

PowerShell Functions: Pipelines, Parameters, and Templates

Download the latest version of this PowerShell™ wallchart and see the accompanying in-depth article **Down the Rabbit Hole: A Study in** PowerShell Pipelines, Functions, and Parameters from Simple-Talk at http://bit.ly/pll44i

Function Structure

Sub-blocks (begin, process, and end) support pipeline processing with pre- and postprocessing components.

There are two abbreviated formats:

- All code in the end block is equivalent to the quintessential, simple **function**.
- All code in the process block can be simplified with the **filter** keyword.

Standard Structure Special Case Implicit Format function <name> ({ <param> }) function <name> ({ <param> }) function <name> ({ <param> }) end { <statement list> } <statement list> begin { <statement list> } process { <statement list> } filter <name> ({ <param> }) function <name> ({ <param> }) { <statement list> } end process { <statement list> } <statement list>

Syntax Pitfalls

There are 2 right ways to call a function and several wrong ways; watch out for those that fail silently!

Calling Syntax	\$a	\$b	\$c			
f(1,2,3)	1,2,3					
f(1,2,3) [StrictMode]	Syntax error–called like a method					
f (1,2,3)	1,2,3					
f 1,2,3	1,2,3					
f (1 2 3)	Syntax error-unexpected token					
f 123	1	2	3			
f -c 3 -a 1 -b 2	1	2	3			

References

Learning PowerShell, about Functions, about Functions Advanced, about Parameters, about Functions Advanced Parameters, about Pipelines, PowerShell gotchas, \$input gotchas, Parentheses in PowerShell.

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Templates

When you send data into a function, what arrives depends on your structure and your invocation. For each template, the table below shows what arrives for all input combinations. The results are color-coded to green (pass) and red (fail) against these expectations: (a) "no input" should yield a default; and (b) a direct or pipeline input should reflexively yield back the input.

Group C obviously is the best choice—but only if you need to satisfy all those expectations. Group A templates may suffice if you need to handle either direct input or pipeline input but not both. Group B templates may suffice if you also are concerned with a default value.

<u> </u>			
TestFunction TestFunction \$null TestFunction "" TestFunction "one" TestFunction "one","two" TestFunction "one",\$null,"two",""	@() TestFunction \$null TestFunction "" TestFunction "one" TestFunction "one","two" TestFunction "one",\$null,"two"," TestFunction		
Direct input Commands	Pipeline input Commands		

Re	sults of executing input class (right)	No Input	Null	Empty	Scalar	List	List with Null/Empty
ag	ainst template (below)		(\$null)	String ("")	(one)	(one, two)	(one, \$null, two, "")
	<pre>function Template-A_1_Basic(\$item) {</pre>	\$null	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
٥		\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null
Group /	function Template-A_2_Process(\$item) {	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null
	<pre>Process { return \$_ } }</pre>	\$null	\$null	ш	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	<pre>function Template-A_3_Input(\$item) {</pre>	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null
	 \$input % { return \$_ } }	\$null	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	<pre>function Template-B_1_BasicDefault([array]\$item = "default")</pre>	default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	{	default	default	default	default	default	default
8	<pre>function Template-B 2 ProcessDefault(</pre>	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null
d	[array]\$item = "default") {	\$null	\$null	ıııı	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
Gro	Process { return \$_ }	Şiluli	Şiidii		Offic	Olic, two	one, şnun,two,
0	function Template-B_3_InputDefault([array]\$item = "default")	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null	\$null
	{	\$null	\$null	пп	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	function Template-C_1_ProcessDefault_A(default	Śnull	1111	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	<pre>[array]\$item = "default") { </pre>	Śnull	default	default	one	one,two	one,one,two,two
	<pre>Process { if (\$_) { \$item = \$_ } \$item % { return \$_ } } }</pre>	Without properly indicating pipeline input (via ValueFromPipeline), you can add a kludge as shown to force pipeline input into \$item. The kludge, however, fails to distinguish different types of input that evaluate to false, leading to the curious result for the last test!					
	function Template-C_2_ProcessDefault_B(default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one, \$null,two,""
	<pre>[Parameter(ValueFromPipeline=\$True)] [array]\$item = "default")</pre>	\$null	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one,\$null,two,""
D dr	Process {	You can simplify this template by converting the function keyword to filter and then remove the explicit process block. Depending on what you deem correct for the standout test case, this template wins in elegance of coding compared to C_3/C_4.					
Grou	<pre>function Template-C_3_InputDefault_A([Parameter(ValueFromPipeline=\$True)]</pre>	default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one,null,two,""
Ū	[array]\$item = "default")	default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one,null,two,""
	<pre>\$ \$list = @(\$input) if (\$list.count) { \$item = \$list } if (!(test-path variable:\item))</pre>	C_3 and C_4 yield identical results, though C_3 is technically more correct by indicating pipeline input (via ValueFromPipeline). However, that requires adding more code to prevent a runtime error on one test case. Strange but true: the function's own \$\(\)item parameter is undefined if an empty pipeline feeds the function!					
	<pre>function Template-C_4_InputDefault_B([array]\$item = "default")</pre>	default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one,null,two,""
	{	default	\$null	1111	one	one,two	one,null,two,""
	if (\$list.count) {	_	nd C_4 have se from pipe	_	n results—th	e outputs froi	m direct input exactly