

Users' Guide

Thank you for evaluating and purchasing AD Bulk Users 4!

This document contains information to help you get the most out of AD Bulk Users, importing and updating large numbers of Active Directory users is now quick and easy.

Table of contents

Quick Introduction	3
System Requirements	3
Main features	3
Getting Started	4
Connecting to Active Directory	4
Formatting the Data for Import.....	4
Creating New Users.....	5
Modify Existing Active Directory User Accounts.....	5
Opening your Data Source (CSV, Text, Excel).....	7
File Encoding and International Characters	7
Opening ODBC Data Source.....	8
Previewing the data to be imported	9
Validating the data before import	10
Starting the Import.....	10
How long will the import take?.....	10
Import Status and Log.....	10
Scheduling Active Directory Imports and Updates	11
Create a new schedule.....	11
Edit a schedule.....	18
Delete a schedule.....	18
Settings and Options	19
Options (applied per import).....	20
ID Column.....	21
Behaviour	21

Validation.....	21
User Creation.....	22
Create new users enabled.....	22
Increment "sAMAccountName" if another user exists with the same value.....	22
Increment "cn" if another user exists with the same value.....	22
Increment "userPrincipalName" if another user exists with the same value	22
Home Folders.....	23
Exchange Mailbox	24
Settings (applies to all imports)	25
Attributes	26
Wildcards	27
Groups.....	28
Adding a user to a group(s)	28
Adding a user to multiple groups.....	28
Add a user to a group(s) using friendly names.....	28
AddToGroup and RemoveFromGroup.....	29
RemoveFromAllGroups	29
PowerShell Scripts	30
Global Settings.....	31
Language.....	31
Special Columns.....	32
Renaming a user.....	32
Logging.....	32
Command line operation and ADBulkUsersCLI	32
AD Bulk Users 4 Command Line Syntax	32
General Options:.....	34
Source Options:.....	34
File Source Options:.....	34
CSV File Source Options:	34
Database Source Options:.....	34
Domain Connection:	35
Import Options:.....	35

Behaviour Options:	35
Validation Options:	35
User Creation Options:	35
User Modification Options:	35
User Deletion Options:	35
Other Options:	35
Home Folders Options	35
Terminal Services Home Folders Options:	36
Profile Path Options:	36
Terminal Services Profile Path Options:	36
Exchange Options:	36
Exchange Remote Runspace Properties:	36
Log File Options:	37
Command Line Example:	37
Support.....	37

Quick Introduction

AD Bulk Users is a simple to use yet powerful application that allows you to import or update large numbers of Active Directory users.

System Requirements

Microsoft .Net 4.0 Framework

Microsoft Windows 2000, 2003, 2008, 2008 R2, 2012 and 2012 R2

Microsoft Exchange 2003, 2007, 2010 and 2013.

PowerShell 2.0 is required for the creation of Exchange mailboxes and to run PowerShell scripts.

Main features

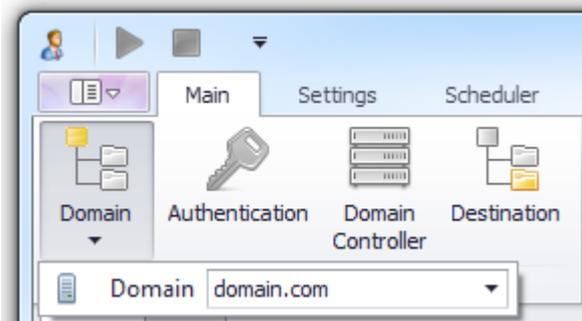
- Import Active Directory Users
- Import from CSV file, Excel (xls andxlsx) and ODBC sources such as MS SQL and Oracle
- Update Active Directory Users
- Built in scheduler, schedule importing, updating and deletion of users
- Command line operation supported
- No server components or agents to install

- No changes or modifications to Active Directory schema required

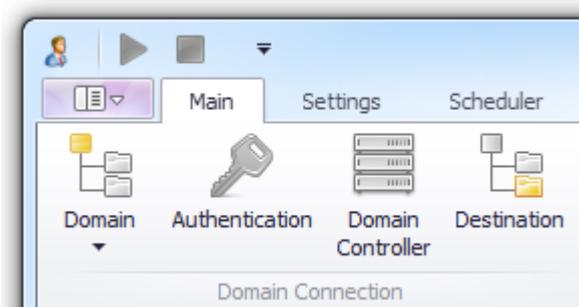
Getting Started

Connecting to Active Directory

1. Start by entering the name of the domain you want to connect to, this is done by clicking the Domain button in the ribbon.



2. The next step is to specify a user account that will be used to connect to connect to Active Directory and import/update the user objects. Click the Authentication button to enter a username and password to be used for the connection, if you don't specify a username and password then the credentials of the user running the program will be used.



3. You now need to select a Domain Controller that will be used for the import/update. When you click the Domain Controller button in the ribbon you will see a list of DCs discovered in your domain, click the one you want to use and then click OK.
4. The next step is to specify where the new users will be created. Click the Destination button in the ribbon to see your domain tree, click an Organizational Unit (OU) and the OK; this is the location where the new users will be created. If you are modifying existing users there is no need to specify a destination OU.

Formatting the Data for Import

AD Bulk Users reads the users to import or update from a data source such as an Excel spread sheet or SQL Table, you don't manually enter usernames into the program. The data source can be a CSV file, Text file; Excel (XLS and XLSX) spread sheet or ODBC data source such as SQL, Oracle and Access.

The import file can be formatted using the CSV (comma separated value) format or semicolon separated format allowing easy preparation using a spreadsheet program such as Excel.

Creating New Users

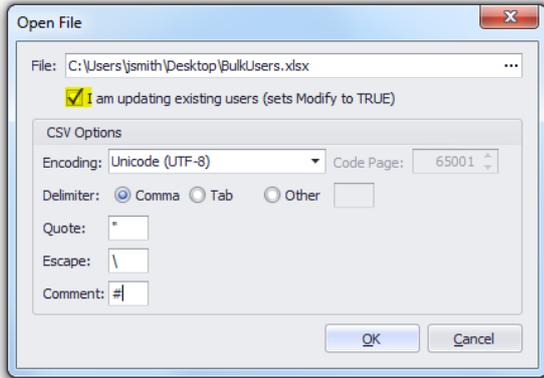
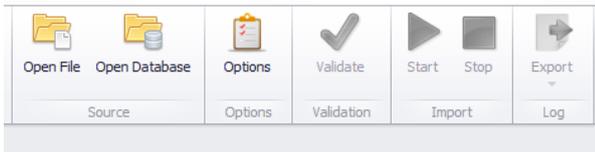
You can import any of the attributes found below and place them in the import file in any order. As shown in the example below, row 1 contains the column header, this is the attribute name you wish to import such as givenName (first name). The attribute names can be placed in any order, you don't need to use all the attributes names, simply add the attributes you require. The column header (sAMAccountName,givenName,sn) tells the program what to expect in the rows beneath. Using a spreadsheet allows you to construct the file quickly or import your user data from elsewhere.

Below is an example file that will create 9 new users, the columns shown are the minimum required to create a new user. You can add additional columns such as description, telephoneNumber, mail etc.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	sAMAccountName	userPrincipalName	password	givenName	sn
2	testu1	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu1	testu1
3	testu2	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu2	testu2
4	testu3	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu3	testu3
5	testu4	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu4	testu4
6	testu5	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu5	testu5
7	testu6	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu6	testu6
8	testu7	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu7	testu7
9	testu8	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu8	testu8
10	testu9	%username%@domain.com	123456	testu9	testu9

Modify Existing Active Directory User Accounts

AD Bulk Users can be used to modify existing Active Directory Users. To update existing users add a column to your CSV/Excel or table named Modify and set the value to TRUE. Alternatively you can check the highlighted checkbox below when opening your file.



Below is an example Excel file that will update the description, telephoneNumber and company attributes for each user in the file. The file can be saved to CSV, XLS or XLSX format. AD Bulk Users will search for the user in Active Directory using the sAMAccountName value, the Modify column tells the program we are updating existing users, the remaining columns are those to be updated. If the check box above has been checked the Modify column is not needed.

Example file that will update 3 existing users:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	sAMAccountName	Modify	description	telephoneNumber	company
2	pjones	TRUE	Sales	1234	Acme Consultants
3	jsmith	TRUE	Purchasing	1235	
4	tlee	TRUE	HR	1236	

Example file that will update add 3 existing users to two groups:

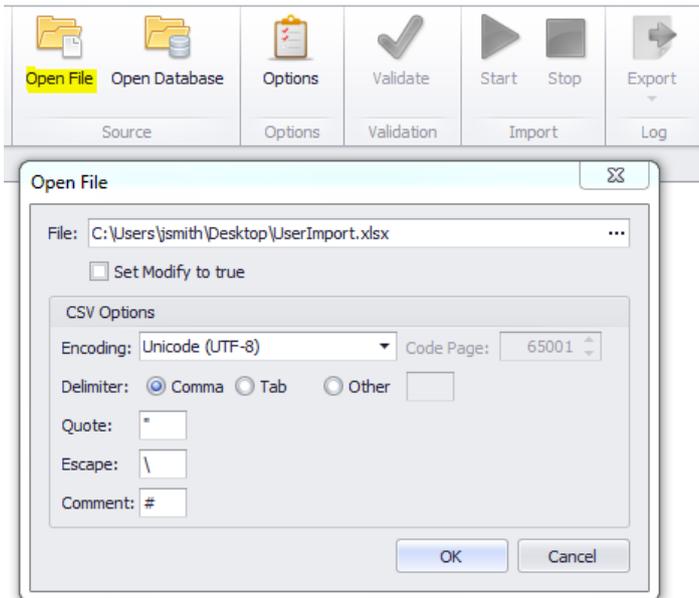
	A	B	C
1	sAMAccountName	Modify	AddToGroup
2	pjones	TRUE	Sales;Purchasing
3	jsmith	TRUE	Sales;Purchasing
4	tlee	TRUE	Sales;Purchasing

Example file that will change the password for 3 existing users:

	A	B	C
1	sAMAccountName	Modify	password
2	pjones	TRUE	Pass123
3	jsmith	TRUE	Pass124
4	tlee	TRUE	Pass125

Opening your Data Source (CSV, Text, Excel)

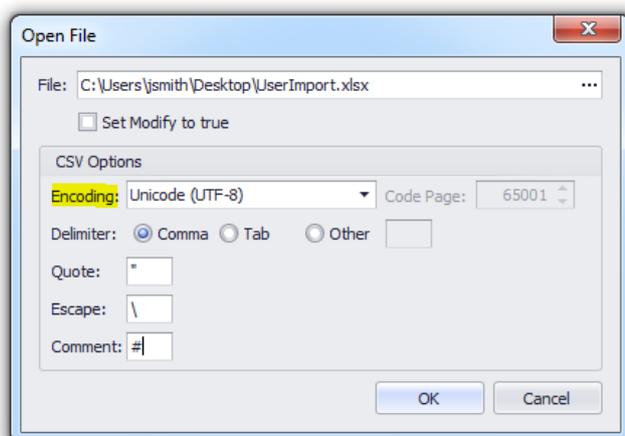
To open the file containing your users click Open File in the ribbon, you will then see the Open File dialog box below. Click the three dots ... in the File text box to browse for your CSV, Text or Excel file. If your file contains users that already exist in Active Directory (i.e. you are not creating new users) then check 'Set Modify to true', this tells the program we are updating existing users. When you click OK the program will read your file and display the contents in the data grid.



If your CSV or Text file is semi-colon or tab separated then you will need to change the Delimiter from the default Comma.

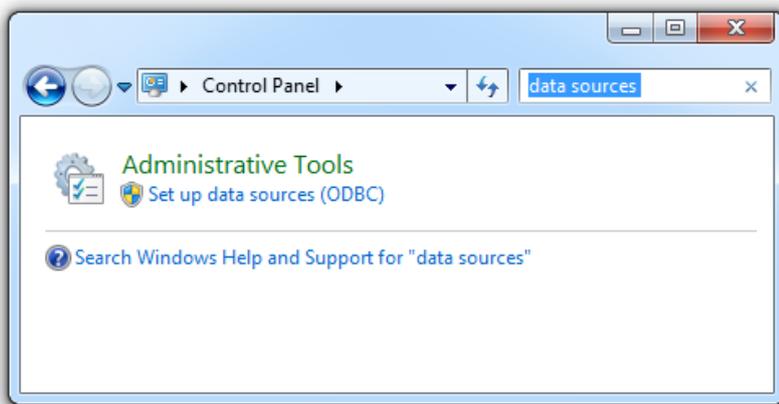
File Encoding and International Characters

If your file contains characters that are not in the English alphabet you may need to change the Encoding option so it matches the encoding of your file.

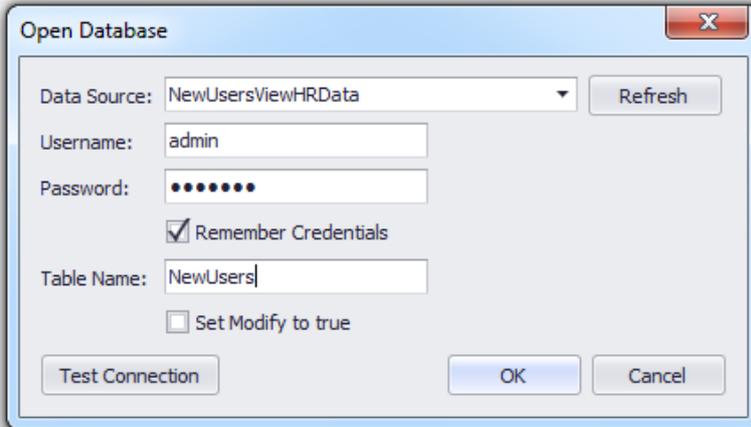
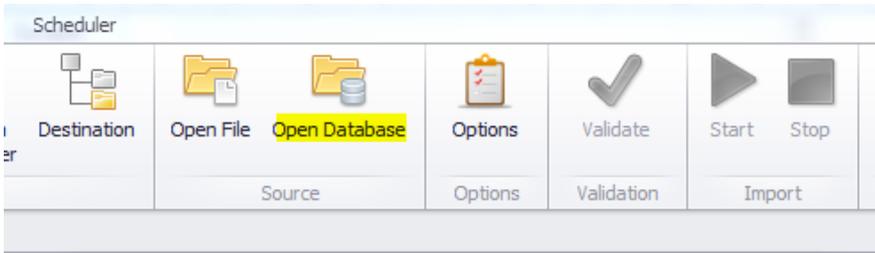


Opening ODBC Data Source

If you want to read your users from a database then you first need to create a connection to the data source in Windows using the Data Sources (ODBC) control panel.

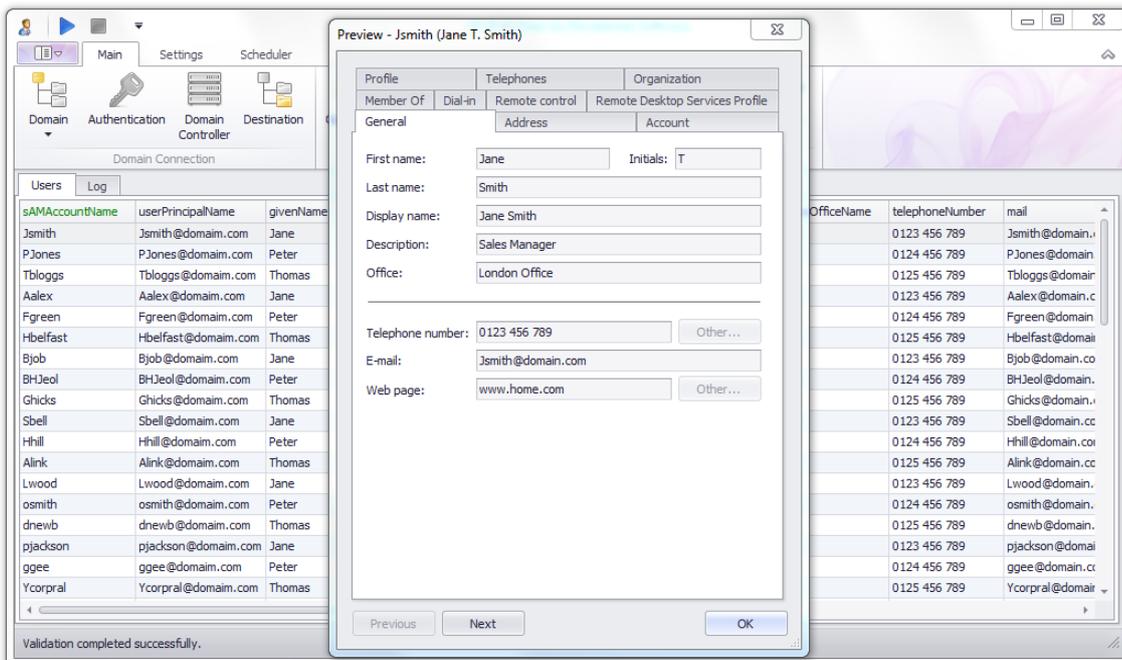


When you have created a connection to your database click on the Open Database button in the ribbon, you will then be able to select the Data Source you created, specify credentials (if needed) for the connection and select a table name that contains the data.



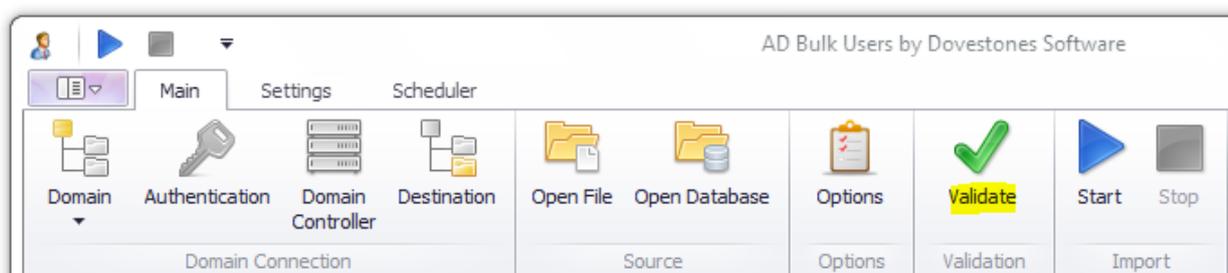
Previewing the data to be imported

When you open a file or connect to a database the program will display each user found in the main window, each row represents one user. The column headers contain the attributes that will be created/updated. To preview of how the user will look when created in Active Directory, double click a row to bring up the preview window (shown below), click the 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons to step through each user.



Validating the data before import

When you have opened the file containing your users or connected to the database the program will load the users so they are visible in the main window, before we import the users we need to validate the file so the data is imported into Active Directory correctly. To validate the users click the Validate button in the ribbon. The program checks for common problems such as the password meeting the domain password policy. If the validation fails you will see a message showing which user(s) have a problem and the cause, a common problem would be two or more users with the same username. If the validation passes then the Start button will be enabled allowing you Start the import/update.



Starting the Import

Click the Start button in the ribbon to start the import/update, the program will automatically switch to the Log tab showing a progress of the import. You can stop the import at any time by clicking the Stop button, the program will finish creating a user and stop before it starts creating or updating the next user, it will not stop in the middle of creating/updating a user.

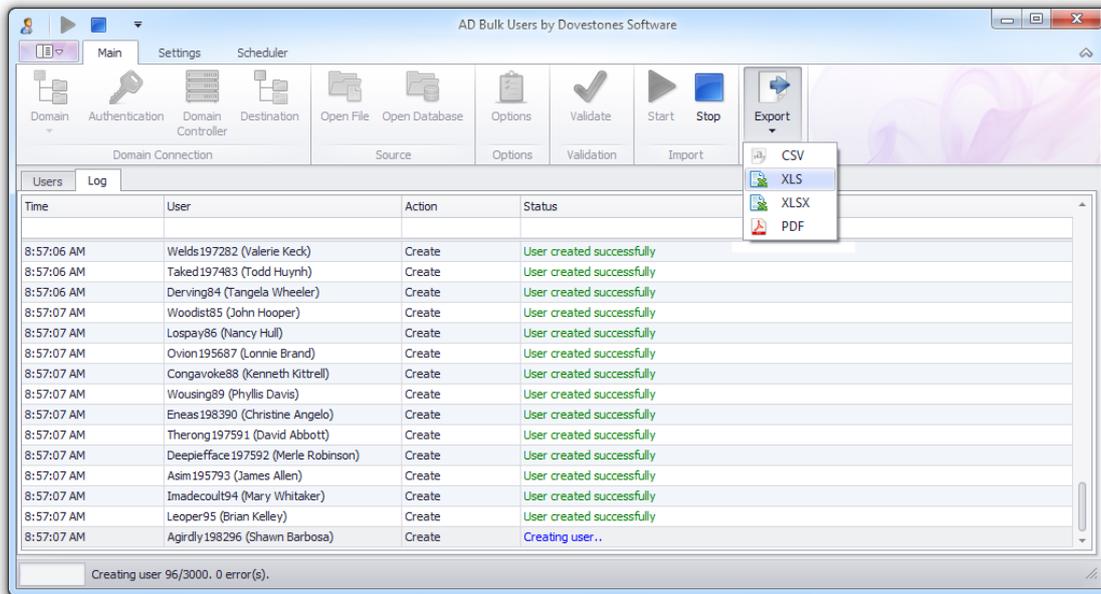
How long will the import take?

The speed you can create new users will depend on how many columns you have in your file or table and the speed of your server and network.

Creating the home folder, Exchange mailbox and running PowerShell scripts will increase the time needed to create a user. You can expect to create approximately 4 users a second, 240 users in 1 minute (without mailbox or home folders). 15,000 new users will take approximately 1 hour. When testing we regularly import 100,000 new users which takes approximately 6 hours.

Import Status and Log

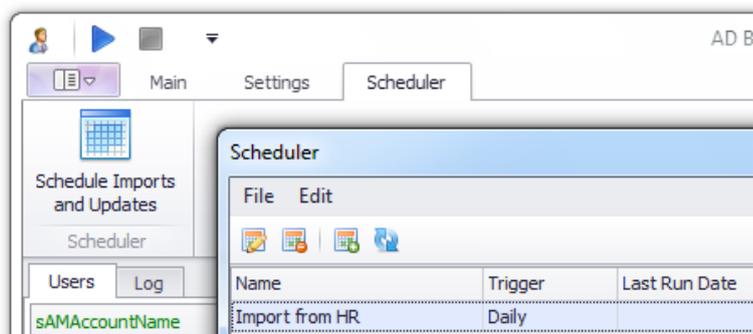
When the import starts the program will switch to the Log tab and show the progress of the import, any errors will be displayed in red in the Status column. Hover your mouse over the error to see more details. The log can be exported to CSV, Excel and PDF. You can filter row to search for users or errors.



Scheduling Active Directory Imports and Updates

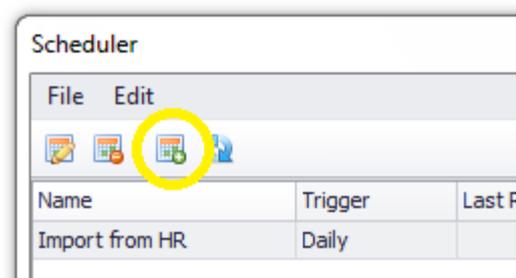
Version 4 of AD Bulk Users has a built-in scheduler which means you can schedule imports and updates to Active Directory. A typical use would be to import newly added users to the HR database or school records system.

To add, edit and view scheduled imports click on the Scheduler tab in the ribbon and then click 'Open Scheduler' as shown below.



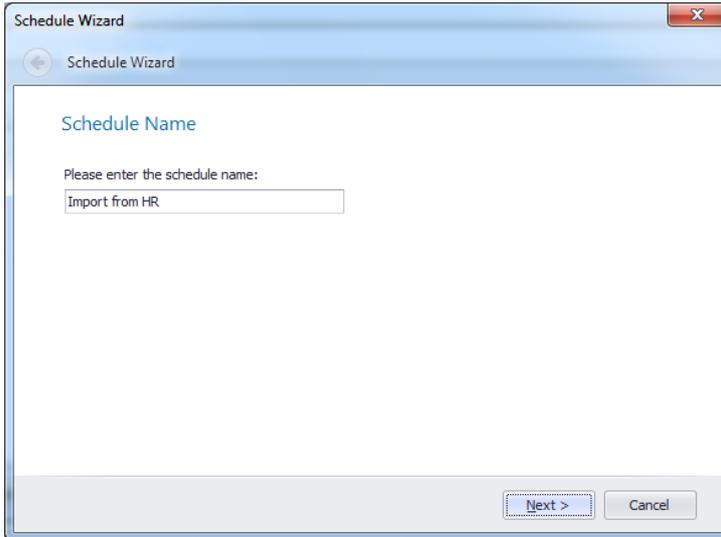
Create a new schedule

To create a new scheduled import click the icon highlighted below, this will start the schedule wizard.

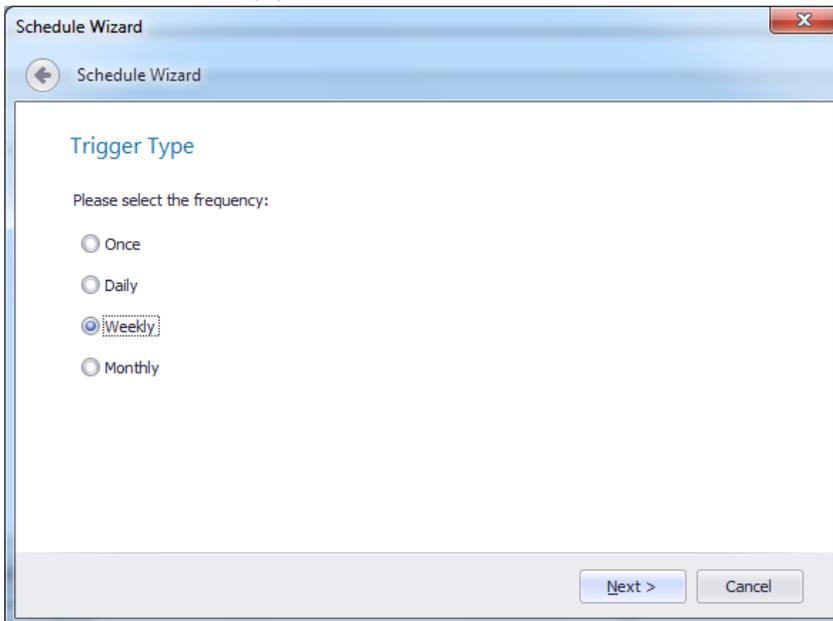


Below is a walkthrough of the Schedule Wizard.

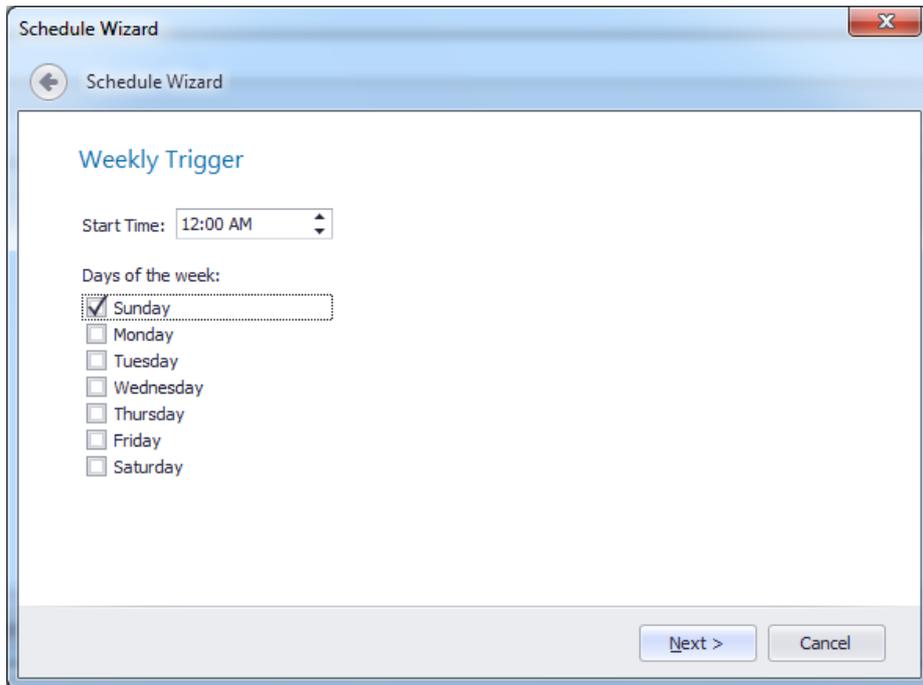
1. Enter a name for the schedule (e.g. Import from HR).



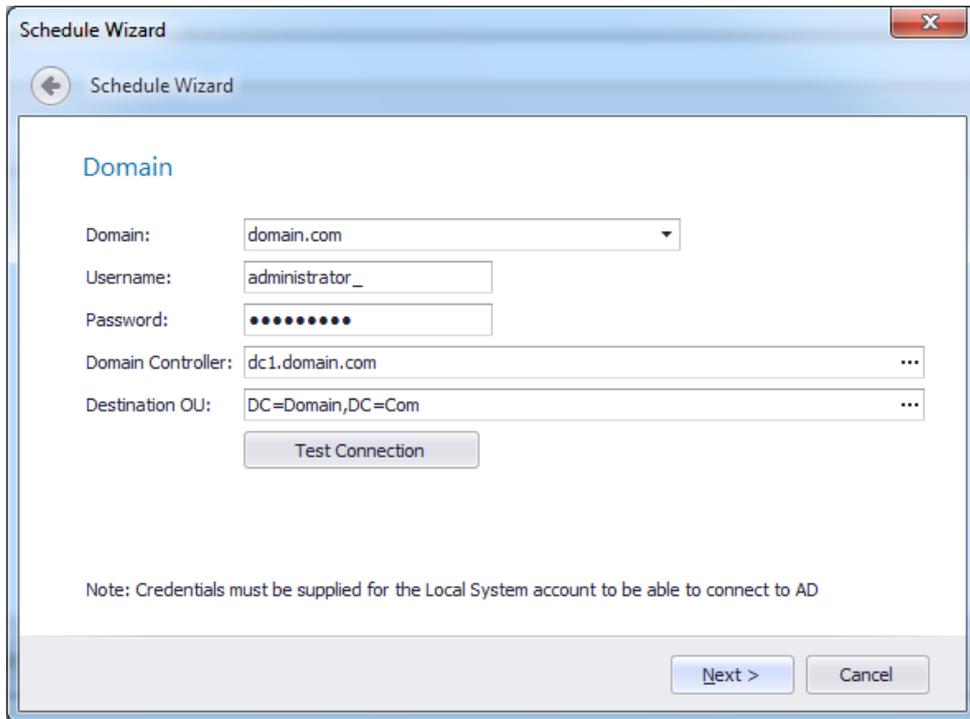
2. Select the frequency you want the schedule to run.



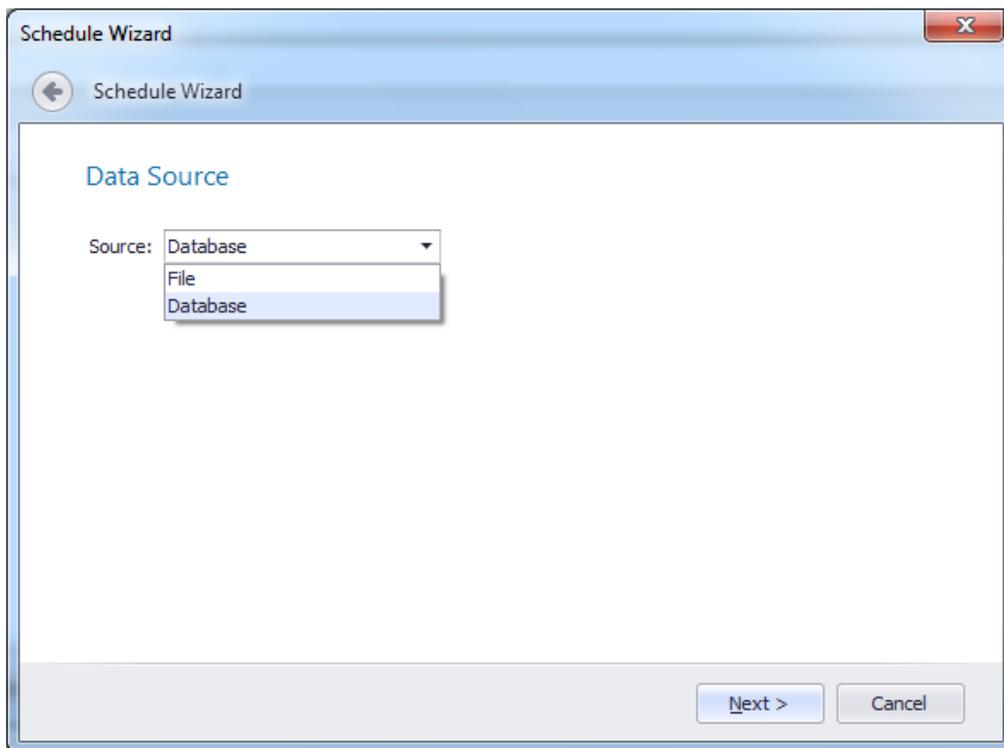
3. Select when you want the schedule to run.



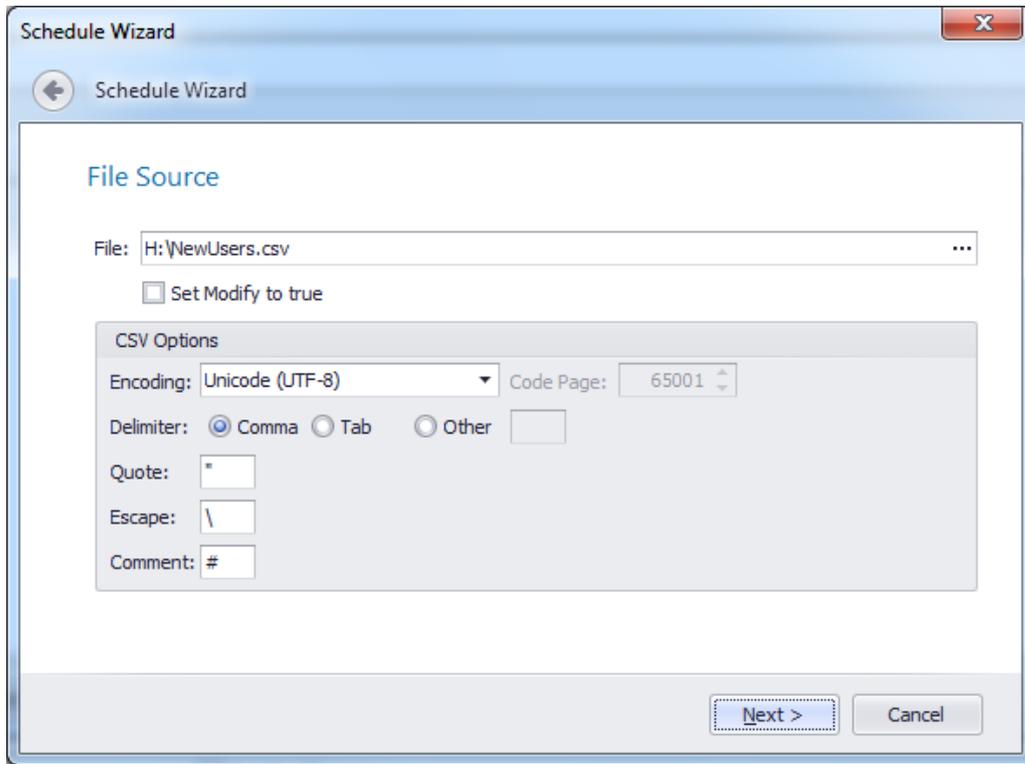
4. Specify credentials used for connecting to the domain.



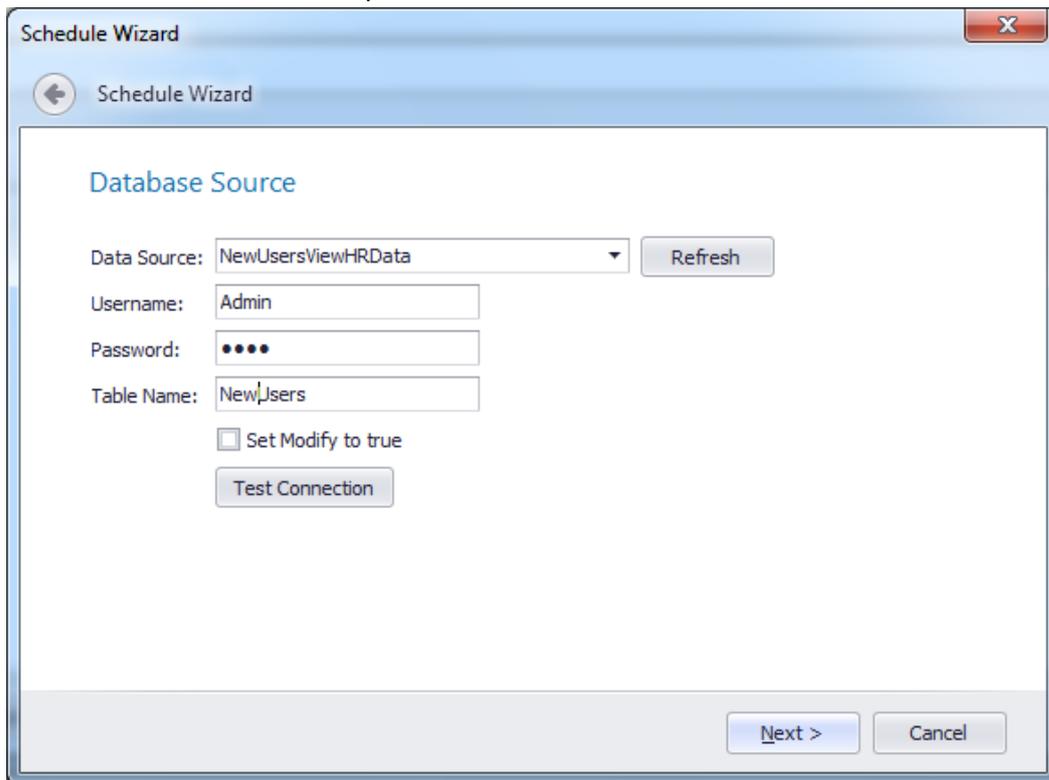
5. Select the source of the data.



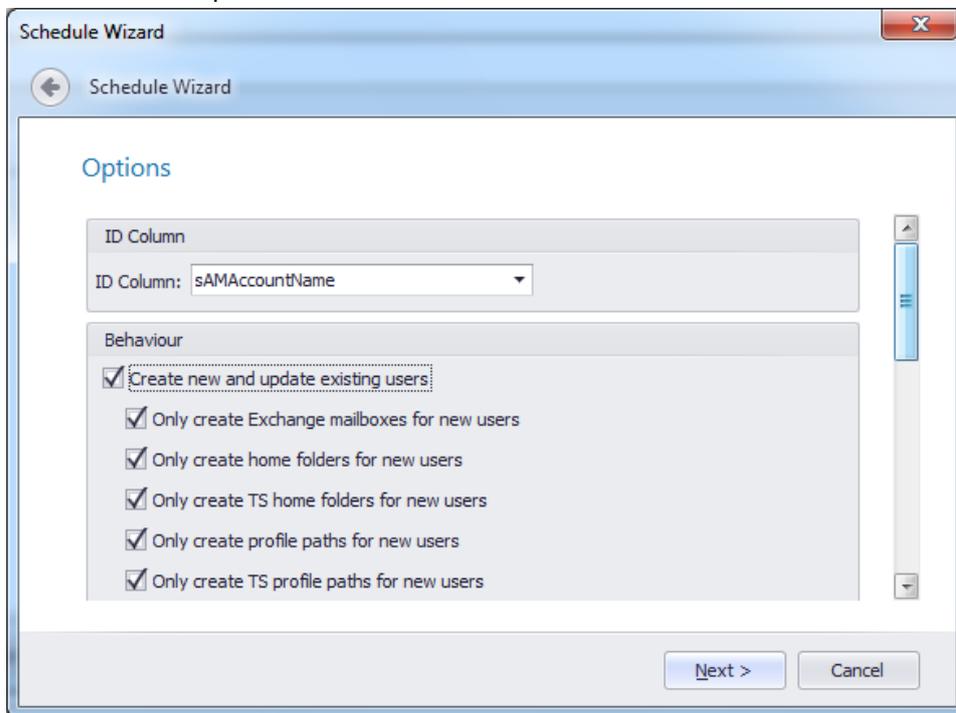
6. If you chose a file in the previous step then you will see the screen below, select the file to be imported, encoding and delimiter.



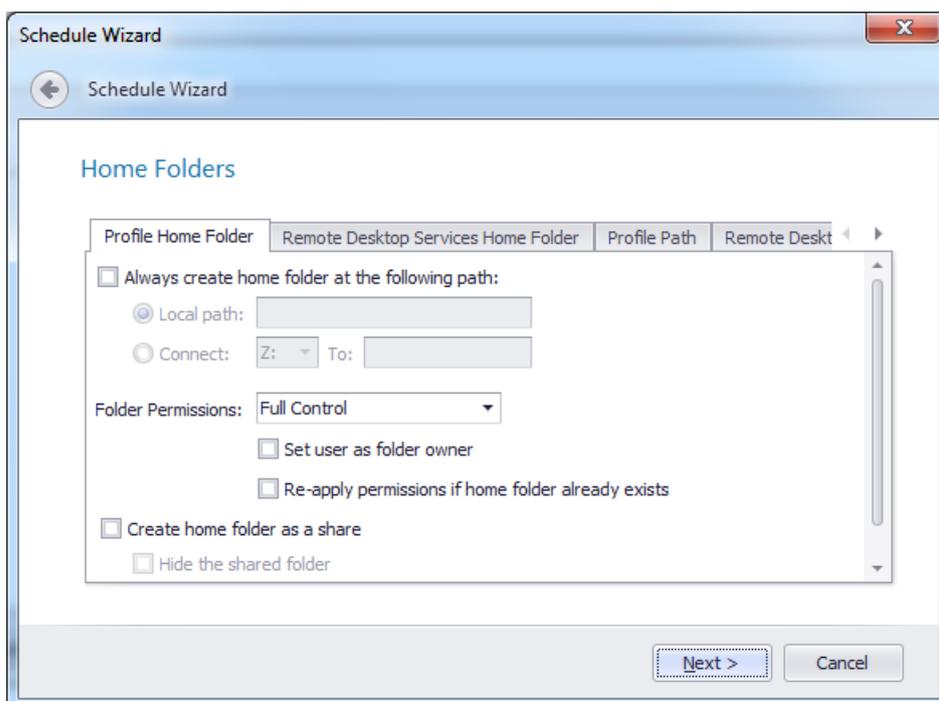
If you chose database in the previous step then you will see the screen below, select the data source, username and password for the connection and a table name.



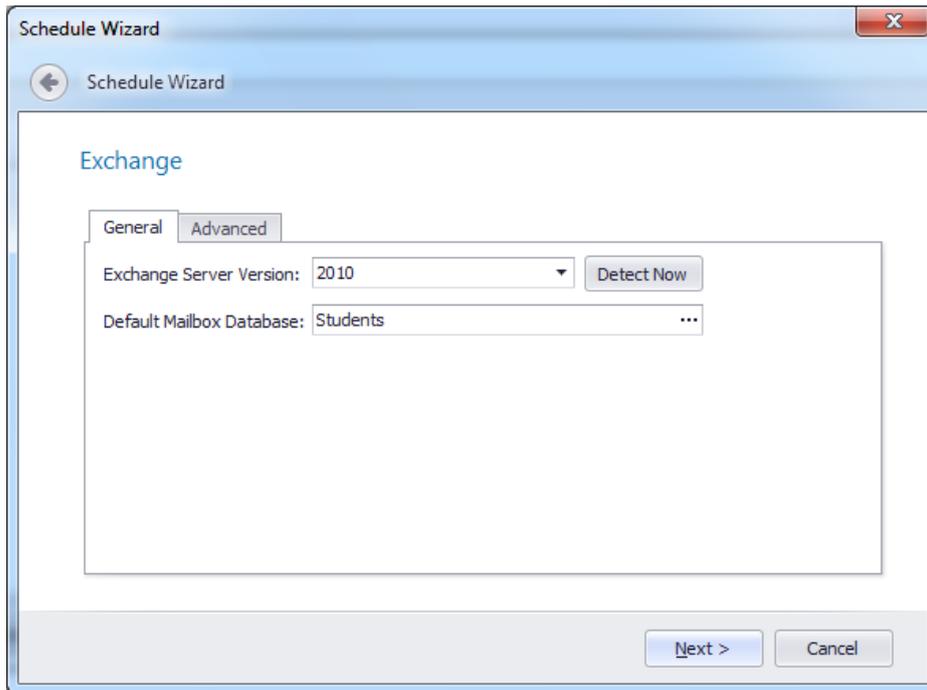
7. On the step below you can specify options for the import. Each schedule you create can have different options.



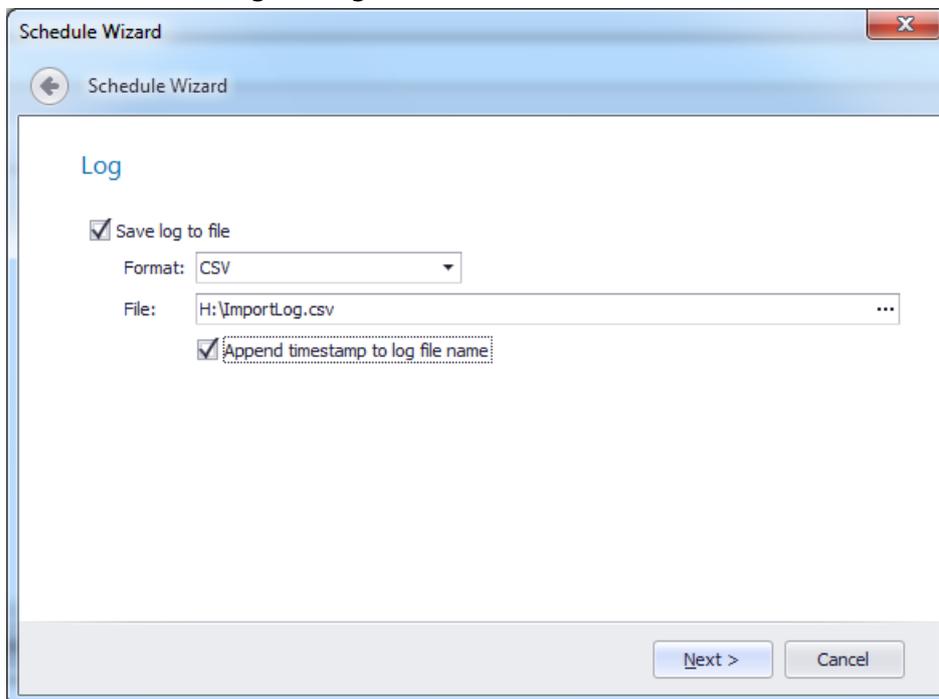
8. On the step below you can choose to have a home folder or profile folder created.



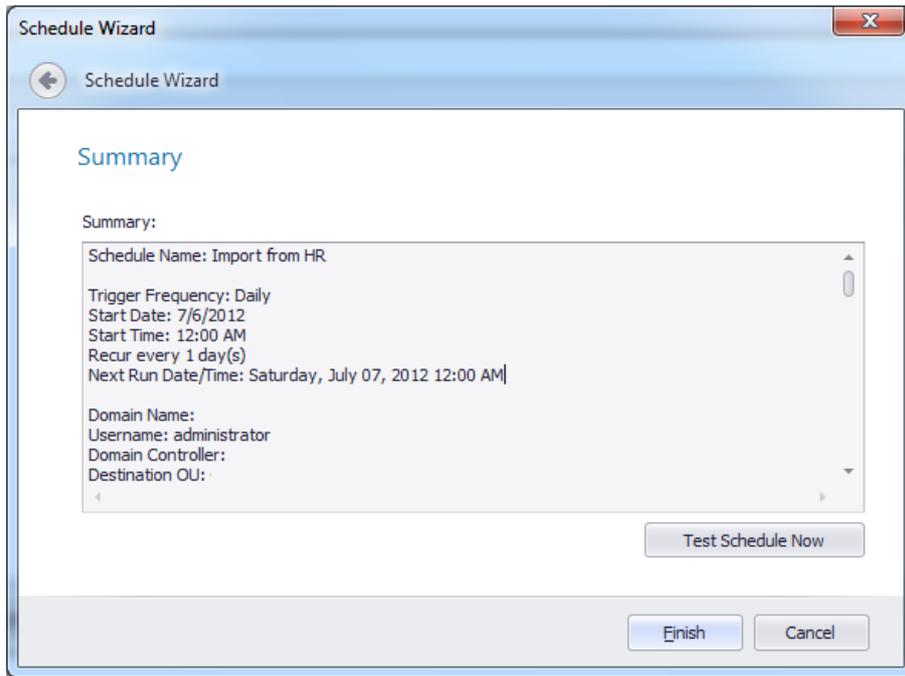
9. If you are creating users with an Exchange mailbox you will need to specify the Exchange server version and mailbox database to use.



10. The log produced during when the schedule is running can be saved to a specified location. If the schedule is reoccurring then check 'Append timestamp to log file name' to avoid overwriting the log file.

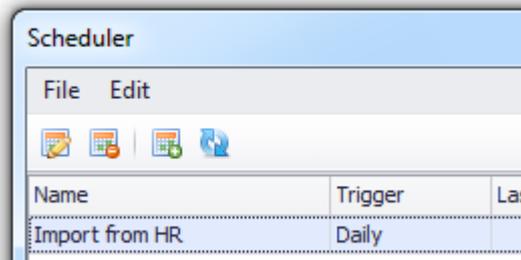


11. The final step is to review the schedule summary.



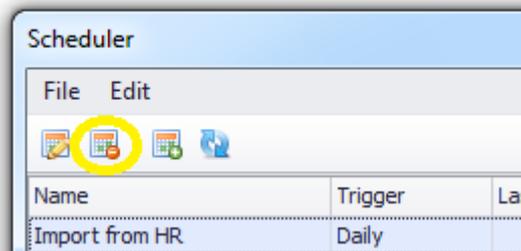
Edit a schedule

To edit an existing schedule highlight the schedule then click the icon shown below.



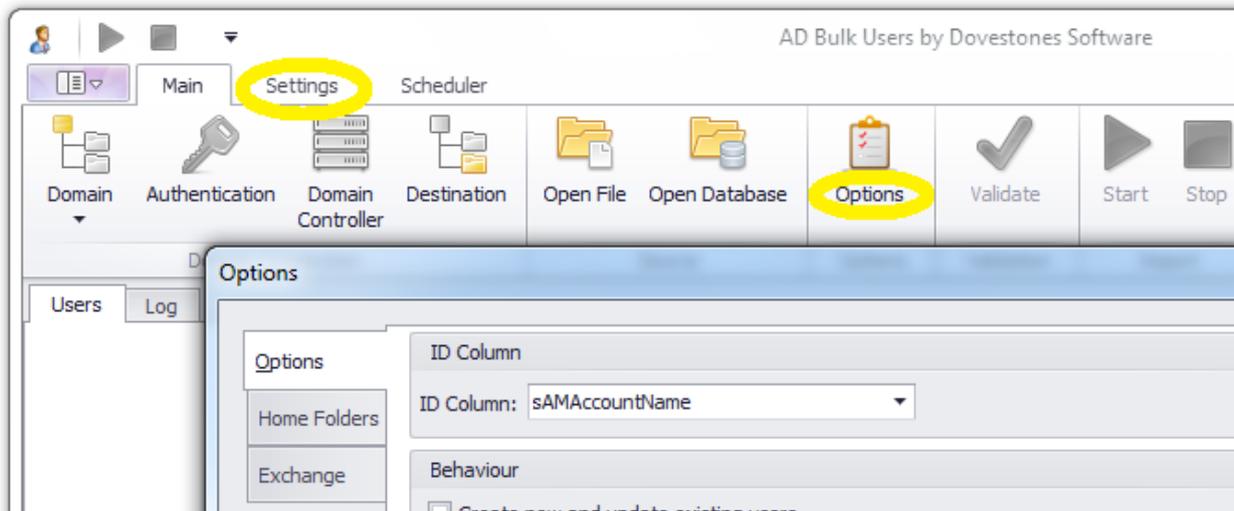
Delete a schedule

To delete an existing schedule highlight the schedule then click icon shown below.

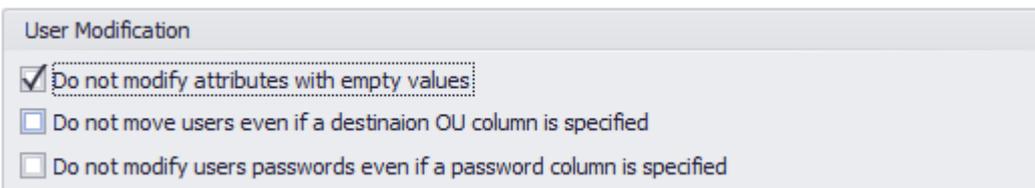


Settings and Options

Settings affect all imports; Options only affect your current import. When using the built-in scheduler you will be able to set Options for each schedule.



Review the options before each import as you may have different requirements and depending on what you are doing. For example if you wanted to update the telephone numbers for all of your users Active Directory may contain a phone number for the user but your source does not, to avoid overwriting the phone number that exists in Active Directory with an empty value check the option 'Do not modify attributes with empty values'.



Options (applied per import)

Below is a screen shot of the main Options tab. Each option is covered individually below.

The screenshot shows the 'Options' dialog box with the following settings:

- ID Column:** sAMAccountName
- Behaviour:**
 - Create new and update existing users
 - Only create Exchange mailboxes for new users
 - Only create home folders for new users
 - Only create TS home folders for new users
 - Only create profile paths for new users
 - Only create TS profile paths for new users
- Validation:**
 - Validate passwords against the domain password policy
- User Creation:**
 - Create new users enabled
 - Increment "sAMAccountName" if another user exists with the same value
 - Increment "cn" if another user exists with the same value
 - Increment "userPrincipalName" if another user exists with the same value
- User Modification:**
 - Do not modify attributes with empty values
 - Do not move users even if a destination OU column is specified
 - Do not modify users passwords even if a password column is specified
- User Deletion:**
 - Do not delete users even if a delete column is specified
- Other:**
 - Create groups that do not exist

Buttons: OK, Cancel

ID Column

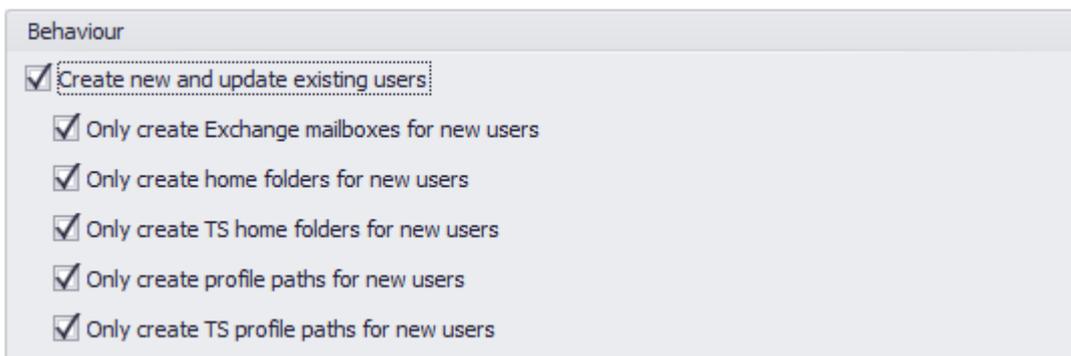
The first option on the Options tab is the ID Column, the attribute set here is used to locate users in Active Directory. The ID Column needs to be a unique value in the domain such as sAMAccountName, userPrincipalName, employeeNumber, employeeID or mail (email address). The default is sAMAccountName (user name) as this is mandatory and unique in the domain. Other attributes such as userPrincipalName, employeeID etc are optional and not guaranteed to be unique.



The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "ID Column". Below the title is a label "ID Column:" followed by a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is currently set to "sAMAccountName".

Behaviour

Choosing the option "Create new and update existing users" will make the application automatically detect the action (create a new user or update an existing user) based on whether the user already exists in Active Directory. The sub-options determine whether a mailbox or home folders/profile paths should be created when using this option. If a user does already exist you may not want the program to attempt to recreate the mailbox or recreate the home folder.

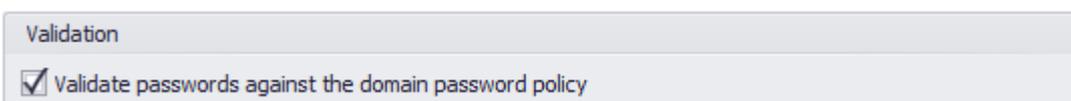


The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "Behaviour". It contains several checked options:

- Create new and update existing users
- Only create Exchange mailboxes for new users
- Only create home folders for new users
- Only create TS home folders for new users
- Only create profile paths for new users
- Only create TS profile paths for new users

Validation

The validation section contains the option for the program to compare the passwords in the import source with the domain password policy. When validating the data source if the password does not meet the domain password policy then validation will fail.

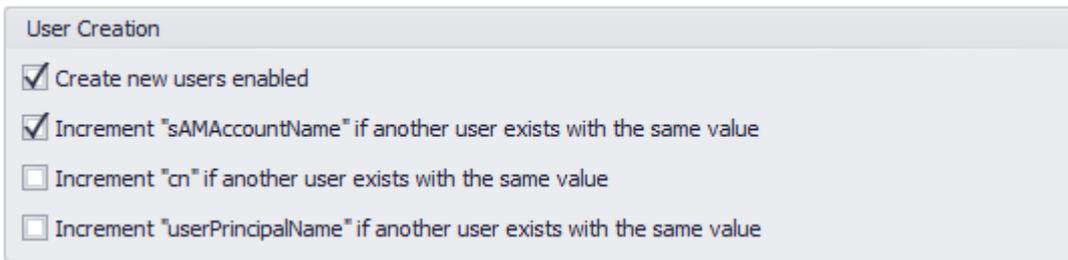


The screenshot shows a configuration panel titled "Validation". It contains one checked option:

- Validate passwords against the domain password policy

User Creation

The User Creation section contains several options, each is covered individually below.



Create new users enabled

This option will set the userAccountControl attribute so the user account is created enabled rather than disabled, this is checked by default.

Increment "sAMAccountName" if another user exists with the same value

When importing new users it is possible the username (sAMAccountName) is already in use in the domain, when this option is checked the program will search the domain for a user with the same sAMAccountName value. If a user with the same username (sAMAccountName) exists the program will append a number to the username so the user account can be created. The program will continue to increment the sAMAccountName value as required, "jsmith1", "jsmith2", "jsmith3" etc.

When this option is unchecked the program will not search the domain to see if the username is in use. The user will fail to be created if a user with the same sAMAccountName value is already exists.

Increment "cn" if another user exists with the same value

The cn value needs to be unique within the Organizational Unit (OU) where it will be created, when this option is checked the program will search the OU for a user with the same cn value, if the cn value is in use the program will append a number to the value so the account can be successfully created.

If it is unchecked the program will not search the OU to see if the username is in use. The user will fail to be created if the cn value is already in use.

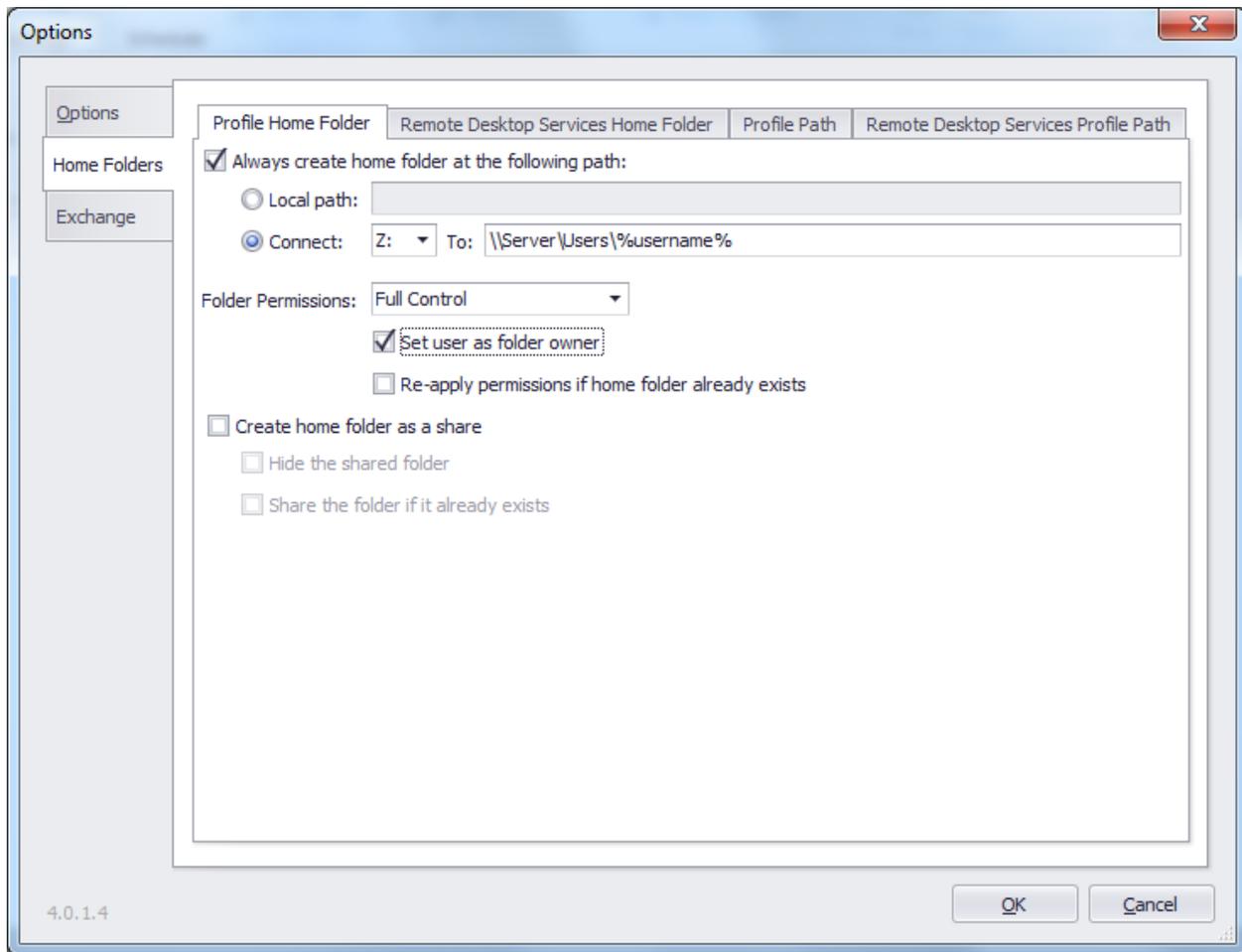
If there is no cn column in your file (or data source) then the program will use the givenName (first name) and sn (last name) values to construct the cn value. The cn value is used to construct the distinguishedName which is unique in the domain.

Increment "userPrincipalName" if another user exists with the same value

As with the sAMAccountName the userPrincipalName needs to be unique within the domain. When this option is checked the program will append a number to the userPrincipalName so the account can be created. When this option is unchecked the user will fail to be created if the userPrincipalName is already in use.

Home Folders

When a user is being created AD Bulk Users can create the users home folder and apply the correct permissions to the folder. The options below control how and where home folders are created.



Below is an example file that will create a user and the users home folder.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	sAMAccountName	userPrincipalName	givenName	sn	password	createHomeFolder
2	Tlee	%username%@domain.com	Tommy	Lee	Password99	TRUE

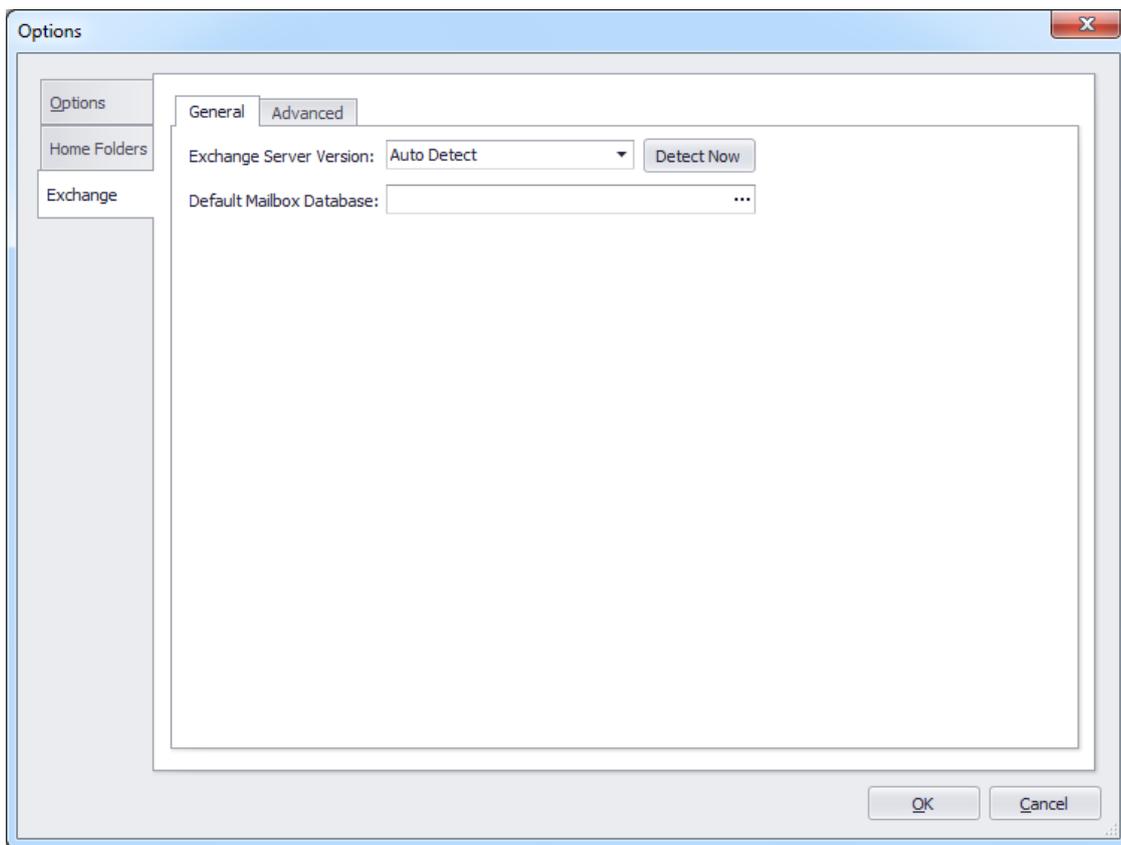
Exchange Mailbox

AD Bulk Users can create Exchange mailboxes or mail-enable users, this can be done for new users or existing users.

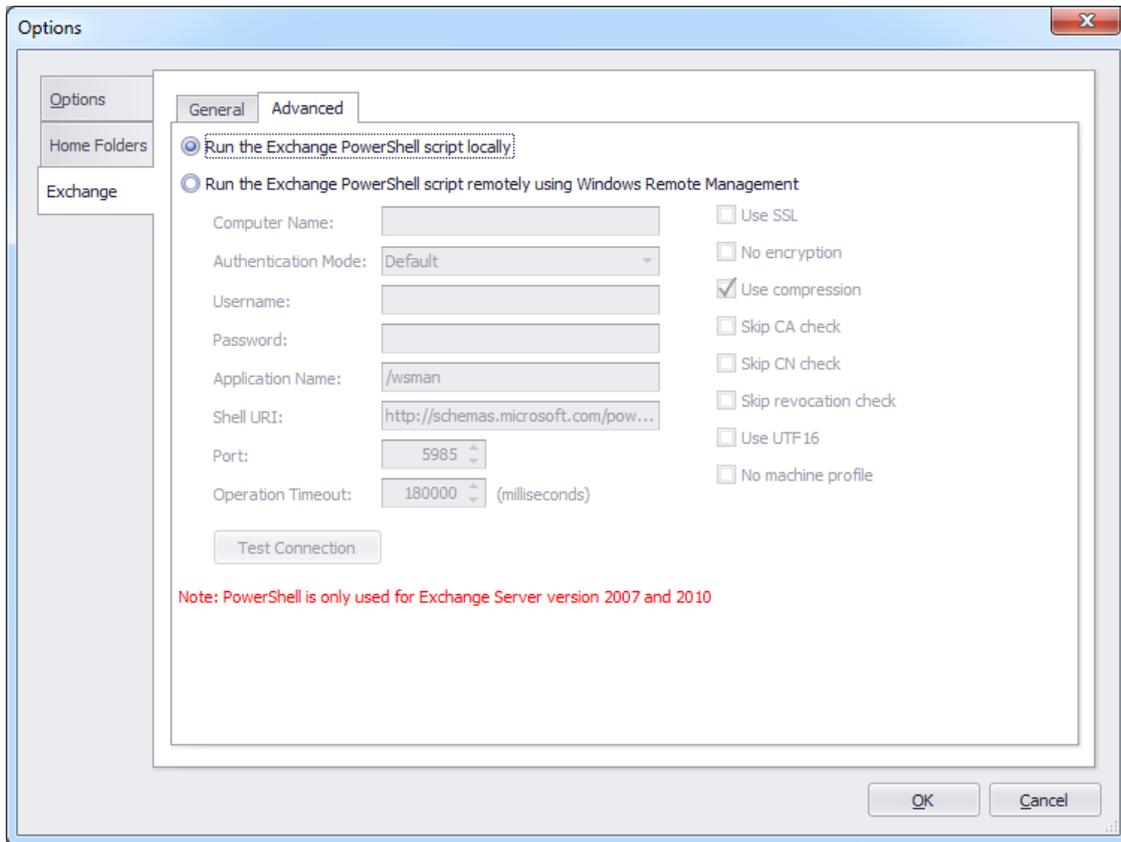
- Exchange Server 2003, 2007 and 2010 are supported.
- Requires Exchange Management Tools and PowerShell 2.0 installed on the computer running AD Bulk Users before the program can create mailboxes or mail-enable users.

Before a mailbox can be created the program needs to know what version of Exchange server you have and which mailbox database should be used.

You can set the Exchange server version and select which database to use on the Exchange **General** tab.

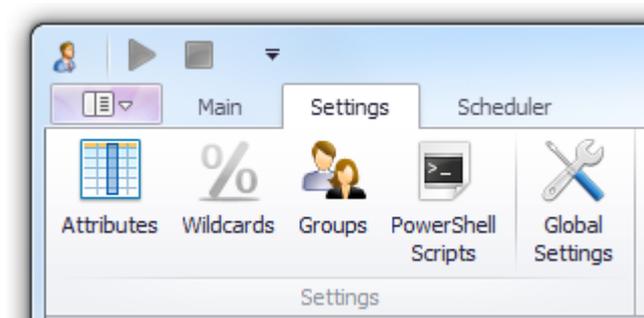


If you have Exchange 2007 or 2010 then you can use the Exchange Management Tools installed on a Remote machine, this will impact on the performance of mailbox creation, if performance is not a concern click on the **Advanced** tab to configure this.



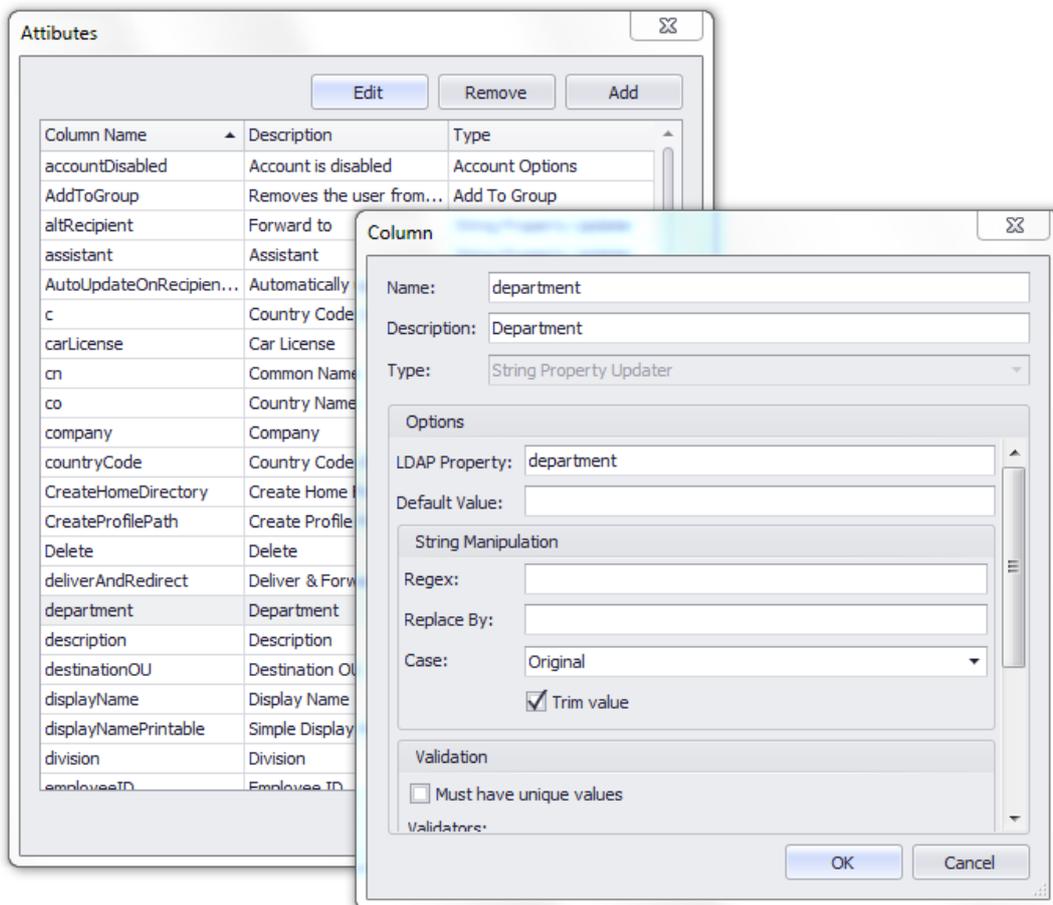
Settings (applies to all imports)

Below is a screen shot of the Settings tab, each setting is covered individually below.



Attributes

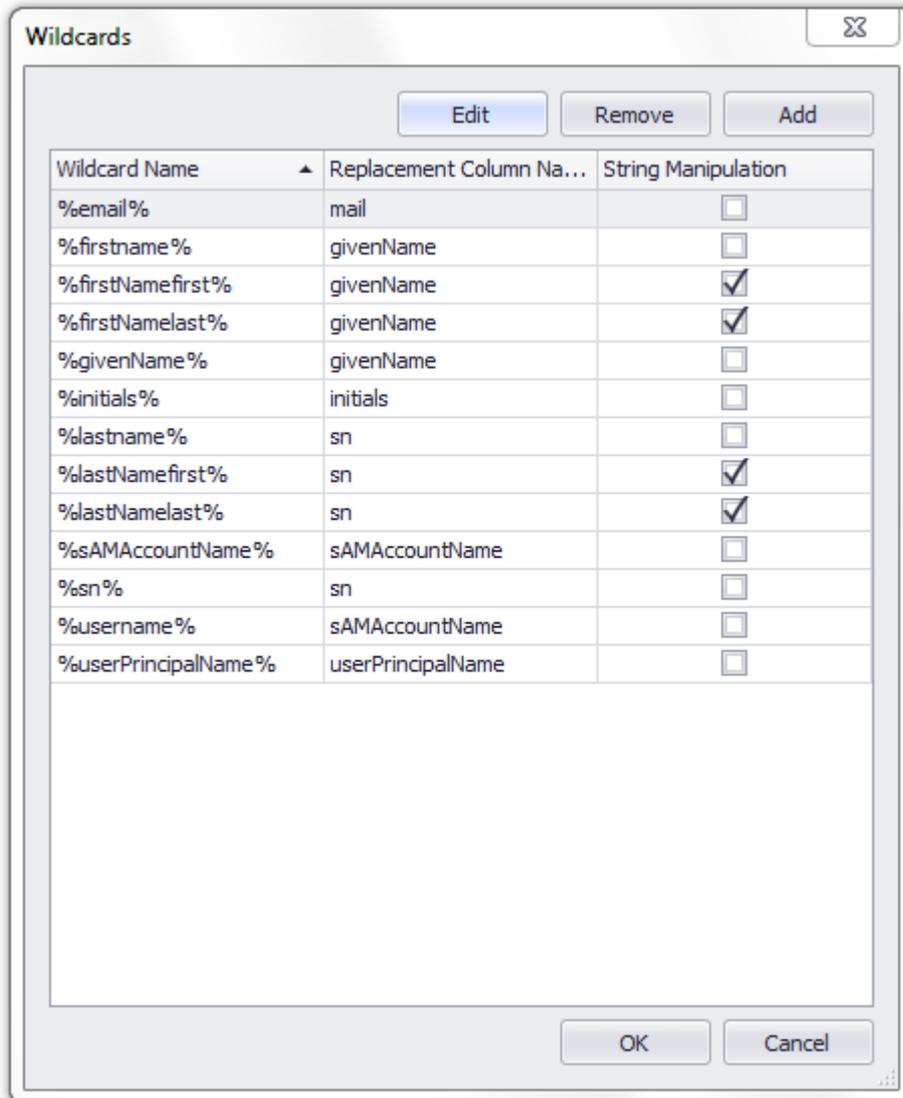
The attributes (columns headers in your file/database) that AD Bulk Users recognizes can all be found under the Attribute setting. If you have added custom attributes to Active Directory and want to be able to populate them using AD Bulk Users you can do that here. The list attributes/columns can also serve as a reference when creating your import file/database table.



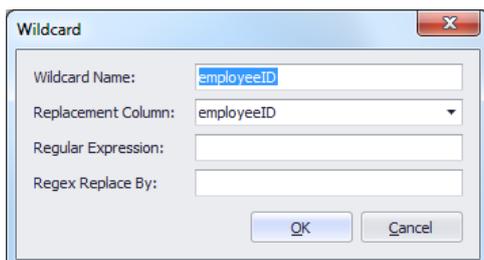
Wildcards

To speed up the creation of your import file/table you can use wildcards to read the value from another column.

The following wildcards can be used throughout your CSV file or SQL table:



To create a new wildcard click the 'Add' button, in the Wildcard dialog box enter a wildcard name such as employeeID and then select a column that the wildcard will read. You can use a Regular Expression if you want to manipulate the value such as reading the first or last character.



Below is an example import file that uses the wildcards %username% which reads the value from the sAMAccountName column, %givenName% and %sn% which read the values from the givenName and sn columns.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	sAMAccountName	userPrincipalName	givenName	sn	mail	password
2	Tlee	%username%@domain.com	Tommy	Lee	%givenName%.%sn%@domain.com	Password99

Groups

Adding a user to a group(s)

To add a user to a group(s) add a column named memberOf to your file or database, the value should be the distinguishedName of the group (E.g. CN=Sales,OU=Groups,DC=Domain,DC=Com). By default users are added to the group and not removed from the group, if you want to reverse how the memberOf column works you can by editing the memberOf attribute in the attributes window.

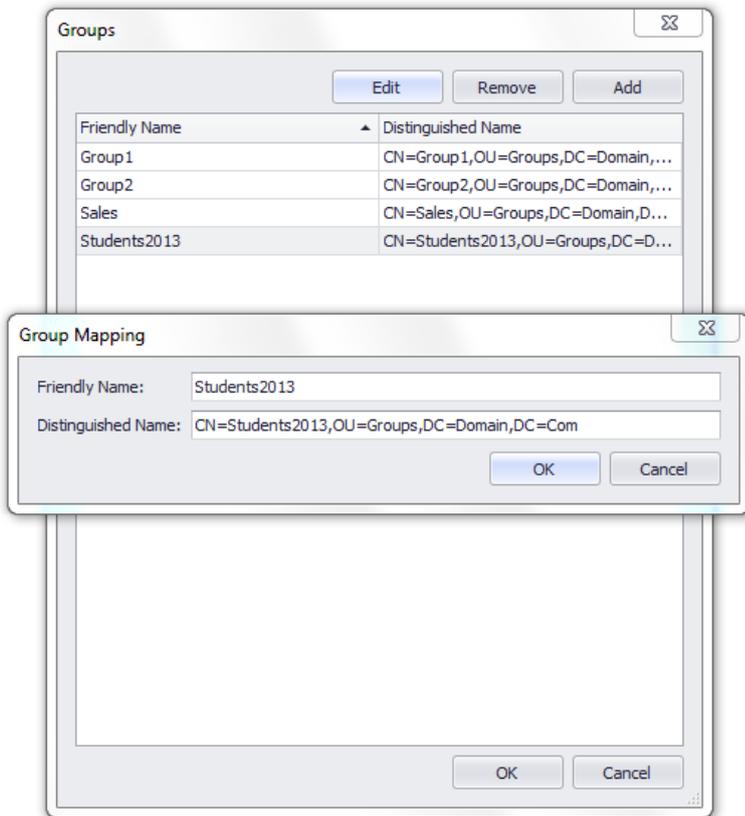
Adding a user to multiple groups

To add a user to multiple groups simply separate the distinguishedName of each group with a semi-colon as shown in the example below. The example below would create a new user and add the user to two groups.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	sAMAccountName	userPrincipalName	givenName	sn	password	memberOf
2	jsmith	%username%@domain.com	John	Smith	AbcDe99	CN=Group1,OU=Groups,DC=Domain,DC=Com;CN=Group2,OU=Groups,DC=Domain,DC=Com

Add a user to a group(s) using friendly names

You can add a user to a group using a friendly name such as Group1 or Students2013 etc, to use friendly names you need to create a mapping between the friendly name and the distinguishedName of the group. To do this click on the Groups button in ribbon, you will then see the dialog box below, click Add to create a new friendly name to group mapping. Below is an example.



AddToGroup and RemoveFromGroup

When you have created a friendly name to group mapping you can use the column AddToGroup to add a user to a group(s). The example file below will create a new and add the user to three groups.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	sAMAccountName	userPrincipalName	givenName	sn	password	AddToGroup
2	jsmith	%username%@domain.com	John	Smith	Pass2345	Group1;Group2;Group3

If you are modifying existing users you can use both columns in the same file/table to add users to groups and remove, in the example below separate

	A	B	C	D
1	sAMAccountName	Modify	AddToGroup	RemoveFromGroup
2	jsmith	TRUE	Group1;Group2	Group3

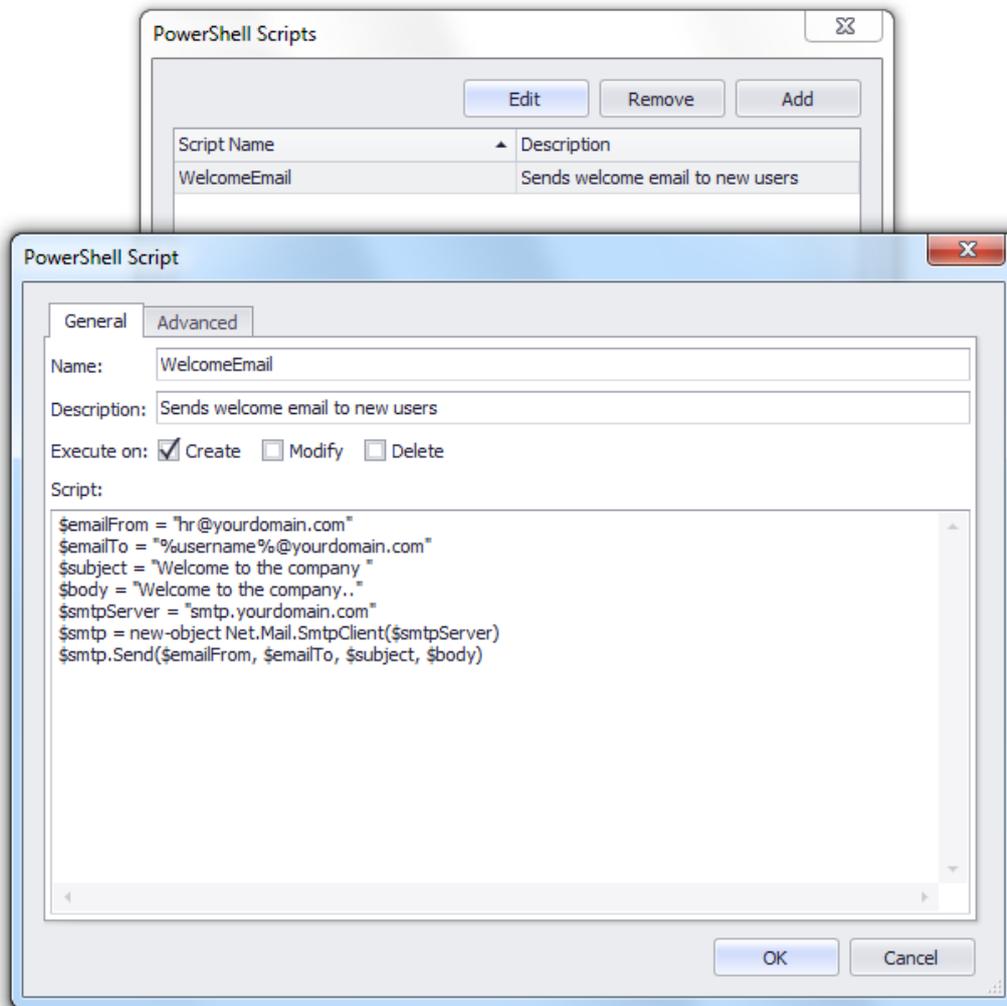
RemoveFromAllGroups

If you want to remove a user from all the groups it is a memberOf and you can add a column to your file/table named RemoveFromAllGroups and set the value to TRUE. In the example import file below the two existing users will be removed from all the groups they are members of.

	A	B	C
1	sAMAccountName	Modify	RemoveFromAllGroups
2	jsmith	TRUE	TRUE
3	pjones	TRUE	TRUE

PowerShell Scripts

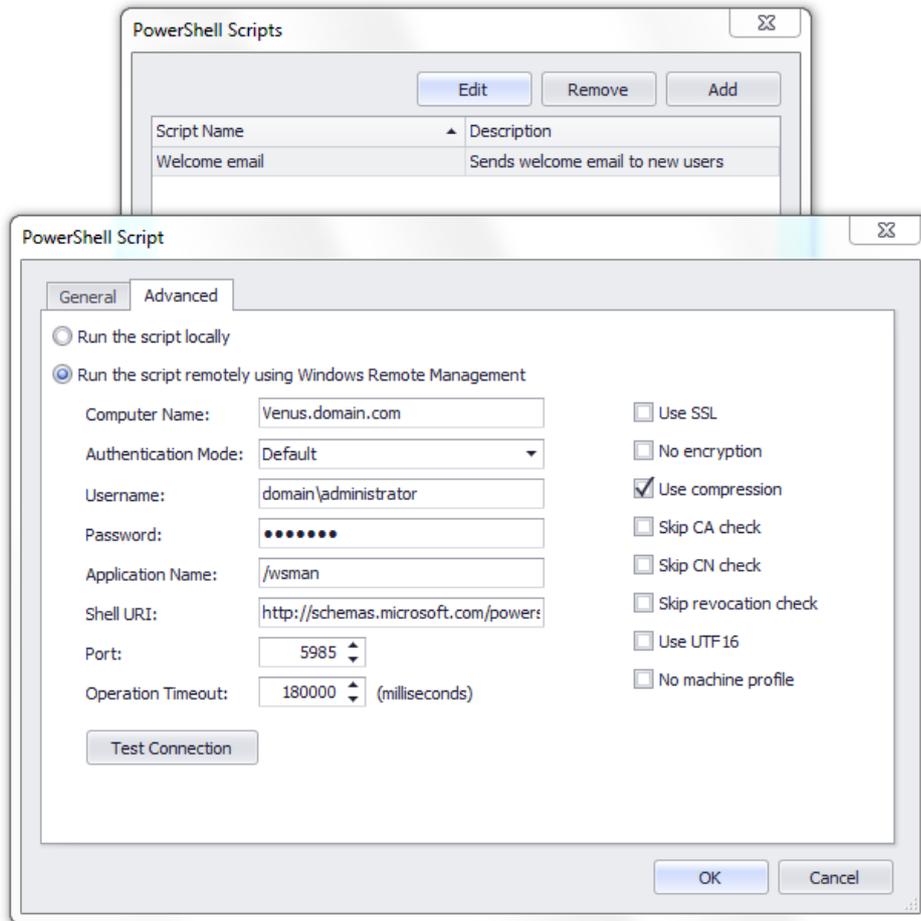
You can run PowerShell scripts after a user is created, modified or deleted. To add a PowerShell script click the PowerShell Scripts button in the ribbon. You will then see the window below, click Add to add a new script.



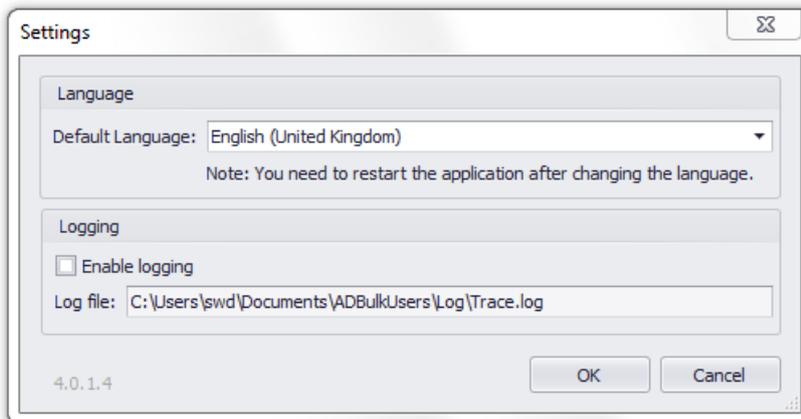
To execute a script against a user, add a column named "PSScripts" to your file/table and enter the Script Name as the column value. To run multiple scripts separate each Script Name with a semi-colon. The script can contain wildcards. If an error occurs during script execution, the error will be shown in the log.

To run scripts locally on the PC/server running AD Bulk Users you will need PowerShell 2.0 installed. To run scripts remotely click on the Advanced tab (shown below) to specify where the script should be run.

For the remote scripts to work, you need to have the Windows Remote Management service running on the client and remote machine. If you can't find the service, you should install it from the Add/Remove Windows Features in the control panel. To set the default configuration for the service, run the following command on the client and remote server:



Global Settings



Language

To change the language used by AD Bulk Users click Global Settings on the Settings ribbon, the default language is English (United States). The program will need to restart for the changes to take effect.

Special Columns

The majority of columns you add

Renaming a user

Logging

Logging can be enabled to troubleshoot problems.

Command line operation and ADBulkUsersCLI

The scheduler built-in to AD Bulk Users contains a wizard that will help you automate the import and updating of users, however if you do need to use a command line you can use ADBulkUsersCLI.exe. You can find the syntax and command line examples for ADBulkUsersCLI.exe below.

AD Bulk Users 4 Command Line Syntax

```
ADBULKUSERSCLI.EXE [/?]  
    [/LANG:{language}]  
    [/LOG]  
    [/SOURCE:{FILE|DB}]  
    [/SETMODIFYTRUE]  
    [/FILEPATH:{path}]  
    [/DELIMITER:{char}]  
    [/QUOTE:{char}]  
    [/ESCAPE:{char}]  
    [/COMMENT:{char}]  
    [/CODEPAGE:{codepage}]  
    [/ODBCSOURCE:{datasourcename}]  
    [/ODBCUSERNAME:{username}]  
    [/ODBCPASSWORD:{password}]  
    [/ODBCTABLENAME:{tablename}]  
    [/DOMAIN:{domainname}]  
    [/DC:{domaincontroller}]  
    [/USERNAME:{username}]  
    [/PASSWORD:{Password}]  
    [/OU:{destinationOU}]  
    [/IDCOLUMN:{idcolumnname}]  
    [/AUTODETECTUSERACTION]  
    [/ONLYCREATEMAILBOXESNEWUSERS]  
    [/ONLYCREATEHOMEFOLDERSNEWUSERS]  
    [/ONLYCREATETSHOMEFOLDERSNEWUSERS]  
    [/ONLYCREATEPROFILEPATHSNEWUSERS]  
    [/ONLYCREATETSPROFILEPATHSNEWUSERS]
```

```

[/VALIDATEPASSWORDSAGAINSTPOLICY]
[/CREATENEWUSERSENABLED]
[/INCREMENTSAMACCOUNTNAME]
[/INCREMENTCN]
[/INCREMENTUSERPRINCIPALNAME]
[/IGNOREEMPTYVALUES]
[/NEVERMOVEUSERS]
[/NEVERMODIFYPASSWORDS]
[/NEVERDELETEUSERS]
[/CREATEGROUPSTHATDONOTEXIST]
[/ALWAYSCREATEHOMEFOLDER]
[/DEFAULTHOMEDRIVE:{homedrive}]
[/DEFAULTHOMEDIRECTORY:{homedirectory}]
[/HOMEFOLDERPERMISSIONS:{FullControl|Modify}]
[/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOHOMEFOLDER]
[/SETUSERASHOMEFOLDEROWNER]
[/CREATEHOMEFOLDERASASHARE]
[/CREATEHOMEFOLDERASAHIDDENSHARE]
[/SHAREHOMEFOLDERIFEXISTS]
[/ALWAYSCREATETSHOMEFOLDER]
[/DEFAULTTSHOMEDRIVE:{homedrive}]
[/DEFAULTTSHOMEDIRECTORY:{homedirectory}]
[/TSHOMEFOLDERPERMISSIONS:{FullControl|Modify}]
[/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOTSHOMEFOLDER]
[/SETUSERASTSHOMEFOLDEROWNER]
[/CREATETSHOMEFOLDERASASHARE]      [/CREATETSHOMEFOLDERASAHIDDENSHARE]
[/SHARETSHOMEFOLDERIFEXISTS]
[/ALWAYSCREATEPROFILEPATH]
[/DEFAULTPROFILEPATH:{profilepath}]
[/PROFILEPATHPERMISSIONS:{FullControl|Modify}]
[/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOPROFILEPATH]
[/SETUSERASPROFILEPATHOWNER]
[/CREATEPROFILEPATHASASHARE]
[/CREATEPROFILEPATHASAHIDDENSHARE]
[/SHAREPROFILEPATHIFEXISTS]
[/ALWAYSCREATETSPROFILEPATH]
[/DEFAULTTSPROFILEPATH:{profilepath}]
[/TSPROFILEPATHPERMISSIONS:{FullControl|Modify}]
[/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOTSPROFILEPATH]
[/SETUSERASTSPROFILEPATHOWNER]
[/CREATETSPROFILEPATHASASHARE]
[/CREATETSPROFILEPATHASAHIDDENSHARE]
[/SHARETSPROFILEPATHIFEXISTS]
[/EXCHANGEVERSION:{AutoDetect|V2003|V2007|V2010}]
[/DEFAULTEXCHANGEMAILBOXDBNAME:{defaultDB}]
[/EXCHANGESCRIPMODE:{Local|Remote}]
[/RMCOMPUTERNAME:{computername}]
[/RMAUTHENTICATIONMODE:{Default|Basic|Negotiate|NegotiateWithImplicitCre

```

dential|Credssp|Digest|Kerberos}]
[/?RMUSERNAME:{username}]
[/?RMPASSWORD:{password}]
[/?RMAPPLICATIONNAME:{appname}]
[/?RMSHELLURI:{shelluri}]
[/?RMPORT:{portnumber}]
[/?RMOPERATIONTIMEOUT:{milliseconds}]
[/?RMUSSL]
[/?RMNOENCRYPTION]
[/?RMUSECOMPRESSION]
[/?RMSKIPCACHECK]
[/?RMSKIPCNCHECK]
[/?RMSKIPREVOCATIONCHECK]
[/?RMUSEUTF16]
[/?RMNOMACHINEPROFILE]
[/?SAVELOGFILE]
[/?LOGFORMAT:{CSV|XLS|XLSX|PDF}]
[/?LOGFILEPATH:{logpath}]
[/?APPENDTIMESTAMPTOLOGFILENAME]

General Options:

/? /HELP Displays command-line help
/LANG Changes the application language (e.g. /lang:de)
/LOG Enables application logging

Source Options:

/SOURCE Determines the type of the data source. Values: FILE, DB
Default: FILE
/SETMODIFYTRUE Indicates whether to set Modify to true
Default: False

File Source Options:

/FILEPATH The path of the source file
Required if /SOURCE is FILE

CSV File Source Options:

/DELIMITER The CSV delimiter character
Default: ,
/QUOTE The CSV quote character
Default: "
/ESCAPE The CSV escape character
Default: \
/COMMENT The CSV comment character
Default: #
/CODEPAGE The CSV file code page number
Default: 65001 (UTF-8)

Database Source Options:

/ODBCSOURCE The ODBC data source name

/ODBCUSERNAME The ODBC username
/ODBCPASSWORD The ODBC password
/ODBCTABLENAME The ODBC table name

Domain Connection:

/DOMAIN The domain name (Required)
/DC The domain controller address (Required)
/USERNAME The domain username
/PASSWORD The domain password
/OU The destination OU (Required)

Import Options:

/IDCOLUMN The ID column name (Required)

Behaviour Options:

/AUTODETECTUSERACTION Auto detects the action (Create/Modify)
/ONLYCREATEMAILBOXESNEWUSERS Only creates Exchange mailboxes for new users
/ONLYCREATEHOMEFOLDERSNEWUSERS Only creates home folders for new users
/ONLYCREATETSHOMEFOLDERSNEWUSERS Only creates TS home folders for new users
/ONLYCREATEPROFILEPATHSNEWUSERS Only creates profile paths for new users
/ONLYCREATETSPROFILEPATHSNEWUSERS Only creates TS profile paths for new users

Validation Options:

/VALIDATEPASSWORDSAGAINSTPOLICY Validates the passwords against the password policy

User Creation Options:

/CREATENEWUSERSENABLED Creates new users enabled
/INCREMENTSAMACCOUNTNAME Increments the sAMAccountName if it already exists
/INCREMENTCN Increments the cn if it already exists
/INCREMENTUSERPRINCIPALNAME Increments the userPrincipalName if it already exists

User Modification Options:

/IGNOREEMPTYVALUES Ignores columns with empty values
/NEVERMOVEUSERS Never moves the users
/NEVERMODIFYPASSWORDS Never modifies the users passwords

User Deletion Options:

/NEVERDELETEUSERS Never deletes users

Other Options:

/CREATEGROUPSTHATDONOTEXIST Creates groups that do not exist

Home Folders Options

/ALWAYSCREATEHOMEFOLDER Always creates the home folders
/DEFAULTHOMEDRIVE The default home drive (e.g. "Z:")
/DEFAULTHOMEDIRECTORY The default home directory (e.g. "D:\homedir\%username%")
/HOMEFOLDERPERMISSIONS The home folder permissions (FullControl or Modify)
/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOHOMEFOLDER Re-applies permissions to home folder if it already exists

/SETUSERASHOMEFOLDEROWNER Sets the user as the folder owner
/CREATEHOMEFOLDERASASHARE Creates the folder as a share
/CREATEHOMEFOLDERASAHIDDENSHARE Creates the folder as a hidden share
/SHAREHOMEFOLDERIFEXISTS Shares the home folder if it already exists

Terminal Services Home Folders Options:

/ALWAYSCREATETSHOMEFOLDER Always creates the TS home folders
/DEFAULTTSHOMEDRIVE The default home drive (e.g. "Z:")
/DEFAULTTSHOMEDIRECTORY The default home directory (e.g. "D:\homedir\%username%")
/TSHOMEFOLDERPERMISSIONS The home folder permissions (FullControl or Modify)
/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOTSHOMEFOLDER Re-applies permissions to home folder if it already exists
/SETUSERASTSHOMEFOLDEROWNER Sets the user as the folder owner
/CREATETSHOMEFOLDERASASHARE Creates the folder as a share
/CREATETSHOMEFOLDERASAHIDDENSHARE Creates the folder as a hidden share
/SHARETSHOMEFOLDERIFEXISTS Shares the home folder if it already exists

Profile Path Options:

/ALWAYSCREATEPROFILEPATH Always creates the profile path folder
/DEFAULTPROFILEPATH The default profile path (e.g. "D:\profiles\%username%")
/PROFILEPATHPERMISSIONS The folder permissions (FullControl or Modify)
/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOPROFILEPATH Re-applies permissions to folder if it already exists
/SETUSERASPROFILEPATHOWNER Sets the user as the folder owner
/CREATEPROFILEPATHASASHARE Creates the folder as a share
/CREATEPROFILEPATHASAHIDDENSHARE Creates the folder as a hidden share
/SHAREPROFILEPATHIFEXISTS Shares the folder if it already exists

Terminal Services Profile Path Options:

/ALWAYSCREATETSPROFILEPATH Always creates the TS profile path folder
/DEFAULTTSPROFILEPATH The default TS profile path (e.g. "D:\profiles\%username%")
/TSPROFILEPATHPERMISSIONS The folder permissions (FullControl or Modify)
/REAPPLYPERMISSIONSTOTSPROFILEPATH Re-applies permissions to folder if it already exists
/SETUSERASTSPROFILEPATHOWNER Sets the user as the folder owner
/CREATETSPROFILEPATHASASHARE Creates the folder as a share
/CREATETSPROFILEPATHASAHIDDENSHARE Creates the folder as a hidden share
/SHARETSPROFILEPATHIFEXISTS Shares the folder if it already exists

Exchange Options:

/EXCHANGEVERSION The Exchange version (AutoDetect, V2003,V2007 or V2010)
/DEFAULTEXCHANGEMAILBOXDBNAME The default Exchange DB name
/EXCHANGESCRIPTMODE The Exchange PS script mode (Local or Remote)

Exchange Remote Runspace Properties:

/RMCOMPUTERNAME The remote machine name
/RMAUTHENTICATIONMODE The authentication mode (Default, Basic, Negotiate, NegotiateWithImplicitCredential, Credssp, Digest or Kerberos}
/RMUSERNAME The remote connection username
/RMPASSWORD The remote connection password

`/RMAPPLICATIONNAME` The application name (default: /wsman)
`/RMSHELLURI` The shell URI (default:
`http://schemas.microsoft.com/powershell/Microsoft.PowerShell`)
`/RMPORT` The remote management service port (default: 5985)
`/RMOPERATIONTIMEOUT` The operation timeout in milliseconds (default: 180000)
`/RMUSESSL` Indicates whether to use SSL
`/RMNOENCRYPTION` Indicates whether data encryption is used.
`/RMUSECOMPRESSION` Indicates whether data compression is used
`/RMSKIPCACHECK` Indicates whether the server certificate signature validation is skipped
`/RMSKIPCNCHECK` Indicates whether the server certificate's common name check is skipped
`/RMSKIPREVOCATIONCHECK` Indicates whether the revocation list check is skipped
`/RMUSEUTF16` Indicates whether requests are formatted in UTF16 format
`/RMNOMACHINEPROFILE` Indicates whether the Windows profile of the user is loaded

Log File Options:

`/SAVELOGFILE` Indicates whether to save the log file
`/LOGFORMAT` The log file format (CSV, XLS, XLSX or PDF)
`/LOGFILEPATH` The path of the log file
`/APPENDTIMESTAMPTOLOGFILENAME` Indicates whether to append a timestamp to the log file name

Command Line Example:

The following example imports the users from a CSV file and saves the log file:

```
ADBulkUsersCLI /filepath:"c:\users.csv" /domain:testdomain.com /dc:DC01.testdomain.com /username:Administrator /password:pwd123
```

```
/ou:"OU=Test1,DC=testdomain,DC=com" /savelogfile /logfilepath:"c:\log.csv"
```

Support

If you require assistance you can contact us via our support form at <http://www.dovestones.com/support> or send an e-mail to support@dovestones.com.