

Module 2

Objects
Create custom Objects
Extend existing Objects
Format Output



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What is an Object?



Object definition and its elements

- An object is an instance of particular datatype or class.
 - Datatypes: Integer (int), Double, bool, etc.
 - Classes: program-code-template for creating objects
 - Instance: a specific realization of an object based on datatype or class
- Objects consist of
 - Variables
 - Methods
 - Events



How Objects are used in PS?



Working with existing objects in PS

- Most cmdlets will return an object or object list
 - get-service, get-process, get-item, get-aduser, ...
- Get-Member
 - Object type
 - Members (Properties, Methods, ...)
- *-object cmdlets
 - where-object: filtering object lists
 - select-object: selecting/reducing object or object lists
 - -first; -last; -unique; -skip
 - -property _____ get-process | select-object -property processname, handles
 -expandproperty ____ get-process notepad.exe | select-object -expandproperty modules
 - sort-object: sorting object lists
 - group-object: group objects lists by a property



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How Objects are used in PS?



Create a new object based on an existing data type or class

Variables are objects -

[int]\$a = 123 \$a.Gettype()

.Net Object

Add-Type -AssemblyName System.Speech
Sobj = New-Object -TypeName System.Speech.Synthesis.SpeechSynthesizer
Sobj.Speak('there is a new mail.')

COM Object

\$ie = New-Object -ComObject InternetExplorer.Application
\$ie.Navigate("http://www.microsoft.com")
\$ie.visible = \$true

- Check
 - get-member
 - *.gettype()



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Create custom objects



How to create custom objects with properties and methods

- Procedure 1 detailed, comprehensive and PS-like
 - Create a new object of type psobject
 - Add properties and methods
- \$myobj = New-Object -TypeName Psobject
 Add-Member -InputObject \$myobj`
 -MemberType 'NoteProperty'`
 -Name Greeting `
 -value "Hello World!"

- Some Membertypes
 - NoteProperty
 - This kind of property can be set to any kind of value without validation.
 - AliasProperty
 - A second name for an other property.
 - Scriptmethod
 - PS-Script code which return a value or list.
 - ScriptProperty
 - Consists of two parts. First part is the get-part. This is a PS-Script code which returns a value. The second part is the set-part. This is also a PS-Script code but to set a noteproperty. A Scriptproperty could contain a validation or is able to set more than one noteproperty at the same time.

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Create custom objects



How to create custom objects with properties and methods

- Procedure 2 quick & simple
 - Similar to extend an existing data type
 - Create a variable and pipe it to select-object

```
$myObj = 123 | select-object -property Name, Age
$myObj.Name = "Trainer"
$myObj.Age = 29
```

- Gettype() returns the type PSCustomObject
- Get-Member shows the initial type but extended by 'Selected.*'
 - Selected.System.Int32 e. g.



Create custom objects



How to create custom objects with properties and methods

- Procedure 3 only for developers
 - First create a class in c#
 - and then create a new object based on the new class

```
Add-Type -Language CSharp

@" public class Car

{        public string Color {get;set;} 
        public int HorsePower {get;set;} 
        } "@

$myCar = New-Object -TypeName Car
$myCar.Color = "Red"
$myCar.HorsePower = 140
$myCar
```

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Creating custom objects



New keyword Class in PowerShell 5.0

Procedure 4 – requires PowerShell 5.0 and above

- Class Classname { ... }
- Within declare Properties and Methods
- Characteristics:
 - All Members are public, but in a *.type.ps1xml hidden member possible
 - New-Object –typename Classname doesn't work
 - Use instead: [Classname]::new()
 - Classes can not be used outside the script/module
 - Methods different syntax from functions
 - If return is used a type of the return-value must be declared.
 - Method overloads are possible



Create custom objects



Example

```
Class myClass
      [String]$name
[DateTime]$Birth
      SetDayOfBirth($value)
        If ($value -is [DateTime]
          $this.Birth = $value
        else
          Write-host "Please provide a DateTime as Argument."
      [DateTime]GetDayOfBirth()
        $this.$Birth
      Age([ValidateSet("Year", "Days", "Exact")][String]$Unit = "Exact")
        switch ($Unit)
           "Year"
          { [math]::Round(((Get-date) - $this.Birth).Days/365 , 1)
          { ((Get-date) - $this.Birth).Days; break }
          { ((Get-date) - $this.Birth); break }
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```

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Extend existing Objects



How to add additional properties to exiting objects.

- To extend objects create a 'custom type extension'. It is handled by PowerShell's Extension Type System (ETS).
- Requirements
 - Existing objects
 - .Net or custom objects
 - Xml-file: *.types.ps1xml
 - Update-TypeData
- Type extensions / Members
 - AliasProperty
 - NoteProperty
 - ScriptProperty
 - ScriptMethod
 - PropertySet





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Extend existing Objects - AliasProperty



How to extend an object with an AliasProperty

*.ps1xml —

Usage

Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.types.pslxlm -Confirm
Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Get-Member
(Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini).Byte
(Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini).FileType

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Extend existing Objects - NoteProperty



How to extend an object with a NoteProperty

*.ps1xml ~

<Type>
<Name>System.IO.DirectoryInfo</Name>
<Members>

<NoteProperty>
<Name>Status</Name>
<Value>Success</Value>
</NoteProperty>
</Members>
</Type>

Usage

Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.types.ps1xlm -Confirm
Get-Item c:\windows | Get-Member
(Get-Item c:\windows).Status

- Note
 - In this example the value of 'Status' of each directory is 'Success'. It cannot be changed, it's read-only.

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Extend existing Objects - ScriptProperty



How to extend an object with an ScriptProperty

*.ps1xml —

Usage

```
Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.types.pslxlm -Confirm
Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Get-Member
(Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini).Encrypted
```



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Extend existing Objects - ScriptMethod



How to extend an object with an ScriptMethod

*.ps1xml —

```
<Type>
<Name>System.IO.FileInfo</Name>
<Members>
<ScriptMethod>
<Name>AppendID</Name>
<Script>

param ( [String] $ID )
 $this.BaseName + $id + $this.Extension
</Script>
</ScriptMethod>
</Members>
</Type>
```

Usage

```
Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.types.ps1xlm -Confirm
Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Get-Member
(Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini).AppendID("123")
```



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Extend existing Objects - PropertySet



How to extend an object with an PropertySet

*.ps1xml ~

Usage

```
Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.types.ps1xlm -Confirm
Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Get-Member
Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Select-Object myPropSet
```



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Extending existing Objects - Code*



Difficult to extend objects by CodeProperty or CodeMethod

```
■ CodePro < Type>
                <Name>System.IO.FileInfo</Name>
 Both ref
                <Members>
                  <CodeProperty>
 Propert
                    <Name>customMode</Name>
                    <GetCodeReference>
 Require
                       <TypeName>Micosoft.PowerShell.Commands.FileSystemProvider</TypeName>
                       <MethodName>Mode</MethodName>
   Proper
                   </GetCodeReference>
   Method
                  </CodeProperty>
                </Members>
             </Type>
```

Examples

• Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.FileSystemProvider::Mode

Extending existing Objects



You can hide some members

- Attribute IsHidden="true"
 - It allows you to hide some members

Concealable members

- AliasProperty
- NoteProperty
- ScriptProperty
- PropertySet
- Example
- Hint
 - Gm –force shows also hidden members

Update-TypeData -AppendPath Name.tpyes.pslxlm -Confirm Get-Childitem c:\windows\win.ini | Get-Member -force

<Name>System.IO.FileInfo</Name>

<PropertySet IsHidden="true">

<Name>Fullname</Name>
<Name>BaseName</Name>

</ReferencedProperties>

</PropertySet>

</Members>
</Type>

<Name>myPropSet</Name>
<ReferencedProperties>

<Type>

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Default Display Properties



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How to define the default properties for output.

- Default display properties are defined by a
 - MemberSet and
 - PropertySet

Mandatory names

- MemberSet/Name: PSStandardMembers
- PropertySet/Name: DefaultDisplayPropertySet

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Lab A



- Type Extension for a 'Service'
 - ScriptProperty: StartType
 - Hint. (Get-CimInstance -Query ('Select * From Win32_Service Where Name = "bits" ')). StartMode
 - ScriptMethod: Restart()
 - AliasProperty: Computer for MachineName
 - PropertySet: ServiceInfo ServiceName, StartType, Status



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Custom Format View



- Format View
 - Definition for the output of objects or object lists
 - Saved in *.format.ps1xml
 - Default files in \$P\$Home
 - Custom files possible
- Requirements
 - *.format.ps1xml
 - Update format
- Different Formats
 - Table
 - List
 - Wide
 - Custom



*.format.ps1xml



Structure of a custom view file

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<TableControl>



Structure of a table

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<TableControl>



Structure of a table

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<ListControl>



Structure of a list

```
<ListControl>
  <ListEntries>
    <ListEntry>
      <ListItems>
       <ListItem>
         <Label>Size</Label>
         <PropertyName>Length
       </ListItem>
       <ListItem>
         <Label>Mode</Label>
         <PropertyName>Mode
         <ItemSelectionCondition>
          <ScriptBlock>$_.basename -notlike "my*"</ScriptBlock>
         </ItemSelectionCondition>
       </ListItem>
     </ListItems>
    </ListEntry>
  </ListEntries>
</ListControl>
```

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<WideControl>



Structure of a list



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*.format.ps1xml for custom Objects



How to use a format file with a custom object

Challenge

- Structure and schema like discussed before
- <ViewSelectedBy><TypeName> is what?

Name a custom object

- Default type name: System.Management.Automation.PSCustomObject
- Define a custom type name

\$myObject = New-Object -TypeName PSObject
\$myObject.PSTypeNames.Insert(0,"Custom.TypeName")



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Links



- Msdn formatting
 - http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg574367(v=vs.85).aspx
- Xml schema
 - http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/gg581019(v=vs.85).aspx



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Lab B

\$0S = (Get-CimInstance -ClassName Win32_OperatingSystem)[0].Caption
\$RAM = (Get-CimInstance -ClassName Win32_ComputerSystem)[0].TotalPhysicalMemory
\$Uptime = (Get-CimInstance -ClassName Win32_OperatingSystem)[0].LastBootUptime

- Exercise 1: Create a custom object
 - Name: aPS.ComputerInfo
 - Properties: OS, RAM, Uptime
 - Methods: GetUptime(Unit Minutes or Hours)
- Exercise 2: Create a formatting file
 - For aPS.ComputerInfo
 - Table: RAM, OS, Uptime
- Exercise 3: Extend object
 - System.Diagnostics.Process
 - Aliasproperty: Computer for MachineName
 - ScriptProperty: Uptime







Do You Have Any Questions?



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