To view the current setting of the job-change-log-expiration property, use the following syntax:

```
stadm -o getproperty -pn job-change-log-expiration
```
Job-config-refresh: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the schedule for the configuration refresh job. This job executes regularly to refresh a local cache of configuration objects with new, modified, and deleted objects.

This property is equivalent to the **Config Refresh** entry that is located on the Edit Timer Job page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertyName job-config-refresh

-PropertyValue <valid date and time interval>

[-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertyName job-config-refresh

[-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyName` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
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<td>- &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>- &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Monthly at 15 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>The default value is &quot;every 15 seconds&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the schedule of a configuration refresh job for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-config-refresh -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test`

To view the current setting of the `job-config-refresh` property, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-config-refresh`
Job-database-statistics: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the time schedule when database statistics are collected.

The server for Microsoft SQL Server keeps statistics about the distribution key values used in indices. This information is used to optimize queries when processed. This job advises SQL Server to update the statistics for the tables in each content database.

This property is equivalent to the **Database Statistics** entry that is located on the Edit Timer Job page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
**Syntax**

stsadm -o setproperty

    -propertyname job-database-statistics
    -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>
    [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

    propertyname job-database-statistics
    [-url <http://server_name>]

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|             | - "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"
| **propertyvalue** | The default value is "weekly between X and Y", where "X" is the first range of day and time and "Y" is the second range of day and time. |
|             | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name. |
| **url**     |             |
Examples

To set the schedule for when database statistics are collected for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-database-statistics -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test
```

To view the current setting of the `job-database-statistics` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-database-statistics -url http://test
```
This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.

Lets a site collection be marked as deleted, which immediately prevents any further access to its content.

Added in the April Cumulative Update to perform gradual deletion of site collections. When an operation uses gradual deletion, a site collection is immediately marked as deleted, which prevents any further access to its content. The data in the deleted site collection is then deleted gradually over time by this timer job instead of all at once, which reduces its effect on Windows SharePoint Services 3.0 and SQL Server performance.

Gradual deletion is available in the Deletesite: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)and Mergecontentdbs: Stsadm operation (Office SharePoint Server)operations.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname job-gradual-site-deletion

  -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>

  [-url <http://server_name> ]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname job-gradual-site-deletion

  [-url <http://server_name> ]

☆Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
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<td>• &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
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<td>• &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the schedule of a site collection deletion for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-gradual-site-deletion -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test

To view the current setting of the job-gradual-site-deletion property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-gradual-site-deletion
Job-recycle-bin-cleanup: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

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Description

Specifies the time schedule for a cleanup of the Recycle Bin to occur.

This property is equivalent to the **Recycle Bin** entry that is located on the Timer Job Definitions page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname job-recycle-bin-cleanup

   -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>

   [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname job-recycle-bin-cleanup

   [-url <http://server_name>]

★Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|         | • "Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"
|         | • "Hourly between 0 and 59"
| **propertyvalue** | • "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"
| **url** | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name. |
Examples

To set the schedule of a Recycle Bin cleanup for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

\texttt{stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-recycle-bin-cleanup -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test}

To view the current setting of the \texttt{job-recycle-bin-cleanup} property, use the following syntax:

\texttt{stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-recycle-bin-cleanup}
Job-watson-trigger: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Displays the time schedule of the Windows SharePoint Services Watson Upload job. This job is enabled when the customer chooses to automatically and silently upload error reports to Microsoft.

This property is equivalent to the **Windows SharePoint Services Watson Upload** entry that is located on the Timer Job Definitions page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

**Note:**
The SharePoint Services Watson Upload option can be changed by going to the **Error Reports** entry that is located on the Diagnostic Logging page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.

For additional information about error reporting, see [Configuring diagnostic logging settings](#).
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

- propertyname job-watson-trigger
- propertyvalue < valid date and time interval>

[-url <http://server_name> ]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertyname job-watson-trigger

[-url <http://server_name> ]

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
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|             | • "Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59"
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| **propertyvalue** | • "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"
| **url**     | Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form `http://server_name`. |


Examples

To set the schedule for the Windows SharePoint Services Watson Upload job, use following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-watson-trigger -pv "Daily at 02:00:00"
```

To view the current setting of the `job-watson-trigger` property, use the following syntax:

```bash
stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-watson-trigger
```
Job-workflow: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Sends the workflow events that have been queued and delivers them to workflows. Events can be queued either from a Delay activity in the workflow, or due to throttling under heavy server load.

For more information about workflow, see Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
This property is available only from the command line.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-`propertyname job-workflow`

-`propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>`

[-url `<http://server_name>`]

The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  `propertyname job-workflow`

  [-url `<http://server_name>`]

**Note:**
You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`. 
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

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<th>Value</th>
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<td><code>propertyname</code></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form <code>http://server_name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the time schedule for when workflow events are to be delivered for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

```
stads -o setproperty -pn job-workflow -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test
```

To view the current setting of the job-workflow property, use the following syntax:

```
stads -o getproperty -pn job-workflow -url http://test
```
Job-workflow-autoclean: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the time schedule for when a scan occurs to delete workflow instance data and workflow task items that have been in a completed state for longer than an amount of time specified on the workflow template.

This property does not set the expiration value of a completed workflow. The default value is daily. However, if no value is specified, the expiration value is 60 days.

For more information about workflow, see Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
This property is available only from the command line.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
   -propertyname job-workflow-autoclean
   -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>
   [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty
   propertyname job-workflow-autoclean
   [-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>propertyvalue</code></td>
<td>- &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Monthly at 15 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- &quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>url</code></td>
<td>A path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the time schedule for when the scan will occur to delete workflow data for the Web application, http://test, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-workflow-autoclean -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test
```

To view the current setting of the `job-workflow-autoclean` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-workflow-autoclean -url http://test
```
Job-workflow-failover: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Timer Job: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#  C++  JavaScript  JScript  XML  Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies a schedule for restarting workflow operations that fail because of external reasons, for example, network outage to the server running Microsoft SQL Server, data corruption over the network wire, or hardware failure.

For more information about workflow, see Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server).

Note:
This operation is available only from the command line.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname job-workflow-failover

  -propertyvalue <valid date and time interval>

  [-url <http://server_name>]

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname job-workflow-failover

  [-url <http://server_name>]

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid Windows SharePoint Services Timer service (SPTimer) schedule in the form of any one of the following schedules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Every 5 minutes between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Hourly between 0 and 59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Daily at 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Weekly between Fri 22:00:00 and Sun 06:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Monthly at 15 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;Yearly at Jan 1 15:00:00&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td>A path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the schedule for restarting failed workflow operations for the Web application http://test, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-workflow-failover -pv "daily at 15:00:00" -url http://test
```

To view the current setting of the job-workflow-failover property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn job-workflow-failover -url http://test
```
Usage Analysis: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

Visual Basic (Declaration)  C#
C++
JavaScript
JScript
XML
Visual Basic Script

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Usage analysis is not enabled by default. If you want to use the usage analysis features for your server, you must enable the usage analysis logging process. Log files are created daily to track usage information. When the log file is processed, a flag is added to indicate that it has been processed. If you do not want to track usage analysis data and you want to conserve disk space, you can turn off data logging for usage analysis.

By default, the log files are in %programfiles%\common files\microsoft shared\web server extensions\12\logs. Inside this folder is a folder for every Web application, and under those folders, folders for each day. You can specify any other location you prefer. You can specify that up to 30 log files are created.

Note:
If you choose a different log file location, you must be sure to give the STS_WPG user group Read, Write, and Update permissions to the directory. Without these permissions, the usage log files cannot be created or updated. For more information about setting permissions for a directory, see the Microsoft Windows Help system.

By default, the log files are set to be processed every day at 1:00 A.M. You can schedule the usage log to be processed at a more convenient
downtime for your Web sites. If your Web sites are primarily used by internal employees, for example, you might schedule the log to be processed at night, when demand on the sites is lower than during working hours. If you have multiple servers, you can stagger the processing. For example, you can configure the processing to start at midnight, and stagger it by 15 minutes, so that server1 starts at 12:00, server2 starts at 12:15, server3 at 12:30, and so on.

Usage data is stored for 31 months. Daily information is stored for 31 days. The log files will not be deleted, even after processing. Note that usage analysis processes rely on the Microsoft SharePoint Timer service to manage the timing of log processing.

**Note:**

When you configure usage analysis processing for a server, it takes effect for any existing Web applications. If you later add a Web application, you do not need to configure usage analysis processing to enable usage analysis for the new Web application.
Job-usage-analysis: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Usage Analysis: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Usage analysis allows you to track how Web sites on your server are being used, such as visitor user names, number of visits to each page, and the types of Web browsers use.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertynname job-usage-analysis
  -propertyvalue {Yes | No}

  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertynname job-usage-analysis

  [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Yes</strong>: Enables usage processing and set the time of day for processing on the Web server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td><strong>No</strong>: Disables usage processing and set the time of day for processing on the Web server. This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable usage analysis processing on a Web server, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn job-usage-analysis -pv yes
Usage processing enabled: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Usage Analysis: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Configures whether the usage analysis process is turned on or off.

This property is equivalent to the *Enable usage analysis processing* user interface setting that is located on the Usage Analysis Processing page of the SharePoint Central Administration Web site.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty
  -propertyname usageprocessingenabled
  -propertyvalue {Yes | No}
  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname usageprocessingenabled
  [-url] <http://server_name>

⚠️ Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Property values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes: Enables usage analysis processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No: Disables usage analysis processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is the default setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To enable usage analysis processing on a Web server, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn usageprocessingenabled -pv yes
```

To view the current setting for the `usageprocessingenabled` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn usageprocessingenabled
```
Workflow management: Sstadm properties (Office SharePoint Server)

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While many business processes often involve software, the most important processes in many organizations depend on people. Automating interactions among the people who participate in a process can improve how that process functions, increasing its efficiency and lowering its error rate. Using software that supports this kind of human workflow can make organizations more effective.

Microsoft Office SharePoint Server 2007, part of the 2007 Microsoft Office system system, adds more capability to workflow applications built on Windows SharePoint Services. Using this product, workflows can use custom forms created with Microsoft Office InfoPath 2007 to interact with users through such Office applications as Microsoft Office Word 2007 and Microsoft Office Outlook 2007. Office SharePoint Server 2007 also includes several predefined workflows, letting information workers create automated business processes for approval and other common situations.

The workflow properties are part of the setproperty and getproperty operations. The syntax for the setproperty operation is:

```
stsadm -o setproperty
    -propertyname <property name>
    -propertyvalue <property value>
```
The syntax for the `getproperty` operation is:

```
stsadm -o getproperty
  -propertyname <property name>
```

**Note:** You can substitute `-pn` for `-propertyname` and `-pv` for `-propertyvalue`.

The following table describes the workflow properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>Workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize</code></td>
<td>Specifies the paging size for events delivered to a single workflow instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Workflow-eventdelivery-throttle: Stsadm property</code></td>
<td>Specific the number of workflows that can be processed (that is, using the processor, not idle) at the same time across all front-end Web servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Workflow-eventdelivery-timeout</code></td>
<td>Specifies the time in which a workflow job must run without the job timing out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Workflow-cpu-throttle</code></td>
<td>Obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Workflow-timerjob-cpu-throttle</code></td>
<td>Obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize</code></td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of work items that will be paged in to a processing timer job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Workitem-eventdelivery-throttle

Specifies the maximum number of work items that can be obtained on a given query for work items that are scheduled to run.
Workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the paging size for events delivered to a single workflow instance. For each request, the events are streamed out 100 at a time.

Batch size is the number of events processed for a single workflow instance, which can have many events queued at the same time. Throttle will override batch size; if the workflow instance cannot be started or restarted because there are too many instances running across all front-end Web servers, none of the events will be fetched, regardless of the batch size.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

-propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize

-propertyvalue <A valid integer>

[-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize

[-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid integer. For example, if there are 200 jobs in the queue, but the value is set to 100, only the first 100 jobs will be executed by the timer service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>The default value is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Note:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the workflow-eventdelivery-throttle number is reached, any items that were throttled will be put back on the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of workflows job to be processed by the timer service to 125, use the following syntax:

\texttt{stsadm -o setproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize -pv "125"}

To view the current setting of the \texttt{workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize} property, use the following syntax:

\texttt{stsadm -o getproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-batchsize}
Workflow-eventdelivery-throttle: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the number of workflows that can be processed (that is, using the processor, not idle) at the same time across all front-end Web servers.

Throttle is a limit across all workflows; however, batch size is the number of events processed for a single instance, which can have many events queued at the same time. Throttle overrides batch size; that is, if the workflow instance cannot be started or restarted because there are too many instances running across all front-end Web servers, none of the events will be fetched, regardless of the batch size.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-throttle

   -propertyvalue <A valid integer>

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-throttle

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid integer. For example, if the value is set to 15, 15 workflows are active in memory, and the sixteenth workflow automatically starts. The auto-start will be sent to the timer service to be processed later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>The default value is 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of workflows to be processed to 20, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-throttle -pv "20"

To view the current setting of the workflow-eventdelivery-throttle property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-throttle
Workflow-eventdelivery-timeout: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Visual Basic (Declaration)
- C#
- C++
- JavaScript
- JScript
- XML
- Visual Basic Script

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Description

Specifies the time in which a workflow job must run without the job timing out. If the workflow job does time out, it gets put back in the queue to be run again.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

   -propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-timeout
   -propertyvalue <A valid integer>

   [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

   propertyname workflow-eventdelivery-timeout

   [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
# Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property. A valid integer. For example, if the value is set to 5, the workflow job must run within 5 minutes are the workflow job will time out. Any workflow job that does time out is placed back in the queue to run again. The default value is 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>If you create a workflow solution that has a very long processing time to start your workflows, complete tasks, or modify workflows, you should consider increasing this value. View the ULS logs and watch the Microsoft SQL Server table ScheduledWorkItems to determine if the workflow jobs are timing out. The default folder location for the ULS log is Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Web server extensions\12\Logs. In the ULS log file, you can use &quot;workflow&quot; or &quot;workflow infrastructure&quot; as search keywords. Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the timeout value of a workflow job to 10 minutes, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o setproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-timeout -pv "10"

To view the current setting of the workflow-eventdelivery-timeout property, use the following syntax:

`stsadm -o getproperty -pn workflow-eventdelivery-timeout`
Workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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This Office product will reach end of support on October 10, 2017. To stay supported, you will need to upgrade. For more information, see, Resources to help you upgrade your Office 2007 servers and clients.
Description

Specifies the maximum number of work items that will be paged in to a processing timer job. For each request, the events are streamed out in a batch size of 100 at a time.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertyname workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize

  -propertyvalue <A valid integer>

  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertyname workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize

  [-url] <http://server_name>

Note:
You can substitute -pn for -propertyname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>propertyname</td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid integer. For example, if there are 200 jobs in the queue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>but the value is set to 100, only the first 100 jobs will be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>executed by the timer service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propertyvalue</td>
<td>The default value is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of work items to be processed by the timer service to 125, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o setproperty -pn workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize -pv "125"

To view the current setting of the workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize property, use the following syntax:

stsadm -o getproperty -pn workitem-eventdelivery-batchsize
Workitem-eventdelivery-throttle: Stsadm property (Office SharePoint Server)

- Stsadm command-line tool (Office SharePoint Server) > Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) > Workflow management: Stsadm properties (Office SharePoint Server) >

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Description

Specifies the maximum number of work items that can be obtained on a given query for work items that are scheduled to run. Throttle will override batch size.
Syntax

stsadm -o setproperty

  -propertynname workitem-eventdelivery-throttle

  -propertyvalue <A valid integer>

  [-url] <http://server_name>

The syntax for the getproperty operation is:

stsadm -o getproperty

  propertynname workitem-eventdelivery-throttle

  [-url] <http://server_name>

**Note:**
You can substitute -pn for -propertynname and -pv for -propertyvalue.
## Values

The following table shows possible values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyname</strong></td>
<td>Gets or sets the name of the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A valid integer. For example, if there are 200 jobs in the queue, but the value is set to 100, only the first 100 jobs will be executed by the timer service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>propertyvalue</strong></td>
<td>The default value is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typically, a path to the URL of the Web application, in the form http://server_name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>url</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

To set the number of work items to be processed to 125, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o setproperty -pn workitem-eventdelivery-throttle -pv "125"
```

To view the current setting of the `workitem-eventdelivery-throttle` property, use the following syntax:

```
stsadm -o getproperty -pn workitem-eventdelivery-throttle
```