

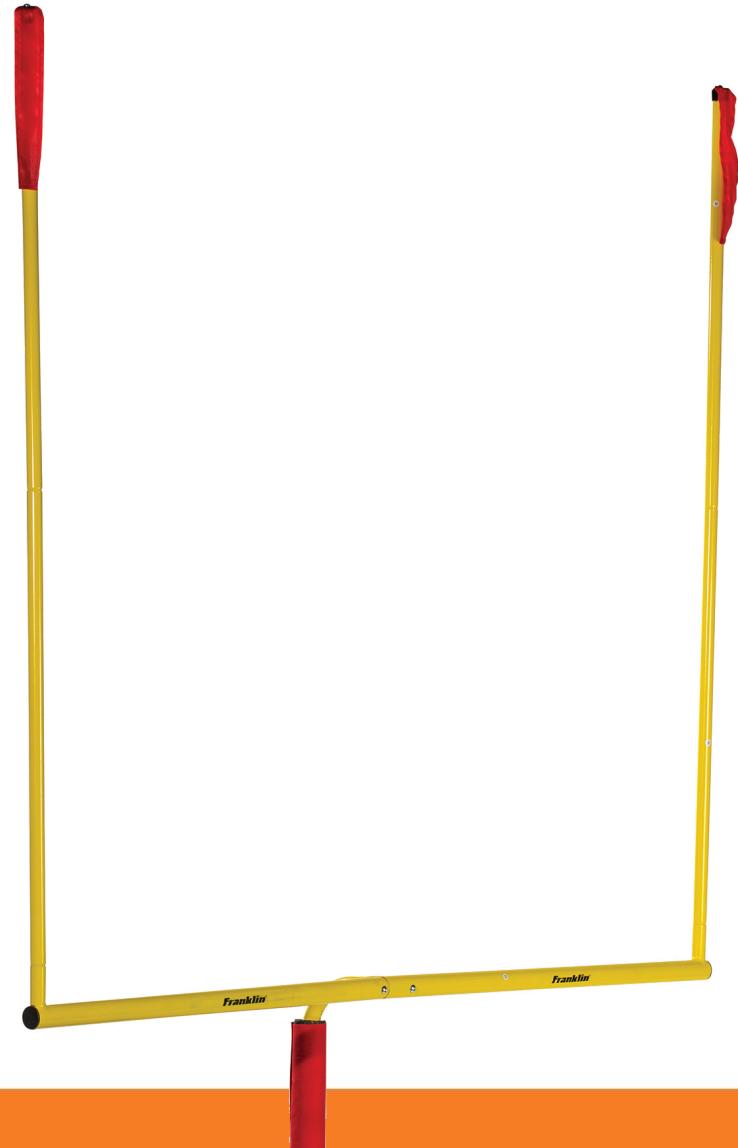
Functions





Goals

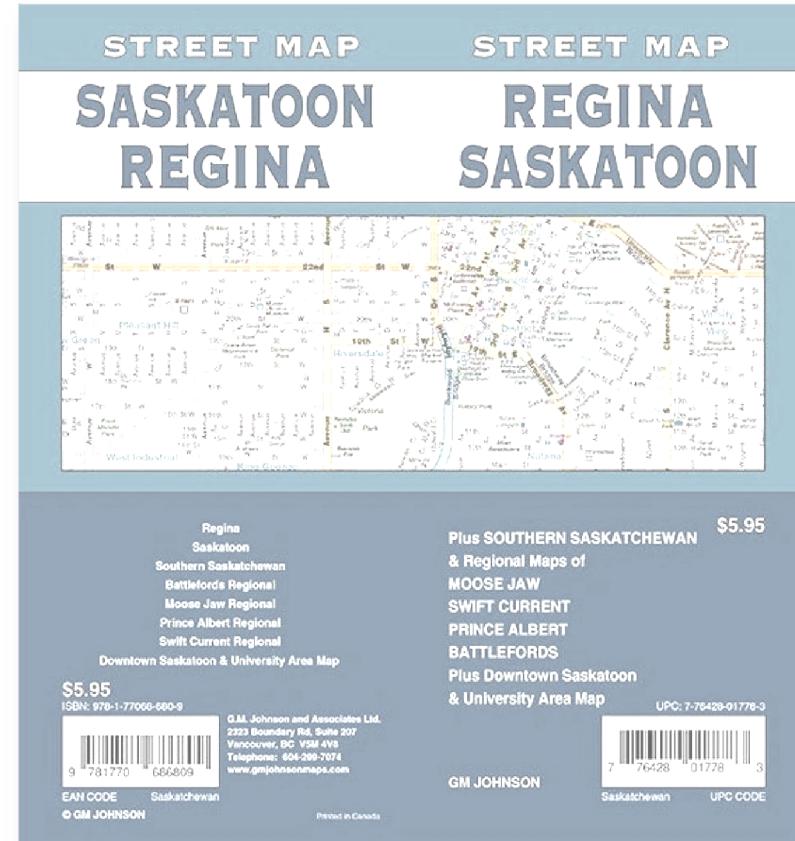
1. List 2 flavors of function
2. Explain the advantages of strong typing
3. Define an 'advanced' function





Roadmap

1. Syntax
2. Adding Types
3. 'Advanced' Functions
4. Validation
5. Begin, Process, End





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Syntax





Overview

- Named list of PowerShell statements
- Invoked like a cmdlet
- Variations
 - Plain
 - Advanced
 - Filter



Variations

This is ok

```
1 function Get-Identity($Self){  
2     return $Self  
3 }
```

This is better

```
1 function Get-Identity{  
2     param{  
3         $Self  
4     }  
5     return $Self  
6 }
```



Reasons to Prefer



- Same syntax for
 - Scripts
 - Codeblocks
 - 'Advanced Functions'



Return Values

- Explicit via
 - Keyword return
 - Cmdlet Write-Output
- Implicit via... anything else



Example

What's the output?

```
1 function Select-Sum($A, $B){  
2     $result = $A + $B  
3     "Result is: $result"  
4     return $result  
5 }  
6 $sum = Select-Sum 11 5  
7 $sum.GetType()
```



Refactored



```
1 function Select-Sum($A, $B){  
2     $result = $A + $B  
3     Write-Information "Result is: $result"  
4     return $result  
5 }  
6 # Notice: the debug preference  
7 $sum = Select-Sum 11 5 -Information Continue  
8 $sum.GetType()
```



Alternative Preference Variables

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- Examples:
 - \$InformationPreference
 - \$DebugPreference
 - \$VerbosePreference
- Options
 - SilentlyContinue, Continue, Stop, Ignore...

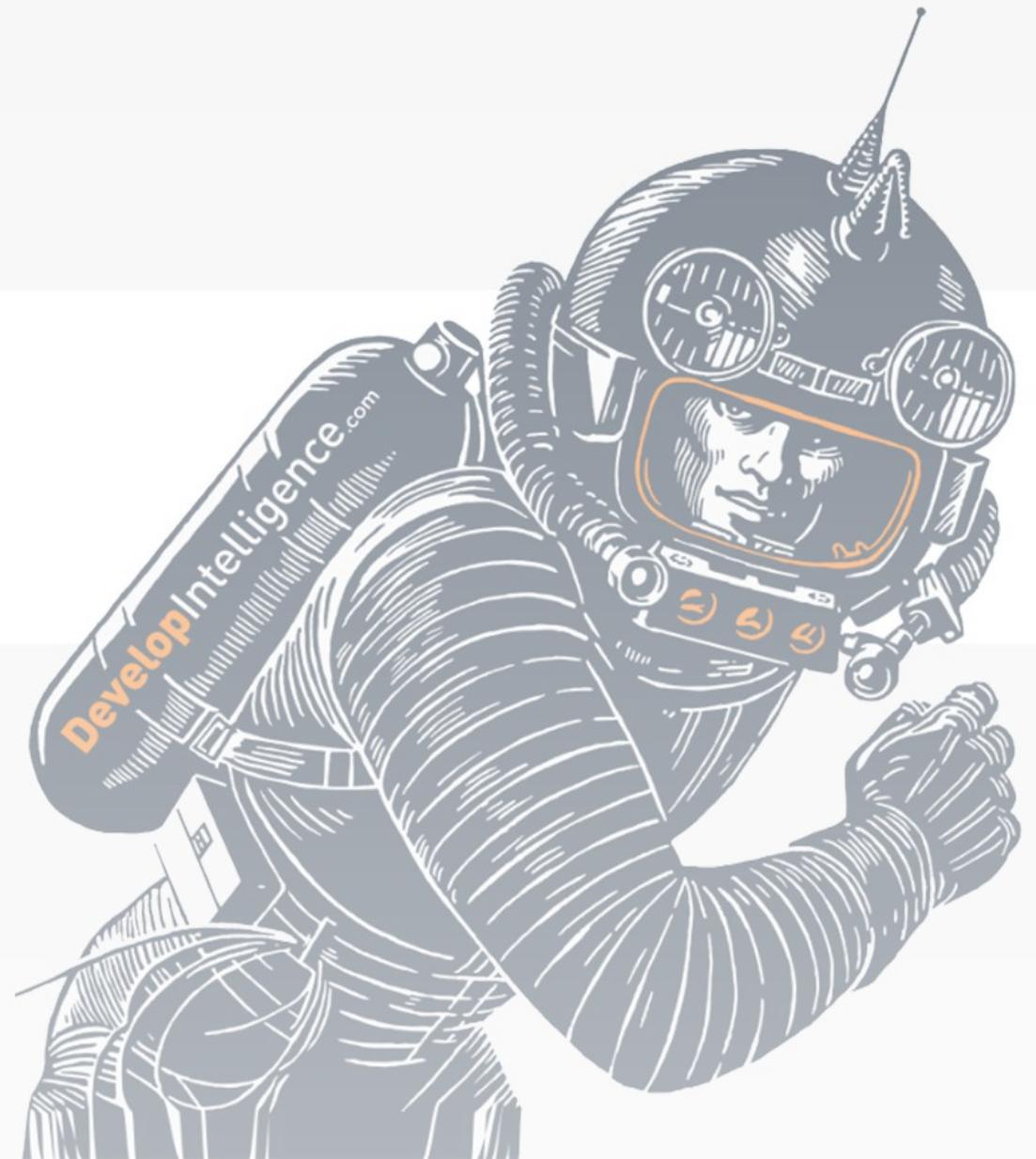


Example

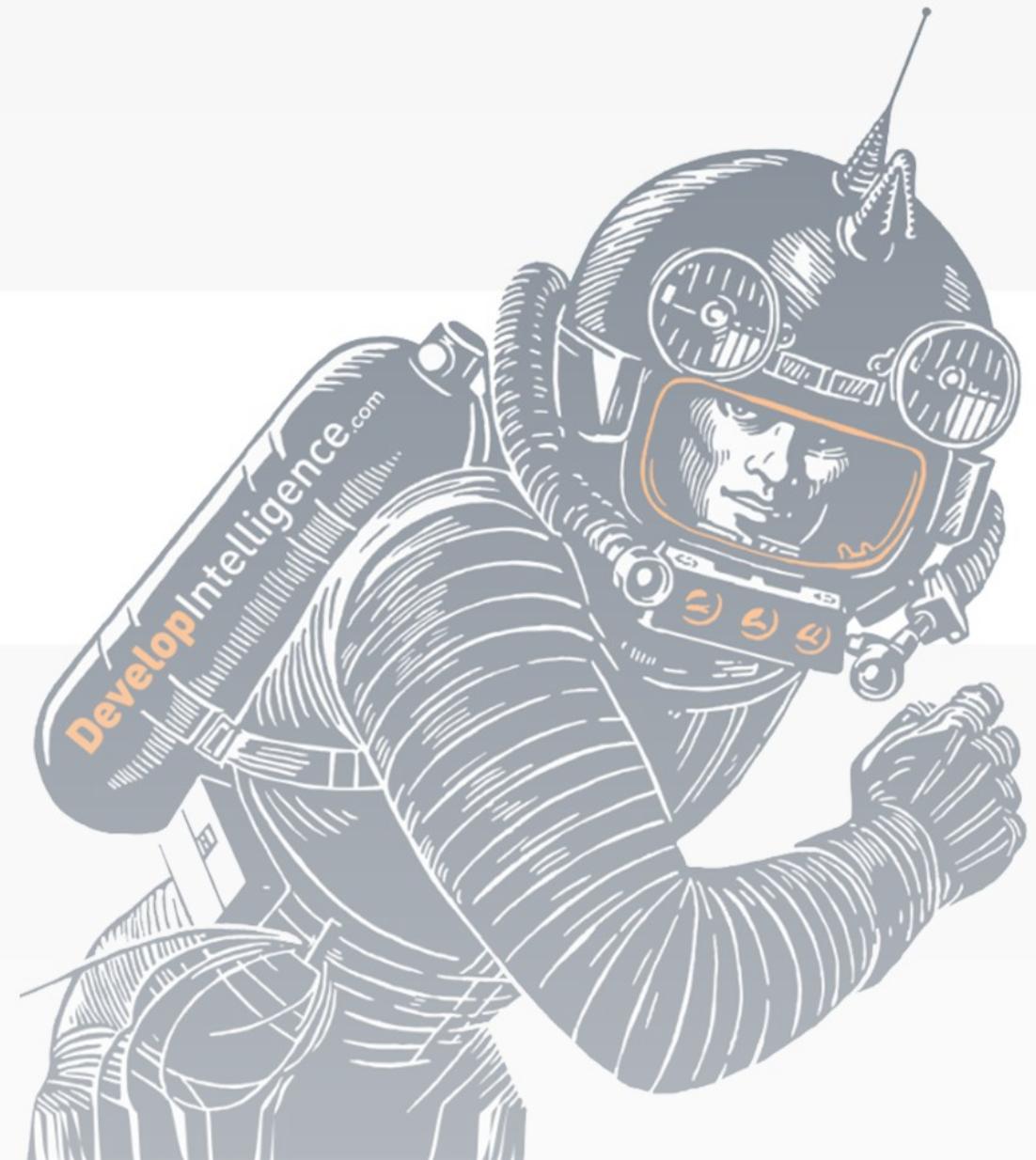
```
1 function Select-Sum($A, $B){  
2     # ...  
3 }  
4  
5 $InformationPreference = Continue  
6 $sum = Select-Sum 11 5  
7 $sum.GetType()
```



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Adding Types





Motivation



- For developers, not many guardrails
- For consumers, it's hard to tell what this is doing
 - What it returns
 - What it expects

```
1 function Select-Sum($A,$B){  
2     $result = $A + $B  
3     return $result  
4 }  
5 $sum = Select-Sum 11 'chicken' 44
```



Refactored

```
1 function Select-Sum{  
2     [OutputType([int])]  
3     Param(  
4         [int]$A,  
5         [int]$B  
6     )  
7     $result = $A + $B  
8     Write-Information "Result is: $result"  
9     return $result  
10 }
```



About OutputType



- Metadata only
- Not enforced
- **BUT** still a good idea

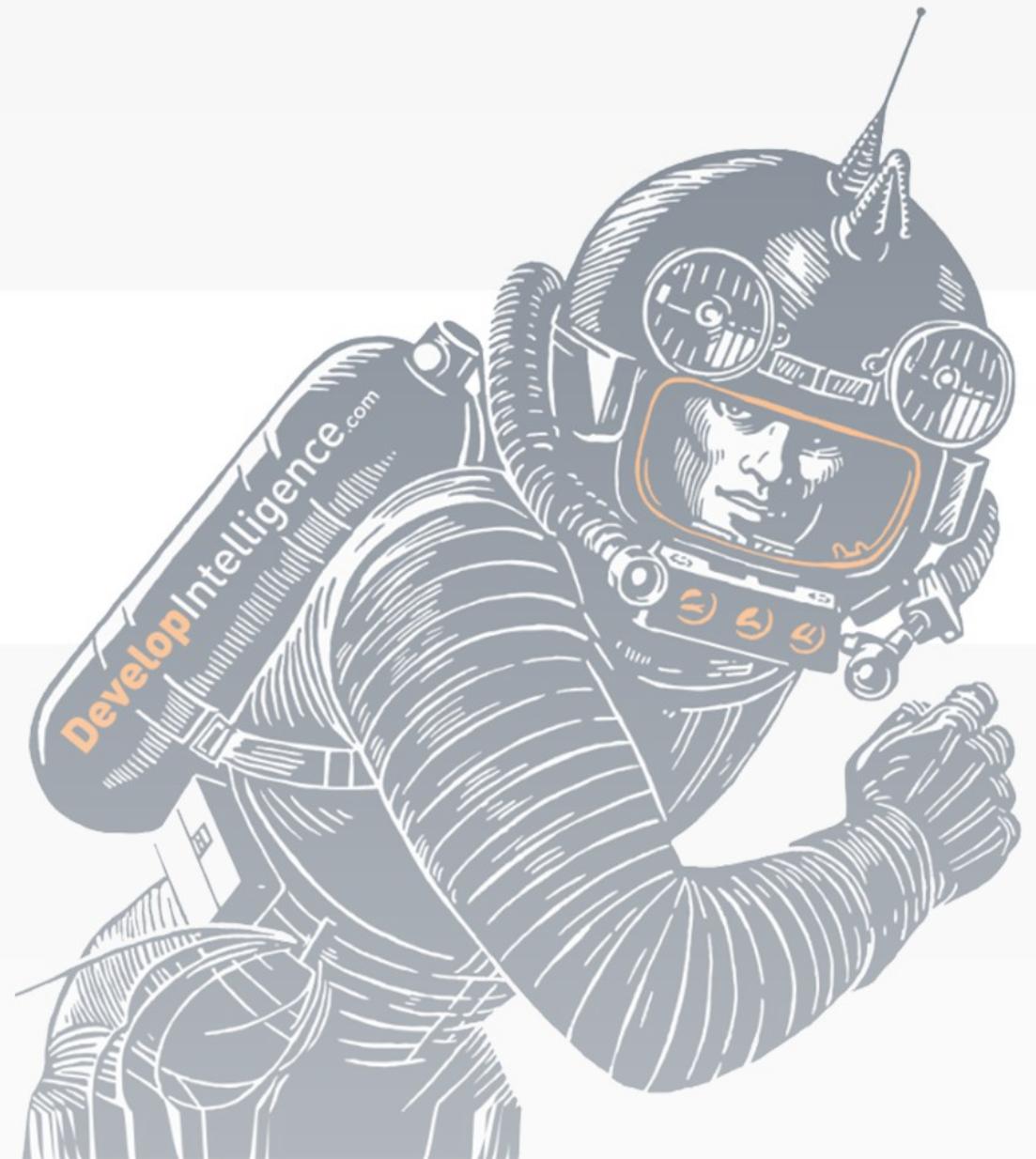


Example

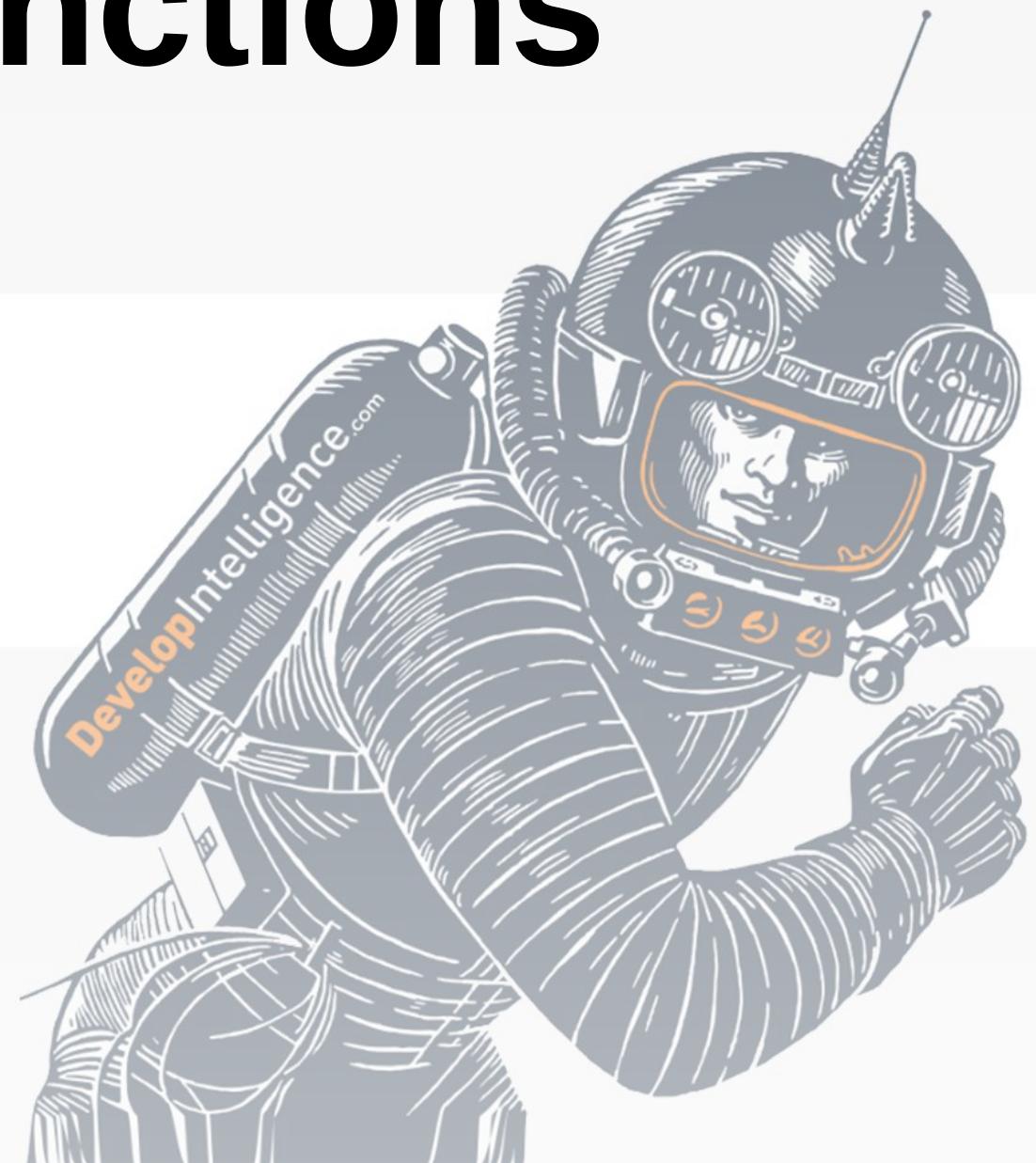
```
1 function Get-Pi{  
2     [OutputType([float])]  
3     Param()  
4     return "Apple"  
5 }  
6 "Expected type: "  
7 (Get-Command Get-Pi).OutputType.Name  
8  
9 " `nActual type: "  
10 (Get-Pi).GetType().Name
```



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'Advanced' Functions





Defined



Advanced functions allow you create cmdlets that are written as a PowerShell function. Advanced functions make it easier to create cmdlets without having to write and compile a binary cmdlet.

- **Motivation** having a function that works just like built-in cmdlets
 - ShouldProcess
 - Whatif



Overview

Not Advanced

```
1 function Get-Self{  
2     Param($Self)  
3     return $Self  
4 }
```

Totally Advanced

```
1 function Get-Self{  
2     [CmdletBinding()]  
3     Param($Self)  
4     return $Self  
5 }
```



Ex: SupportsShouldProcess

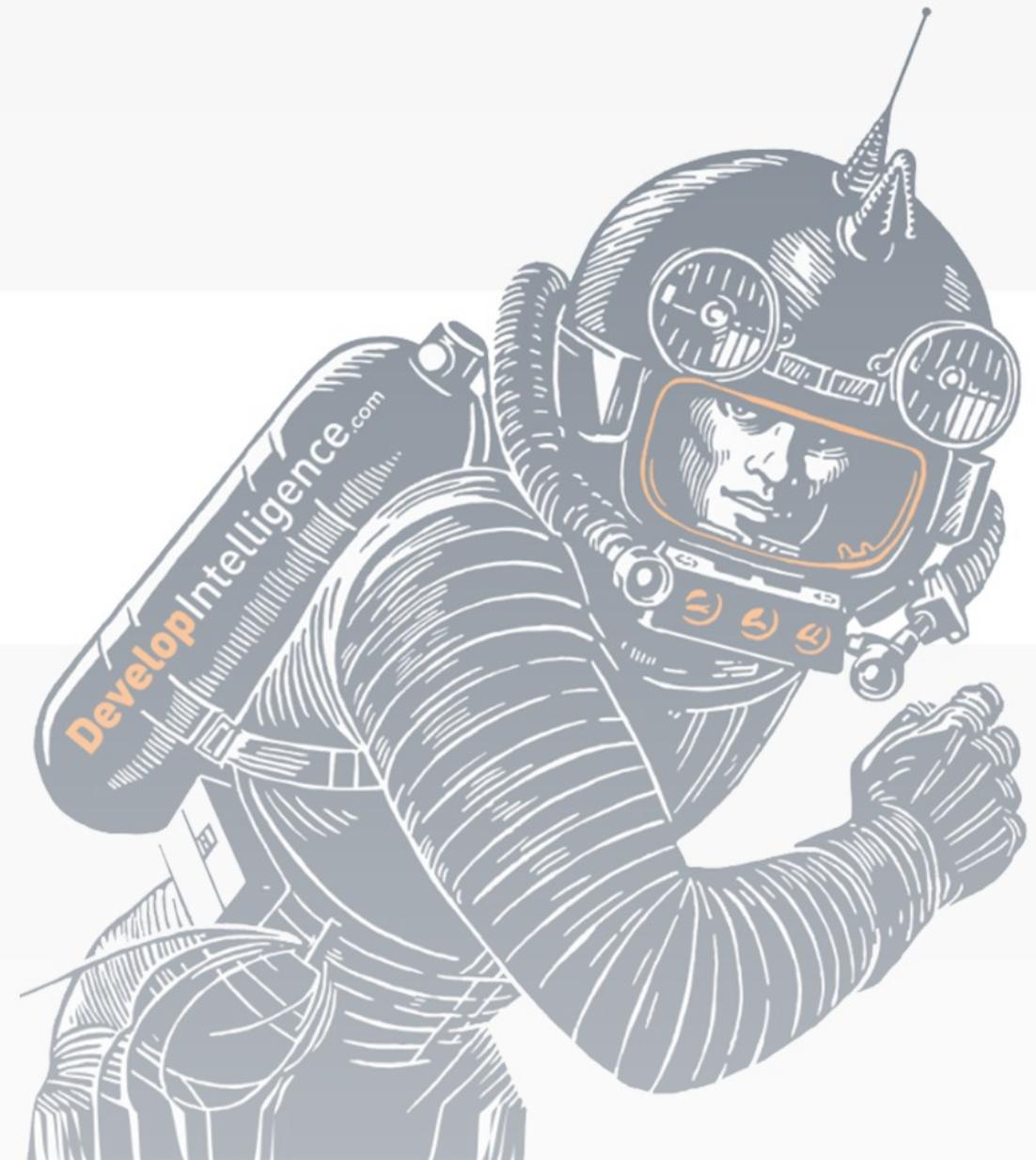
```
1 function Remove-File {
2     [CmdletBinding(
3         SupportsShouldProcess,
4         ConfirmImpact = 'High'
5     )]
6     param(
7         [Parameter(Mandatory)]
8         [string]$path
9     )
10    if ($PSCmdlet.ShouldProcess($path)) {
11        Remove-Item $path
12    }
13 }
```



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Validation





Overview

- Powershell comes with attributes for checking parameters
- Most useful:
 - ValidateCount
 - ValidateRange
 - ValidateScript
 - ValidateSet

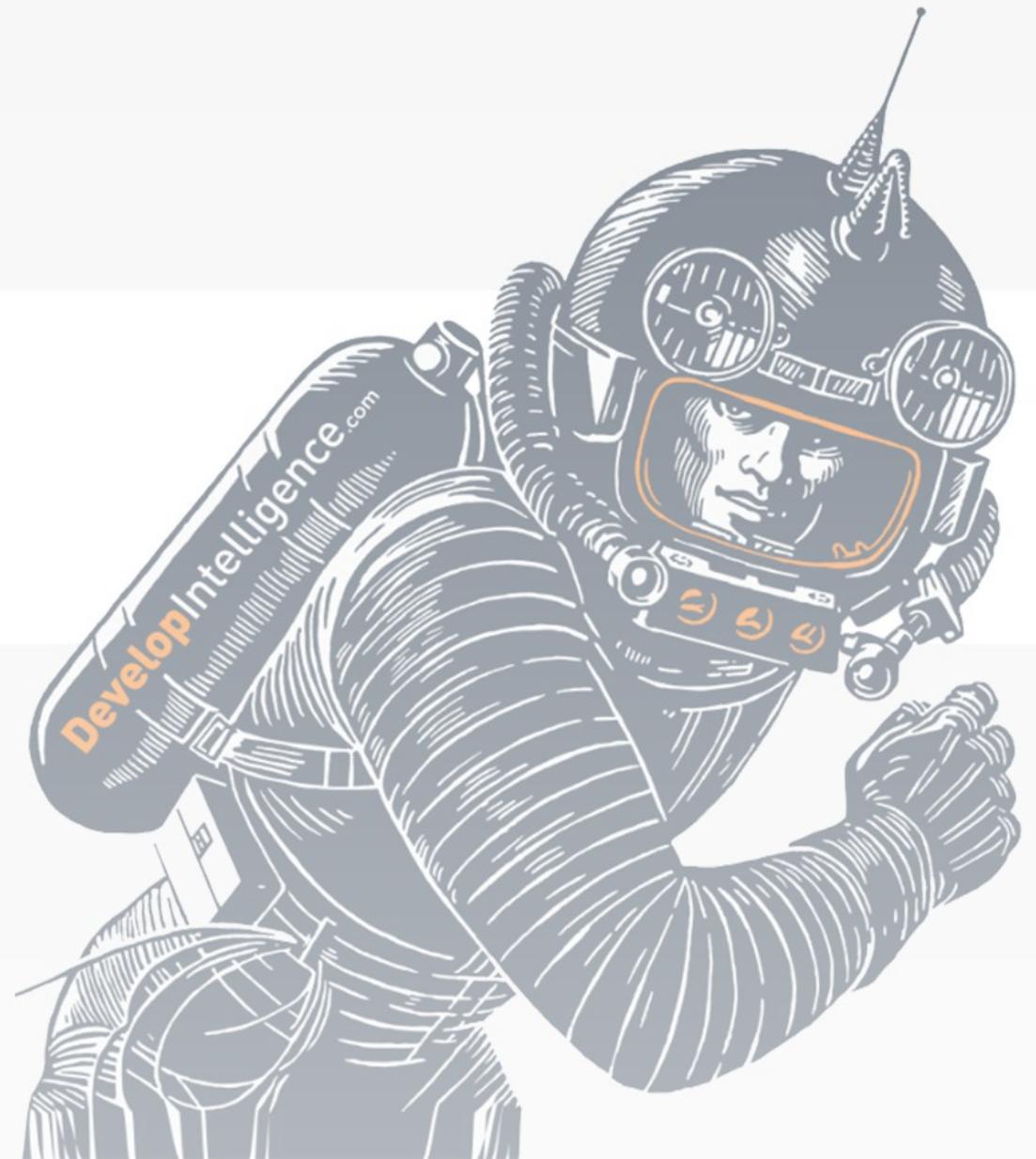


Example

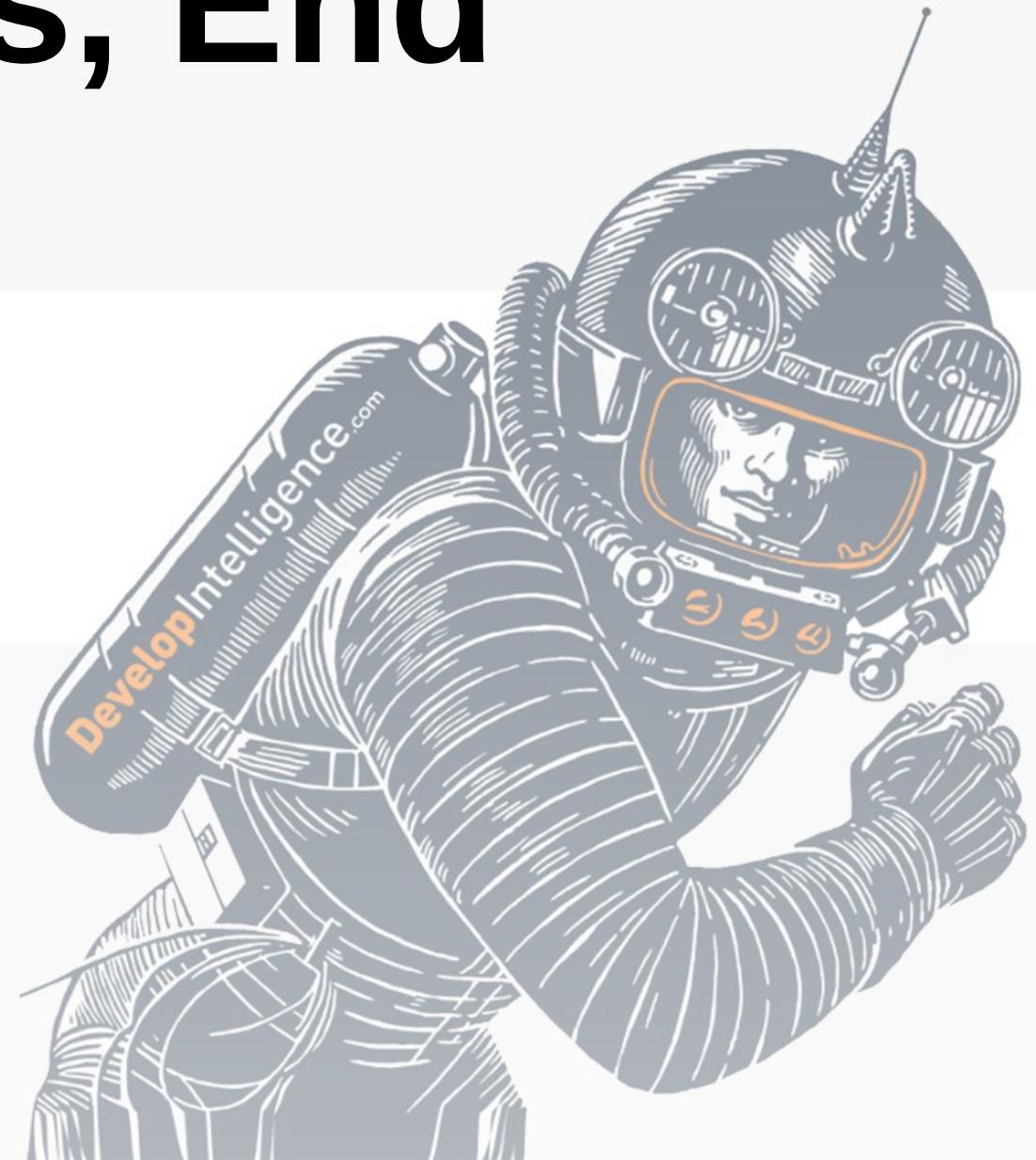
```
1 function Write-Update{
2     param(
3         [Parameter(Mandatory)]
4         [ValidateLength(1, 100)]
5         [string] $Message,
6
7         [Parameter(Mandatory)]
8         [ValidateSet('Low', 'Medium', 'High')]
9         [string] $Severity,
10
11        [Parameter(Mandatory)]
12        [ValidateScript( { Test-Path $_ } )]
13        [string] $Path
14    )
15
16    Write-Host "$Severity - $Message - $Path"
```



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Begin, Process, End





Motivation

- Normally a function is **stateless**
- Working on a pipeline can require keeping state around

```
1 function Select-Sum([int[]]$xs) {  
2     $sum = 0  
3     foreach($x in $xs){$sum += $x}  
4     return $sum  
5 }  
6 ## Wrong answers  
7 $s1 = Get-Process | % WorkingSet | Select-Sum  
8 $s2 = Get-Process | % WorkingSet | %{ Select-Sum $_ }  
9 ## Slightly ugly  
11 $sets = Get-Process | % WorkingSet
```



Piping into Functions



- Optionally, a function can have 3 blocks
 - **Begin** runs before the first thing piped in
 - **Process** for each item
 - **End** after the last item

```
1 function Save-Users{  
2     begin { Write-Host "Opening DB connection" }  
3  
4     process { Write-Host "Saving $_" }  
5  
6     end{ Write-Host 'Closing connection' }  
7 }
```



Select - Sum Refactored



```
1 function Select-Sum {  
2     begin { $sum = 0 }  
3     process { $sum += $_ }  
4     end {return $sum}  
5 }  
6  
7 Get-Process | % WorkingSet | Select-Sum
```



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Review

1. List 2 flavors of function
2. Explain the advantages of strong typing
3. Define an 'advanced' function

