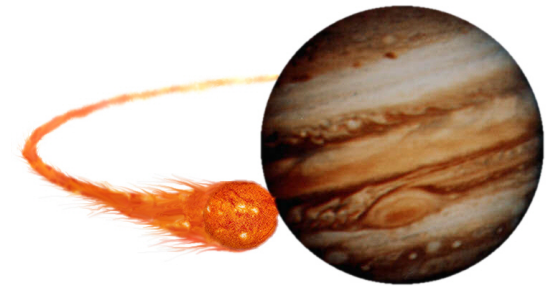


Safer Perl

Datenwäsche mit Perl

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1. Motivation

Wozu validieren ?

```
sub add {  
    my $sum = 0;  
    for (@_) { $sum += $_; }  
    return $sum;  
}
```

Wozu validieren ? (2)

```
$values = [];  
$sum    = add($values);
```



Oh!

Was passiert ?

- **Kein "die"**
- **Kein "warning"**
- **Ein Wert als Ergebnis**

Und dann ...

\$sum = 3452678;

!

**Wollt ihr das
wirklich ?**

Wer bezahlt

3,452,678.00 Euro

? ! ? ! ?

Für nichts ?

Lösung 1

if / unless

Anweisungen

Lösung 1: if/unless Anweisungen verwenden

```
sub add
my
map
    croak "value is empty"
        unless defined $_ and $_ ne '';
    croak "value is not a Scalar: '$_'"
        unless ref($_) eq '';
    croak "value '$_' is not a Float"
        unless /^[\+\-]?\d+(\.\d+)?([Ee][\+-]?\d+)?$/;
    $sum += $_;
} @_;
return $sum;
}
```

Lösung 1: if/unless Anweisungen verwenden

- **Viel Arbeit**
- **Fehleranfällig**
- **Nichts vergessen ?**

Lösung 2

**CPAN-Module zur
Validierung nutzen**

Lösung 2: CPAN Validerungsmodul nutzen

- **keine Arbeit**
- **einfach anwenden**
- **sichere Validierung**
- **keine Validierungs-
-Funktionalität mehr im Code**

```
use Scalar::Validation    qw (par) ;
```

```
sub add {  
    my $sum = 0;  
    for (@_) {  
        $sum += par(add => Float => $_) ;  
    }  
    return $sum;  
}
```

Code ist jetzt sicher!

Perl-Script "dies" mit

**... value 'ARRAY(0xd62a68) '
is not a float at ...**

2. Anwendung

Sub mit Positions-Parametern

```
# create person by positional parameters
sub create_person_pos {
    my $trouble_level = p_start;

    my $prename = par prename => Filled    => shift;
    my $surname = par surname => Filled    => shift;
    my $birth    = par birth    => BirthDate => shift;

    p_end \@_;

    # fire exit, if validation does not die
    return undef if validation_trouble($trouble_level);

    # --- run sub -----

    return {
        prename => $prename,
        surname => $surname,
        birth    => $birth
    };
}
```

Sub mit benannten Parametern

```
sub create_person_named {  
  local ($Scalar::Validation::trouble_level) = 0;  
  
  my %pars = convert_to_named_params \@_  
  
  my $person = {};  
  
  $person->{prename} = npar -prename => Filled => \%pars;  
  $person->{surname} = npar -surname => Filled => \%pars;  
  $person->{birth}    = npar -birth    => BirthDate    => \%pars;  
  
  p_end \%pars;  
  
  return undef if validation_trouble();  
  
  # --- run sub -----  
  
  return $person;  
}
```

Methode mit Positions-Parametern

```
sub add_date_positional {  
    my $trouble_level = p_start;  
  
    my $self      = par self => $is_self  => shift;  
    my $iso_date  = par date => IsoDate   => shift;  
  
    p_end (\@_);  
  
    return undef if validation_trouble $trouble_level;  
  
    # --- run sub -----  
  
    $self->{date} = $iso_date;  
}
```


Methode mit Positions-Parametern

Regel zum Testen von

\$self

```
use Scalar::Validation qw(:all);  
use MyValidation;  
  
my ($is_self) = is_a __PACKAGE__; # parenthesis are needed!!
```

Methode mit Positions-Parametern

Regel zum Testen von

ArticleId

```
declare_rule (  
  ArticleId =>  
    -as          => Scalar =>  
    -where       => sub { /^ID\d+$/ },  
    -message     => sub { "$_ is not an article ID like ID1234" },  
    -description => '$_ has to be a scalar like ID1234'  
);
```

3. Test

**Regeln können isoliert
getestet werden**

Isolierter Test der Regel in

ArticleId MyValidation.t

```
diag ("--- ArticleId -----")

lives_ok {validate article_id => ArticleId => 'ID0'},
  " ArticleId => ID0";
lives_ok {validate article_id => ArticleId => 'ID1'},
  " ArticleId => ID1";
lives_ok {validate article_id => ArticleId => 'ID1234567890'},
  " ArticleId => ID1234567890";

throws_ok {validate article_id => ArticleId => undef }
  qr/<undef> is not an article ID like/,
  "!ArticleId => undef";
throws_ok {validate article_id => ArticleId => bla; }
  qr/'bla' is not an article ID like/
```

Isolierter Test der Regel

Ergebnisse

ArticleId

```
# --- ArticleId -----  
ok 53 - ArticleId => ID0  
ok 54 - ArticleId => ID1  
ok 55 - ArticleId => ID1234567890  
ok 56 - !ArticleId => undef  
ok 57 - !ArticleId => bla  
ok 58 - !ArticleId => id123  
ok 59 - !ArticleId => [ ID123 ID456 ]
```

Kompliziertere Regeln:

IsoDate

```
{ # make month_days private
  my @month_days = (
    0, 31, 29, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31
  );

  declare_rule (
    IsoDate =>
    -as      => Filled =>      # a filled string
    -where   => sub {
      my ($year, $month, $day) = /^(\\d{4})-([01]\\d)-([0123]\\d)$/;
      return 0 unless defined ($year);
      return 0 if $month == 0 || $month > 12;
      return 0 if $day == 0 || $day > $month_days[$month];
      return 1 if $month != 2;
      return 1 if $day <= 28;
      return 0 if $year % 4;
      return 1 unless $year % 400;
      return 0 unless $year % 100;
      return 1;
    },
    -owner      => MyValidation =>
    -message     => sub { "value $_ is not an ISO 8601 date like 2014-08-30" },
    -description => 'This rule checks if $_ is an ISO 8601 date like 2014-08-30'
  );
}
```

47 Tests minimal benötigt für Regel

ISODate

```
ok 1 - IsoDate 0000-01-01
ok 2 - IsoDate 1000-01-31
ok 3 - IsoDate 1000-02-28
ok 4 - IsoDate 1000-03-31
ok 5 - IsoDate 1000-04-30
ok 6 - IsoDate 1000-05-31
ok 7 - IsoDate 1000-06-30
ok 8 - IsoDate 1000-07-31
ok 9 - IsoDate 1000-08-31
ok 10 - IsoDate 1000-09-30
ok 11 - IsoDate 1000-10-31
ok 12 - IsoDate 1000-11-30
ok 13 - IsoDate 1000-12-31
ok 14 - IsoDate 2017-01-17
ok 15 - IsoDate 1965-12-29
```

```
ok 16 - !IsoDate undef
ok 17 - !IsoDate 0000-00-00
ok 18 - !IsoDate 0000-01-00
ok 19 - !IsoDate 0000-00-01
ok 20 - !IsoDate 2000-02-30
ok 21 - !IsoDate 2000-02-31
ok 22 - !IsoDate 2000-04-31
ok 23 - !IsoDate 2000-06-31
ok 24 - !IsoDate 2000-09-31
ok 25 - !IsoDate 2000-11-31
ok 26 - !IsoDate 2000-01-32
ok 27 - !IsoDate 2000-02-32
ok 28 - !IsoDate 2000-03-32
ok 29 - !IsoDate 2000-04-32
ok 30 - !IsoDate 2000-05-32
ok 31 - !IsoDate 2000-06-32
ok 32 - !IsoDate 2000-07-32
ok 33 - !IsoDate 2000-08-32
ok 34 - !IsoDate 2000-09-32
ok 35 - !IsoDate 2000-10-32
ok 36 - !IsoDate 2000-11-32
ok 37 - !IsoDate 2000-12-32
ok 38 - !IsoDate 2000-13-01
```

```
# --- Schaltjahre -----
ok 39 - IsoDate 1004-02-29
ok 40 - IsoDate 1200-02-29
ok 41 - IsoDate 1204-02-29
ok 42 - IsoDate 2000-02-29
ok 43 - IsoDate 9200-02-29
ok 44 - !IsoDate 1001-02-29
ok 45 - !IsoDate 1002-02-29
ok 46 - !IsoDate 1003-02-29
ok 47 - !IsoDate 1900-02-29
```


4. Doc

Dokumentation

Eigene Regeln

```
my $rules_ref = get_rules();
```

↓ + Report::Porf

Rule Name	Parent Rule	Quelle	Beschreibung	Enum
ArticleId	Scalar	MyValidation	\$_ has to be a scalar like ID1234	
BirthDate	IsoDate	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO birth date and in the past	
IsoDate	Filled	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO 8601 date like 2014-08-30	
LivingBirthDate	BirthDate	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO birth date of a living person	

Dokumentation

Alle Regeln

Rule Name	Parent Rule	Quelle	Beschreibung	Enum
ArrayRef		CPAN	Value is an Array reference.	
ArticleId	Scalar	MyValidation	\$_ has to be a scalar like ID1234	
BirthDate	IsoDate	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO birth date and in the past	
Bool		CPAN	Value is a Scalar, all values including undef allowed	
Class		CPAN	Value is a class reference and not a scalar.	
CodeRef		CPAN	Value is a Code reference.	
Defined		CPAN	Value is defined	
Empty		CPAN	Value is not defined or ''	
Even	Int	CPAN	Value is an even integer (\$_ % 2 == 0)	
ExistingDir	Filled	CPAN	Directory with given name has to exist	
ExistingFile	Filled	CPAN	File with given name has to exist	
FileHandle		CPAN	Value is a file handle and not a scalar.	
Filled		CPAN	Value is Scalar and defined and not empty ('')	
Float	Filled	CPAN	Value is a floating number with optional exponent	
HashRef		CPAN	Value is a Hash reference.	
Int	Filled	CPAN	Value is an integer	
IsoDate	Filled	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO 8601 date like 2014-08-30	
LivingBirthDate	BirthDate	MyValidation	This rule checks if \$_ is an ISO birth date of a living person	
ModuleName	Filled	CPAN	Value is a module name like A::Ba::Cba.	
NegativeFloat	Float	CPAN	Value is a negative floating number with optional exponent	

Dokumentation

API - Meta-Modell

- Meta-Modell kann extrahiert werden
- Geringer Aufwand
- Details siehe Beispiele und Man Page

Dokumentation

API - Beispiel

Module Name	Sub Name	Pos./Named	Parameter Name	Rule(s)
MyClass	my_next_sub			
MyClass	my_sub	Positional	first_par	Int
MyClass	my_sub	Named	-first_named	PositiveFloat
ShoppingCart	_init	Positional	self	IsClass 'ShoppingCart'
ShoppingCart	_init	Named	-ID	-Optional [PositiveInt]
ShoppingCart	put_in	Positional	self	IsClass 'ShoppingCart'
ShoppingCart	put_in	Positional	article	ArticleId

5. Vergleich

Vergleich mit

- `Params::Validate` (Moose)
- `Type::Params`
- `Kavorka`
- `Perl 5.20`

Moose

MooseX::Params::Validate

Benannte Parameter

```
package Foo;
use Moose;
use MooseX::Params::Validate;

sub foo {
    my ( $self, %params ) = validated_hash(
        \@_,
        bar => { isa => 'Str', default => 'Moose' },
    );
    return "Hooray for $params{bar}!";
}
```

MooseX::Params::Validate Positions Parameter

```
sub bar {  
    my $self = shift;  
    my ( $foo, $baz, $gorch ) = validated_list(  
        \@_,  
        foo    => { isa => 'Foo' },  
        baz    => { isa => 'ArrayRef | HashRef', optional => 1 },  
        gorch  => { isa => 'ArrayRef[Int]', optional => 1 }  
    );  
    [ $foo, $baz, $gorch ];  
}
```

MooseX::Params::Validate

Eigenschaften / Offene Punkte

- Verwechslung von pos. Parametern möglich
- Moose benötigt Compiler
- Regeln sind fix
- Definition neuer Regeln?
- Verhältnis von Typen und Regeln?
- Geschwindigkeit?

Type::Params

Type::Params

Positions Parameter mit state Variable

```
use Type::Params qw( compile );
use Types::Standard qw( slurpy Str ArrayRef Num );

sub deposit_monies
{
    state $check = compile( Str, Str, slurpy ArrayRef[Num] );
    my ($sort_code, $account_number, $monies) = $check->(@_);

    my $account = Local::BankAccount->new($sort_code, $account_number);
    $account->deposit($_) for @$monies;
}
```

Type::Params

Benannte Parameter mit state Variable

```
sub dump
{
    state $check = compile(
        slurpy Dict[
            var      => Ref,
            limit    => Optional[Int],
        ],
    );
    my ($arg) = $check->(@_);

    local $Data::Dumper::Maxdepth = $arg->{limit};
    print Data::Dumper::Dumper($arg->{var});
}
```

Type::Params

Für ältere Perl-Versionen ohne "state"

```
my $deposit_monies_check;
sub deposit_monies
{
    $deposit_monies_check ||= compile( Str, Str, slurpy ArrayRef[Num] );
    my ($sort_code, $account_number, $monies) = $check->(@_);

    ...;
}
```

Kavorka

Kavorka

Mit eigener Syntax: fun ...

```
use Kavorka;
```

```
fun maxnum (Num @numbers) {  
    my $max = shift @numbers;  
    for (@numbers) {  
        $max = $_ if $max < $_;  
    }  
    return $max;  
}
```

```
my $biggest = maxnum(42, 3.14159, 666);
```

Kavorka

Überlangerung von Funktionen/Methoden

```
1  use v5.14;  
2  use Kavorka 0.004 qw( multi fun );  
3  
4  multi fun fib ( Int $i where { $_ <= 1 } ) {  
5      return $i;  
6  }  
7  
8  multi fun fib ( Int $i ) {  
9      return fib($i-1) + fib($i-2);  
10 }  
11  
12 say fib($_) for 0..9;  
13
```

Perl 5.20

Perl 5.20 (Experimental)

Nur Benennung von Parametern!

```
sub foo ($left, $right) {  
    return $left + $right;  
}
```

Vergleich

Abschluss



Danke!