PowerShell Quick Style Guide

This guide is intended to be a short overview of The PowerShell Best Practices and Style Guide.

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If you rather search a cheat sheet, I recommend the PDF from Warren Frame: PowerShell Cheat Sheet
(Source: PowerShell Cheat Sheet, all credits go to Warren Frame.)

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Code Layout and Formatting

- Capitalization Conventions
  - Use *PascalCase* or *camelCase* for all public identifiers: module names, function or cmdlet names, class, enum, and attribute names, public fields or properties, global variables and constants, parameters etc.

    ```
    [String] $MyVariable = "A typed variable."
    ```

  - PowerShell language keywords are written in *lowercase* (e.g. `if`, `foreach`), as well as operators such as `-eq` and `-match`.

    ```
    if ($MyVariable -eq "AnyValue") {
        # ...
    ```

  - Keywords in comment-based help are written in *UPPERCASE* (e.g. `.SYNOPSIS`).

    ```
    <#
    .SYNOPSIS
        A short description...
    #>
    ```

  - Function names should follow PowerShell's *Verb-Noun* naming conventions, using *PascalCase* within both Verb and Noun (list allowed verbs with the cmdlet `Get-Verb`).

    ```
    function Invoke-HttpRequest {
        # ...
    ```

- Start all scripts or functions with `[CmdletBinding()]`.

```
function Invoke-HttpRequest {
    [CmdletBinding()]
    param(
        # ...
```

- Follow the *One True Brace Style* (1TBS or OTBS)
  - Open braces always go on the same line, closing braces on a new line!

```
function Invoke-HttpRequest {
    # ...
    end {
        if ($MyVariable -eq "AnyValue") {
            # ...
        } else {
            # ...
        }
    }
}
```

- Indentation and line handling
  - Use four spaces per indentation level (and never tabs!).
  - Lines should not have trailing whitespace.
  - Limit lines to 115 characters when possible, but avoid backticks.
  - Surround function and class definitions with two blank lines (similar to Python).
  - Method definitions within a class are surrounded by a single blank line (similar to Python).
  - End each file with a single blank line.
  - I recommend using EditorConfig plugin to automatically set indentation levels and trim trailing whitespaces. Example config (create new file `.editorconfig` in root folder):

```
root = true

[*]
indent_style = space
indent_size = 4
charset = utf-8
trim_trailing_whitespace = true
insert_final_newline = true
```

- Put spaces around keywords, operators and special characters

```
# Bad
if($MyVariable-eq"AnyValue"){
    $Index=$MyVariable.Length+1
}

# Good
if ($MyVariable -eq "AnyValue") {
    $Index = $MyVariable.Length + 1
}
```

- Avoid using semicolons `;` as line terminators
  - PowerShell will not complain about extra semicolons, but they are unnecessary.

    - When declaring hashtables, which extend past one line, put each element on it's own line.

Read the full page Code Layout and Formatting for more information.

Function Structure

- When declaring simple functions leave a space between the function name and the parameters.
- For advanced functions follow PowerShell's *Verb-Noun* naming conventions as mentioned in section Code Layout and Formatting.
- Avoid using the `return` keyword in your functions. Just place the object variable on its own.

```
function MyAddition ($Number1, $Number2) {
    $Result = $Number1 + $Number2
    $Result
}
```

- When using blocks, return objects inside the `process` block and not in `begin` or `end`.
- When using parameters from pipeline use at least a `process` block.
- Specify an `OutputType` attribute if the advanced function returns an object or collection of objects.

```
function Invoke-HttpRequest {
    [CmdletBinding()]
    [OutputType([PSObject])]
    param(
        # ...
```

- For validating function or script parameters, use validation attributes (e.g. `ValidateNotNullOrEmpty` or `ValidatePattern`)

```
function Invoke-HttpRequest {
    [CmdletBinding()]
    param (
        [Parameter(Mandatory=$true, ValueFromPipeline=$true, Position=0)]
        [ValidatePattern("^http(s)?.*")]
        [String] $Url
    )
    # ...
```

Read the full page Function Structure for more information.

Documentation and Comments

- Indent comments to the same level as the corresponding code.
- Each comment line should start with a # and a single space.
- Keep comments up-to-date when code changes.
- Write comments in English and as complete sentences.
- Inline comments should be separated with two spaces.

```
$MyVariable = $null  # Declare variable
```

- Comments should serve to your reasoning and decision-making, not attempt to explain what a command does.

```powershell
# Bad
# Decrease length by one
$LastIndex = $MyVariable.Length - 1

# Good
# Indices usually start at 0, thus subtract one to access the last char.
$LastIndex = $MyVariable.Length - 1
```

- When documenting functions, place the comment inside the function at the top, instead of above.
- Provide usage examples when documenting functions (`.EXAMPLE`)

Read the full page Documentation and Comments for more information.

Naming Conventions

- Use the full name of each command instead of aliases or short forms.
- Additionally, use full parameter names.

```powershell
# Bad
gps Explorer

# Good
Get-Process -Name Explorer
```

- Use full, explicit paths when possible (avoid `..` or `.`).

```powershell
# Bad
$Result = & ".\Invoke-AnotherScript.ps1" -Param1 "Value"

# Good
[string] $ScriptPath = Split-Path -Parent $MyInvocation.MyCommand.Definition
$Result = & "$ScriptPath\Invoke-AnotherScript.ps1" -Param1 "Value"
```

- Avoid using ~, instead use `$env:USERPROFILE`.

Read the full page Naming Conventions for more information.