NAME

User::Identity::Collection - base class for collecting roles of a user

INHERITANCE

```
User::Identity::Collection
         is a User::Identity::Item
       User::Identity::Collection is extended by
         User::Identity::Collection::Emails
         User::Identity::Collection::Locations
         User::Identity::Collection::Systems
         User::Identity::Collection::Users
SYNOPSIS
       use User::Identity;
       use User::Identity::Collection;
       my $me = User::Identity->new(...);
       my $set = User::Identity::Collection::Emails->new(...);
       $me->addCollection($set);
       # Simpler
       use User::Identity;
       my $me = User::Identity->new(...);
my $set = $me->addCollection(type => 'email', ...)
       my $set = $me->addCollection('email', ...)
       my @roles = $me->collection('email'); # list of collected items
       my $coll = $me->collection('email'); # a User::Identity::Collection
       my @roles = $coll->roles;
       my @roles = @$coll;
                                               # same, by overloading
       my $role = $me->collection('email')->find($coderef);
       my $role = $me->collection('location')->find('work');
```

DESCRIPTION

The User::Identity::Collection object maintains a set user related objects. It helps selecting these objects, which is partially common to all collections (for instance, each object has a name so you can search on names), and sometimes specific to the extension of this collection.

Currently imlemented extensions are

- people is a collection of users
- whereabouts are locations
- a mailinglist is a

collection of email addresses

• a *network* contains groups of systems

Extends "DESCRIPTION" in User::Identity::Item.

my \$role = \$me->find(location => 'work');

OVERLOADED

```
overload: @{}
```

When the reference to a collection object is used as array-reference, it will be shown as list of roles.

example:

```
my $locations = $ui->collection('location');
     foreach my $loc (@$location) ...
    print $location->[0];
overload: stringification
   Returns the name of the collection and a sorted list of defined items.
    print "$collection\n"; # location: home, work
```

METHODS

Extends "METHODS" in User::Identity::Item.

Constructors

Extends "Constructors" in User::Identity::Item.

```
User::Identity::Collection->new([$name], %options)
     -Option --Defined in
                                           --Default
      description User::Identity::Item undef
      item_type
                                               <required>
      name User::Identity::Item <required>
parent User::Identity::Item undef
                                               undef
      roles
   description => STRING
```

item_type => CLASS

The CLASS which is used to store the information for each of the maintained objects within this collection.

```
name => STRING
parent => OBJECT
roles => ROLE|ARRAY
```

Immediately add some roles to this collection. In case of an ARRAY, each element of the array is passed separately to addRole(). So, you may end-up with an ARRAY of arrays each grouping a set of options to create a role.

Attributes

Extends "Attributes" in User::Identity::Item.

```
$obj->description()
```

Inherited, see "Attributes" in User::Identity::Item

```
$obj->itemType()
```

Returns the type of the items collected.

```
$obj->name([$newname])
```

Inherited, see "Attributes" in User::Identity::Item

```
$obj->roles()
```

Returns all defined roles within this collection. Be warned: the rules are returned in random (hash) order.

Collections

```
Extends "Collections" in User::Identity::Item.
$obj->add($collection, $role)
    Inherited, see "Collections" in User::Identity::Item
$obj->addCollection($object|<[$type], %options>)
    Inherited, see "Collections" in User::Identity::Item
```

Maintaining roles

```
$obj->addRole($role| <[$name],% options> | ARRAY)
```

Adds a new role to this collection. \$role is an object of the right type (depends on the extension of this module which type that is) or a list of %options which are used to create such role. The options can also be passed as reference to an ARRAY. The added role is returned.

example:

```
my $uicl = User::Identity::Collection::Locations->new;
    my $uil = User::Identity::Location->new(home => ...);
     $uicl->addRole($uil);
     $uicl->addRole( home => address => 'street 32' );
     $uicl->addRole( [home => address => 'street 32'] );
   Easier
     $ui
               = User::Identity;
     $ui->add(location => 'home', address => 'street 32' );
     $ui->add(location => [ 'home', address => 'street 32' ] );
$obj->removeRole($role|$name)
   The deleted role is returned (if it existed).
$obj->renameRole( <$role|$oldname>, $newname )
   Give the role a different name, and move it in the collection.
$obj->sorted()
   Returns the roles sorted by name, alphabetically and case-sensitive.
```

Searching

Extends "Searching" in User::Identity::Item.

```
$obj->find($name|CODE|undef)
```

Find the object with the specified \$name in this collection. With undef, a randomly selected role is returned.

When a code reference is specified, all collected roles are scanned one after the other (in unknown order). For each role,

```
CODE->($object, $collection)
```

is called. When the CODE returns true, the role is selected. In list context, all selected roles are returned. In scalar context, the first match is returned and the scan is aborted immediately.

example:

```
my $emails = $ui->collection('emails');
$emails->find('work');

sub find_work($$) {
    my ($mail, $emails) = @_;
    $mail->location->name eq 'work';
}

my @at_work = $emails->find(\&find_work);

my @at_work = $ui->find(location => \&find_work);

my $any = $ui->find(location => undef );
```

DIAGNOSTICS

Error: \$object is not a collection.

The first argument is an object, but not of a class which extends User::Identity::Collection.

Error: Cannot create a \$type to add this to my collection.

Some options are specified to create a \$type object, which is native to this collection. However, for some reason this failed.

Error: Cannot load collection module for \$type (\$class).

Either the specified \$type does not exist, or that module named \$class returns compilation errors. If the type as specified in the warning is not the name of a package, you specified a nickname which was not defined. Maybe you forgot the 'require' the package which defines the nickname.

Error: Cannot rename \$name into \$newname: already exists

Error: Cannot rename \$name into \$newname: doesn't exist

Error: Creation of a collection via \$class failed.

The \$class did compile, but it was not possible to create an object of that class using the options you specified.

Error: Don't know what type of collection you want to add.

If you add a collection, it must either by a collection object or a list of options which can be used to create a collection object. In the latter case, the type of collection must be specified.

Warning: No collection name

The collection with \$name does not exist and can not be created.

Error: Wrong type of role for \$collection: requires a \$expect but got a \$type

Each \$collection groups sets of roles of one specific type (\$expect). You cannot add objects of a different \$type.

SEE ALSO

This module is part of User-Identity distribution version 1.01, built on February 11, 2022. Website: http://perl.overmeer.net/CPAN/

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