

Power Classifier for SharePoint Guide

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document summarises the features supported by Power Classifier for SharePoint which allows you to manipulate Classifier label values on items within a SharePoint library. Power Classifier for SharePoint provides access to this functionality through two interfaces:

- **Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell** which extends PowerShell by adding a *SPClassification* noun with *Get*, *Set*, *Remove* and *Clear* verbs.
- **Power Classifier for SharePoint** windows application allowing you to set label values interactively.

Power Classifier for SharePoint can be used to get / set / remove / clear a label on SharePoint items which fall into two classes:

- a) Classifier supported file types are those that can have attributes / properties set to hold Classifier label information, **AND** these properties are carried with the document and can be read by Classifier applications.

Classifier supported document types include those supported by Office Classifier, PDF and ZIP files, JPG files, HTML files and Open Office documents¹, or other types supported subject to the additional configuration of Classifier plug-ins under guidance from Classifier product support. See [Interworking with Classifier Applications](#) for further details of the files types supported by Classifier.

- b) For other file types (e.g. .TXT files) a Classifier label value can optionally be stored in the SharePoint (fields/properties) but this value is only visible within the SharePoint columns populated by SharePoint Classifier.

Other SharePoint items that are not files (e.g. Folders) are never labelled by Power Classifier for SharePoint.

Note: Power Classifier for SharePoint is a separate product within the Classifier Suite. It requires a valid Classifier Configuration published using Classifier Administration and including a valid Power Classifier licence.

Note: Throughout this document, Administration Guide means Administration Guide or Administration Server Guide depending upon whether you are using the Administration Console or Administration Server environment.

1.1 Operational notes

Power Classifier for SharePoint uses the SharePoint Client Object Model and can be installed on any supported computer and can access SharePoint systems local and remote to that computer. The SharePoint Systems it can access include SharePoint 2010, SharePoint 2013 and SharePoint in Office 365.

Power Classifier for SharePoint can operate independently of SharePoint Classifier. However, Classifier Label values will only appear in SharePoint columns if SharePoint Classifier is installed and enabled on the library (SharePoint Classifier settings).

When Power Classifier for SharePoint sets a label on a SharePoint item, the item is **updated**, so further actions may be required relating to your business process.

The 'item update' event that occurs may trigger one or more SharePoint actions. For example, if SharePoint Classifier is installed and enabled on the Library it will map the current (updated) item label value to the relevant SharePoint columns.

¹ JPG, JPEG and JPE / HTML and HTM / ODF, ODT and ODP
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Note: Power Classifier for SharePoint will always set a Classifier 'Refresh Markings' property on Office Classifier documents when a label is updated. This means that Markings in documents may be refreshed using the label applied by Power Classifier for SharePoint if the document is subsequently opened, printed or saved.

2 INSTALLATION AND DEPLOYMENT

The product (64-bit only) is installed into the user environment as follows:

- From the **SharePoint, Classifier Bundle** open the **Power Classifier for SharePoint** folder and run Setup.exe.
- **You may have to Logoff and Logon for some of the features to be fully available.**

The product can be deployed using the usual Group Policy mechanisms.

Installing Power Classifier for SharePoint adds two new commands to the Start menu below **Start/All Programs/Boldon James/Power Classifier for SharePoint/**:

- [Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell](#) which will launch a PowerShell window.
- [Power Classifier for SharePoint](#) which will launch a windows application.

Note: It is recommended that, in light of its powerful capabilities, access to this software is carefully controlled.

2.1 Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell - Client versus Service Mode

By default, **Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell** will run in **Classifier Client Mode** – that is it handles the configuration like the other Classifier applications which cache a local copy of the Classifier Configuration.

However, **Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell** may be invoked from a Service, or invoked in an environment where there is no user environment; Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell then fails to find its Configuration (it may not give any direct indication of the problem, it merely fails to operate correctly).

The solution to this problem is to make **Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell** operate in **Classifier Service Mode** by setting the following REG_DWORD Registry Key for the affected environment to inhibit the attempt to store the Classifier Configuration locally:

HKLM\SOFTWARE\Boldon James\Power Classifier for SharePoint Config\ServiceMode = 1

If the registry key is missing or contains any other value, Power Classifier for SharePoint will operate in **Client Mode**.

The only consequence of setting Service Mode is that Power Classifier for SharePoint will always retrieve its configuration from the designated master location rather than using any local version.

2.2 Power Classifier for SharePoint permissions

The user account or credentials used by Power Classifier for SharePoint to access a SharePoint system or SharePoint in Office 365 only requires SharePoint Site Permissions.

SharePoint Site Permissions

The minimum SharePoint Site Permissions is Read when only reading Classifier labels on SharePoint items. When creating or updating Classifier labels on SharePoint items, then Read and Write SharePoint Site Permissions are required.

Power Classifier for SharePoint uses the SharePoint Client Object Model so the “Use Remote Interfaces” permission is required.

Note: The [PreserveModifiedFields](#) option requires “Full Control” SharePoint permissions. In order to use this feature the user account or credentials must have Administrator high level “Full Control” SharePoint permissions.

3 POWER CLASSIFIER FOR SHAREPOINT SHELL

This section describes the usage of the Power Classifier for SharePoint PowerShell extension launched by:

**Start/All Programs/Boldon James/Power Classifier for SharePoint/
Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell**

This will display the following summarising the supported commands:

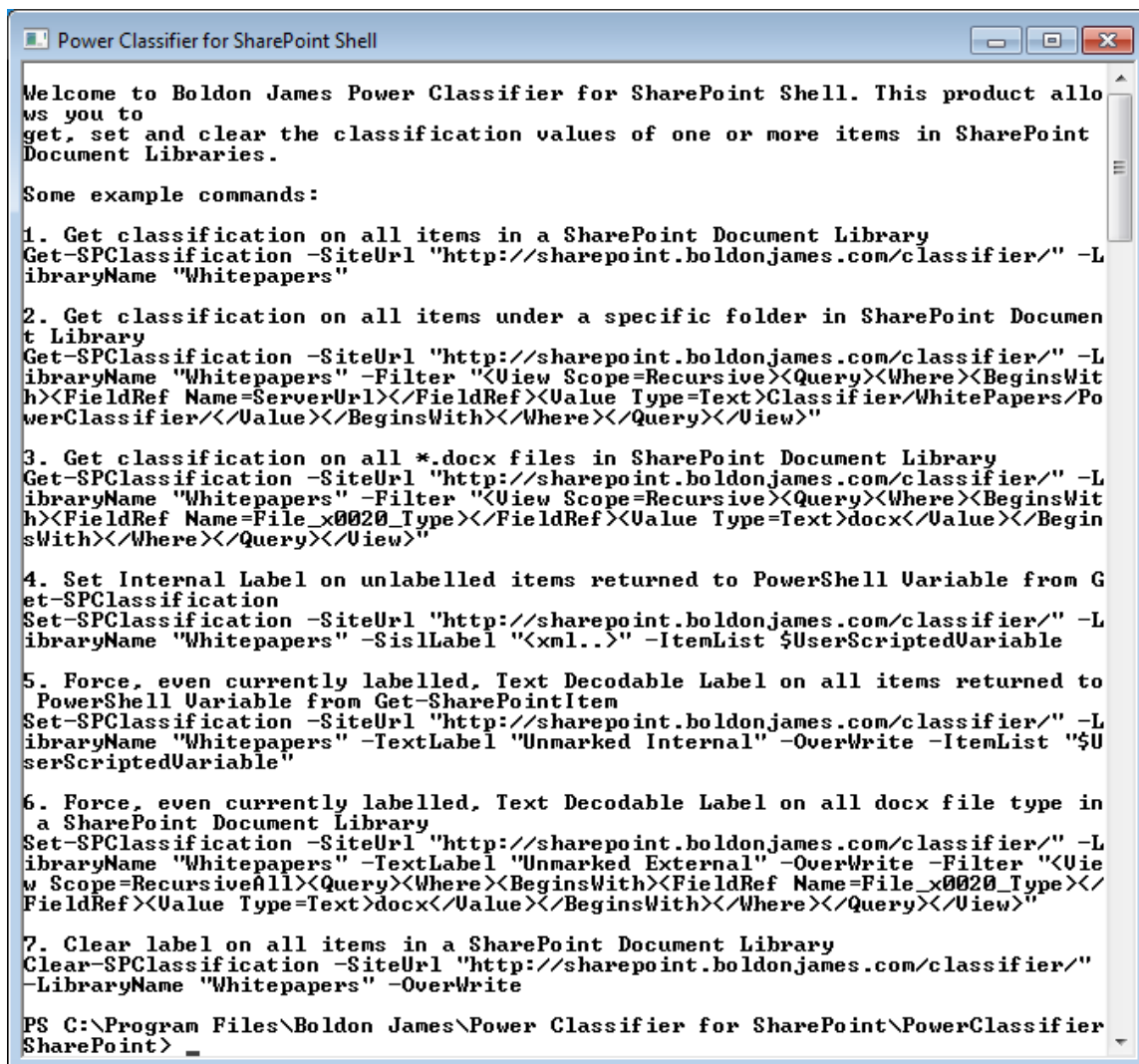


Figure 1 Welcome

The commands supported are:

[Get-SPClassification](#)

[Set-SPClassification](#)

[Remove-SPClassification](#)

[Clear-SPClassification](#)

Get-Help is available for each command e.g. **Get-Help Get-SPClassification**

3.1 Command Parameters

Many of the parameters supported are common across the commands and their descriptions are given in the following sub-sections. The table below shows the applicability of the parameters (**M** = mandatory, **O** = optional, - = not applicable):

| Parameter | Type | Get | Set | Remove | Clear |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| SiteUrl | String | M | M | M | M |
| LibraryName | String | M | M | M | M |
| ItemList | List | - | O | O | O |
| Filter | String | O | O | O | O |
| TextLabel or SISL | String | - | M | - | - |
| ApplySharePointClassifierLabel | Boolean | - | O | O | O |
| SetUpdateMarkingsProperty | Boolean | | O | O | O |
| Overwrite | Boolean | - | O | - | - |
| PreserveModifiedFields | Boolean | - | O | O | O |
| AuthenticationType | String | O | O | O | O |
| UserName | String | O | O | O | O |
| Password | String | O | O | O | O |

3.1.1 SiteUrl

This is a mandatory string parameter that defines the URL of the SharePoint site. For example:

“http://intranet/corporate/Archives”

The [LibraryName](#) parameter supplies the name of a SharePoint document library found at this URL.

Throughout this document, a variable **\$URL** is used to supply this value.

3.1.2 LibraryName

This mandatory string parameter defines the name of the document library (found at [SiteUrl](#)) that is the node below which the [ItemList / Filter](#) parameters apply.

“Testing Library”

Throughout this document, a variable **\$Lib** is used to supply this value.

3.1.3 ItemList

Only one of **ItemList** and **Filter** should be supplied. If neither **ItemList** nor **Filter** is supplied, then the action performed will apply to all relevant items under **LibraryName**.

If both **ItemList** and **Filter** parameters are supplied then **ItemList** takes precedence.

If supplied, then **ItemList** must contain a list of SPClassifications. This list will either be supplied as the name of a variable containing a list of items - typically returned as the results of a separate **Get-SPClassification** command, or can be produced by including a suitable **Get-SPClassification** command as the parameter value.

Examples:

- (a) Populate a variable with the list of items returned by Get-SPClassification
- ```
$List = Get-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Filter
```
- \$List** can then be passed as the **-ItemList** parameter into a **Set-SPClassification** command
- ```
Set-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -ItemList $List -TextLabel $TextLabel
```
- (b) Use Get-SPClassification directly as a parameter to yield the ItemList
- ```
Set-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -ItemList (Get-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Folder2Filter) -TextLabel $TextLabel
```

### 3.1.4 Filter

Only one of **Filter** and **ItemList** should be supplied. If neither **Filter** nor **ItemList** is supplied, then the action performed will apply to all relevant items under **LibraryName**.

If supplied then Filter should contain a string that defines SharePoint item attributes that will be applied to yield a set of SPClassification.

---

**Note:** The Filter examples used in this document will yield an 'unsorted' list of items. The effects can be modified – e.g. by including a suitable 'OrderBy' setting.

---

If both **ItemList** and **Filter** parameters are supplied then **ItemList** takes precedence.

**Example Filters:**

- (1) A filter to yield all items within a single folder (Folder 2) and its sub-folders:
- ```
$Folder2Filter='<View Scope="Recursive"><Query><Where><BeginsWith><FieldRef Name="ServerUrl"></FieldRef><Value Type="Text">/corporate/iso9000/Testing Library/Folder 2</Value></BeginsWith></Where></Query></View>'
```
- (2) A filter to yield a single item within Folder2
- ```
$SingleItemFilter='<View Scope="Recursive"><Query><Where><BeginsWith> <FieldRef Name="ServerUrl"></FieldRef><Value Type="Text">/corporate/iso9000/Testing Library/Folder 2/Sensitive Internal.docx</Value> </BeginsWith></Where></Query></View>'
```
- (3) A filter to yield all .docx items within a document library (defined by **-LibraryName**):
- ```
$DocxFilter = '<View Scope="Recursive"><Query><Where><BeginsWith><FieldRef Name=File_x0020_Type></FieldRef><Value Type=Text>docx</Value> </BeginsWith></Where></Query></View>'
```
- (4) A filter to yield all items in **LibraryName**
- ```
$AllFilesInLibrary='<View Scope="Recursive"><Query><Where><BeginsWith> <FieldRef Name="ServerUrl"></FieldRef><Value Type="Text"> /corporate/iso9000/Testing Library/</Value></BeginsWith> </Where></Query></View>'
```
- (5) A filter the same as (1) above, but yielding items in URL order
- ```
$OrderByFilter='<View Scope="Recursive"><Query><Where><BeginsWith> <FieldRef Name="ServerUrl"></FieldRef><Value Type="Text">/corporate/iso9000/Testing Library/Folder 2</Value> </BeginsWith></Where><OrderBy><FieldRef Name="ServerUrl" Ascending="True" /></OrderBy></Query></View>'
```


3.1.5 TextLabel

This parameter is only applicable to [Set-SPClassification](#). Either this parameter or `SisLabel` must be supplied to provide the Classifier **Label value** to be applied to the items defined by `ItemList` or `Filter`.

A **Text label** value should be enclosed in double quotes (e.g. “**SENSITIVE INTERNAL**”) and must exactly match a valid Marking Format structure supported by the current user’s Classifier Configuration / Policy. In particular, the component values supplied are case sensitive and must be supplied in the correct order and include relevant delimiters. The examples used in this document assume a minimal Marking format that just includes space separated Selector values.

3.1.6 SisLabel

This parameter is only applicable to [Set-SPClassification](#). Either this parameter or `TextLabel` must be supplied. It supplies the Classifier **Label value** to be applied to the items defined by `ItemList` or `Filter`.

A **SISL Label** value should be enclosed in single quotes (as it contains double quotes). The SISL label value supplied must be valid within the current configuration. See [How to produce a SISL label](#).

Using this SISL label format may be mandatory if the Label configuration is such that a `TextLabel` value might give ambiguous results. This might arise for instance if the current Label Configuration contains the same text value under different selectors (not recommended).

3.1.7 ApplySharePointClassifierLabel

By default, a **Set**, **Remove** or **Clear** command will only apply label values to [Classifier supported](#) document types (e.g. Microsoft Word, Excel, PDF etc.), and will not set SharePoint Classifier Label information for other items (e.g. .TXT files).

Supplying this parameter means that **all** items will be processed.

3.1.8 SetUpdateMarkingsProperty

This parameter is used to control whether or not a ‘private’ property is set on Classifier supported items (Word, Excel, PowerPoint etc.) to cause Classifier to apply any markings changes when an item is next ‘opened’ (e.g. update headers etc.) needed after a label change performed by Power Classifier for SharePoint. By default, this property is not set in the PowerShell environment but is always set if you use the PowerShell UI tool.

3.1.9 Overwrite

This parameter is used to control whether or not the Label information will be updated for items for that already have a Classifier label value.

Supplying this parameter means that the label of all the specified items will be set to the new value. Omission of this parameter means that existing labels will **not** be changed and the Status will present “**Item already had a label**”.

3.1.10 PreserveModifiedFields

This parameter is used to control whether or not the values in the Modified and Modified By fields will be preserved when an item is modified.

By default the setting is **Disabled**. If **Enabled**, two sets of changes are made. The first establishes a new version of the document with its modified label. Then the Modified and Modified by fields are updated to the values associated with the initial version of the document.

Note: This parameter requires “Full Control” SharePoint permissions. In order to use this feature the user account or credentials must have Administrator high level “Full Control” SharePoint permissions.

3.1.11 AuthenticationType

This parameter is used to control the authentication mode used when connecting the SharePoint system.

The only valid options for this parameter are:

DefaultCurrentUser

DefaultCurrentUser is for a SharePoint server using default Windows or claims authentication. The current user's credentials will be used to authenticate to the SharePoint server. [UserName](#) and [Password](#) parameters are not required.

DefaultCustomUser

DefaultCustomUser is for a SharePoint server using default Windows or claims authentication. The credentials are supplied using the [UserName](#) and [Password](#) parameters.

Anonymous

Anonymous is for a SharePoint server using Anonymous authentication. [UserName](#) and [Password](#) parameters are not required.

FormsBased

FormsBased is for a SharePoint server using Forms Based authentication. The credentials are supplied using the [UserName](#) and [Password](#) parameters.

Office365

Office365 is for Office 365 SharePoint Online. The credentials are supplied using the [UserName](#) and [Password](#) parameters.

3.1.12 UserName

This parameter is used in association with the [AuthenticationType](#) and [Password](#) parameters. It specifies the username used to authenticate to the SharePoint system. It is only required for certain [AuthenticationType](#) options.

The username parameter value can be a username (e.g. 'AUserName'), a domain combined with a username (e.g. 'ADomainName\AUserName') or an email address (e.g. 'AUserName@ADomainName.com').

3.1.13 Password

This parameter is used in association with the [AuthenticationType](#) and [UserName](#) parameters. It specifies the password used to authenticate to the SharePoint system. It is only required for certain [AuthenticationType](#) options.

The password is entered in plain text.

3.2 Get-SPClassification

The command presents the label values for the items defined by the **Filter** parameter. The command format is:

```
Get-SPClassification -SiteUrl <String>  
                    -LibraryName <String>  
                    [-Filter <String>]
```

[\[-AuthenticationType <String>\]](#)

[\[-UserName <String>\]](#)

[\[-Password <String>\]](#)

The example below sets up some variables with a **Filter** that will limit the scope of the Get-SPClassification command to items below **"Folder 2"**.

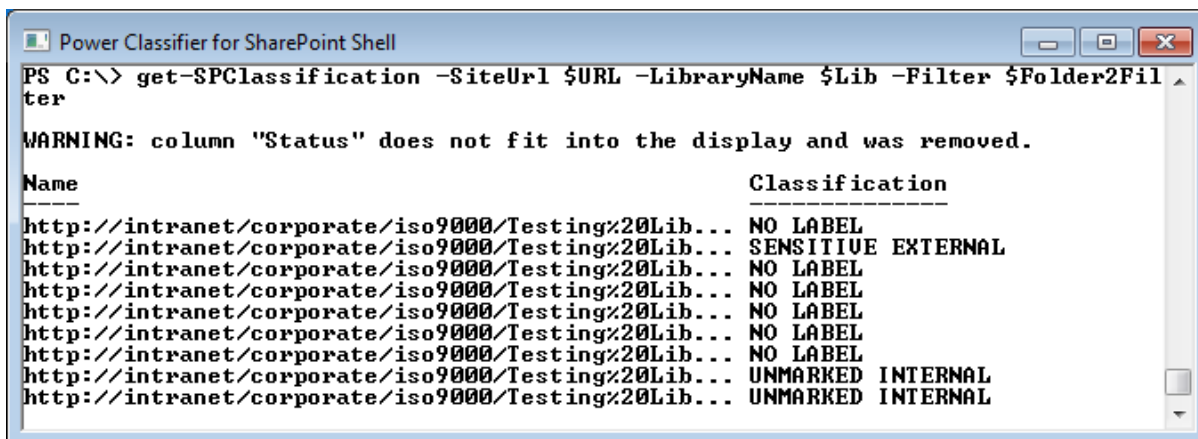


Figure 2 Get-SPClassification

The full URL is shown for the name which is usually too long for the display. The full information can be seen by using Format-List as described in [Alternative Output format \(Format-List\)](#).

The label presented under the Classification heading above is derived as follows:

- If a Classifier Label value is available (sometimes referred to as a SISL label), display the text version (Summary Marking) of that label.
- If the document has a Classifier Label associated, but no values selected, the configured **NO LABEL** text will be displayed.
- If there is no Classifier Label value then try and derive a label value from the Label Locations defined within the current Classifier Configuration; or from custom property for PDF, or from the Comment for a ZIP file.
- If none of the above is available then any values stored in the SharePoint Label value fields will be used.
- If none of the above are available then there is no Label and Classification will show **NO LABEL** text meaning no Label value could be obtained. Format-List may be used to see which condition actually applies.

Note: Any label value found must be valid within the current user's Classifier Configuration / Policy; otherwise the file will be treated as unlabelled.

3.2.1 Alternative Output format (Format-List)

You can pipe the output from **Get-SPClassification** or **Set-SPClassification** through **Format-List** which will then present each item and a list of properties including the SISL Label information and an indication of the status as in the following example:

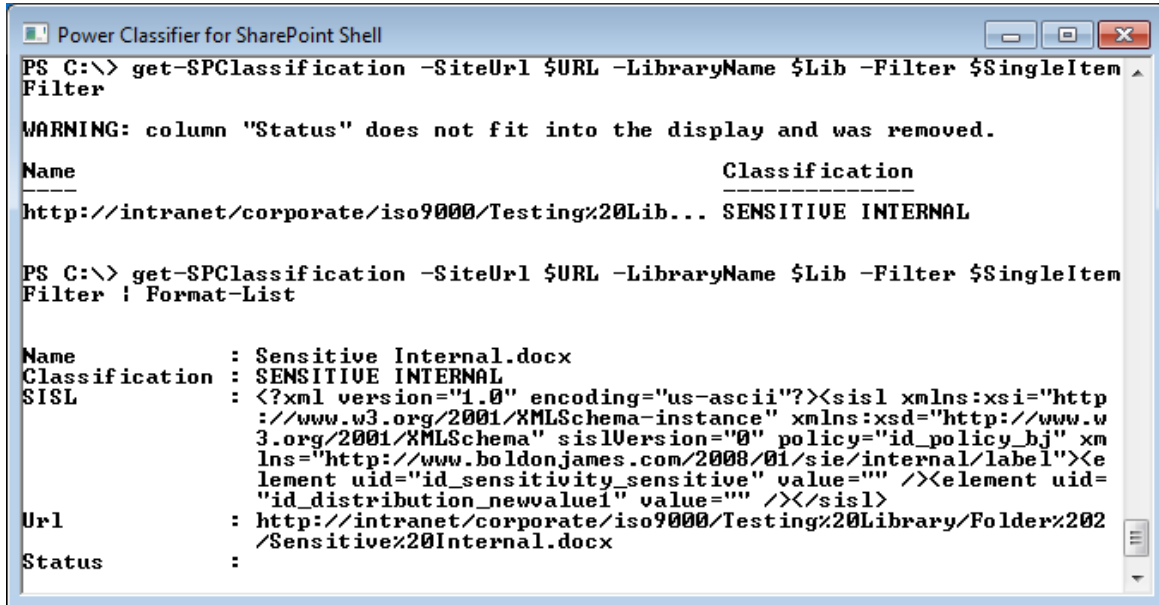


Figure 3 Use of Format-List

3.3 Get-SelectorValues

If you need to 'parse' a label value to determine a specific selector value, for example, you could use the Get-SelectorValues command available if you have installed **Power Classifier** and imported **Power Classifier** into the Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell environment. The following example uses a **SingleItemFilter** to yield a specific file, stores the first item from the returned **List1** into **Item**, and uses the **SISL** label from that **item** as the parameter to **Get-SelectorValues**.

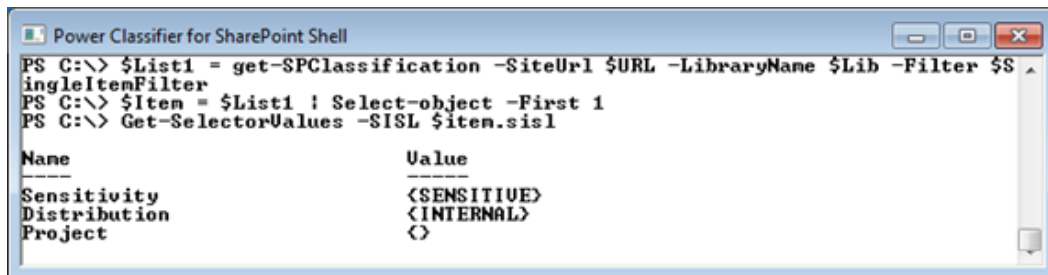


Figure 4 Get-SelectorValues

3.4 Set-SPClassification

The command allows you to set the label value for the items defined by the **ItemList** or **Filter** parameters. The label value to be applied is supplied via the **Label** parameter either as a [Text Label](#) or as a (Classifier) [SISL_label](#) value as described below. The command format is:

```

Set-SPClassification -SiteUrl <String>
                    -LibraryName <String>
                    [-ItemList <List`1>]
                    -TextLabel <String> or -SISL <string>
                    [-Filter <String>]
                    [-OverWrite]
    
```

- [\[-SetUpdateMarkingsProperty\]](#)
- [\[-ApplySharePointClassifierLabel\]](#)
- [\[-PreserveModifiedFields\]](#)
- [\[-AuthenticationType <String>\]](#)
- [\[-UserName <String>\]](#)
- [\[-Password <String>\]](#)

Note: Setting a label value using Set-SPClassification updates the label value on the item, but does NOT change the item in any other way. In particular, any Markings applied within a document (e.g. Header / Footer) will not be updated to reflect the amended label value until the next time the item is opened using Office Classifier.

The following example shows a sequence that applies a **TextLabel** value of **SENSITIVE INTERNAL** to a set of items some of which were already labelled (-**Overwrite** parameter is supplied):

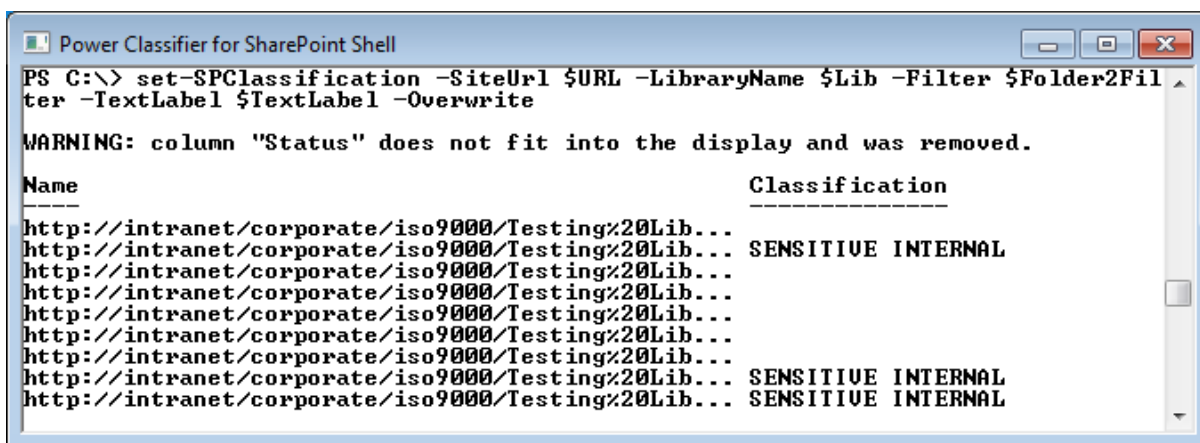


Figure 5 Set-SPClassification using a Text Label

The Classification will be left **blank** for any files which could not be labelled. Additional information may be available in the Status field available if the output is piped through [Format-List](#).

An error message is displayed if the supplied Text Label value is invalid (e.g. incorrect spelling, wrong order or wrong case):

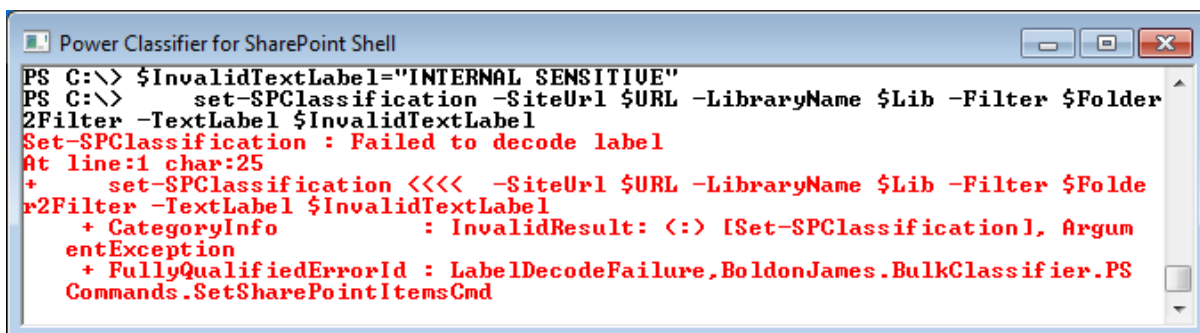


Figure 6 Invalid Text Label

3.4.1 Unable to set label

Power Classifier for SharePoint will be unable to set a label in the following circumstances:

- The item is locked in some way that prohibits update.

- The item is masquerading as a file type supported by Power Classifier for SharePoint (e.g. File extension changed).
- The file is not one of those handled by Power Classifier for SharePoint and the [ApplySharePointClassifierLabel](#) option has not been specified.
- SharePoint Classifier is not enabled on the Library.

The following example shows what happens if an item is masquerading (file extension is .DOC, but the item is actually .TXT):

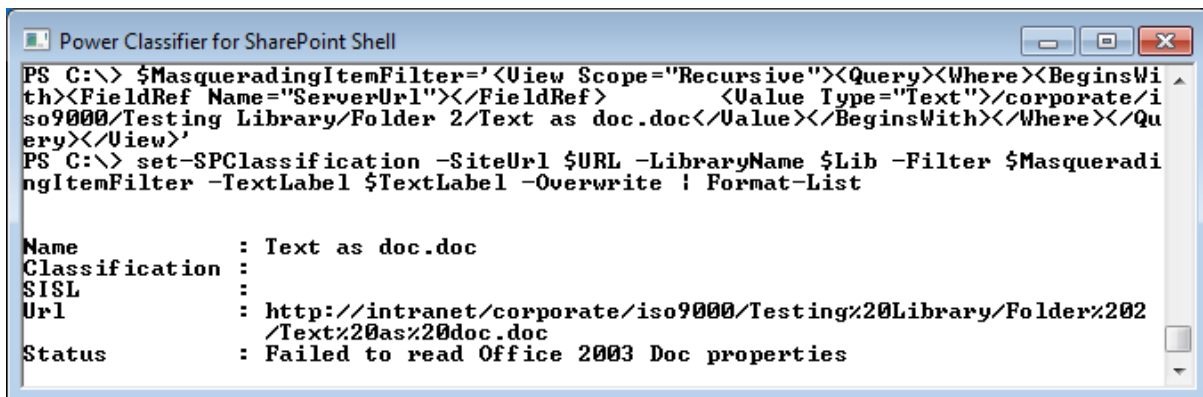


Figure 7 Masquerading item

If [ApplySharePointClassifierLabel](#) is not supplied, then a .TXT item would present:

Status: File is not a natively supported file type, SharePoint Classifier labels are not enabled

Further information on the reason why the label could not be set can be obtained in the Status field presented if you pipe the output through [Format-List](#).

3.4.2 How to produce a SISL Label

Note: The following shows you how to obtain a SISL label using PowerShell mechanisms. An alternative method would be to use the [Power Classifier for SharePoint](#) windows application and an Edit Label / Copy SISL sequence to establish the SISL in the clipboard.

One way to produce a SISL label is by using the label from an existing document as in the following sequence.

- Identify a suitable existing labelled item.
- Check that it has the required SisLabel (e.g. [Get-SPClassification](#)).

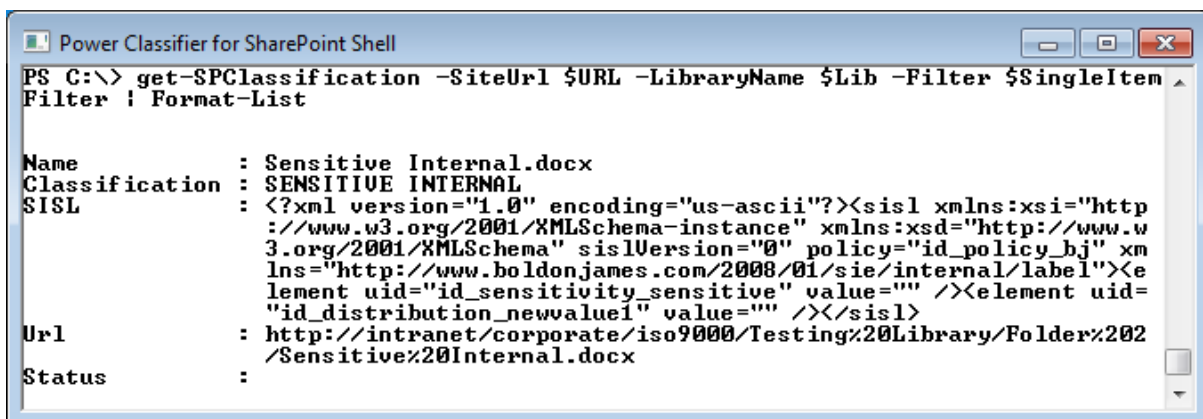


Figure 8 Check Label exists

- Store the returned list into a variable (**\$List** in the example below).
- Store the first (only) item in **\$List** into a variable (**\$Item** in the example below)
- Check that the variable has been populated and contains a SISL value

```

Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell
PS C:\> $List1 = get-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $SingleItemFilter
PS C:\> $Item = $List1 | Select-object -First 1
PS C:\> $Item.Sisl
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="us-ascii"?><sisl xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" sislVersion="0" policy="id_policy_bj" xmlns="http://www.boldonjames.com/2008/01/sie/internal/label"><element uid="id_sensitivity_sensitive" value="" /><element uid="id_distribution_newvalue1" value="" /></sisl>
    
```

Figure 9 Store in a variable and check

- Use that SISL value as a parameter to a **Set-SPClassification** command.

```

Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell
PS C:\> set-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Folder2Filter -SISL $Item.Sisl
WARNING: column "Status" does not fit into the display and was removed.
Name                                     Classification
-----
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib... SENSITIVE INTERNAL
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib... SENSITIVE INTERNAL
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib... SENSITIVE INTERNAL
    
```

Figure 10 Set the Label using SISL

If a label cannot be set the Classification is left blank. See [Unable to set label](#) for further information on the possible reasons.

An error message is displayed if the supplied SISL value is invalid within the current user's Classifier Configuration / Policy, although there is little indication as to the cause (in the example below a 1 has been changed to a 7).

```

Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell
PS C:\> set-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Folder2Filter -SISL $InvalidSisl
Set-SPClassification : Failed to decode label
At line:1 char:21
+ set-SPClassification <<<< -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Folder2Filter -SISL $InvalidSisl
+ CategoryInfo          : InvalidResult: (:) [Set-SPClassification], ArgumentException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : LabelDecodeFailure,BoldonJames.BulkClassifier.PSCommands.SetSharePointItemsCmd
    
```

Figure 11 Invalid SISL Label

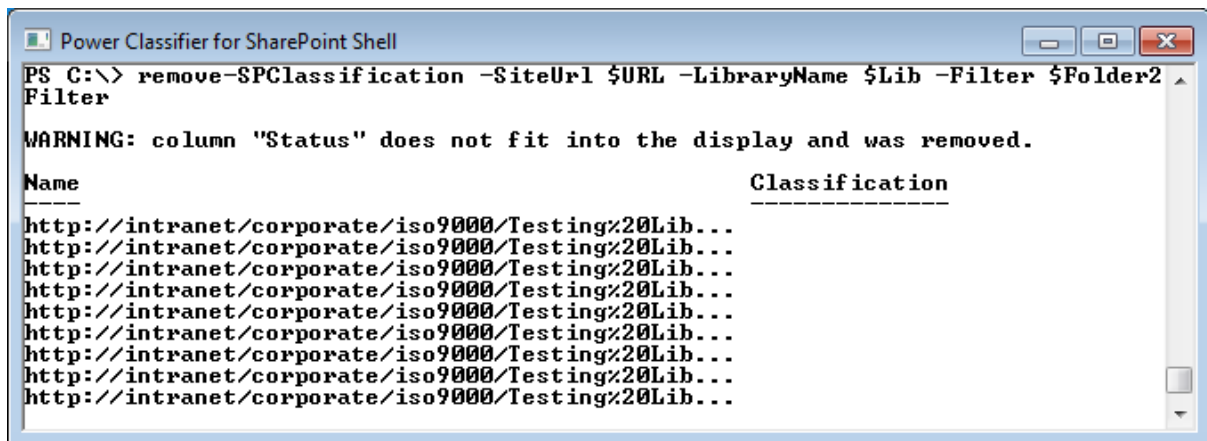
3.5 Remove-SPClassification

The command format is:

Remove-SPClassification -[SiteUrl](#) <String>

[-LibraryName](#) <String>
[\[-ItemList](#) <List`1>]
[\[-Filter](#) <String>]
[\[-SetUpdateMarkingsProperty\]](#)
[\[-ApplySharePointClassifierLabel\]](#)
[\[-PreserveModifiedFields\]](#)
[\[-AuthenticationType](#) <String>]
[\[-UserName](#) <String>]
[\[-Password](#) <String>]

This allows you to completely remove the Classifier label associated with each of the files supplied. That is the file will be 'Unlabelled' rather than having a label with no values selected which is the effect achieved by **Clear-SPClassification**.



```

Power Classifier for SharePoint Shell
PS C:\> remove-SPClassification -SiteUrl $URL -LibraryName $Lib -Filter $Folder2
Filter
WARNING: column "Status" does not fit into the display and was removed.
Name                                     Classification
-----
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
http://intranet/corporate/iso9000/Testing%20Lib...
  
```

Figure 12 Remove SPClassification

Including the [ApplySharePointClassifierLabel](#) parameter will remove label values set on items that are **not** [Classifier Supported](#).

Note: Removing the label deletes the (SISL) label property but does NOT change the document in any other way. Any Markings applied within the document (e.g. Header / Footer) will not be updated to reflect the removed label value until the next time the document is opened using Office Classifier.

3.6 Clear-SPClassification

The command format is:

Clear-SPClassification [-SiteUrl](#) <String>
[\[-LibraryName](#) <String>]
[\[-ItemList](#) <List`1>]
[\[-Filter](#) <String>]
[\[-SetUpdateMarkingsProperty\]](#)
[\[-ApplySharePointClassifierLabel\]](#)
[\[-PreserveModifiedFields\]](#)
[\[-AuthenticationType](#) <String>]

[[-UserName](#) <String>]

[[-Password](#) <String>]

This allows you to clear the label value associated with each of the items supplied.

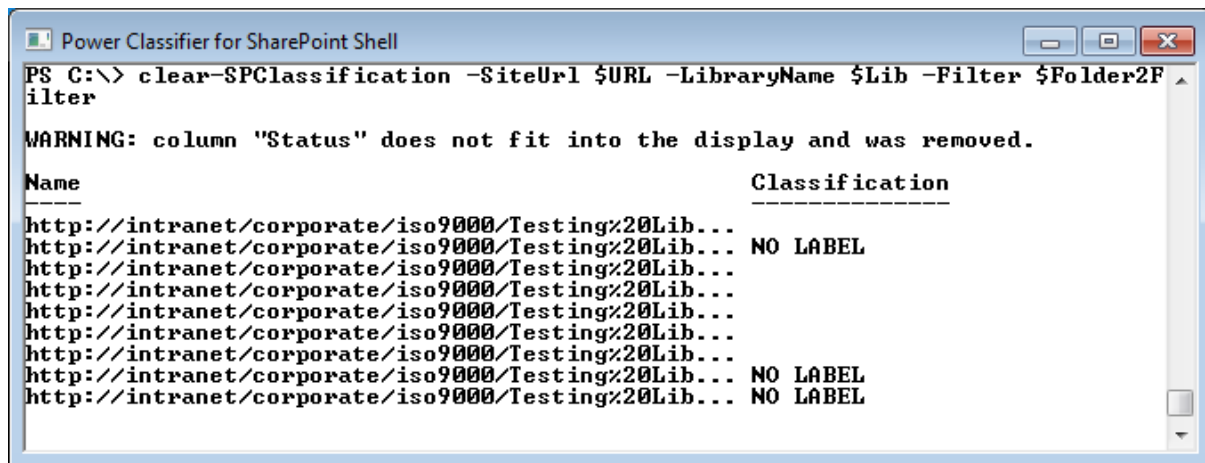


Figure 13 Clear SPClassification

A **blank** Classification entry does **not** mean that there is no Classification, only that the Classification could not be cleared (e.g. a locked item would have a **blank** Classification entry).

Including the [ApplySharePointClassifierLabel](#) parameter will clear label values set on items that are **not** [Classifier Supported](#).

Note: Clearing the label clears the (SISL) label value (leaving an empty label) on a document, but does NOT change the document in any other way. In particular, any Markings applied within the document (e.g. Header / Footer) will not be updated to reflect the cleared label value until the next time the document is opened using Office Classifier.

4 POWER CLASSIFIER FOR SHAREPOINT WINDOWS APPLICATION

The Power Classifier for SharePoint windows application can be invoked from the Start menu:

**Start/All Programs/Boldon James/Power Classifier for SharePoint/
Power Classifier for SharePoint**

It will display the following window:

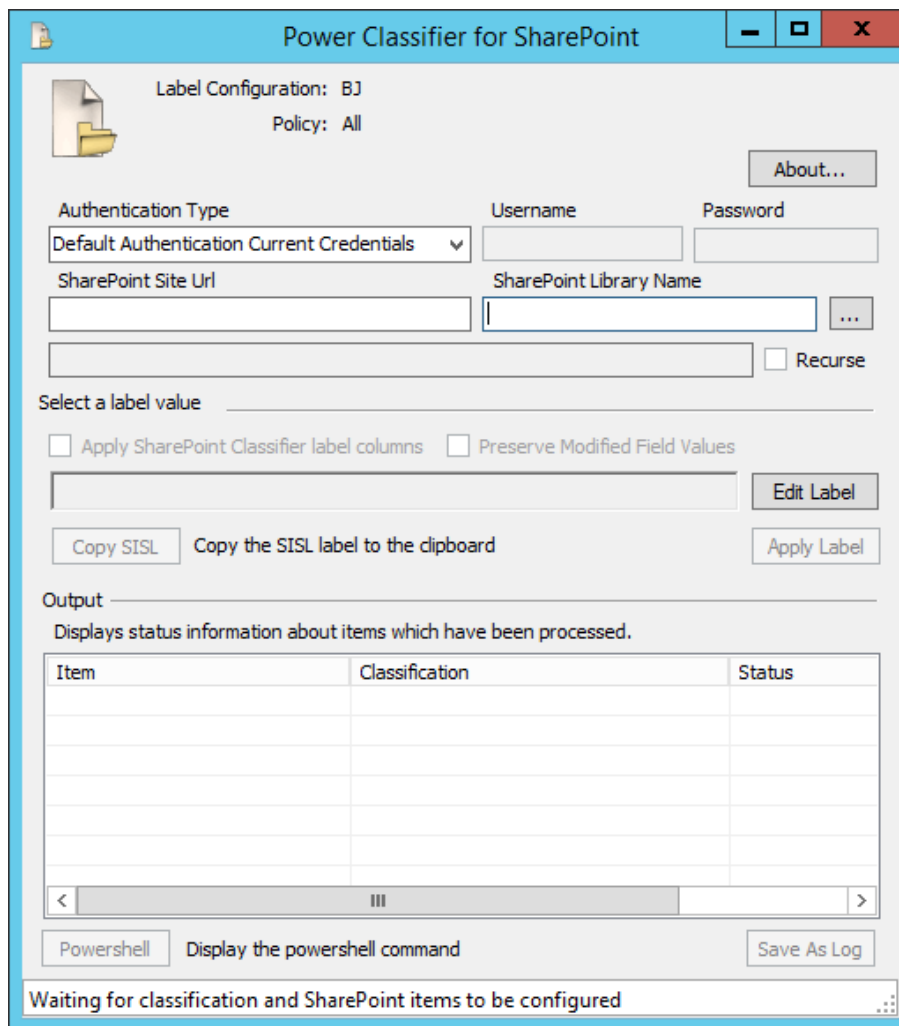



Figure 14 Windows Application

The current **Configuration** and **Policy** names appear at the top of the dialog along with the product version information available via **About...**

- Enter the **Url of the SharePoint site** (this is remembered across sessions).
- Enter the **Library name** to be found at SharePoint Site Url (this is remembered across sessions).
- Select the appropriate **Authentication Type** for the SharePoint site and if required enter a **Username** and **Password**.
- Press  which will present an expandable tree with SharePoint Library name at the top:

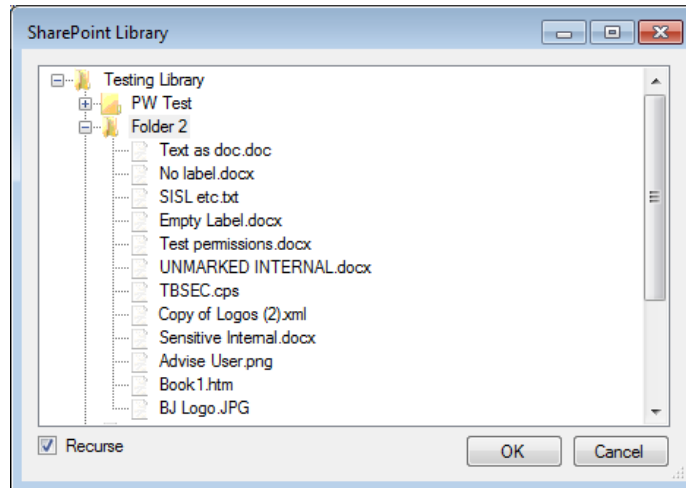


Figure 15 Select a node

- Select one node (the root, a folder or an individual item). Press OK. The selected node is shown in the main window:
- If the selected node is the root or a Folder, then the Recurse button can be used to modify the effect when you **Apply Label**:
 - **Selected** – the label will be applied to all items in the selected item and all items in any sub-folders.
 - **Not selected** – the label will only be applied to items immediately below in the selected item.

The setting is mirrored on the parent dialog shown below.

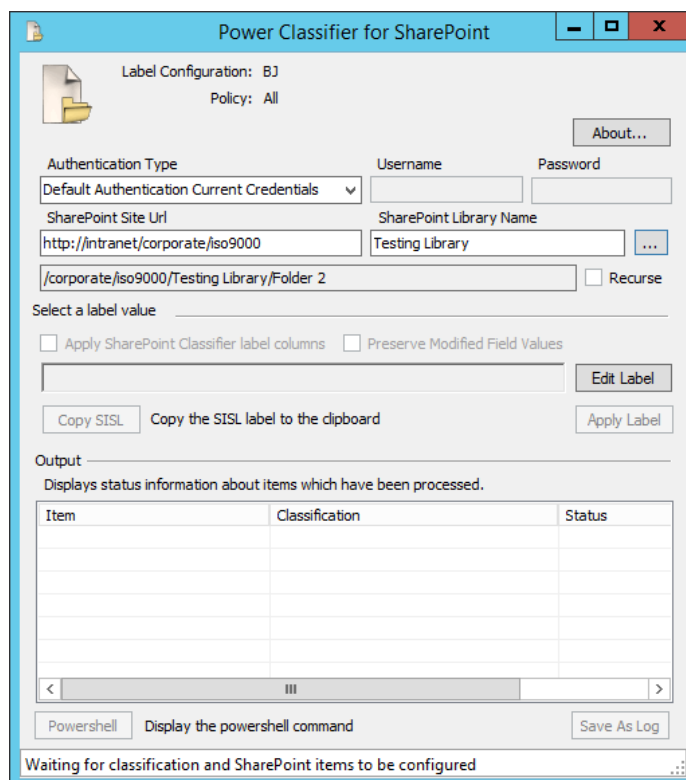


Figure 16 Node selected

- By default, your chosen label will only be applied to:

- [Classifier Supported](#) File types.
- Checking **Apply Share Point Classifier label columns** extends the operation of Power Classifier for SharePoint to store label information in SharePoint fields for item types that are not [Classifier Supported](#).
[By default Power Classifier for SharePoint will only apply label values to [Classifier supported](#) document types (e.g. Microsoft Word, Excel, PDF etc.), and will not set SharePoint Classifier Label information for other items (e.g. .TXT files).]
- Supplying this parameter means that **all** items will be processed.

Note: The Apply Share Point Classifier label columns option is only available if SharePoint Classifier is enabled on the selected Library.

- Checking **Preserve Modified Field Values** preserves the Modified and Modified By fields when an item is updated.
- Press **Edit Label** to access the usual Label selection dialog.

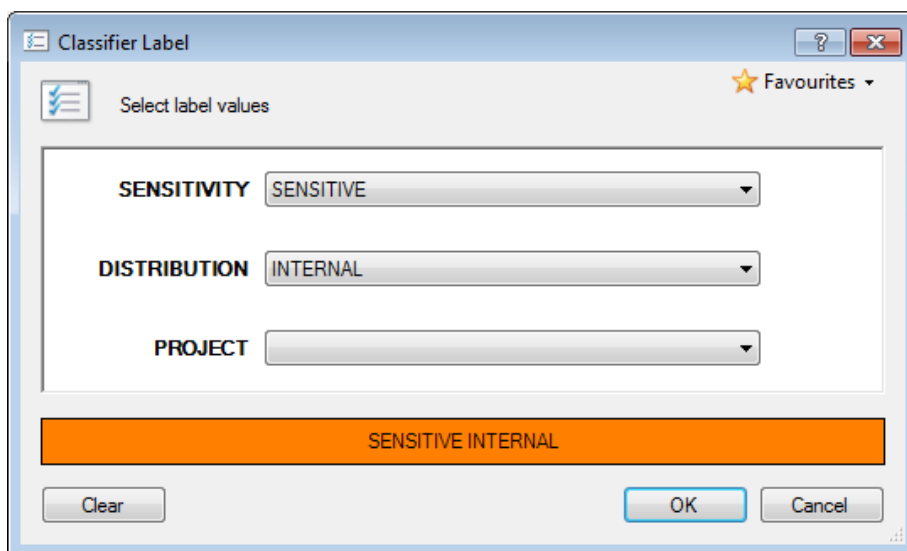


Figure 17 Label Selection

- Choose the relevant label values and press **OK**. Note that 'Clearing all label values' allows you to clear existing label values when the Apply label button is pressed. This will result in the configured **NO LABEL** text appearing.

Note: There is a subtle distinction between Unlabelled (There is no Classifier label information), and NO LABEL which means Classifier label information exists, but no label values were selected.

- Press the **Apply Label** button to apply the chosen label to the file(s). Any existing Label values will be overwritten (to limit the action to only labelling 'Unlabelled' items you must use PowerClassifier for SharePoint Shell).
- The results of the operation can be viewed in the **Output** display area below.
- Whilst labels are being applied, the **Apply Label** button is replaced by a **Stop** button which can be used to terminate an Apply Label sequence at the current point in the sequence.

Note: This application will always set the 'private' property controlled by the [SetUpdateMarkingsProperty](#) in the PowerShell

4.1 Additional Options

4.1.1 Copy SISL

The **Copy SISL** (Copy the SISL label to the clipboard) button becomes available once you have selected a Label Value. It allows you to copy the Classifier internal (SISL) format label to the clipboard. This may be of use as the SISL Label value when supplying a label value to a PowerShell command.

4.1.2 Powershell

Pressing the **PowerShell** (Display the Powershell command) button presents a separate window containing the Power Classifier for SharePoint PowerShell command that will be executed if you press **Apply Label**.

This feature may be of use when developing PowerShell scripts.

4.1.3 Save As Log

Pressing the **Save As Log** button allows you to save the contents of the display area in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format to a file.

5 INTERWORKING WITH CLASSIFIER APPLICATIONS

This section provides information about label handling for various document types.

Note: Further information on the use of labels by, and propagation of labels between, Classifier applications can be found in the Administration Guide / Appendix – Label Propagation Mechanisms. Key Power Classifier for SharePoint information is summarised below.

1. Power Classifier for SharePoint uses the same Label information as Office Classifier and CAD Classifier (Classifier 'private' label property and Label Locations) when reading labels from file types supported (e.g. Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint and Project - note **VISIO** files must be labelled using the **VISIO** application).

Using Power Classifier for SharePoint to apply a label value to (for example) a Word document will update the Classifier 'private' label property, but consequential effects on Markings will only be applied the next time the document is opened using Office Classifier. See also

[SetUpdateMarkingsProperty](#).

Note: Power Classifier for SharePoint cannot label zero-length Word documents established using New Microsoft Office Word document in Windows Explorer.

Note: Any Classifier label assigned to an RMS or S/MIME protected document or MSG file will not be available.

2. For PDF files and ZIP files, Power Classifier for SharePoint applies a Classifier Label value to the file (PDF as a custom property / ZIP as the comment). These label values can be accessed by Email Classifier to perform High Water Mark checks for instance.

Note: When Power Classifier for SharePoint stores a label on a PDF file, it modifies the file. The effects may vary depending on when and how the PDF was originally written. As a minimum, a Classifier defined custom property is added. For older files, this might indirectly cause insertion of a whole PDF Metadata block and effectively update the PDF structure to a newer standard. Note that the PDF version and Producer properties are not modified by Power Classifier for SharePoint.

3. For JPG² files, HTML³ files and Open Office documents⁴ (or other types supported subject to the additional configuration of Classifier plug-ins under guidance from Classifier product support), Power Classifier for SharePoint applies a Classifier value as a custom property to the file. These label values can subsequently be accessed by Email Classifier to perform High Water Mark checks for instance.

Note: Support for these file types requires additional configuration of Classifier plug-ins under guidance from Classifier support. Be aware that the plugin for DXF/DWG files only supports reading of BJ Label values.

4. For other file types (e.g. .TXT), Power Classifier for SharePoint can (under control of the [ApplySharePointClassifierLabel](#) option) store label information in SharePoint fields/properties.

² JPG, JPEG and JPE

³ HTML and HTM

⁴ ODF, ODT and ODP

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