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# Shortcut run as administrator powershell

On the Windows 7 desktop, I have a.ps1 script that needs administrator privileges (to start the service). I want to click on this script and run it with admin privileges. How is it the easiest way to do that? KB ID 0000988 Problem We had to run as a service way back in Windows 2000, so the concept of starting the command window as an administrator should not be difficult to understand. However, there are many times when I tell people that you need to run this as an administrator, and they reply, I am an administrator is far too much. With PowerShell there is no way to know, and with command prompt, the differences are subtle. Solution There are countless different ways to run an administrative command window, here are some, If I missed any tell me. Start Powershell in Admin Mode Powershell Administrative Mode (from inside Powershell) If you are already in Powershell you can open the Powershell administrative window, with the following command: Start-Process PowerShell -Verb RunAs Powershell Administrative Mode (from Start Menu) Option 1: From Start /Search &gt; Powershell &gt; Right-click Windows PowerShell &gt; Run as administrator. Option 2: Start &gt; click Windows PowerShell &gt; Run as administrator. Option 3: Start &gt; Windows PowerShell &gt; Windows PowerShell &gt; Run as administrator. Option 4: Right-click Start Menu (or Press Windows+X) &gt; Powershell Window. Powershell Administrative Mode (from Task Manager) Run task manifold &gt; File &gt; Run new task &gt; Powershell &gt; Track Create this task with administrative privileges. Admin powershell mode (from File Explorer) From File Explorer &gt; files &gt; Windows PowerShell opens as an administrator. Run the command prompt in administrative mode of the administrator command prompt from the Start menu. (Windows 10 and Server 2016/2019) Under Start /Search &gt; Type cmd &gt; Then right-click Command Prompt and select 'Run as administrator. Command Prompt (Admin) - Windows 10 (&amp; Server 2016/2019) Right-click the Start button &gt; Command Prompt (Admin) Command Prompt (Admin) – Windows 8 (&amp; Server 2012) Quick Links Menu Press the Windows key+X &gt; Select the command prompt (admin) Administrator command prompt from the Start menu. (Windows 8 and Server 2012) If you have a new Windows 8/2012 Start menu (which we can no longer call Metro), type command in the search window, then right-click and select Run as administrator, or press Ctrl+Shift+Enter to start. If you have traditional Start enabled or you have Windows 7/Vista installed, you can type a command in the Search/Run box, and then click Create always run as administrator command prompt Shortcut 1. Right-click and empty desktop area &gt; new &gt; shortcut. 2. Set location to 'cmd' &gt; Next &gt; Call it Admin Command Box &gt; Finish. 3. Right-click the new shortcut &gt; Properties. 4. Shortcut &gt; Advanced &gt; Run as administrator &gt; &gt; OK. Run admin command prompt from Task Manager. Run Task Manager (Ctrl+Shift+Esc) &gt; File &gt; Run New Task &gt; cmd &gt; Create this task with z Privileges. Run the Command Prompt As administrator from the command/startup. I'm not a fan of this, in fact I include it only here for perfection, you can call the command window and run it as an administrator from the command (or run box (Windows Key+R). The reason I don't like this is that you need to enter the machines local administrators password for it to work. runas /user:%computername%administrator cmd If there is anything I missed you can let me drop an email, and I will update the article. Related articles, references, credits or external links NA Some commands PowerShell cmdlets and Windows, such as REG ADD and SUBINACL, should be run from an elevated prompt, there are several ways to do this. It is possible to right-click powershell.exe (or start menu shortcut) and run it as an administrator. You can edit shortcuts to always run as Administrator - Properties | Shortcut | Advanced, and then be stuck to Run as administrator. To elevate the script from the (non-elevated) PowerShell command line: PS C:\&gt; PowerShell Start-Process -ArgumentList '-noprofile -file MyScript.ps1' -runAs verb To run (and optionally raise) the PowerShell script from CMD shell, see the PowerShell.exe page. The set of commands can also be saved in a scriptblock variable and then downloaded to a new (elevated) PowerShell session: Start-Process -FilePath powershell.exe - ArgumentList $code -verb RunAs -WorkingDirectory C: To break the entire PowerShell 'As Admin' sessn from an existing PowerShell (non-elevated) session Start-Process powershell.exe -Verb runAs If you use Invoke-Command to run a script or command on a remote computer, so it doesn't change, but i make it a local sesa. This is because any lift prompt will occur on the remote computer in an inactive session and will not succeed. Using Enter-PSSession to start a new session will support lifting if you specify CredSSP, As for the delegated user credentials: New-PSSession ss64dom.com -Auth CredSSP -cred ss64dom\user64 Testing for Elevation A function that will return $True if the current Séance is u function $False or not: function isadmin { # Returns true/false ([Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal] [Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity]::GetCurrent()). IsInRole([Security.Principal.WindowsBuiltInRole] Administrator)). IsInRole([Security.Principal.WindowsBuiltInRole] Administrator) } To ensure that the script starts only as an administrator, add this to the Beginning If (-Not ([Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal][Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity]::GetCurrent()). IsInRole([Security.Principal.WindowsBuiltInRole] Administrator)) { Echo This script should be run as admin Break } In PowerShell v4.0 above you can simplify by using the #Requires: #Requires -RunAsAdministrator Self-elevated script If you need to run the script, so you can train u logic u script. If (-NOT ([Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal] { #Relaunch as a elevated process: Start-Process powershell.exe -File.{'{0}' -f $MyInvocation.MyCommand.Path) -Verb RunAs exit } # Now running elevated Pa start script: &amp; d:\long path name\script name.ps1 Long Argument 1 Long Argument 2 Scheduled Tasks If a scheduled task invokes a UAC prompt, then the task may fail to run not benattended. To prevent this, ampl ug the selection selection box Run with high privileges. (or run Set-ScheduledJobOption -RunElevated ) When the script is run with elevated permissions several apects of the user environment will change: The current directory, the current TEMP folder and any mapped drives will be disconnected. Windows Explorer Context Menu To add the Run as Administrator context menu for .ps1 files, run the following from the promoted PowerShell prompt: PS C:\&gt; New-Item -Path Registry::HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\Microsoft.PowershellScript.1\Shell\runas\command ' -Force -Name '' -Value 'c::' \windows\system32\windowspowershell\v1.0\powershell.exe -noexit -file %1' Winners make a habit of making their own positive tips before the dogad ~ Brian Tracy Related PowerShell Cmdlets: PowerShell.exe - Launch a PowerShell session/run ascript. VBScript: Run with elevated ElevationToolkit - Command-Line UAC Elevation Utility from Bill Stewart. Copyright © 1999-2020 SS64.com Some rights reserved Regardless of whether you just started with PowerShell or already know how to run commands, there are times when you need to use PowerShell to boot as administrator Why? Because sometimes any activity you do in PowerShell will require elevated privileges. In this tutorial, you will learn only about all possible ways to start PowerShell as an administrator from the end user's perspective, command-line junkie, or IT administrator! This module has many sections that show you how to run PowerShell as an administrator. In the table of contents, you can click any method you prefer. Prerequisites This article will be a hands-on tutorial. To follow this, make sure you have: Windows 10 PC – Although Windows 10 was used as an example for this article, most of the methods listed will work with Windows 7+. Account with administrator privileges. If you don't already have one, learn how to create one here. PowerShell – Most of these methods will work with Windows PowerShell 5.1 or PowerShell 7. Start PowerShell as an administrator, right-click One of the simplest ways to start PowerShell as an administrator is right-click. There are a few different areas where you can right-click on PowerShell and run it. Let's go through them. Using the Search Bar Search Bar is practically one of the easiest ways to run most programs installed on your computer. It's also an easy way to run any program as an administrator, including PowerShell. To start PowerShell, more specifically, as an administrator from the search bar: Click the search box in the taskbar Powershell. This action will bring a version of powerShell of your choice. Find Windows PowerShell or only PowerShell if you're using PowerShell Core from the search result. Right-click the menu item and select Run as administrator. You can see these steps in the picture below. Runnning PowerShell Using the Search Bar Using the Attached Item Menu If you pin a program to startr or taskbar, you can also right-click on the menu item there. With this method, Windows 10 creates a PowerShell shortcut that is more accessible to you on the Start menu or taskbar. To start powerShell as an administrator on a pinned item: Search again for the PowerShell icon in the search box. Right-click the menu item and select Pin or Pin to Taskbar. Pin PowerShell to the Start Menu or Taskbar Click the Start buttonSop Windows PowerShell (or PowerShell Core) on the right side of the Start menu.Right-click the menu item and select Run as administrator. Starting PowerShell from the Start menu, which runs PowerShell as an administrator there too! By using the File Explorer menu Open File Explorer with win key + E shortcuts or simply click the icon on the taskbar as you can see in the screenshot below. Open File Explorer from taskbar 2. When in File Explorer, click on File → Open Windows PowerShell → Open Windows PowerShell as administrator as below screenshot shown. Start PowerShell from the File menu in Windows Explorer By using PowerShell Executable, whether you are using a 32-bit or 64-bit operating system, you can run PowerShell as an administrator from its appropriate location. In File Explorer, navigate to one of the folders below. For 32-bit OS: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0For 64-bit OS: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0Find the powershell.exe file. Right-click powershell.exe and select Run as administrator. Start PowerShell as an administrator From the Create PowerShell shortcut folder on the desktop For an easy way to lure PowerShell, you can also create a Windows shortcut for it. When you start the Create Shortcut process, provide a path to the powerShell executing file. For Windows PowerShell, the following path is: For 32-bit OS: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exeA 64-bit OS: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe Continue creating shortcut 2. Give a handy name to the shortcut (for example, PowerShell Admin). Name Shortcut for PowerShell 3. Find the shortcut you just created, and right-click it and select Properties as below screenshot shown. Access the PowerShell 4 shortcut properties. Click the Shortcut tab, and then click the Advanced button and the Advanced button and the Advanced Properties window, select the Run as administrator check box, and then click OK. Set PowerShell to start as a 6. Back to Shortcut Properties, click OK to apply the changes, and you are all set. Starting PowerShell as an administrator Using the WinX Menu Another way to easily access PowerShell is through the Win-X menu as shown in the following screenshot. This menu never got an official name, but it was commonly referred to as Win-X (or power user menu) as a shortcut to access it's Win Key + X. When the menu is up, simply click on Windows PowerShell (Admin) and you're off to th racing. Starting PowerShell through the WinX menu By running the Run command Window, it is a powerful tool that allows you to run programs without searching for them with the search bar, Start menu, or File Explorer. To start PowerShell as an administrator using the Run command window: Press Win Key + R. A small window will appear as below screenshot shown. Type powershell, and then press Ctrl+Shift+Enter, or press and hold Ctrl+Shift.Click OK to have PowerShell run as an administrator. Run the Now running PowerShell command window as an administrator. Using Task Manager is a tool that allows you to monitor or end the process of programs and services that are currently running on your computer. You can also use it to manually perform a task, such as starting powerShell as an administrator. To start powerShell as an administrator through Task Manager: Open Task Manager by pressing Ctrl+Shift+Esc on your keyboard or as you see in the picture below, or you can right-click on the taskbar and select Task Manager to display Task Manager. Start Task Manager 2. When Task Manager opens, go up to the file and click the Run new task as below screenshot shown. Run a new task in Task Manager 3. Then a window appears that is similar to the Run window described above. 4. Enter the powershell, which assures you that you also check the Create this task with administrative privileges check box, and click OK to start PowerShell as administrator. Start PowerShell as an administrator with the command line If you are regularly found at the command line, not fret, you can run PowerShell as an administrator there too! If you already have cmd.exe open running as an administrator with the same techniques described in this article, you can simply run the powershell and make it run as an administrator. If you are running a command prompt that is not yet an administrator, this is not a problem. The -Verb runas parameter uses the PowerShell command to .exe start-Process cmdlet. powershell Start-Process powershell -Verb runAs If you are already in the PowerShell window, you can run PowerShell Start-Process -Verb runas directly to open a new PowerShell instance that runs as an administrator Creating a batch file to start PowerShell as an administrator So you now know how powerShell can be prompted as an administrator from the command prompt. If you already know this, you can create a batch file to automate it! Open the favorite text editor, paste to the next line, and save the file as a a .bat anywhere As. Powershell.exe -The &amp; {Start-Process Powershell.exe -Verb RunAs} command starts the batch file and you will notice that the PowerShell window running as an administrator appears! Creating a scheduled task to start PowerShell as a Task Scheduler administrator is a built-in application in Windows 10 that lets you run automatic tasks virtually. Therefore, you can also use it to create a task that starts PowerShell as an administrator every time you turn on your computer, for example. Start creating a taskbox and specify the file to run as one of the following: For 32-bit OS: C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe For 64-bit OS: C:\Windows\SysWOW64\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe In Windows Create task, Give the values for the refresher displayed menu entries to ampnulye the Run with the highest privileges. Enable Startup with Top Privileges Now that the scheduled task starts, the PowerShell task will be as an administrator! Read more

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