

Start /

When you want to prove to people that think LYING or having TERRIBLE LOGIC doesn't matter ... ?
Whip out the HOW TO PROGRAM toolbelt, to educate those people on HOW they're DUMBASSES.
And then, publicly humiliate them for thinking this way.

Overview (1) /

(Originally written between 05/13/22 → 05/18/22)

Greetings (Reddit) PowerShell Community,

Over the last month and a half, I've been slowly working on a utility that implements a combination of PowerShell class structures, (XAML/Extensible Application Markup Language), Multithreading & PowerShell Runspaces that can automatically throttle itself and synchronize the window with the GUI dispatcher, but that is a rather complicated project to try and dive into without the utility being complete and testing well.

The link to it is listed in Overview (2).
I'll talk about it briefly and then begin this explanation into building class structures in PowerShell, and how to translate an existing series of variables into a class.

Last night I decided to take a break from the threading stuff, and dive into the topic of converting scripts to .Net class types. I then wrote this lesson plan

| 05/23/2022 | Chapter 10 - Expert Programming 101 | In the document, within the link below |

But as I wrote this lesson plan, and then I realized that the TANGENTS I later go on in this lesson plan REQUIRED SOME SERIOUS EXPANSION.

Thus, I started to write this 685 page book ...

| 10/08/22 | Top Deck Awareness - Not News
| Used to be news.? Now it's Not News. Not News. Part of the Not News Network
| https://github.com/mcc85s/FightingEntropy/blob/main/Docs/2022_1008_TDA_Not_News.pdf |

... and teach people WHY classes are really ... incredibly USEFUL and UNDERUSED.
If people only knew that I look for ways to turn C# code into PowerShell code ...

Sometimes it's possible.
Sometimes it's not, without a lot of ADDITIONAL code.

In (C#/CSharp), classes are definitely not underused at all. In PowerShell, they definitely are.

Now, I've tried to teach some people in the community before about how to write classes in PowerShell, as it isn't exactly an intuitive process. But, I figured this one HERE is unlike any other lesson plan I've done before.

Nah.
This one right here ... ?
It's pretty long and detailed, but I'm certain it'll be a fun read.

Anyway, this lesson plan starts from an idea like:

| Get-WMIObject -ClassName Win32_Product |

... and then building a custom class off of THAT.

Not just writing a class off of it either, but- if an issue crops up, then pivot to an alternate strategy, and continue on. Not saying "Wow. What I need to do is too much work ... "

Cause I'm here to take some COMPLICATED SUBJECTS, and make em' simple, writing a tutorial on how to build yourself a class that can produce OTHER class templates and stuff... with some story elements thrown in along the way.

This one may not necessarily have an associated video, but- it will probably cause a few people to chuckle and even draw up comparisons between how they CURRENTLY write their code, and what the benefits may be to going all out with a full-blown, class structure approach that can be pipelined by functions, or CmdLetBindings.

Anyway, the event log utility I've been working on, its no joke.
It does a lot more than just collect event logs- the utility has a fully featured graphical user interface that I teased about in the lesson plan I wrote about a month and a half ago ... but because this process is extremely lengthy (Not News is ... hundreds of times longer).

I've had to adopt a methodology to implement a way to dynamically (allocate/adjust) running thread counts.
I call it AUTOTHREADING, but it's probably just a fancy word for automatic multithreading.

So, I decided to hold off on completing and distributing that lesson plan, because I kept making changes to the code. Just like SpaceX made so many changes to the BFR along the years ...

<p>TOP of DIALOGUE</p>	<p>BOTTOM of DIALOGUE</p>
<p>TOP of <CONSOLE OUTPUT> OR <USABLE SCRIPT BLOCKS></p>	<p>Bottom of <CONSOLE OUTPUT> OR <USABLE SCRIPT BLOCKS></p>

Musk : Guys, this isn't gonna work.
We need to throw ceramic tiles onto this thing...

Engineer : Oh god.
That's gonna add a LOT of weight, and take a long time.

Musk : Yeah, but- we've burned through billions of dollars on all of these prototype SN#'s...

Engineer : Maybe we'll get lucky next time, ya know?
SN 10 landed...

Musk : *hard stare* Bro ...
brief pause It blew up AFTER landing...

Engineer : *chuckles* Still landed in one piece, though ...
You had a RUD afterward ...

Musk : Look.
looks at watch I'm plenty patient.
But- Rapid Unscheduled Disassemblies cost a LOT of money.
stern When choosing between patience, OR, a NASA CHALLENGER situation ...

Engineer : *stops chuckling* Obviously, patience.
A NASA CHALLENGER situation'd definitely be bad.

Musk : *raises one eyebrow* 7 people died that day buddy ...
You want that on your conscious ... ?

Engineer : *puts hand on back of neck* Nah, can't have (1) death on SpaceX's permanent record.

Musk : I mean, realistically ... ?
It's inevitably bound to happen at some point.
However-

Engineer : ... it's my job to make sure that doesn't happen anytime soon ...

Musk : You know it bro.
Get it done.

Engineer : Yes sir.

I can imagine that when building PayPal, Elon didn't mess around. You wanna pay a pal of yours over the internet...? Well, now you can. Wanna know why you can pay a pal over the internet now...? Cause some smart quvs thought of a way to do it. Elon was one of those quvs.

While what I'm doing isn't as COOL as PayPal, or mankind's first reflyable 25-story building ... it uses SYNCHRONIZED HASHTABLES, CLASSES, SESSION STATE OBJECTS, FUNCTION/ASSEMBLY/VARIABLE entries, BOTH runtime factories, separate objects to control groups of threads, sends progress information to the GUI console, stopwatch, timing, reports, percentage of completion, passes stuff back and forth, handles hundreds of thousands of event logs, uses native System.IO.Compression classes, has a lot of error handling, and it really is all coordinated from the controller classes that drive the GUI.

Various versions because I tried hundreds of ways to make the process FASTER or MORE EFFICIENT. The tool is meant to essentially EXPORT the LOGS and SYSTEM DETAILS, and then SAVE to an ARCHIVE.

Then, the tool can LOAD one of those ARCHIVES and be able to REVIEW the EVENT LOGS from another system.

Ultimately, the program extracts all of the event logs from a system and automatically calculates how many threads it can use, and divides the work accordingly, to process everything in a PARALLEL manner, though it is NOT COMPLETE.

I suppose the most complicated thing about what I'm doing, is trying to do all of this from the GUI, without causing the dispatcher thread to lock up. The end result, looking sorta like Rufus.

But, strategically assigning properties and values at specific a (location/time), is stressful. Like, "balancing a broom handle in a hurricane", probably took a while to figure out. Probably didn't happen overnight. Wonder who would've said something that 'insane'...

Yeah. Some people used to think that "balancing a broom handle in a hurricane" was impossible. And, as people heard something that sounded impossible, being stated by a real smart bastard, they would constantly confuse that person's intellect, with insanity.

They rarely ever realize that doing the same thing over and over again, expecting different results, is the definition of insanity. The DIFFERENCE between the two, is "strategy".

As for the things I mentioned a few paragraphs up, there are some examples in the community that exhibit PORTIONS of what I'm attempting to do. Jim Moyle has a couple of good XAML/Runspace videos and his work is good, but it's a few years old now. I'd be interested in seeing Jim do more of those videos, to be perfectly honest.

But also, who would be surprised that I'd say Boe Prox (... in addition to 1RedOne). 1RedOne has a sample that looks very close to what I am attempting to do.

But, Jim's exhibition and Boe/1RedOne's have a similar issue. They're calling a new runspace within a scripted runspace. I'm doing something totally different.

Boe has plenty of work out there in the wild, such as PoshRSJobs (very useful module btw). But I've run into many limitations with it, and had no idea how to troubleshoot them.

In reference to a veteran MVP's work like his...? I'm not gonna try to reinvent the wheel. But, I did keep runspaces in the back of my mind as I kept thinking about reinventing the:

| WHEEL | AXLE | WAGON | CALCULATION of π |

/ Overview (2)

\ Can't just go reinventing stuff /

It is one of the most challenging tasks I've ever decided to take on. The takeaway will be that I found a way to integrate the threading of multiple runspaces via many custom classes that I wrote to drive the backend of the utility. It is rather thorough in the information it collects, and it formats itself and saves a running system configuration and ALL event logs to a .zip file that the program never actually decompresses.

Sorta like JOHN CARMACK decided to do with Quake III Arena by using (*.PK3) files.

If you don't know who JOHN CARMACK is, or what a (*.PK3) file is, well...

- JOHN CARMACK was the main guy at id Software for years, the guys that made Doom, Quake, etc.
- JOHN CARMACK is the guy who invented true 3D graphics in 1996 (pretty sure)
- JOHN CARMACK is the guy who basically kickstarted the modern hardware graphics industry
- (*.PK3) files are basically (PK) zip files, included w/ the 1999 release of Quake III Arena.
- I had a HOSTED SITE on PLANETQUAKE.COM, here's a link to a WAYBACK MACHINE entry...
...to the many maps I made that used the PK3 format.
https://web.archive.org/web/20220000000000*/planetquake.com/bfg20k
- Many of the maps I made are STILL AVAILABLE FOR DOWNLOAD on [..::LvL]

Then, the utility can import those files back into the GUI on another system if need be. However, that utility isn't quite ready to show off yet.

| Objective : Get a list of all the currently installed programs. If you don't? Well... |
| You're not gonna hear "Computer Update", nor see the flashing icon that says "F1" |
| Suggestion : Don't freak out. Just run the command Get-WMIObject Win32_Product in PowerShell... |

/ Can't just go reinventing stuff

\ <Editor> (1) /

\$WMIList = (Get-WMIObject Win32_Product)[0]

| or ... |

\$WMIList = Get-WMIObject Win32_Product | Select-Object -First 1

| ... does the same thing |

-----/ <Editor> (1) /
But Dad, you said... /-----

Kid : ...but Dad, you said to run

Get-WMIObject Win32_Product

Me : Yep.

I did.

Kid : ...you used a [VARIABLE] followed by [EQUALS SIGN], and then added [PARENTHESIS], [SQUARE BRACKETS], and threw the [INDEX] number 0 in those brackets...

NONE of that is part of the command...

Me : That's right.

Just, went right ahead, and started off with something ADVANCED, didn't I...?

Kid : Yeah.

This already looks pretty advanced to me...

I read through all of this stuff you wrote, and then FINALLY...

Here it is...

...the moment I've been waiting for.

Dad finally got to Line #1.

Like a tidal wave of information.

Can you explain all of this?

Me : Gladly.

-----/ But Dad, you said... /
Line #1: Breakdown /-----

3 6
\$WMIList = (Get-WMIObject Win32_Product)[0]
-----1 2-----4-----5

Using a (1) VARIABLE,

(2) EQUALS sign, and then a

(4) EXECUTABLE/CMD/COMMAND/TYPE/CLASS/METHOD/VARIABLE/PROPERTY/VALUE
returns its output to the VARIABLE.

However,

(3) PARENTHESIS content gets processed FIRST (See: Math/Order of Operations)

And, (5) SQUARE BRACKETS indicate to select a specific index/entry from an array[]

... (6) INDEX of the returned object,

All indexes start at number 0, not number 1

... because a man named Paul Allen said so.

Doing these things TOGETHER is how professionals and experts get the job done, quickly.

Casting the VARIABLE in this manner ONLY captures the FIRST object returned from the operation.

If the command returns nothing, \$WMIList will just be \$Null/<empty>

If the command returns (1) or more, \$WMIList will NOT be \$Null/<empty>

Here's some sample output that got returned by the console when I ran the above ...

-----/ Line #1: Breakdown /
<Console> (1) /-----

PS Prompt:\> \$WMIList

IdentifyingNumber : {2AF42320-5ECF-4BCA-B756-8F3677262D55}

Name : Branding64

Vendor : Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

Version : 1.00.0009

Caption : Branding64

-----/ <Console> (1) /
Kid sort of gets it now /-----

Kid : Alright ... *adjusts his glasses* I sort of get it now.

Me : Cool.

Kid : How do you know that Paul Allen said that everything starts with the number 0, though?

Me : Cause I imagine that Paul Allen and Bill Gates had many arguments when they were kids ...

Bill : 0 isn't the first number, 1 is...

Paul : Is 0 a number?

Bill : Yeah.

Paul : So, 0 is the first number.

Bill : No, 1 is the first number.

Paul : 1 is the second number.

Bill : ...well, that's just...

Paul : ...confusing?

Bill : ...yeh.

I would've thought that 1 was the first number.

Paul : Yeah, 9 is the tenth number.
There are ten numbers in base 10 for each digit.

Kid : Interesting ...
Me : I have no idea if they ever had that conversation or not, but nobody has ever told me otherwise.
Kid : Alright.
Cool.
Feel free to proceed.

/-----/ Kid sort of gets it now
<Properties> (1) /-----/

Properties are in (EXECUTABLE/CMD/FUNCTION/TYPE/CLASS/METHOD/VARIABLE/PROPERTY/VALUE) list.
Because we'll refer to this list right here a lot, let's define a MENTAL VARIABLE named \$List

| \$List = (EXECUTABLE/CMD/FUNCTION/TYPE/CLASS/METHOD/VARIABLE/PROPERTY/VALUE) |

This is a series of properties for the object that came back as variable \$WMIList

IdentifyingNumber	: {2AF42320-5ECF-4BCA-B756-8F3677262D55}
Name	: Branding64
Vendor	: Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Version	: 1.00.0009
Caption	: Branding64

I used to believe that VARIABLES, were the most powerful thing about programming ...
While they ARE powerful, VARIABLES are a piece of the puzzle and are actually PROPERTIES.

PROPERTIES are the most powerful thing about programming.
They are part of EVERY functional language, object-oriented language, mathematical formula,
algorithm, equation, theorem, story, character, operation, function, class, method, etc.

As they relate to programming, every object has properties that can, at any moment, change the
object they are part of *instantaneously*.

Before I can really dive deeper into properties though, I have to touch on the Lamda.

/-----/ <Properties> (1)
<Lambda> /-----/

I'm going to shorthand all (3) of these, 1) Commands, 2) Functions and 3) Methods, as "Lambda"

A LAMBDA can either be:

| written OUTSIDE of the EXECUTION CONTEXT | a PROPERTY of an OBJECT | a METHOD | a TYPE/CLASS |

A LAMBDA is meant to be INVOKED, and when it is ... ? It will operate on:

0/1/+1 parameters
other object(s) properties/values
parent object(s) properties/values

A LAMBDA makes ASSUMPTIONS when not provided any PARAMETERS, based on its CONTEXT.
A LAMBDA is very SPECIAL, because its ROLE/DUTY when EXECUTED, MAY cause the OBJECT to:

| stay the SAME | become (less/more) COMPLEX | CHANGE |

/-----/ <Lambda>
From Executables to Values (1) /-----/

A dude named KEVIN came along, and then suddenly, a LAMBDA was invoked ...
... now that dude's name is MARK.

You were expecting KEVIN.
But the reality is, you've been told that KEVIN no longer exists.

Now you're PISSED. KEVIN was a cool dude. Didn't deserve to be subjected to such a harsh Lambda.
New dude named MARK looks a hell of a lot like KEVIN did... tries to tell ya that he WAS KEVIN... now he's MARK.

That's impossible though, and you feel disrespected.

/-----/

Mark : Hey dude.
You : Who the hell are YOU, dude ... ?
Mark : I'm MARK.
I was KEVIN.

[illegible]

Not all Americans are THAT dumb, but they're constantly DISTRACTED and VERY HARD TO INFORM of IMPORTANT STUFF.

Anyway, if a URL is combined with a function call like Invoke-RestMethod, that could turn APT29's latest and greatest threat to national security, into an object on a bunch of computers.

Then again, it could also be instructions for a video codec to create an 18 hour video of nothing but static. Most people that watch the 1997 movie Contact, directed by Robert Zemeckis, based on the 1985 novel with the same name by Carl Sagan, starring Jodie Foster...

... they really don't pay much attention to the line at the end of the movie...
"It recorded 18 hours of static".
But, James Woods character just wasn't super impressed...

Nah. Cause his character was so skeptical of the entire thing, that when he found out that device recorded 18 hours of static (because she was *actually gone* for about 18 hours, even though all of the cameras on Earth were able to record the thing drop straight down in several seconds)...

Obviously this went against everything that his character stood for. James Woods has always been a great actor, and performs roles where hes an asshole, very skillfully. Cause his character acted like a lot of people in real life do- resentful, miserable, looking for any single reason at all, to shake their finger in Jodie Foster's face.

The truth is, PERCEPTION and PERSPECTIVE mean quite a lot to CONTEXT/CONTENT.
That was the actual moral of the story of the 1997 movie CONTACT.

What do these things have to do with the properties of \$WMIList, though... ?

----- / From Executables to Values (2) / -----
Properties, Strings, Serialization, Deserialization /

Property	Value
IdentifyingNumber	{2AF42320-5ECF-4BCA-B756-8F3677262D55}
Name	Branding64
Vendor	Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.
Version	1.00.0009
Caption	Branding64

These PROPERTIES all happen to be STRINGS. Nothing wicked exciting about these particular values. Except the vendor field is actually something to get excited about after all... in 2017, this company released a brand new (CPU/computer processing architecture) that took the industry to new heights.

This new architecture, believe it or not, was fabricated < 10 miles from where I live... side point.

In reference to these properties, each of them could in fact, be TRANSLATED, into something else, when a particular STRATEGY is seen. Doesn't necessarily have to be SEEN either. Because, there's a particular strategy that can be used, to detect someone elses' particular strategy, via a PATTERN.

Probably sounds like 10-dimensional chess or something, using a strategy to detect a pattern that detects someone elses' strategy... but, that's actually what computers are programmed to do.

The fact of the matter is, while they are *all* PROPERTIES, some are specific (types/classes), in addition to being a property and a value. For instance, IdentifyingNumber is a (GUID/globally-unique identifier). The reason I know this, is because GUID's all follow a specific "convention" or "pattern".

When an object is serialized, it turns an object, its properties, and values, into a string. Before a Lambda decided it was time, to tell this object "You're about to be serialized, bub" ... ?

It was an OBJECT. Happy as could be, too.
Until the LAMBDA ordered it to become a STRING, and did what it was told...

Now, the OBJECT no longer exists, because it was forced to become a STRING.
While a STRING is still technically an OBJECT ... ? It's not QUITE the same thing.

Not too dissimilar from MARK telling his buddy that he WAS KEVIN, but- now he's MARK... Nobody believes MARK, that he WAS KEVIN. Could look virtually identical to KEVIN, too... Might even sound like KEVIN when he talks. Might smell like KEVIN, eat the same food as KEVIN, and say the same things as KEVIN... ? But nobody will ever believe MARK, that he WAS KEVIN.
... now he's MARK.

Anyway, reinstantiation is a lot less dramatic, but it does involve patterns and properties to be specifically named. The correct lambda has to detect those properties, and test patterns, in order to reinstantiate the string back into an object.

If that object has any chance at all... of being willed back into existence?
A specific pattern could be the key ingredient in making all the difference in the world.
Suffice to say, strings can be (converted back into objects/deserialized), given enough context.

The IdentifyingNumber here can be reconstituted back into a GUID, but that is actually very tough.
Might need help from a magic lamp.

So, grab the closest magic lamp you can find.
Then, rub the lamp slightly, be sure not to upset the genie inside...

We don't need a snarky, irritated genie... do we? Of course not...
When the big blue genie finally comes out?
That's the moment where you gotta wish for the string to become a GUID again.
Piece of cake, right?

I'm just kidding, it's actually easier than all of that. No lamps, no wishes.
Just a basic understanding of Regular Expressions, the most advanced mathematical probability matrix available to mankind... where written languages and mathematics are merged into logical roadmaps...

Logical roadmaps that make branch predictions...
...branch predictions chiseling out the course of action that any modern microprocessor can be expected to take,
at least, whenever they're programmed to perform specific lambdas in response to (parameters/input) it is provided.

That's the cinematic, long-winded explanation... for patterns in strings of serialized text.

```
-----/ Properties, Strings, Serialization, Deserialization /-----  
Regular Expressions (1) /-----
```

This specific (Regex/regular expression) pattern here...
"[0-9a-f]{8}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{12}"
... can be used to match any GUID in existence, if the letters are lowercase. Not uppercase.
... if they're uppercase...? There's nothing anybody can do. It's over... time to go home.

Just kiddin'. Even if they're uppercase, the pattern will probably still work, however-
nobody can say that with any certainty at all, without knowing the casing operand.
If you really want to be on the safe side, then the pattern should be written this way,
"[0-9a-fA-F]{8}-[0-9a-fA-F]{4}-[0-9a-fA-F]{4}-[0-9a-fA-F]{4}-[0-9a-fA-F]{12}"

The reason why people don't really like that idea is because it made that pattern longer.
There are a number of ways to shorthand that pattern.
Here's a cool way to do it in PowerShell...
(8,4,4,4,12 | % { "[0-9a-fA-F]{\$_}" }) -join '-'

Anyway, these patterns represent a globally unique identifier, and they're useful in many ways.
Does the value for property "IdentifyingNumber" for variable \$WMIList match the pattern...?

Let's find out...

```
-----/ Regular Expressions (1) /-----  
<Console> (3) /-----
```

```
| 1) Assign [String]"[0-9a-f]{8}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{12}" to var $Pattern |  
/-----  
PS Prompt:\> $Pattern = "[0-9a-f]{8}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{12}"  
/-----
```

```
| 2) Now, check if the pattern matches $WMIList.IdentifyingNumber |  
/-----  
PS Prompt:\> $WMIList.IdentifyingNumber -cmatch $Pattern  
  
$False  
/-----
```

... it came back as \$False, because the PATTERN is looking for LOWERCASE letters [a-f], and the input is using
UPPERCASE letters [A-F].

```
-----/ <Console> (3) /-----  
Regular Expressions (2) /-----
```

If we're being serious, there's PLENTY we can do here.
a) Drop 'c' from "-cmatch", or...
b) change the pattern to consider uppercase letters.

However...
IF a) dropping the 'c' from "-cmatch" is out of your hands...?
AND b) the pattern can't be changed
THEN c) no drama here, uppercase letters ARE impossible to filter out w/ this (condition/pattern) combo.

Though, there are PLENTY of WORKAROUNDS, one being that you could force the input string to use a method
called .ToLowercase() on the string, probably plenty of other workarounds if you think of them.

But, typically people won't use "-cmatch", not unless they're being strict about CASING.

-cmatch means CASE SENSITIVE
-imatch means CASE INSENSITIVE
-match means both will match

However, this whole entire document is meant to get people to think about the strategies involved on either end, being anywhere between:

- 1) a fairly innocent occasional script user who can enter their login password with one hand
- 2) a masterful developer/engineer who can crush any coworkers soul with one eyebrow
- 3) the godfather of the matrix... knows everything. He's reading for fun.

If we need ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY that our PATTERN will match regardless, CHANGE the PATTERN.

```
-----/ Regular Expressions (2)
<Console> (4) /
-----
```

```
| 1) Assign [String]"[0-9a-f]{8}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{12}" to var $Pattern |
/-----/
```

```
PS Prompt:\> $Pattern = "[0-9a-f]{8}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{4}-[0-9a-f]{12}"
```

```
/-----/
```

```
| 2) Now, check if the pattern matches $WMIList.IdentifyingNumber |
/-----/
```

```
PS Prompt:\> $WMIList.IdentifyingNumber -cmatch $Pattern
```

```
$True
```

```
/-----/
```

... it came back as \$True, because the PATTERN matches, as the casing is ignored here.
Typically, people will use -match in their scripts far more often than -cmatch

```
-----/ <Console> (4)
Regular Expressions (3) /
-----
```

The thing is, if we directly compare the Regex match pattern to the actual value...

Pattern	[0-9A-F]{8}-[0-9A-F]{4}-[0-9A-F]{4}-[0-9A-F]{4}-[0-9A-F]{12}
Value	{2AF42320-5ECF-4BCA-B756-8F3677262D55}

... the pattern is a LOT longer than the actual string.

Suppose we had to comb through a billion of these GUIDs ... ?
It would require more data to FIND these patterns, than to simply interact with it ourselves.

What would help here, is assigning a STATIC METHOD that will remember the pattern.
That way, the pattern doesn't SPAM everybody with a CLONE of itself for EVERY ITERATION of a GUID out there.

I can tell you with sheer certainty, that if my old business partner decided that he HAD to hire an employee to specifically screen a lot of input strings, to determine by EYE, whether a GUID is bogus or not ... ? I'd tell him:

```
/-----/
```

Me : That's not a very good Computer Answer there, buddy ... ~!

Pavel : Nah ... ?

Me : Nah ...

It's a pretty LAME Computer Answer.

Pavel : *makes sad face*

```
/-----/
```

Not JUST because that would be the most boring job in the world, but that's a pretty boring way to handle such a simple problem. Yeah. That employee he had to hire, they'll make many mistakes over the course of having to CONFIRM 8,4,4,4,12 base 16 digits, a billion times.

They'll ALSO take FAR longer to do the scope of work.
Whereas, a REGEX pattern costs a lot less time/money/resources AND saves someone from having to hire an employee to do (1) specific, and mundane job ... one that will expectedly bore that employee to sleep.

In other words, "inefficient as hell". AKA, bad idea.

The pattern covers ALL of the mathematical probabilities that a GUID will match, using base16 for each character within the GUID string convention. 8, 4, 4, 4, 12 | where each number represents the number of consecutive base16

digits, and then joins each group with hyphens, and wraps it all with the curliest curly braces in existence.

I'll demonstrate a complicated way to create a class that generates a legitimate GUID.
This class will actually perform ADDITIONAL roles/duties/methods, that the base class [Guid] doesn't.

-----/ Regular Expressions (3) -----
<Complicated> /-----

Kid : Dad, this sounds really complicated.
Me : Listen, Kid.
The reason all of this SOUNDS incredibly complicated ... ?
... is because it IS incredibly complicated.
I'm breaking it all down to be SO simple, even YOU could understand it.
Kid : *sigh* Is there a way around all of this ... ?
I don't wanna reinvent the wheel, dad.
That's just WAY too tough for me ...
Me : No way around it, I'm afraid.
Not if you want to learn how to correctly build cool stuff, and be considered cool too.
Kid : *sigh* How cool ... ?
Me : REAL cool, kid.
Kid : That DOES sound COOL ... but this is too much for me ...
Me : So, if this already sounds like a task you're not ready for ... ?
Then I guess it's time for you to act like mom, throw your hands up, and just, quit ...
... cause of how complicated this stuff is ...
... unless of course, you're ready to wear some big-boy pants.
Kid : Dad ... ?
Me : Big-boy pants.
You wanna try some on ... right?
Kid : I already have big-boy pants on.
Me : *chuckles* Kid, those don't look like big-boy pants, at all.
Kid : Yeah, they are.
Me : Nah, those look more like pull-ups ...
... that's what young toddlers wear ...
... toddlers are less than half your age ...
Those aren't big-boy pants ...
Kid : *trying not to grin* Will I be able to program my own game, if I listen to you ... ?
Me : That depends on you, ya friggen' pull-up wearin', kid-faced, boymeister.
Kid : *huge grin on his face* Dad ...
Me : What's up kid ... ?
Ready to wear some big-boy pants ... ?
Kid : *makes a pretend clenched fist, still smiling, starts laughing ... * They're not pull-ups.
Me : Kid, those things are AT BEST, something that would be skin tight on a teenager.
Kid : That means they're big-boy pants after all.
Me : *scoffs* Kid, when I say big-boy pants ... ?
I mean like, pants that an ADULT would wear.
Kid : *chuckling* Heh.
Yeh dad ... ? Well ...
chuckling How come you're not wearin' any?
Me : Ah, good question.
You'll never believe this, kid ...
But- I outgrew mine.
Kid : *rolls his eyes* Whatever ...
Me : Wait till you're ready to try some on, kid ... all this stuff'll help.

-----/ <Complicated> -----
Overly-Complicated Class Definition that Generates GUID's /-----

Using a (1) property named Guid, I want to (match/extend) the output for the [Guid] base class.
There are comments within the class here, feel free to study it, as I suggest doing so.

At least- if you're reading this, and you really like the idea of one day POSSIBLY becoming the godfather of the matrix's right-hand man. Even if that never happens ... ? Maybe you'll impress this guy.

~~~~~

```
Class DemoGuid
{
    [String] $Guid
    DemoGuid()
    {
        $This.Reset()
    }
    DemoGuid([Object]$Guid)
    {
        If ($Guid -match [DemoGuid]::Pattern())
        {
            $This.Guid = $Guid.ToLower()
            $This.Strip()
        }
        Else
        {

```

```

        [Console]::WriteLine("Exception [!] Entry is not a valid Guid")
    }
}
Static [UInt32[]] Digits() # // METHOD → Digit width block convention
{
    Return [UInt32[]](8,4,4,4,12)
}
Static [Char[]] Chars() # // METHOD → Available Base16 digits
{
    Return [Char[]]"0123456789abcdef"
}
Static [String] Pattern() # // METHOD → Strict Guid match pattern
{
    Return ([DemoGuid]::Digits() | % { "[0-9a-fA-F]{$_}" }) -join "-"
}
Static [UInt32] Random() # // METHOD → Generates random index between 0 and 15, base16
{
    Return (Get-Random -Minimum 0 -Maximum 15)
}
Static [UInt32[]] Stage([UInt32]$X)
{
    If ($X -notin 4, 8, 12)
    {
        Throw "Invalid Entry"
    }
    Return [UInt32[]](0..($X-1) | % { [DemoGuid]::Random() })
}
Reset() # // METHOD → Clears the output and (sets/resets) the GUID
{
    # // SCRATCH VARIABLE → Hashtable to keep each section separated
    $Hash = @{}

    # // SCRATCH VARIABLE → Digit here decreases method calls → translates to increased performance
    $Digits = [DemoGuid]::Digits()

    # // SCRATCH VARIABLE → Chars here decreases method calls → translates to increased performance
    $Chars = [DemoGuid]::Chars()

    # // LOOP → Iterate through each digit width
    ForEach ($Digit in $Digits)
    {
        # // SCRATCH VARIABLE → Set collection Array
        $Collection = [DemoGuid]::Stage($Digit) | % { $Chars[$_] }

        # // SCRATCH VARIABLE HASHTABLE → Process each digit count into string
        $Hash.Add($Hash.Count,$Collection -join '')
    }
    # // PROPERTY ASSIGNMENT → Change the value of the property named Output,
    $This.Guid = $Hash[0..4] -join "-"
}
Strip()
{
    If ($This.Guid -match "(\{([DemoGuid]::Pattern())\})" )
    {
        $This.Guid = $This.Guid -Replace "(\{|\})", ""
    }
}
[String[]] Output()
{
    $Return = @( )
    $Split = $This.Guid -Split "-"
    $Return += ""
    ForEach ($C in 0..4)
    {
        $Return += "Group[$($C+1)]: $($Split[$C])"
    }
    $Return += ""
    $Return += "Guid: $($This.Guid)"
    Return $Return
}
[String] ToString()
{
    Return $This.Guid
}
}

```

```

\-----/

```

```

\-----/ Overly-Complicated Class Definition that Generates GUID's
<Console> (5) /-----\

```

We will use (2) manners of accessing the class I just wrote...

| Manner 1) Direct value entry (unable to invoke methods within this class externally) |

PS Prompt:\> [DemoGuid]::New()

Guid

d3872299-caa8-e988-89c7-aa8e2597d796

That is the straight-up, 100% verbatim, output of the class/type I wrote above..

Actually, I'm adding the signs as I edit this document/script.

But the console output is genuine. Sorta looks like the default class here ...

PS Prompt:\> [Guid]::NewGuid()

Guid

2a329c56-9c30-43eb-9981-58726b740a41

The default method to create a new Guid with the default type, is right there, [Guid]::NewGuid()

The same exact thing pops out if you were to type this default command ...

PS Prompt:\> New-Guid

Guid

44a1fccf-f301-4a74-af1f-ffde7456f1fc

That's because the command is accessing that specific type via that function/cmdlet.

However, there are other methods within the class that I'd like to access, so it shows more details.

Notes + Method Chaining / <Console> (5)

The other manner is to use a variable, which allows a user to have extended control over the methods within a class/type. Without casting it to a variable, there's no way to access those methods, unless you chain the method on at the end. If you use the variable assignment manner, you don't have to do that.

| Method chaining is OK in some scenarios, but I don't like ever using it. |

In my opinion, method chaining has an extremely bad pitfall.

Why ... ?

Well, if any single method in that method chain returns a /empty value ... ?

Now the object is null.

It WASN'T null... at least, not up until it returned (1) null value.

THEN, it went from NOT NULL at all... to DEFINITELY NULL.

And, there's NO indication as to how that happened, either.

Except, there is an indication, I'm telling you.

(1) method in the chain returned NULL.

It can only be (1) method that will do this, because once the object is null, then it can't process any additional methods. Cause the object is gone now.

Look, you can spend entire days arguing with the computer, or me.

It won't change anything.

Just know... that I am absolutely correct here. Trust me on that.

If billions of methods WERE already able to return output ... ? They probably did.

But, so long as (1) single null value got returned ... ? Doesn't matter anymore.

A value was returned in a method chain, it nullified the entire object, and that time was wasted.

It'll FEEL like it's doing work.

And, it's definitely doing work (though I don't know what the hell it is),

It goes completely against all forms of logic.  
WASN'T NULL, but then it got taken out of the game ... and now it's NULL.

THEN, while he's hurling his whole body around practically giving himself whiplash ... ? Well, when he's not lookin ... fake him out, and walk back outside.

[illegible]

Until it got nullified from existence... just like how KEVIN was.

Nobody knows what happened. Nor what to do.

Methods, in a long continuous chain...? Separate them.  
Then, if one of those methods returns null...? Then object won't be wiped from existence at all.  
Nah. It'll still exist. the method just won't do anything to it. Then, you're good.

---

Console> (6) /-----/ Notes + Method Chaining

|                                                                         |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 2) Variable usage (able to invoke methods within this class externally) |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

```
-----
PS Prompt:\> $Guid = [DemoGuid]::New()
PS Prompt:\> $Guid
```

Guid

b91e367c-c092-1a24-bea0-c8565ce04098

-----
Now, I wrote a custom method that returns output. I DID have it automatically write lines to the console, but it can cause some confusion when calling functions or methods externally.

-----
PS Prompt:\> \$Guid.Output()

Group[1]: b91e367c
Group[2]: c092
Group[3]: 1a24
Group[4]: bea0
Group[5]: c8565ce04098
Guid: b91e367c-c092-1a24-bea0-c8565ce04098

-----
If I want to reset the Guid, I can do so with the variable I already declared, and add the method. If building a class that MAY have to reset itself, it's good to have a separate method from the instantiation block, right...? And in that instantiation block, call that method. Then, it'll work perfectly each time. Review the class I wrote above to see what I mean.

-----
PS Prompt:\> \$Guid.Reset()
PS Prompt:\> \$Guid

Guid

91e62a60-a3c9-55e1-9065-1c5842854ed5

PS Prompt:\> \$Guid.Output()

Group[1]: 91e62a60
Group[2]: a3c9
Group[3]: 55e1
Group[4]: 9065
Group[5]: 1c5842854ed5
Guid: 91e62a60-a3c9-55e1-9065-1c5842854ed5

-----
There's actually a third manner that I haven't mentioned, that I'll have to exhibit, but not yet.

That third manner involves writing a (function/type/class) and adding this particular child class to that parent class. Writing a method within a parent class which instantiates a child class, is a very useful way to build factory-like classes, and this can be implemented with functions too.

Parent class scopes provide a parent scope to access it's child class methods as well as their own, providing the parent a LOT more functionality... but with added functionality is added complexity, and the possibility that things get lost in translation without a reference.

Still, it is extremely useful, however, I won't cover that here.

-----
/ <Properties> (2) / <Console> (6)
-----

Let me return to the topic of properties. Below are the properties from the FIRST command we ran.

| Property          | Value                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------|
| IdentifyingNumber | {2AF42320-5ECF-4BCA-B756-8F3677262D55} |
| Name              | Branding64                             |
| Vendor            | Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.           |
| Version           | 1.00.0009                              |
| Caption           | Branding64                             |

To the untrained eye, it may appear as if I went on a lot of tangents and haven't quite made them seem very relevant... To the trained eye? I've opened up a lot of points of discussion that will make later comparisons a lot easier to understand. That's cause I haven't combined WHY they were each relevant and critical just yet, because if someone is going to teach people about classes, then basically every component of the class needs to be discussed.

[X] The breakdown of Line #1 [X]

```
$WMIList = (Get-WMIObject Win32_Product)[0]
```

All indexes start at number 0, not number 1, because a man named PAUL ALLEN said so.

[X] The list of objects that can be operated against [X]

| EXECUTABLES | COMMANDS | FUNCTIONS | TYPES | CLASSES | METHODS | VARIABLES | PROPERTIES | VALUES |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|

| [X] Properties in depth [X]=====

- Lambda is a property, or an object, which is ALSO a:
 

| COMMAND             | FUNCTION            | TYPE/CLASS          | METHOD              |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <code>lambda</code> | <code>lambda</code> | <code>lambda</code> | <code>lambda</code> |

...and it can operate against:

|        |               |                                  |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| itself | other objects | any input parameter(s) it is fed |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|

- Properties in relation to:

- Regular expressions and patterns
- Example class demonstration that expands the functionality of [Guid]

[X] Now we're here [X]

The point of elaborating on so many of these details, is so that now we can navigate strategies and start throwing a lot of them together just like I did in Line #1. Because, Line #1 is just the tip of the iceberg.

<Console> (7) / <Properties> (2)

```
2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55 ← [String]$WMIList.IdentifyingNumber.  
2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55 ← [String]$WMIList.Guid
```



```
2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55 ← [String][DemoGuid]$WmiList.IdentifyingNumber
```

With that overly-complicated class definition I just demonstrated?

Well, I can use THAT, to turn MARK back into KEVIN again.  
In other words, I can deserialize the string back into an object. Bringing KEVIN back to life.  
All that talk about properties, values, regular expressions, conditions, and statements ... ?  
It was headed somewhere useful after all.

```
[DemoGuid]$WmiList.IdentifyingNumber
```

```
Guid
```

```
2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55
```

And, if I want the enhanced output ...

```
([DemoGuid]$WmiList.IdentifyingNumber).Output()
```

```
Group[1]: 2af42320
Group[2]: 5ecf
Group[3]: 4bca
Group[4]: b756
Group[5]: 8f3677262d55
Guid: 2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55
```

There he is ... KEVIN's BACK in action, dude.

The type block in front of the \$Variable.Property, converts that object into that type.  
Sometimes the value will not be able to convert itself at all, then you'll get an error message.

However, when it works, it works beautifully, and it feels as if those objects were meant to be.  
The class that I wrote ... ? Sure, it might've been overly-complicated to return that specific type ...  
If that was ALL I was trying to do ... ?  
I could've easily thrown the type in front of the Variable + Property "\$WmiList.IdentifyingNumber", like so ...

```
[Guid]$WmiList.IdentifyingNumber / which would've given be this output ...
```

```
Guid
```

```
2af42320-5ecf-4bca-b756-8f3677262d55
```

However, I was doing more than that.  
I've now demonstrated how classes are conceptualized, and written.

Dissemination /

<Console> (7)

I was also able to integrate these various details back into the overarching lesson plan after all.  
Now, it IS definitely debatable as to whether or not anybody should go ahead, and reinvent the wheel, or whatever pseudonym people want to use ... but, that's not what I did at all.

Every wheel has a process in it's construction.  
Not every wheel manufacturer out there will be thrilled or ecstatic with the idea of somebody showing EVERYBODY around town, that \*ANY\* ordinary person who follows their step-by-step manufacturing process ... can build themselves one of the most kick-ass friggen wheels anyone ever made.

Cause at that point, they might get jealous when they see how COOL your wheel making process became.  
Then what ... ?  
They're gonna ask you to show 'em how it's done.

Cause. They're gonna wanna see this wheel making process of YOURS, since you went ahead and took things to a whole new level ... They may stand around the watercooler at work the next day, telling everyone there, that you were absolutely determined ...

Some of them might've been jealous, but, maybe it became envy after a while.  
They saw determination they hadn't seen before ...



But, VARIABLES themselves aren't necessarily PROPERTIES, not unless they are attached to a specific OBJECT...

<Console> (9) / <Properties> (3)

In PowerShell, if a VARIABLE IS NOT attached to an [Object], then the VARIABLE is a property of the current (PowerShell host/execution context). THAT is the [Object] (that/those) VARIABLE(S) are properties of.

If you don't believe me, try this...

| (1) Open a PowerShell console, and then assign [string]'cool stuff' to a variable named \$Stuff |  
\$Stuff = 'cool stuff'

Did that?  
Alright, cool stuff.

| (2) Now, type \$Stuff into the console, and press enter |  
PS Prompt:\> \$Stuff

cool stuff

The variable is assigned on your end, right?  
Alright, cool stuff. Let's check one more spot.

| (3) Now type in "Get-ChildItem Variable:\Stuff" and press enter |  
PS Prompt:\> Get-ChildItem Variable:\Stuff

| Name  | Value      |
|-------|------------|
| Stuff | cool stuff |

So, if you followed this guide correctly, the above information just came up in your console.  
See how the name says "stuff", and the value says "cool stuff"...?  
That's cause thats a straight-up, accurate representation, of a PROPERTY.

There's no question, that is literally, 100% an actual, factual, property class right there.  
I mean, looks can be deceiving, actually...

PS Prompt:\> (Get-ChildItem Variable:\Stuff).GetType()

| IsPublic | IsSerial | Name       | BaseType      |
|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
| True     | False    | PSVariable | System.Object |

Even though it does say PSVariable, fact of the matter is, it has the tell tale signs...  
... that it's basically the same thing as a property. One that has a 1) name, and 2) value.  
Anyway... still don't believe me? Here's where the magic happens.

| (4) Alright, so now, type "exit"  
| (5) The console you had open just closed, that's what 'exit' does.  
| (6) Now open ANOTHER PowerShell console  
| (7) Now, type \$Stuff in the console, like you did last time.

PS Prompt:\> \$Stuff  
PS Prompt:\>

See how the variable is gone ... ? That's because it was a PROPERTY of the PREVIOUS PowerShell Host that you exited.  
Now, PROPERTIES can be written to disk, via files, or to memory pointers or even the registry ...  
But, short of using those manners to EXPORT the PROPERTIES ... ?  
VARIABLES are PROPERTIES of the PowerShell Host. So, if you CLOSE it ... ?  
Those PROPERTIES are erased.

Hence, why you've seen the VARIABLE go back to "".

Convinced yet ... ?

<Properties> (4) The final stanza, Tony Danza /

<Console> (9)

I'm going to restate some things I just stated above slightly differently.  
If I know my stuff, what you just did ... ? It returned nothing.

That's because the variable above "\$Stuff" was a property of the host object in the session you just closed.  
Then you just went ahead and closed that host ... and opened a new one. Now, the property isn't there anymore.

The variable has to be declared again, if you want to continue using that variable.  
I realize it's a rather anticlimactic way to prove my point, but-  
... that process just proves the point, that variables, if they don't belong to an object?

They're properties of the current PowerShell Host.  
So to compare, a square and a rhombus aren't the same thing ...  
... not unless a specific rhombus meets the (1) condition where all of its angles are 90 degrees.

When that condition is true, then that rhombus is most definitely, ALSO a square.  
Otherwise, a rhombus which doesn't fit that condition, is only a rhombus, not both.

Many of the components I mentioned like nouns, verbs, actions, conditions, statements, stories, and  
invocations/instantiations, they all have a similar situation where under certain conditions any given sentence  
may meet MULTIPLE CRITERIA.

The rhombus having 4 90 degree angles is pretty rare. Most of the time, it could be a diamond shaped rhombus.

It won't be a parallelogram, and it might ALMOST look like a square ... ? But, only almost.  
In the story I wrote way farther up, a kid wanted a soda, went to a store, grabbed the soda, clerk said "money",  
kid said "no money", clerk insisted "money", kid started fake crying ... clerk said "money", kid stopped fake  
crying, kid got mad ...

Well, truth be told, that is a STORY, but it is ALSO basically a PROGRAM.

The kid was a character, the store was a setting, the clerk was another character, the conflict was that the kid  
wanted the soda and didn't have money. All of those things were a character in the story, the perspective from one  
to another allowed each of them to be a class with certain definitions.

The point is, all of these things I talk about can be different things, simultaneously.  
Objects can be just an object, but that's pretty doubtful ... because they can ALSO be a string at a bare minimum.

Anyway, objects become strings when serialized, and sometimes they have an issue being deserialized, and this can  
cause problems with object reinstantiation. However, patterns and conditions being met allow deserialization to be  
more consistent and exact.

Also, sometimes the quantity of properties, or a number of matched existing property names and/or values can ALSO  
help determine a specific type of object from another. We're just about done talking about properties.  
The key thing to remember about all of this, is that:

|               |                                                                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PROPERTIES    | can either be a NULL/VOID OBJECT, SINGLE [OBJECT] or MULTIPLE [OBJECTS[]]       |
| VALUES        | can ALSO either be a NULL/VOID OBJECT, SINGLE [OBJECT], or MULTIPLE [OBJECTS[]] |
| VARIABLES     | are technically PROPERTIES of the PowerShell Host/console                       |
| TYPES/CLASSES | are consisted of [PROPERTIES], [VALUES], and [METHODS] (also, [CONSTRUCTORS])   |
| COMMANDS      | are nearly identical to a [FUNCTION], and they both accept PARAMETERS           |
| METHODS       | are a lot like a FUNCTION, but it is a PROPERTY of a TYPE/CLASS/FUNCTION.       |

[COMMANDS], [FUNCTIONS], [TYPES/CLASSES], and [METHODS] are all LAMBDA's, and they can be a PROPERTY of an OBJECT.

[FUNCTIONS] are a specific calculation, or cluster of calculations that MAY or MAY NOT accept PARAMETERS.

[ACTIONS], [CONDITIONS], [STATEMENTS], and [STORIES] are consisted of all the above, and while all of these things  
are an [OBJECT] ... ?

They all have varying [SCOPES], [DEFINITIONS], [PROPERTIES] and [VALUES]. Does this feel Dr. Suess-like yet?

Cause, I've barely cracked the surface of how complex logic can get, though this is a SOLID foundation.

To keep this as concise as possible, everything that I just listed can be represented by a [BOOLEAN] when  
testing conditions. That's just how it works. Even with Regex.

An object's existence can be created or nullified at any moment when a condition is tested, the condition may  
be consisted of any assortment of things up above, but typically a condition is when a noun does a verb and a  
count of something matches or exceeds the minimum condition, or likewise in the opposite direction, where a  
count is equal to or less than the maximum allowable count.

When that condition passes or fails, The switch is activated and that branch is entered.  
There are some things that the computer just can't do ahead of time, given the numerous mathematical possibilities  
that exist in the universe ... But, when it joins the branch, it can get more detailed about what to look for.

Hence, why properties are so important.

The property rundown is finito. Now, you just gotta ask yourself one question ... Maybe 3.

Who's the boss, NOW, buddy? Is it you? Or Tony Danza? (Or, is it Angela ... ?)

Back to Work / <Properties> (4) The final stanza, Tony Danza

It's time to go all out beast mode with the \$WMIList Object.  
Now we're going to start dynamically building a class definition, for WMIObject.

Some people will probably be pretty amazed by this process here.  
To get all of the property 1) names, 2) types, and 3) values, use the property:

\$WMIList.PSObject.Properties ⇒ (produces a pretty big chart)

We can use techniques similar to Line #1, by using the pipeline.  
Pipeline operations can use direct property names to select or query internal property values.

Assigning the variable \$Prop to the entire operation, will store the output from the operation to the variable.

|           |                                                                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -----     | The REGEX to the left, is filtering out WMI+PS classes while making the assignment. |
| -----     | The Regex probably needs a little explanation.                                      |
| "(_ ^PS)" | The Regex pattern is wrapped with parenthesis, indicating a capture group           |
| -----     | The pipeline symbol in the middle is an OR symbol.                                  |
| -----     | The Caret indicates the START of a string                                           |
| -----     | The underscore matches an underscore, and the PS matches the letters PS.            |

If you're hesitant to run the operation that isn't commented out below, feel free to run the line right underneath the dashed line below, it won't actually assign the output to anything. The one below that which says Format-Table, will show you the table output, not the list.

Work for Real / Back to Work

We want to format the class with the right spacing between elements, cause I'm a perfectionist AND precise.  
All of the type names and property names will line up if we collect em all to find the length of the longest type.

Assign the variable \$Types to the following loop ONE-LINER.  
The entire ONE-LINER BELOW is a COLLECTION of STRATEGIES thrown into a single line, actually.  
Some of my Voodoo 3 5000 magic ...

To explain, it's a multifaceted ONE-LINER involving:

- ForEach-Object haphazardly piping itself into an array ...
- \$\_ token with the property length being greater than 0 in square brackets acts as a switch
- \$False selects slot 0 in the array returning the string "String", cause that's binary for ya.
- \$True selects slot 1 in the array returning (\$\_ -Replace "System\.", "")

<Commands> (1) / Work for Real

```
| Assign variable $TypesMaxLength to the operation Types. Or, highlight them both and press F8 |
/-----/
$Types = $Prop.TypeNameOfValue | % { @"String", $_ -Replace "System\.", "" } [ $_.Length -gt 0 ]
$TypesMaxLength = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
```

```
| Now, get the names, sort by length, and then grab the last name length since it has the longest string |
/-----/
$Names = $Prop.Name
$NamesMaxLength = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
```

Everybody reading this survived all of that somehow, right ... ? Nothin' exploded ... ? No demons teleporting into the world around ya ... ? No Strogg armies invading Earth ... ? No alarms went off ... ? We're all good here, right ... ?

Alright ... just checkin'.

```
| Create a variable named $Definition, as a hash table with these properties: |
| [String]   ClassName |
| [Object[]] Property  |
| [String]   Param1Type |
| [String]   Param1Value|
| [Object[]] Constructor|
/-----/
$Definition = @{
```

```

ClassName = "Win32_Product"
Property = @( )
Param1Type = "[Object]"
Param1Value = "`WMIOobject"
Constructor = @( )
}

```

```

| Run through all:
| 1) property types
| 2) property names
| 3) set the property values to the corresponding property value of the input parameter
|
| Add each TYPE/NAME to $Definition.Type array
| Add each $Name in $Names with spacing to the $Definition.Constructor array

```

```

ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
{
    $TypeBuffer = " " * ($TypesMaxLength - $Types[$X].Length + 1)
    $NameBuffer = " " * ($NamesMaxLength - $Names[$X].Length + 1)
    $Definition.Property += " [{0}]{1}{2}`{$3}" -f $Types[$X] ,
    $TypeBuffer, $NameBuffer, $Names[$X]
    $Definition.Constructor += " `{$This.{0}{1}} = {2}.{0}" -f $Names[$X],
    $NameBuffer, $Definition.Param1Value
}

```

```

| Now, we can write all of the information we collected, to a class definition, and either:
| 1) copy it to the clipboard
| 2) write it to the console to then copy paste it that way back into the editor
| 3) hold off ... cause it's a third option and it says "recommended"

```

```

$ClassDefinition = @"Class $($Definition.ClassName)",
"{",
($Definition.Property -join "`n"),
" $($Definition.ClassName)($($Definition.Param1Type)$($Definition.Param1Value))",
" {",
($Definition.Constructor -join "`n"),
" }",
"}" -join "`n"

```

```

/ <Class Definiton> / <Commands> (1)

```

```

| Here is the OUTPUT of ALL that stuff we just did...

```

```

PS Prompt:\> $ClassDefinition

```

```

Class Win32_Product
{
    [UInt16] $AssignmentType
    [String] $Caption
    [String] $Description
    [String] $ElementName
    [String] $HelpLink
    [String] $HelpTelephone
    [String] $IdentifyingNumber
    [String] $InstallDate
    [String] $InstallDate2
    [String] $InstallLocation
    [String] $InstallSource
    [Int16] $InstallState
    [String] $InstanceID
    [String] $Language
    [String] $LocalPackage
    [String] $Name
    [String] $PackageCache
    [String] $PackageCode
    [String] $PackageName
    [String] $ProductID
    [String] $RegCompany
    [String] $RegOwner
}

```



Go ahead and highlight the expression below, and press F8.  
If you don't, then the script won't work after this... So...



-----  
Invoke-Expression \$ClassDefinition

~~~~~  
Now, to collect ALL of those WMI objects, this MAY or MAY NOT take more time than the first time, that (Get-WMIObject Win32_Product) was accessed above... Like the Lotto? Hey. You never know.

| Manner (1) | \$Collect = Get-WMIObject Win32_Product | % { [Win32_Product]\$_ } |

or ...

| Manner (2) | \$Collect = [Win32_Product[]]@(Get-WMIObject Win32_Product) |

They do the same thing.

I actually would like to discuss the difference between these two manners right here.

Manner (1) says that the command gets to ForEach-Object itself, into a new instantiation of the class we just generated, and then invoked into memory, above using the \$ClassDefinition variable. For each object it finds ... ? Then, a new object is instantiated, even if it ONLY returns a SINGLE OBJECT. Then, the output is saved to the variable \$Collect.

Manner (2) literally does the same exact thing, but since it is written differently, it's worth explaining that they may not ALWAYS result in the same output ...

The [Win32_Product[]] is an object array, you can tell with the "[]" inside the square brackets. The @ symbol is actually denoting that the content of those parenthesis is EXPECTING MULTIPLE OBJECTS, So, using that technique with a FUNCTION in the PARENTHESIS, allows EVERY object that the function returns, as THAT specific type/class, X number of times- even if it ONLY returns a SINGLE OBJECT.

Maybe people don't realize that a type and a class are actually the same thing (usually), and I should've said that at some point in the previous 1500+ lines.

Well ... a type is a class, and a class is a type ... the terms, I'm fairly certain, are literally interchangeable.

Computer Updated - Press F1 / Invoke \$ClassDefinition

Uh-oh ... Matthew Caldwell didn't do any Google searches BEFORE having me image a thousand machines in the warehouse ... Now I gotta do ALL that work all over again, because of this following article ...

<https://xkln.net/blog/please-stop-using-win32product-to-find-installed-software-alternatives-inside>

Now, this is where our development process got thrown on it's head. Why ... ? Oh, I'll tell ya ...

These guys say that the manner I've been using to collect a list of installed applications, is the way that LAME people do it. Yep. Me ... ? Doing something the lame way. As usual. Couldn't believe that these guys knew me so well.

Still. When I found out? I swear, I didn't cry. Kept my head up. Eyes forward. Just ... kept on goin'.

Eventually ... I realized that they don't actually say anything about ANYBODY being lame. Nah. I just interpreted it that way ...

They were just saying that WMIObject Win32_Product is SORTA broken (because legacy WMIC is rather complicated)

I felt better after I realized that ...

Can't believe I actually *allowed* myself to be so distraught by words they never even said ...

Jeez ... That's when I took a deep breath, said to myself "it'll be okay" ... and then, read the entire thing they said.

I'm just kidding about being upset, I already have a function that does what this article suggests, because I figured out how the experts look for installed programs way back in 2019 after I started following a team of awesome guys' GitHub project ...

Come to find that they used to be some heavy hitters at Microsoft.

These guys wrote a book that I read.

That book became an odyssey into the programming world ...

Anyway, Johan Arwidmark and Mykael Nystrom wrote that book.

What I didn't know back then, and what I happen to know NOW, is that they literally wrote the friggen book, about how professionals get stuff done. Not only did they have so much helpful information about how the professionals get stuff done ... they also have a portion of their books and projects reserved for experts that know what they're doing.

They have to at least TRY to keep this information low-key, because of how USEFUL it is. (Kidding)

One of those suggestions, is using the registry to look for installed program and stuff.

For years they had an edge over everybody with this WAY cooler, more efficient way to get stuff done ...

I realize, they WILL probably tell people that they didn't write a special series of chapters and entries for

the most highly seasoned experts out there in the wild ... But obviously, they're not gonna tell people about secret chapters they wrote and authored ...

Some people really should consider ... not all heroes wear capes.
These guys know what the hell they're doin'.

Anyway, the registry.

It's not a thing people should play games with, but, sometimes an expert gets called in, to take a look around and perform a highly skilled site survey. Sometimes that happens to include taking a pretty quick look at it, especially if you're looking for programs to install or uninstall, and you need those programs to be a specific version, or higher.

Guess who I learned from on how to do those things? Heh. One of the most highly seasoned experts at Microsoft. Following the link above they say: Don't use Get-WMIObject Win32_Product anymore ...

It's slow, incomplete, problematic, not optimized, it's just a bad way to go about getting that info anyway, since Microsoft LITERALLY invested a LOT of time and resources in CimV2.

Fine I won't use WMIC. However, it means I have to reproduce the class stuff I already did ...
Look. If you wanna go pro ... ? Use the REGISTRY, and look in the following keys/paths:

64-bit	HKLM:\Software\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall
32-bit	HKLM:\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall

```

\-----/ Computer Updated - Press F1
<Console> (10) /-----\

```

Checks both (32-bit/64-bit) registry paths | No games being played here ...

```

/-----\

```

```
PS Prompt:\> $Apps = ForEach ($Item in "\Wow6432Node","")
{
    "HKLM:\Software$Item\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall\*" | Get-ItemProperty
}

```

PS Prompt:\> \$Apps | ? DisplayName -match "Visual Studio"

```

DisplayName       : Visual Studio Community 2022
InstallDate       : 20220402
InstallLocation   : C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community
DisplayVersion    : 17.1.6
Publisher         : Microsoft Corporation
DisplayIcon       : C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe
UninstallString   : "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\Installer\setup.exe" uninstall..
ModifyPath        : "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\Installer\setup.exe" modify -- ..
RepairPath        : "C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\Installer\setup.exe" repair -- ..
PSPath            : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Mi..
PSParentPath      : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Wow6432Node\Mi..
PSChildName       : 889e9450
PSProvider        : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry
DisplayName       : CCleaner
UninstallString   : "C:\Program Files\CCleaner\uninst.exe"
Publisher         : Piriform
InstallLocation   : C:\Program Files\CCleaner
VersionMajor      : 6
VersionMinor      : 0
DisplayVersion    : 6.00
DisplayIcon       : C:\Program Files\CCleaner\CCleaner64.exe
PSPath            : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Wind..
PSParentPath      : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry::HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Wind..
PSChildName       : CCleaner
PSProvider        : Microsoft.PowerShell.Core\Registry

```

```

/-----\

```

```

\-----/ <Console> (10)
Back to the Drawing Board /-----\

```

The problem is, now the class definition is out of date!
We don't need the old one anymore, cause it doesn't have what we need.

Time to write a totally new one.
However, what complicates matters here, is that each of these registry keys all have differing properties/entries in the registry - not only are they VERY different from Get-WMIObject Win32_Product, but they also contain inconsistent properties and values.

While SOME of the values are consistent ... some of em aren't. So, this is a bit of a dilemma ...

How long should a person with a magic lamp wait, before making another wish... ?
Cause, what if the genie is taking a nap, we try to get him to come out... but...
He was getting his genie beauty sleep. Then you get a real snippy genie with an attitude... ?

[illegible]

Maybe the reason, is cause when people would rather do something tough on their own, especially if they can make any wish they want ...? Genies know that means they won't be needed ... Then they gotta wait around for like, 10 thousand years all over again ... They probably get bored waiting around all that time. So.

One that handles the properties of this specific situation involving registry keys, for programs.

So, defining a class may be difficult to do, UNLESS theres a way to determine which TYPE of registry entry each of them may be, or we could even pull a template object, and use that draft the class...
If we did that, then, we could provide an abstract way to force all of the items in \$Apps to fit within the same class for every entry.

To do this, let's start with a common application that was installed via MSI, since that has standard options and the most consistency (so, like Microsoft Edge, or Google Chrome...)

[<Template>](#) / [Back to the Drawing Board](#)

I currently have Microsoft Edge installed on this machine, it is hands down, the best there is.

```

PS Prompt:\> $Edge = $Apps | ? DisplayName -match "(^Microsoft Edge$)"
PS Prompt:\> $Edge

DisplayName      : Microsoft Edge
DisplayVersion   : 101.0.1210.53
Version          : 101.0.1210.53

```

/ <Template>

That is the best way to go, actually.

Now, lets choose a property name like "EntryUnique". If we add this property BEFORE we access the PSObject.Properties, the addition will form to the format of the previously written stuff above.

We'll also need to ADD a few METHODS to this class (methods are nested functions), so it can refer to itself, provide self referencing brevity, and convert each individual NON-DEFAULT property, into an object array for each property. Then, we want to have a method that can format all of those objects and properties and write the output.

```
-----/ Non-Default Registry Keys
<Commands> (2) /
-----
```

We'll run through the script again... but with a few added steps and more explanations.
Get \$Edge.PSObject.Properties where the name doesn't start with either "_" or "PS"

```
-----
PS Prompt:\> $Prop = $Edge.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(_|^PS)"
-----
```

For the script that applies spacing/formatting to include the new property, and not need an added script at the end, we can inject the new property into the variable \$Prop. But FIRST, we need to understand what TYPE of object it is, to instantiate that TYPE.

What does this variable \$Prop, get us back in the console ... ?

```
-----
PS Prompt:\> $Prop
-----
```

Value	MemberType	IsSettable	IsGettable	TypeNameOfValue	Name
Microsoft Edge	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Display..
101.0.1210.39	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Display..
101.0.1210.39	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Version..
1	NoteProperty	True	True	System.Int32	NoRemov..
"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\E."	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	ModifyP..
"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\E."	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Uninsta..
"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\E."	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Install..
"C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft\E."	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Display..
1	NoteProperty	True	True	System.Int32	NoRepai..
Microsoft Corporation	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Publish..
20220507	NoteProperty	True	True	System.String	Install..
1210	NoteProperty	True	True	System.Int32	Version..
39	NoteProperty	True	True	System.Int32	Version..
{}	NoteProperty	True	True	System.Object[]	EntryUn..

Looks like a standard, ordinary, run-of-the-mill, object collection table.

In order to INSERT a NEW PROPERTY to this list of properties, we have to figure out what each of these objects actually are. Now you could also use the Add-Member cmdlet, but there's another way.

The \$Prop.GetType() method will return the "Object Type" object as seen below.

```
-----
PS Prompt:\> $Prop.GetType()
-----
```

IsPublic	IsSerial	Name	BaseType
True	True	Object[]	System.Array

So, it's an object array, which is easy to spot because of the ol' double square brackets there.
We sorta knew this from the object collection table up above.

But, in order to ADD a new object to it, we have to determine what TYPE these objects in the array actually are, and then... instantiate that TYPE. Select the first item of the array to determine what type of object array it is.

```
-----
PS Prompt:\> $Prop[0].GetType()
-----
```

IsPublic	IsSerial	Name	BaseType
True	False	PSNoteProperty	System.Management.Automation.PSPropertyInfo

Alright, so it's a PSNoteProperty array.

We knew that from the object table, but now we aren't making assumptions.

We can attempt to directly access the underlying base type.

Now, is PSNoteProperty an object that anybody could instantiate in PowerShell, without calling an assembly or adding a type definition ... ?

```
PS Prompt:\> New-Object PSNoteProperty
```

```
New-Object: A constructor was not found. Cannot find an appropriate constructor for type PSNoteP..
```

Apparently it is, because it wouldn't have come back with a SPECIFIC error message that says to add a constructor. Otherwise, it would've said:

```
New-Object: Cannot find type [PSNoteProperty]: verify that the assembly containing this type is ...
```

Since the cmdlet New-Object PSNoteProperty doesn't provide an idea for the PARAMETERS we need to feed it without help, lets call the .NET base type, via [PSNoteProperty]::New but, with a twist.

BTW: "[PSNoteProperty]::New()" literally does the same thing as "New-Object PSNoteProperty"

[CLR/.Net Tricks Explained]: Auto Completion, and Overload Definitions / <Commands> (2)

| Trick #1 : Auto Completion |

[PSNoteProperty]:: ← Press CTRL+SPACE here in the [Console], to show default static methods

```
PS Prompt:\> [PSNoteProperty]::new(  
Equals          new          ReferenceEquals
```

| Trick #2 : Overload Definitions |

[PSNoteProperty]::New ← Press ENTER here (NO parenthesis/params) to show overload definitions

OverloadDefinitions

PSNoteProperty New(String Name, System.Object Value)

| [Parallel Study]: Looks like some standard-issue CSharp up above. Convert to PowerShell like so ... |

| [CSharp Notation (w/ Haskell Casing)] |

| PSNoteProperty New(String Name, System.Object Value) |

| [PowerShell Notation]

| [PSNoteProperty]::New(\$Name,\$Value) ← \$Name and \$Value each need to be defined, for this.

| [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique",@()) ← Direct value entry, no predefined variables needed.

| [Compare/Contrast]

Q: Why's PowerShell similar to CSharp ... ?

A: Cause they're both made by Microsoft, and well made, that's why.

1: Class/Type Name, 2: Static Method/Function, 3: Param Type, 4: Param Variable

(1) CSharp	Ex #1	PSNoteProperty New(String Name, System.Object Value)
		1 2 3 4 3 4
(2) CSharp	Ex #2	PSNoteProperty Variable = New PSNoteProperty(Name, Value)
		1 X 2 1 4 4

(3) PowerShell Ex #1	[PSNoteProperty]::New([String] \$Name, [Object] \$Value)
(4) PowerShell Ex #2	New-Object PSNoteProperty -ArgumentList \$Name, \$Value
(5) PowerShell Ex #3	New-Object PSNoteProperty [String] \$Name, [Object] \$Value

Each entry is Haskell-Cased. That means they all look <Proper with Capitalized Letters>. Not every entry on the list will actually WORK if you go to use it as is.

Because, they are each atypically split to provide a comparison chart. Some of these WILL work though, but testing them all, and knowing WHY which ones work... and which ones don't, is an important skill to have. Hence, why I made the chart.

While there ARE very subtle differences and variations here, they ALL draw some parallel structure AND more than just abstract similarity to one another. Can you spot the similarities?

[CLR/.Net Tricks Explained]: Auto Completion, and Overload Definitions

PowerShell Class/Type Engine Assumptions

Not all of the labels appear in each instance. With PowerShell, the console is pretty good about ASSUMING (classes/types) for each variable. That's because of the PowerShell Class/Type engine.

CSharp has no such 'making assumptions about any given variable' functionality, because it requires some hefty-handed SPECIFICITY and NEEDS to be strongly typed... Otherwise, expect many failures.

In PowerShell, the engine was made to make a lot of assumptions, and it was designed SO well, that it gets it right quite consistently. It's easy to take what it does, for granted.

(1) CSharp #1 → PSNoteProperty New(String Name, System.Object Value)

CSharp #1 has spacing that would cause compilation failures right off the bat (I believe), they were added to examine the components of each line. Typically each CSharp entry needs a semicolon at the (end of line/EOL), but not AFTER method invocation. In PowerShell, EOL semicolons are NOT necessary.

(2) CSharp #2 → PSNoteProperty Variable = New PSNoteProperty(Name, Value)

I don't work with CSharp often enough to remember the specifics of calling types for each variable name and etc... But- I still read it every day, as I implement a lot of it in PowerShell.

I DO know that CSharp is a *very* strongly typed language. CSharp #2 is technically invalid, and won't work as is. The parameters within the parenthesis do not have the types before them.

However, it CAN work, as long as it is part of a code block where those variables are already declared with types. In other words, by itself it would fail. But, if those variables just so happened to be declared already in a larger block, it would work.

(3) PowerShell #1 → [PSNoteProperty]::New([String] \$Name, [Object] \$Value)

PowerShell Example #1 shows you that if you use the .Net Class/Type [SquareBrackets]::New() instantiation approach, you'll need to wrap them in square brackets and call a static method with the double colon.

Translating static methods from CSharp to PowerShell requires a little finagling, because in C#, the methods are called with "::". Another difference between CSharp and PS, are [SquareBrackets] around [Types] or [Classes].

Example

```
System.Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal ← This is a class/type. That fails in the console.
[System.Security.Principal.WindowsPrincipal] ← That is ALSO a class/type. That succeeds.
```

Most of the time, using the double colon after the square brackets will cause the engine to query the object with Intellisense or AutoComplete... which brings up its method suggestions.

Object Instantiation: Consider replacing <classname> with an actual class

```
PS Prompt:\> New-Object <classname> ← (CmdLet/Function) invocation approach
PS Prompt:\> [<classname>]::New() ← (Type/Class) instantiation approach
```

Now, these altering variations are nearly identical to double clicking on a shortcut to launch an app. You're typically not starting a program with these functions/classes, but you really could.

New-Object -ComObject Shell.Application ← Literally opens a COM object, which is what Windows itself is.

This parallel is suggesting that object instantiation is like launching an executable.

```
| (4) PowerShell #2 → New-Object PSNoteProperty -ArgumentList $Name, $Value |
```

```
| Combine the previous block info with the notion that PowerShell example #2 uses: |
```

```
New-Object <classname> -ArgumentList $Param1, $Param2
```

```
| ...you can actually EXCLUDE the -ArgumentList and the CmdLet will |  
| assume that the following entries are ArgumentList parameters... |
```

```
New-Object <classname> $Param1, $Param2
```

...although, not all cmdlets allow you to omit the -Parameter, all cmdlets are different, too.
In THIS case above, -ArgumentList is a <Parameter> that has an apparent position of 0.
That's how it can make assumptions.
At some point I will describe how to write MULTIPLE ParameterSets to a function/cmdlet.

```
| (5) PowerShell #3 → New-Object PSNoteProperty [String] $Name, [Object] $Value |
```

PowerShell Example #3 will not work without wrapping [String]\$Name in ([String]\$Name)

That's because assumed parameters work a little differently.
The Class/Type engine is awesome, but it's not Superman, bro ... it can't do everything.

As such, wrapping parenthesis around ([String]\$Name) causes the engine to resolve the entry in the parenthesis as it relates to the Order of Operations in mathematics.

If using [Type]\$Variable as parameter input, they're absolutely necessary.

```
| Using non-quoted strings as parameter input |
```

A worthy thing to note here, is that using non-quoted strings as command parameters may not need quotes, at least if there are no spaces in the string. For example ...

```
PS Prompt:\> New-Object PSNoteProperty Michael, Awesome
```

```
Value           : Awesome  
MemberType      : NoteProperty  
IsSettable      : True  
IsGettable      : True  
TypeNameOfValue : System.String  
Name            : Michael  
IsInstance      : True
```

...but that only works for strings that have NO spaces.
Still, any tip or trick that can whittle away at character counts actually aids in making scripts easier to read, clearer, and more concise. Plus, knowing these tricks can help you during the conceptualization/design process.

Like for instance, if you wanted to name something "Cool Name", you could cast a variable, and that may keep the space, and you use that as a parameter. But, lets say you run into a different scope, as that is often the case with class structures. Man. The name "Cool Name" may cause you to have to write a fair amount MORE code, than not using the space at all.

Also, on another note, this trick also works as pipeline property input, like so:

```
PS Prompt:\> Get-ChildItem "$Env:SystemDrive\" | ? Name -match Windows    ← See, no quotes  
PS Prompt:\> Get-ChildItem "$Env:SystemDrive\" | ? Name -match ^\w+      ← Works w/ Regex
```

The reason why these work, is because the pipeline is accessing properties in a similar manner to how (Get-Item \$Path | Select-Object Name, Fullname, <etc>) works, so long as the pipeline is not within a literal scriptblock or curly braces where the (\$_ / Null) variable works, then this naked string input will work just fine ... as long as you're not using exotic characters, or spaces.

```
PowerShell Class/Type Engine Assumptions  
Comparing CSharp & PowerShell (1)
```

The take away from all of this explanation, is that PowerShell is LITERALLY the same exact thing as CSharp under the skin, though I'm sure someone from Microsoft will pop out, and say:

```
| MS Guy : Nope. |
```

Fine. There are obviously many caveats with them being basically identical.

MS Guy : Yup.

So, in order to adhere to the holy sacred art, of knowing what the hell I'm talking about, then calling it IDENTICAL to CSharp is incorrect. That said, the fact of the matter is that PowerShell is basically written with CSharp constructs, and has the same Common Language Runtime/CLR Framework.

So, it stands to reason they use many (if not all) of the same components.

MS Guy: Maybe ...

So, I have to expect that this Microsoft Guy is gonna watch my words like a HAWK ...
Because, after so many years of snappin' necks and cashin' checks ... ? He's used to all of that strongly written type ... and he's not the type of dude who plays games.

MS Guy: Nope. I'm not.

So, specificity matters to him.

MS Guy: Yup. It does.

Well, alright MS Guy ...
Maybe PowerShell and CSharp aren't exactly the same.

MS Guy: They're not.

But, if they use the same components, then they have similarities that aren't readily apparent.

MS Guy: I can agree with that ...

So, if that's the case, some EXPERIMENTATION and EXPANDING upon those OBSERVATIONS/SIMILARITIES, will inevitably evoke (strengths/weaknesses) of one over the other, as they all find their way into processes that people hadn't used before ...

MS Guy: Interesting.

At least, not until some dude with his obnoxiously written section headers had his sights on a checkered flag somewhere in the future. Somewhere. Cause, so is the guy from Microsoft. The both of these two dudes, day in, day out ... constantly looking for an edge in performance. Waiting for the day that they'd be first person to blast past that checkered flag.

MS Guy: That's right, dude.

Anyway, now the new guy came along, looking for ways to break Microsoft's most sophisticated language ...

MS Guy: I too... do this.

But, maybe break is the wrong term here ...

-----/ Comparing CSharp & PowerShell (1) /-----
Embrace, Extend, and Enhance /

When is the last time you've ever heard anybody say:

Someone: Hey, buddy. You better not go make something even cooler than it already was ... ~!

Probably never ... right?
But, people do it all the time.
I could provide many, many examples, but I'm going to whip out one pretty specific example ...
When Microsoft combined Edge and Chrome.

Google originally made Google Chrome.
Microsoft originally made Internet Explorer.
Commodore originally made the Commodore64.
Paul Allen and Bill Gates made BASIC for the Altair 8800.

The point, a lot of people have made stuff ... and when everyone kept saying "This is the best",
Well, somebody said "I can do better than that. Check this out ... " Boom. New version of Basic.

Paul Allen and Bill Gates spent a fortune renting access to the supercomputers back in the 70's.
Look what they started ... ?

Microsoft has a very detailed history of "showing people how it's done ... "
Sometimes they'll roll up their sleeves when they say this.
Other times, they're done before they even have the chance to roll up their sleeves.

So, they don't even say anything ... Job's done.

Anyway, this is what they did to Google Chrome ...

They went ahead and improved Google Chrome.

Just like they do to everything they decide to do.

Not really sure why people are shocked by it, but they have a really long history of just going right ahead, and making something even better.

Some people might say "How DO they manage to do that?"

Well, the answer is because they have the best software engineers in the world, and ...

... the world's best software is engineered at One Microsoft Way, Redmond WA 98052.

Always has been.

That's cause they invented the idea of software. So, when they decide to do something ... ?

They don't play games. One day they got together and said to Google ...

Internet Explorer vs. Chrome vs. Edge /-----/ Embrace, Extend, and Enhance

Microsoft : Hey Google.

Let us show you how to build a better web browser.

Google : Chrome is the best, pal.

Microsoft : No, we know that it WAS at one point.

But, we made Internet Explorer.

That was the best at one point in time too.

You built Google Chrome off of Internet Explorer.

Google : *scoffs* That's absurd.

We didn't build it off of Internet Explorer ...

ActiveX?

chuckles Lol.

Microsoft : Nah.

Not you, right?

You couldn't have done that ... could you have ... ?

Google : I mean ... we might've taken a few notes from Internet Explorer ... ActiveX was cool.

Microsoft : Prolly more than a few notes ...

Netscape Navigator and Mozilla Firefox too.

Google : Maybe we did, maybe we didn't.

You'll never know ...

Microsoft : Well, we made an ACTUAL operating system called Windows.

So ...

Google : *scoffs* Yeah, well, we made Android and smartphones.

Microsoft : Android is Chrome ...

And, Apple made the smartphone first. (← Ballmer also made smartphones, Windows Phone was well built)

Google : Yeah, well most people in the world use Android.

Microsoft : Yeah, well, most businesses that (generate PROFIT/spend MONEY) ... use Windows.

So ...

Google : Whatever bro.

We made Google Chrome.

And, Chrome OS.

Microsoft : Chrome OS isn't an OS, it's an offline web browser.

Besides, we know ...

We had to wait for you to show us a thing or two.

Google : And, that's what we did.

Microsoft : Yeah, but we already DID those things.

Showing somebody a 'thing or two', who already made those things a long time ago ... ?

It's rather anticlimactic, to say the least.

Google : Yeah, well ... everybody uses Google to search the web.

Microsoft : Cool story bro.

Look, we have so many complicated things we've already built ... ?

We had to give Google Chrome a touch that only the experts could give.

Google : Bro, we ARE experts.

Microsoft : I mean ... are you though?

Not from our angle ...

Google : Gonna pretend I didn't hear that.

Besides, nobody who's ANYBODY, can just go ahead, and build a WAY better version of Chrome than us.

Not without our say.

Microsoft : We actually went ahead and did that though ...

Google : *gulp* Yeh ... ?

Well ... it's still based on Chrome ...

Microsoft : It is.

But- we did a lot more than just give it a facelift ...

Dreaming Big, Building Bigger /-----/ Internet Explorer vs. Chrome vs. Edge

The truth is, when Microsoft really wants to do something ... ?

They will actually go right ahead, assign a whole football team worth of people that just so happen to be very bright individuals, and they'll spend all day and night conceptualizing about the thing they set out to do.

Burning the midnight oil, making pot after pot of coffee, day in, day out ...

Some of them might even run alongside a black guy on a bicycle, like in the game Mike Tyson's Punch Out on the NES.

Just like Rocky Balboa, eating raw eggs ... ? Push ups ... ? Minimal sleep ... ?

You wouldn't think that this story was really all that realistic, but... it probably is.

The end result, is that Microsoft was able to build a version of Chrome that uses less resources, is snappier, uses all of the same extensions Chrome does whereby making Edge have backward compatibility with other extensions, and now they've incorporated what made Edge v1 actually pretty cool, useful, and performant.

Google made the mistake they always make, they thought that Microsoft was just old news ...

But, they thought wrong.

Now, Google Chrome has all the cool additions of Edge from Windows 10.

To be perfectly fair, it was a battle that both companies fought for many years until the new kid with the idea came along, and changed the entire way that games were played between these two titans of technology.

A masterpiece, unfolded.

Written on a napkin.

Decades in the making ...

Some may say that PowerShell is a functional language, but it really is a lot more than that. I suppose for the people that only know how to use commands that come with the operating system, then it's pretty easy to think PowerShell is just a functional language.

However, PowerShell is an Object-Oriented language, just like CSharp is ...

At least, whenever you do more than just use the default commands and functions. Bash or (tsch/TCShell), are more FUNCTIONAL based, or even heavily STRING based.

Mainly because the output is a "stream" of individual bytes masked with characters ...

... characters marked with encoding ...

... encoding indexed with integers ...

... collections of integers being thrown into floating point calculations ...

... rounding the floating point calculations into percentages ...

... then doubles getting calculated by multi-tiered hex values ...

Now, all of these things happen in CSharp and PowerShell too ... but in PS?

EVERYTHING is either a single [OBJECT], or multiple [OBJECTS[]].

If it's a single [OBJECT]?

Well, it could definitely be VERY detailed.

But, it could also be a list or a collection of objects.

In that collection, each of those objects has an entire collection of properties.

Properties may contain single values, or multiple values.

Values can actually be subproperties, keys, or additional values.

Sometimes there may even be multiple objects that just so happen to be marked as values ...

... within a single property.

Then, you'll have to face yourself in the mirror. "They could go on infinitely inward, huh?"

Yeah.

They could.

Because, if there ARE values that represent objects, then ... there may be some recursive action going on, almost like Horton Hears a Who.

Then what ... ?

You might have an entire arsenal of nested objects each with THEIR own properties.

Each of those objects might have properties which hold a value of an additional object ...

Probably sounds confusing ...

Objects, properties, values ...

But, values can be nested objects.

Those nested objects might even have many properties with single values, or multiple values.

Now you probably have no idea if I'm stating things metaphorically, or specifically ... do you?

The truth is, I could be stating one of those things.

Or, the other.

However, what could ALSO be the truth, is that it really could be BOTH things simultaneously.

Or, neither of em.

That's how quantum physics, entanglement, and superposition explain reality.
If that idea stretches your imagination a little too far...? Heh.

PowerShell can keep on going buddy.
Now, wrap your head around THAT.

Whether NESTED OBJECTS contain VALUES that just so happen to be MORE NESTED OBJECTS...?
... each with their own PROPERTIES and VALUES... the truth is, you really COULD go on for seemingly eternity,

Nesting objects within values ...
... values within properties ...
... properties within an object ...

Before you know it ... you'll realize that basically PowerShell has a lot more control than string based languages.

That's why recursion is ... mind boggling.
CSharp has this control too, but ... kinda needs to be planned out, to control it.

PowerShell is built around the concept of DYNAMIC, and thus, has a LOT more FLEXIBILITY.
It does have it's own limitations as well, but there's a happy medium ...
Combining the strengths of CSharp and PowerShell is a process I continually conceptualize and expand upon.

Also, string based languages aren't capturing objects with their properties and values recursively inward, not unless a program is running and happens to be doing that, but chances are, that the program is outputting some text based derivative, like (stdout/Standard Out).

Whether that is/isn't the case, a master programmer has to build a construct that manages to do all of that, without breaking, or throwing an error. So, a master programmer has to be extremely considerate, and build the proper classes, set the proper constants, initialize the correct keys, and use mathematical models to build all of it ... Or, they could just hope they get lucky.

They have to keep in mind how many nested objects, properties, and values might be in there, lurking beneath the surface of it all. Because if they don't...? Well, the whole program will inevitably break apart, crash, or shut down. Then it won't be a program anymore ... It'll be an error. Or, a long list of errors.

Can't exactly call it a program if it doesn't work ...

Suffice to say, this programmer, this keyboard warrior, whatever you want to call them ...
... they have to find a way to perform such an impossible task, one that can contain every class, object, property, and value ... and if it goes in additional levels ... well, what then, buddy ...?

These are all of the things a developer has to keep in mind ... all so that the the normal every day person can keep their sanity and wits. Probably doesn't sound fair, does it?

Them ...? Thinking about how to reliably count the number of stars in the universe, and not break.
You ...? Probably just getting a coffee at Starbucks to start your day.

-----/ Quantum Physics, Entanglement, Superposition
Doing the Impossible /-----

If that just blew your mind ...? Sorry.

It's easy to get carried away with how much control there is, especially when just casually stating these words in a single sentence: "objects, properties, values, recursively, eternity" causes the speaker to start thinking about fractals, Rosen-Einstein bridges/condensates, Mandelbrot sets, and this guy:

| 01/27-31/20 | Dyan Beattie - The Art of Code | <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6avJHaC3C2U> |

None of these things are really REQUIRED to build a program, or understand (PowerShell/any other language) but, they definitely help. Before I started getting carried away in explaining how PowerShell is FAR MORE than just a functional language ...?

Well, what I was alluding to is that a FUNCTIONAL language isn't exactly DESCRIPT about CONTROL over OBJECTS, PROPERTIES, and VALUES ... An OBJECT-ORIENTED language IS, as every component may need to be able to be calculated, translated, and duplicated with precision.

The possibilities don't stop there, either. But, Allow me to return to the subject of:

-----/ Doing the Impossible
Language Construct <Object-Oriented, Functional, String-based> (2) /-----

String based languages like tsch ARE reliable, however ...
It is very old, as it originates from (UNICS/Uniplexed Information and Computing System)
Which, eventually dropped the CS and traded it with an X, whereby changing UNICS to UNIX.
Only reason I know that it was ORIGINALLY named UNICS is because I read a portion of this guy's book ...

| 11/24/95 | The Road Ahead by Bill Gates | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Road_Ahead_%28Gates_book%29 |

You would not believe how many things this smart bastard, BILL GATES predicted WAAAA back in 1995 ...
Not only is he a smart bastard, but he's also a BILLionaire. One of the coolest ones out there, too. Side point.

It's almost like the world's best software engineers knew what the hell they were doing when they built it... That's what *I** think when I hear PowerShell.

```
MS Guy1 : Hey, you know what bro... ?
MS Guy2 : Sup bro?
MS Guy1 : I feel like CSharp needs to relax a little bit...
MS Guy2 : Bro.
           I've been thinking the same thing for a while now.
MS Guy1 : It's like... don't get me wrong.
           I love writing in C#.
           But-
MS Guy2 : ... feels like somebody's breathing down your neck all the time, doesn't it?
MS Guy1 : Yep.
           Besides... we could totally make things easier on ourselves.
MS Guy2 : Well... Some guy named Jeffrey Snover told Red Rover to move over...
MS Guy1 : Oh yeh... ?
MS Guy2 : Yeh.
           Now we have PowerShell.
MS Guy1 : Is that the super-command prompt thing called Monad... ?
MS Guy2 : That's...
           ... the code name, yep.
```


| One Microsoft Way, Redmond WA 98052 | ...? They were under a LOT of pressure, to make this thing perfect.

| Yep. That's ... what we did. |

The thing that C++ has so many things in common with.

The problem is that they will never actually do that.

The truth is, General Motors has made FAR MORE electric vehicles... than any other car company on the planet.

I'm sure if they tried, they could definitely make these things as well as Tesla does... ? But, I might be fooling myself OR OTHERS, by making a statement like that...

I'm sure if you twisted Microsoft's arm, they could sell PowerShell and then build something to replace it. But, they're not gonna do that, just like General Motors will never make a good electric vehicle that uses NO GASOLINE, whatsoever. It actually cannot be expected, at any time.

GM has ALMOST made a good electric vehicle many, many times... but each time those "vehicles" ALMOST made it to market... they somehow *vanished*.

The Terrible Magician /-----/ Comparing CSharp & PowerShell (2)

In reference to electric vehicles, GM makes a better magician, or story teller, than a vehicle manufacturer.

GM : Here kids, watch this highly rated electric vehicle get 400 miles per charge ...
Kids wait around for like a year

Kids : Hey, GM ... where's that highly rated electric vehicle that gets 400 miles per charge ... ?
GM : It'll be out next year.
Had a few issues.

Kids : What kind of issues ... ?
GM : Burning through R&D cash reserves, researching how to make good batteries n stuff.

Kids : But, Tesla has been doing it for a while now ...
GM : That's Tesla though.

Kids : But, you guys get so many awards for the best vehicles in the industry ...
GM : Gasoline powered.
That's why.

Kids : Thought you guys could make electric vehicles that were competetive ...
GM : Hell no, kids.
We just SAY stuff like that to SOUND like we're experts.

Kids : That's ... messed up.
So, does the vehicle which gets 400 miles per charge exist ... ?
GM : On paper it most certainly does.

Kids : On paper ... ?
What does that even mean?
GM : It means that we printed a piece of paper with the facts and figures of this thing.
It definitely exists alright.
We just ran out of EV R&D money and built more gas cars.

Kids : So, why even tell people you're building an electric vehicle at all ... ?
GM : Look kids.
We would really prefer to build gasoline cars.
That's what we do best.

Kids : But, what will you do when all of the oil on the planet is gone ... ?
GM : We'll worry about it then, alright ... ?
Now, scram.
I need to go take a nap.

Kids : Wow.
I've never met such an obnoxious magician in my entire life.

GM : Look, I feel bad.
Here's some pictures of the 2022 Chevy Corvette.

Kids : It does LOOK cool, but-
GM : No, it's not electric powered.

Kids : Then, why would anyone want this thing ... ?
GM : WHAT DO YOU MEAN, why would anyone want this thing ... ?
It's got a lot of horsepower ...

Kids : Does it have as much horsepower as the Tesla Model S Plaid ... ?
GM : ... no.

Kids : How much does it cost ... ?
GM : Like, \$120K.

Kids : I could buy a Tesla Model S Plaid for that much.
GM : LISTEN KIDS ...
All you guys wanna do, is talk about the Model S Plaid, don't ya ... ?

Kids : Yeah.
It's cooler looking, and WAY faster than this *hand wavin' around* 2022 Chevy Corvette ..

GM : But, ACTUAL experts designed this thing ...
We invested a lot of R&D money into it.

Kids : Weird.
Actual experts made something that uses gasoline and is still slower than the Tesla Model S ...
Doesn't make a lot of sense there Mr. Magician ...
Probably could've spent that money making an electric car.
But, a GOOD one.

GM : Could've, should've, would've.

Besides, they could've used that bailout check that they got, to finally do right by the American people, in the form of making GOOD vehicles, right here in America.

Much like how TUCKER CARLSON and SEAN HANNITY have NEVER been interesting to watch ... ?
GM hasn't been an interesting vehicle manufacturer, since ... like, WAAAAAY back in the 80's, or the 70's.
Basically BEFORE BOB LUTZ began to run General Motors. that's when General Motors was actually respectable.

Microsoft's Golden Standards / The Terrible Magician

Also...?
If they say they're gonna do something, or they say they know HOW to do something, then... they *definitely* keep to their word. No "vaporware" like GM and their electric cars.

When General Motors and AIG needed a bailout check after Bear Sterns got wiped out of existence ... ? Microsoft didn't need one at all.
Might be because Steven Ballmer never put the company in a position to ever NEED one ...

Ballmer worked his ass off to make so many good things and ideas.

Slate PC	Windows 8	Windows Phone	Zune	AI Chat bot Tae
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I don't know why... but a lot of those ideas just landed on the market, terribly. Tae had some SERIOUS issues with using racial slurs, after it was launched. Then it had to be taken offline... But the rest of these things were WELL DEVELOPED.

Ballmer had A LOT of STIFF COMPETITION as the CEO of Microsoft ...
...none of those products were even bad.

Even STILL ... Ballmer never asked Obama for a bailout check. And, that says a million words.

The truth is, in a similar way to how GM would never be caught dead making a good electric car, these experts at Microsoft would never even think about selling their 1) kids, nor 2) PowerShell.

I won't lie, I haven't ALWAYS had a consistently good opinion in reference to Mr. Ballmer's engagement policies. However- give credit where credit is due. The dude did a pretty amazing job of running Microsoft.

However, it's in Satya Nadella's hands now, and this dude was born for it, so go ahead and:

09/26/17	Hit Refresh	https://news.microsoft.com/hitrefresh	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hit_Refresh
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Now, I haven't read Mr. Nadella's book, to be clear.
I will though.
I already know it's probably very good based on it's reviews, and the number of videos I've seen referencing it.

Already read a good portion of "The Road Ahead", and that was ALSO a good book ...
So, the tale of rediscovering one's self or sense of purpose ... it's like a similar mission among experts everywhere.

Did BOB LUTZ write a book or win a Pulitzer prize for running General Motors for 50 years ... ? Nah.

So, the comparison with General Motors doesn't even really compare ... BOB LUTZ would have to be humbled enough and finally ask Elon Musk for advice on: "how to make a good vehicle that doesn't use any gasoline".

I know that General Motors has SOME EV's out there now that SUPPOSEDLY keep up with Teslas ... ? But I think the FACTS and FIGURES are ARTIFICIALLY INFLATED ...
Not to mention, it took Tesla reaching MASS PRODUCTION before General Motors said to themselves...

| Alright, so we REALLY need to make some decent electric vehicles now, ffs. ← LAZINESS in American auto industry |

I'd be happy with Lutz even learning how to make a GOOD gasoline powered car, where the PARTS aren't made with INTENTIONAL DESIGN FLAWS. I mean, let's face it...

Seriously. That's because they have ACTUAL gold standards... not "quote unquote gold standards". When the FBI guys drive around in the State issued GMC Yukon Denalis, they may say:

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FBI Guy : Man, why does this thing always smell like burning oil... ?
Me : Well, it could be because, that's what it's doing.
FBI Guy : There's no way, dude...
This is a deLuxe edition Yukon Denali, brand new, and it has like 10K miles on it.
Me : But- it was made by General Motors...
Right... ?
FBI Guy : Yeah.
Me : WELL, if GM made it, then there IS a way that it's burning oil, because...
... EVERY GM vehicle does that.

So, someone who thinks they're driving a good vehicle, they'll give the manufacturer the benefit of a doubt because of how much money they spent on it. With a name like General Motors, the more money people spend, the more innocent they look. But, the oil filters will ALWAYS have a slight groove on the thread where the filter screws into place and that's right where the oil starts to leak/burn, so the truth is:

[illegible]

Me : Nah, it's not burning oil...
It's just burning AND leaking oil.
Big difference.
When it DOESN'T leak ... ?
It burns.
When it DOESN'T burn ... ?
It'll just leak.
Can't have one without the OTHER ...
And that's the best of quality General Motors craftsmanship.
Straight-up BOB LUTZ 101.

The reason why it sounds ridiculous, is because sometimes the truth is stranger than fiction. There's a combination of leakage AND burning occurring simultaneously. Maybe it only happens on (7/8) GM vehicles, and the (1/8) vehicles that doesn't leak ... ? Well... it just BURNS the oil FASTER than it can leak. So, someone might try to tell me that makes them an exception.

But, it doesn't.
Literally 100% of their vehicles do this.
I KNOW WHAT I'M TALKING ABOUT BECAUSE I'VE OWNED LIKE A DOZEN VEHICLES MADE BY GENERAL MOTORS.
THEY ARE ALL POORLY MADE <ON PURPOSE>.

They don't make a single vehicle that doesn't burn oil, or doesn't leak.
Wanna know why...?
Because then people BUY MORE OIL.

Suppose someone actually asked GM executives, "Hey, do all GM vehicles leak/burn oil ...?"

Cause I'll tell you right now, they will say no, and if you ask them to PROVE it... ?
They will say: "We're too busy."

That's cause they're not busy at all, and they just lied about whether their vehicles all burn/leak oil. That's how they operate. The truth is, it doesn't matter WHO spends WHAT amount. If a GM vehicle is involved when someone smells oil or something burning, ... ?

That's because the engine of that vehicle is doing just that.
Believe it or not, but a Chevrolet Impala, uses the same exact chassis as a Cadillac CTS.

Even if the Cadillac has leather seats and a much more powerful engine ... after 20K miles? WELL, the transmission will OCCASIONALLY start SLIPPING into 3rd gear.

Why? Uh, intentional design flaw, helps to make certain that the transmission is on track to fall out RIGHT AFTER the warranty expires. If you think I'm kidding, I'm not. I might sound like I'm making some of this stuff up, but the only thing I am making up are these various conditions...

Every vehicle has these problems INTENTIONALLY implemented.
My 2004 Pontiac Grand Prix had a 3.8L V6, bumper to bumper warranty, and when driving the vehicle, my car would make these POPPING noises every time I would hit the accelerator, and then again when I'd hit the brakes.

That's because the dealership I bought the vehicle from, Bill Cass' Northstar Chevrolet ... ?

BUT- when I'd leave, the NOISE was actually STILL there. They would give me an EXTREMELY DETAILED LOADOUT of ALL the "work" they SUPPOSEDLY did... right ...? But I would still hear the god damn noise that prompted me into bringing the vehicle in for service.

[illegible]

That's because I was charged for a warranty that they made no effort to provide. They SAID that they did all of this work (allegedly), but if the vehicle still makes the SAME NOISES before it got dropped off, and continues to make those same exact noises AFTER it's picked up...?

Occams Razor - the SIMPLEST EXPLANATION is most likely correct

Don't get me wrong here, it's not like ALL of the people at GENERAL MOTORS are involved. Most of their employees aren't intelligent enough to know that the people who OWN the company, they do this. Same goes with many of the employees at ITT Technical Institute, they may not have been intelligent enough to know that their COMMERCIALS, and STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS were basically committing PREDATORY LENDING PRACTICES.

Yeah. That's right. Some people don't care if you catch them lying to you, as long as they LOOK like they are a trustworthy person, they can 1) save, or 2) do whatever.

So it just goes to show that DEALERSHIPS and GENERAL MOTORS are LYING SCUMBAGS sometimes.

But, because he WAS a lazy, lying cocksucker ... ? Then I had to SHELL OUT AN ADDITIONAL \$12K. For a vehicle that originally cost \$17K.
Almost like it was a TOTAL WASTE OF MY MONEY.

I told this dude that my engine AND transmission kept making strange vibrating noises, and he's trying to tell me about his sexual fantasies... Doesn't make a whole lot of sense, right...?

Then what ... ?
 Dude was just going off-roading and won a championship amongst hundreds of other dudes off-roading in THEIR trucks ... But as soon as the trophy girl placed the FIRST PLACE TROPHY on the HOOD of the truck ... ? Ah man ...

The truck was revving it's engine alright, but now the transmission appears to have fallen out... it's not goin' into gear anymore.

A lot of people will overlook stuff like that, a (little tennis ball/trophy) versus a \$12K transmission ...
... the (tennis ball/trophy) somehow wins. At that point it's MORE than just dumb luck.

Maybe the hood won't stay up, the hydraulic pumps that are supposed to automatically hold the hood up, they have a seal that breaks because of a design flaw. They'll work for like 18 months reliably, and then magically one day, the seals met a condition where they matched equilibrium with the environment.

After that point, it's gonna hit ya in the head. So, if you want the hood to stay up without the pole ... ?

/--_/

GM : That'll be \$500 bucks.

You : I don't wanna pay that.

GM : Don't wanna pay us \$500 ... ?

Oh.

Looks like you'll need that pole then, chump...

/--/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/--_/

Even if people get them fixed, that's another \$250 each, and they may last 18 months, if you're lucky.
But I have a WAY better idea... What if the people who made them, actually built them to last a lot longer than that ... ? Ya know ... ? I would've thought that they could last like 10 years. Or more.

Sorta like parts on a German car, they like, last a LOT longer for some STRANGE reason.

On a GM though ... ? Oh nos.

You get like 6 months max before something else falls apart.

Sometimes they design brake rotors and calipers so that even a brand new set of brake pads will sound like the pads are scraping the rotor, but that's because the calipers have a slight bend in the hydraulic line which is meant to cause the brake pads to pinch in at a slight angle, and that causes the pads and rotors to get malformed and start warping right off the bat, causing the vehicle to feel 'dog legged' when coming to a stop...

You'll say "I literally just changed the god damn brakes on this ... "

But, they don't care. You need to buy more already...

Or, else you're not cool in their book.

They were installed correctly, and the calipers are good.

The problem is, they make these things poorly, rather consistently.

While they really could make things easier on everybody ... ?

Well, making all of these things with no flaws implemented off the rip, puts less money in their pockets ...

... they don't like THAT ... nobody does.

So, as soon as they hear something like LESS MONEY ... ?

Their voice starts TRAILING OFF.

Cause you said something like LESS MONEY FOR THEM, and now they're trying to stay positive, drowning you out.

LESS MONEY for them sounds like a traumatic experience.

They may even bawl at the eyes, just like Prince Andrew does when he sees the picture of him and Ms. Guiffre.

Or Andrew Cuomo does when he sees the picture of him with Brittany Commisso. Ya know ... ?

If their business isn't generating enough profit from parts made for that vehicle, then to them ... ?

That means it was actually poorly designed.

If it gets better gas mileage, sustains an impact in an accident, way better than their typical vehicle,

AND it has NO recalls or defective parts ... ?

They will actually consider that a failure on their part.

Yeah. 5-star crash safety rating ... ?

That's bad ...

These factors just don't generate the type of profit they would PREFER to see...

We're talkin', they look for any stupid flaw that seems to happen a lot...

... and when they notice this problem being super widespread across their entire fleet of vehicles ... ?

They will actually track down that manufacturer and they'll offer to award them with a contract in order to mass produce those defective parts.

In order for a product to be successful in GM's eyes ... ?

It can only be considered successful if it breaks a lot.

If a car has a LOT of these parts, then they will HEAVILY promote that vehicle.

A lot of ridiculous things that suddenly go bad for next to no reason at all, they all get their hopes up.

Mainly because they have eyes for this kind of thing, BOB LUTZ was the best in the industry at this task.

So, now they know a poorly developed part when they see one, and when OTHER car companies avoided using these parts ... ? Well, that's pretty dumb for them to do. Because, General Motors will shake their heads and double down.

Their eyes light up with delight.

They move heaven and earth to convince the part manufacturers, to "live a little".

[illegible]

Steve Jobs: 'You've baked a lovely cake ... ' / Climate Change

Guy : Steve Jobs "You've baked a very lovely cake, but you've used dog shit for frosting."
Carlson : Well, why would anybody do that... ?
Guy : I don't know, I think it's a metaphor.
Carlson : What do you think it's a metaphor for... ?
Guy : I could ask you the same question... you know?
Carlson : Well ...
... to me ... ?
Sorta sounds like maybe people shouldn't shit where they eat...
Guy : Hey~!
That's- quite the interpretation~!
Carlson : Yeh.

He's not gonna believe it either ...
 Carlson : Are you guys gonna kill me ... ?
 Solider1 : Well, that depends.
 Carlson : *gulp* ... on what ... ?
 Soldier1 : Buddy, you don't just go runnin around town tryin' to buy supplies in a state of martial law.
 Not without some consequences for makin' such a dumb decision, being made readily apparent to you.
 Carlson : I don't wanna die ...
 Soldier1 : Buddy, you really think I wanna be this guy ... ?
 A soldier at war, paranoid as hell ... ?
 Carlson : *sniffles* This feels like a really bad dream~!
 Soldier1 : Man, shut your mouth.
 You're a grown ass man.
 Can't be *waves hand around* cryin' like that ...
 Carlson : *sniffles*
 Soldier2 : *approaches, sees TUCKER CARLSON* Wow!
 I thought you were bullshittin' me ...
 Soldier1 : See ... ?
 Told ya.
 Straight-up millionaire LL Cool J-Thompson, Action-Jackson right there.
 Soldier2 : ... that's not LL Cool J, bro.
 It ain't Thompson or Action Jackson either.
 Soldier1 : I didn't literally mean all that, dude.
 I was just sayin' it, makin' him sound fancy.
 Soldier2 : ... Alright.
 Well, that's DEFINITELY TUCKER CARLSON right there.
 What do we do with him then ... ?
 Soldier1 : I don't know yet, still trying to figure that out ...
 Can't just let him GO ...
 Soldier2 : Obviously, he's a millionaire.
 He's gotta be worth *something* right now other than money ...
 Soldier1 : I got a feeling he didn't prepare a god damn thing, though.
 Carlson : *sniffles* I've got some property
 Soldier1 : Weapons, dipshit.
 And supplies.
 Carlson : *whispers* This is a nightmare ...
 Soldier2 : Heh.
 Dude said "this is a nightmare" ...
 You're a straight up noob, aren't ya?
 Carlson : I guess.
 I don't know what that is ...
 Soldier1 : Chum, it means you're a straight-up, brand new player in a game you ain't never played.
 Carlson : Yeah.
 Maybe I am, so what ... ?
 Soldier2 : *looks at the soldier* At least he admits it.
 Can't be all THAT bad ...
 Soldier1 : He's basically helpless.
 Doesn't even have a weapon on him, nothin'.
 Not sure we can even trust him either ...
 ... cause of how many times the man has lied on national broadcast television ...
 Carlson : I don't lie on Fox News.
 Soldier1 : Yeah, you most definitely do, and have, many times dipshit.
 Now, shut your mouth.
 Soldier2 : What the hell was he doing out there, anyway ... ?
 It's dangerous out ...
 Soldier1 : Yeh.
 This idiot thought he could spend his money whenever.
 Didn't realize money's no good now.
 Soldier2 : I mean, that's not completely true ...
 Soldier1 : Yeah ... ?
 Where could he go, right now, and spend that damn money of his ... ?
 Soldier2 : The army base sells supplies, still.
 Soldier1 : Ah yeh.
 They'll still take this dudes' money, won't they ... ?
 Soldier2 : That is, if it's not stuck in his bank or something ...
 Soldier1 : Is that true Tucker ... ?
 You got real fat stacks of cash on hand somewhere ... ?
 Hm ... ?
 Carlson : *sniffles* Yeh.
 I might.
 Soldier2 : How much you figure ... ?
 Carlson : I've got a few million in cash-money.
 Some of the fattest stacks you'll ever lay your eyes on.
 Soldier1 : Like, for real ... ?
 Not in the bank or whatever ... ?
 Carlson : Yeah.
 For real.
 REAL fat stacks of cash ...
 Soldier1 : Buddy ... *turns to Soldier*
 Dude might make himself useful after all ...
 Get ourselves some weapons from the army supplies store ...
 Soldier2 : We could try it.
 It'll be dangerous ...
 Soldier1 : Extra dangerous.

Everyone's just trying to survive.
Groups of people sticking together, working in colonies, as one.
Some aspects of normal life will try to seep back in...
... but society as we currently know it... ?
... it'll be permanently gone.

We could blame the American car and oil industry long before any of that happens...
There ARE plenty of other industries to call out... but it all goes right back to GM, being a lousy magician...

GM used to be the poster child for American car manufacturing, at least it used to be, about 40-50 years ago.
Then, this guy BOB LUTZ came along.

He's probably highly regarded by so many of the people that have come and gone...
But, even the Germans and Italians over in Europe never really had the problem of being unable to make good cars.
They were very surprised when Bob came along and just started making things a lot easier for the Europeans to dominate the market. They just maintained the idea of "quality" and high standards.

The word "quality" was just never a part of BOB LUTZ vocabulary, not for 50 years.
Not unless it was prefixed by the word "low".

The one word by itself... ? Oblivious. But together... ? Heh. They were words that he lived by. Even today.

"Low Quality" ... GM just became a totally different company after that. The Germans were intrigued by how effortlessly this man made their lives, exporting vehicles to the United States.
Even Marc from Marc's VM and Import Service saw how terribly made General Motors vehicles truly were...

| Marc's VW and Import Service | <http://www.marcsvwandimportservice.com> |

Since before the age of Hitler, even. Germany has made nothing but good vehicles.
Even their most garbage vehicles last a LOT longer than American cars (unless it's a Tesla).

The reason why, is because BOB LUTZ really did change the entire market, single handedly.
Europe is just a LOT MORE SKILLED at making dependable, durable, higher quality vehicles.

Germany is awesome at it. Same with Italy, with their Ferarri's, Lambo's, Porsches...

If there's one word that describes European vehicles... ? They're WELL MADE, or "Good".
"Bad" isn't really a word that ever comes up unless you start talking about American cars (unless it's a Tesla).

European vehicles are durable no matter how hard they try to screw them up.
They're not PERFECT by any means, but... they're a hell of a lot more well made than American vehicles.

That's saying something. Not only are they durable and last a long time... ?
But, they're also worth more money, like even if you bought one, and drove it off the lot.

European cars lose a hell of a lot less value.
With an American car (unless it's a Tesla), it's as if 30% of the money spent on them, is immediately thrown into a barrel, soaked with gasoline, and lit on fire. That's because, BOB LUTZ knew how to do something like that, from his very first day at GM.

What I just said, is REALLY BAD. Spend WAY MORE, get a LOT less.
That's the age of internal combustion engine companies, and the WAY they took over a 100 years, to stop destroying the environment and cause climate change.

Lazy/greedy car companies, a handful of morons on Fox News, and oil companies that assisted in the controlled demolition of 3 buildings in Manhattan, New York... on September 11, 2001

Well, we're getting pretty thrown off course from Programming with PowerShell, aren't we... ?
I promise, it'll ALL coalesce back into the original lesson plan.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as well as George W. Bush, knew Osama Bin Laden planned the airplane attacks.
But, Big Oil probably planned the controlled demolition, and the collapse of those towers caused people to believe that the AIRPLANES caused the towers to collapse... not the explosive charges and additional 1000 degrees fahrenheit that would've been required to demolish the building in the exact fashion that it was destroyed.

But- that's because, many morons exist.
When using a sifter to sift through ash of roasted skeletons, what gets sifted out of the rubble, are details that make the official story that NIST told, ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE. It's why WTC 7 wasn't hit by a single plane, and yet, anyone who watches videos of these buildings collapsing, they will inevitably realize...

Robert Korol was correct that whole entire time. Never was incorrect, actually.
Kept being correct from the very first day, and continued to be correct, as well as Leeroy Hulsey, Xili Quan, and Feng Xiao.

Wanna know who was NEVER correct at all... ? The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Especially the report that Shayam Sundar signed off on, for former president, George W. Bush.

At which point, the story could go forward in time and talk about violations to the Constitution, committed by President Bush, Michael Hayden, the NSA/CIA/FBI, PRISM, Technology, xKeyScore, Mystic, but ultimately, all of that leads to a thing called: Cyberterrorism, a thing that police don't appear to investigate... only civilians.

And that's how it ALLLLLLLLL ties back into the original lesson plan.

If you contact the local boys, they will laugh at you cause they don't know about stuff like Pegasus.
Some of them are pretty gay about it too.

The most advanced spyware application in the world, incredibly dangerous, allows a remote party the ability to log into a device with no user interaction whatsoever on Apple, and Android.

The State boys do SOME work with actual FBI guys, but the local dispatch office where I live has someone there that seems to have it in for me. I have a list of local sheriffs, and state troopers, who could each stand to be shown how to be a lot more attentive to detail and observant.

As it is, some of them really are that stupid. (Though, I can't apply that designation unilaterally)
Same goes for trying to call the FBI, or the NSA, or whatever. (Same as above)

I've come to believe that none of these organizations even do what they tell the general public they do. They have their tasks and orders, and those orders are to avoid interacting with the general public at all costs. Because if the truth came out, that their main duties are to surveil and control the general population, and lie needlessly about everything that they possibly can, it makes more sense than trying to call them, and ask them why they always seem to be completely silent recording phone conversations.

Yes. They have made it very obvious to me that once you know exactly what I do... ?
They manipulate the general population to think that I must have it all wrong... when I don't have it all wrong at all. If they gave me the INCENTIVE to believe otherwise, they would've done so by now.

There's only one party I know for a fact that I can trust.
Until I see *any* indication otherwise? I remain firm with this assessment.

They are absolutely terrible at it. (Though, I can't apply that designation unilaterally)
Just as terrible at investigating technology based attacks, as BOB LUTZ has always been at making good vehicles at GM for 50 years. A long chapter of time where some blindfolded noob just swung wildly at whatever, and called THAT.... "being a role model citizen".

But, it could also branch back to global warming and climate change.
Al Gore.
Leonardo DiCaprio.

The two met way back in the year 2000 ...
Al Gore told young Leonardo ...

~~~~~

AG : This global warming thing is gonna get REAL bad, kid.  
LD : \*nervous gulp\* Yeah... ?  
AG : Oh yeh, it's gonna change everything.  
LD : Well, what can we like, DO about it... ?  
AG : You could vote for me.  
Everyone could.  
I can't explain how bad the problem is in a single minute, but it would be worthy of it's own documentary ...  
... because it's the greatest challenge of our time.  
LD : \*gulp\* The... greatest...  
AG : -challenge of our time.  
An existential threat, for certain.

~~~~~

All of these things, when combined into a total narrative that sounds more intelligent than TUCKER CARLSON ever does on any given day, are the reasons why the wildfires are really bad, AND the droughts are getting a lot worse (look at Lake Mead, less than 1/3 of it's normal capacity, and dropping).

But also, the hurricanes are getting worse.
And, the deadly tornado outbreaks.
And, houses and coastal towns slowly receding.
I could probably continue with the story many different ways.

The truth is, America has too many people that blindly believe whatever they're told.
Hence why NEWS versus PROPAGANDA is RATHER IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND.

If people blindly believe whatever they're told... ?
It immediately causes them to become fools. Effortlessly.

If some important person lies to everyone on a press conference... ?
80% of the people will believe the lie that they are told.

Then when you TELL them the actual truth, it is extremely difficult to match the criteria where

Because if you lose out on getting through to them within this window, they will go right ahead, and prove that they're just too ignorant or careless to dislodge the notion, ... that they've been lied to so many times, the truth is stranger than fiction.

That is why the car industry is still as dominant as it is, Americans don't actually care if they waste their money on a vehicle that was poorly made, or if they waste \$1T on a bunch of weapons, equipment, vehicles, helicopters, armaments, and other investments in Afghanistan.

So many people died, and so many of everybody's hard earned tax dollars, they're being pissed away, by people in the government that are CARELESS. When I say careless, I would go so far as to say "brain dead". Or like, "someone that spent 50 years making terrible vehicles at GM."

I knew that Lockheed Martin already made the best fighter jet ever built by a single country, it was the best thing George Bush ever committed to building, as President. Bush has so many stains on his legacy, that it is LITERALLY UNSAFE to write about those stains at all.

The war in Afghanistan...? Literally the worst idea our military has ever committed to, by far.

Former President George W. Bush, is a saint, of all sainthood, in comparison to this moron named BOB LUTZ who ran GM for 50 years (though to be clear, GWB is no saint).

The Adventures of Starman /

Then, he had another company he owns/runs, outfit a dummy with a prototype SpaceX suit, and then had them load that vehicle into a payload fairing to send the thing into space. Then...

The Adventures of Starman | <https://spacein3d.com/where-is-starman-live-tracker>

...a huge middle finger to them ALL for doubting him immensely, Elon Musk set out to do what no man has ever tried to do before him, like the man was born to do it.

But, they never sent a vehicle into space with their own fully paid for rocket, fully paid for car, unique power plant, nah. The COOL thing is that if he had thrown some SOLAR PANELS onto the thing, the car would legitimately be able to TURN THE WHEELS the ENTIRE TIME it was in space. Cause SOLAR ENERGY from the SUN, could've CHARGED THE VEHICLE... but- Elon didn't wanna take it THAT far... Nah.

That's an understatement. Some people are just going to be miserable no matter what, because, they're just as lazy as BOB LUTZ always has been. And that's fine. So it really isn't Elons fault, that the world is full of so many negative people, who couldnt do a fifth of what he's done, if they all tried together ... ?

Almost

...in his entire 50 year tenure, the man never completed (1) single thing to be proud of...

You really are phenomenal at ALMOST making good cars~!!"

Even poor Bob knew that ALMOST only counts in 1) horseshoes and 2) handgrenades. Otherwise, ALMOST is when you need a minimum of 1.0, but- you can't get past 0.9999999999999999. That is **exactly** what the term ALMOST is ALL about.

| [Condition #1] |

That's because, technically it's not a GM vehicle if the mechanic uses QUALITY parts.
GM doesn't make QUALITY parts. Used to at some point, but they can't remember how they pulled it off.

But, if it meets the requirements, and it passes the test...?
It can legally be considered GOOD.
This is actually EXTREMELY RARE ...

| [Condition #2] |

At the moment the vehicle is completed and attributed to BOB LUTZ in any small way whatsoever ... ?
... that's when the car itself says "Wow, BOB LUTZ made my ass ... ?"
... the guys at the factory respond, "Yep. Sure did, pal ... "
... and that's when the car blows a protected head gasket that Bob had the engineers design into the process,
as if it were a person suffering a mini-stroke from the stress involved in being given such bad information.

What makes it all actually work, is the specialized head gasket didn't COMPLETELY blow itself, but it will remember the location where it ALMOST blew that gasket, where it'll eventually blow itself later on.

Since it only ALMOST blew the engine, it'll DEFINITELY happen at some later point at about 100K miles.

While BOB LUTZ himself didn't make that car, the car was NOT impressed when it was told, that BOB LUTZ happened to be the guy in charge of General Motors when it was marked complete at the factory.

That's... all it takes.
The vehicle tries to commit suicide, but it's just a car, so it ends there...

Luckily for BOB LUTZ, people never seem to catch on.
Why...? I really have no idea.

To analogize, it's like someone sitting in a room, farting repeatedly, and can't stop...
And, people being impressed, not disgusted...

```

People : Wow~!
        *points* This dude keeps rippin' farts~!
        That's awesome~!

```

These aren't your standard-issue farts either. Nah. These farts ... ?
Saying that they're WAY more impressive ... doesn't do them justice.
Even Barack Obama will chime in... impressed by such consistently, above-average fartknockery.
Though I'm not fooled at all ... ? Everyone says:

Everyone : That's just your opinion dude ...
Get over yourself~!

Bob didn't realize that those words would come back to bite him in the ass.
Here's how ...

They know how to make good vehicles... they just prefer not to do that. They prefer to suck ass at making cars, and nobody knows why.

BOB LUTZ is one of those people through and through, instead of finally making some decent vehicles that could finally be considered GOOD ? This dude never realized that he ALMOST made a lot of really nice vehicles.

GM's made many attempts to build an (electric/gas) vehicle worth a damn.
They can't do it successfully without being FORCED to by TESLA.

Now, I don't know if BOB LUTZ watches stuff like the news or whatever... but Elon Musk sent a god damn electric car into space. In his OTHER company's ROCKET, that LANDS ITSELF...

They sure as hell APPEAR to have/be PORTIONS of those things, but the CONSISTENCY is SUBSTANDARD. Because, if they did ... ?
Anybody could buy a brand new car from them and expect that they'll honor the warranty/repair it.

After owning (8) vehicles that General Motors made, the verdict is in.
They are ALL terribly made. Even the CADILLACS BURN OIL.

That is the gods honest truth, the people at GM don't know how to make GOOD vehicles.
It's not the fault of the engineers, they probably know what they're doing ...
It's not the fault of the executives, they might know what they're doing too ...
It's not the fault of the technicians that build the cars, nor the dealers ...

It literally, all boils down to the craftsmanship of the PARTS they use.
That's (Start → Finish), they are all fucking terribly made.

They probably have made quality parts and vehicles at SOME point in time ... ?
But, anyone may as well go ahead and say that General Motors never has, and they never will.
They've had like a 100 year head start over Tesla.

But, they didn't realize the clock was ticking, and it's (too bad/so sad).

They know how to make SOME of them LOOK good, but a car has to do more than just LOOK good ...
... to be considered a good product by actual intelligent people.

These are all of the things I think about when I hear the name "BOB LUTZ".

| Spend all your money | get a terrible product | they'll get a Bailout check from Obama |

No problem.

I wouldn't feel a need to call out a large conglomerate corporation if it had people who knew how to reliably build parts for their car correctly. But, they are terrible at it.

I know I'm coming across very differently than I have throughout the rest of this document, but sometimes people have done more than enough to deserve being openly insulted.

Just like how peanut butter goes hand in hand with jelly ... ?
BOB LUTZ goes hand in hand with "not very innovative or creative", or "sucks at making cars".
The legacy of this man, will be remembered for ETERNITY... with (1) word.
"Almost."

With CSharp and PowerShell ... ?
You're not ALMOST gettin' the best there is in the industry... Nah.
You're DEFINITELY gettin' that, and that's all there is to it.

Back to the Lesson Plan /-----/ Almost

The tangent I just went on, caused me to begin writing Top Deck Awareness - Not News.
But, I'm gonna finish out this lesson plan.

The \$Prop variable is an array, so \$Prop[0] indicates that I'm selecting the FIRST item in that array.

PS Prompt:\> \$Prop[0]

```
Value           : Microsoft Edge
MemberType      : NoteProperty
IsSettable     : True
IsGettable     : True
TypeNameOfValue : System.String
Name           : DisplayName
IsInstance     : True
```

In this instance, we don't care about the Membertype, IsSettable, IsGettable, or IsInstance properties... but we'll adhere to those values anyway if we use the underlying base type.

So, like I covered before the huge tangent, we can use "[PSNoteProperty]::New(\$Name, \$Value)" to create an object that adheres to PSObject.Properties, and this will ADD a NEW custom property named "EntryUnique" to the custom classes property list, and then it'll cast an empty object array to its value.

This will allow one of the methods we have to write, to return NON-DEFAULT properties to it.
Doing so adheres to the standard class properties, while allowing additional NON-DEFAULT entries to coexist peacefully, and be clean and accessible.

Who doesn't like that idea ... ?

\$Prop += [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique", @())

| or ... |

\$Prop += New-Object PSNoteProperty -ArgumentList EntryUnique, @()

| or ... |

```
$Prop += New-Object PSNoteProperty EntryUnique, @( )
```

We want the class to format itself with the right spacing.
So, to do that, we need to get the maximum TypeNameOfValue string length.
[Again], here's some of my "Voodoo 3 5000" action BELOW, being applied to the \$Types variable. (Explained again)

It's a multifaceted ONE-LINER involving:

- ForEach-Object haphazardly piping itself into an array
- \$_ token with the property length being greater than 0 in square brackets acts as a switch
- \$False selects slot 0 in the array returning the string "String", cause that's binary for ya.
- \$True selects slot 1 in the array returning (\$_ -Replace "System\.", "")

Now, PowerShell does an amazing job of being able to understand when it's dealing with a default system types like [System.Object], or [System.String]. So, the word System being thrown all over the place is unnecessary. Removing it makes the code shorter and less complicated/messy looking.

```
$Types = ($Prop.TypeNameOfValue | % { @"String", $_ -Replace "System\.", "" }[$_.Length -gt 0] })
$TypesMaxLength = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
```

Now, get maximum Name string length. Also, I'm sorry, but the Voodoo 3 5000 action is all over.

```
$Names = $Prop.Name
$NamesMaxLength = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
```

Declare a hash table with

- 1) CLASSNAME,
- 2) PROPERTY TYPES/NAMES (top portion of class),
- 3) PARAM TYPE+VALUE (main method),
- 4) DEFAULT CONSTRUCTOR DEFINITIONS (main portion of the class), and
- 5) METHODS for self-rereferencing, brevity, processing each individual NON-DEFAULT property, as well as writing some output.

```
$Def = @{
    Name      = "Uninstall";
    Type      = @( );
    Param1Type = "[Object]";
    Param1Value = "`$Registry";
    Const     = @( );
    Method    = @( )
}
```

Run through all types, property names, and establish the code to set the class values to the properties of the (input object/parameter). Add each TYPE+NAME to \$Def.Type array, and then each \$Name in \$Names with spacing for the \$Def.Const array in the same loop.

```
ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
{
    $Type      = $Types[$X]
    $Name      = $Names[$X]
    $TypeBuffer = " " * ($TypesMaxLength - $Type.Length + 1)
    $NameBuffer = " " * ($NamesMaxLength - $Name.Length + 1)
    $Def.Type += " [{0}]{1}{2}`$${3}" -f $Type, $TypeBuffer, $NameBuffer, $Name
    $Def.Const += " `$.This.{0}{1} = {2}.{0}" -f $Name, $NameBuffer, $Def.Param1Value
}
```

Get the rank of the line where it matches the PSNoteProperty we added, EntryUnique, then replace.

```
$X = 0..($Def.Const.Count-1) | ? { $Def.Const[$_] -match "EntryUnique" }
$Def.Const[$X] = $Def.Const[$X] -Replace ' = .+', ' = $.This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)'
```

Now we have to write methods (Chunked out for readability). This FIRST method will shorten the process of calling the DEAFULT property names in this class, whereby filtering out "EntryUnique"

```

$Method1 = @(
'    [String[]] Properties()',
'    {'',
'        Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name',
'    },
')
$Def.Method += $Method1

```

This second method will return the properties of the base class that aren't standard property names that we pulled from the \$Edge object template.

```

$Method2 = @(
'    [Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)',
'    {'',
'        Return @(
$Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$( $This.Properties() -join "|"))" | Select Name, Value'
'    },
')
$Def.Method += $Method2

```

Now we will create a way for the extended properties to show themselves in a way that is consumable, while still adhering to the default properties.

```

$Method3 = @(
'    [Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buffer)',
'    {'',
'        $Output = @('',
'        $Output += (" " * 120 -join "'',
'        $Output += "[$($This.DisplayName)]"',
'        $Output += (" " * 120 -join "'',
'        $Output += " "',
'    },
'    $This.Properties() | % {',
'    },
'        $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Length + 1) -join "'', $This.$_,
'    },
'    },
'        $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "'',
'        $This.EntryUnique | % {',
'    },
'        $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join "'', $_.Value',
'    },
'        $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "'',
'    },
'        Return $Output',
'    },
')
$Def.Method += $Method3

```

Create the Class definition value, this joins together the multiple chunks of the class so that it can be instantiated by the PowerShell (Type/Class) engine.

```

$ClassDefinition = @"Class $($Def.Name)", "{", ($Def.Type -join "`n"),
"    $($Def.Name)($($Def.Param1Type)$ ($Def.Param1Value))",
"    {"",
"        ($Def.Const -join "`n"),
"    }",
"    ($Def.Method -join "`n"),
"}" -join "`n"

```

Instantiate the class definition - Using this command below instantiates the class without having to explicitly

get the variable output.

```
Invoke-Expression $ClassDefinition
```

Alright, now declare a variable that collects all of the \$Apps objects in the registry paths like the pros suggested up above. Then, look for the longest NON-DEFAULT property name length, and then format ALL of the classes with that integer to get a steady stream of formatted output.

```
$Output = $Apps | % { [Uninstall]::New($_) }
$Buffer = ($Output.EntryUnique.Name | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
$Output.Output($Buffer)
```

We should probably use an exterior container class to collect all of these items and format them accordingly. This will include all variables we assigned BEFORE the class definition, and then there will be NO chance, that an object will be formatted with an inconsistent buffer value.

```
Class UninstallStack
{
    [UInt32] $Buffer
    [Object] $Output
    UninstallStack()
    {
        # // We can use some of these variables without assigning them to the class.
        # // This optimizes the System.IO stream since it's not tugging along unnecessary data...
        # // and does automatic garbage cleanup

        # // Apps found in the uninstall registry paths (64-bit/32-bit)
        $Apps = "\Wow6432Node","" | % {

            GCI "HKLM:\Software$_\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall"
            } | Get-ItemProperty
        # // Pulls MSI object template Edge/Chrome installation
        $Edge = $Apps | ? DisplayName -match "(^Microsoft Edge$)"
        # // Ignores WMI/PS related properties
        $Prop = $Edge.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^_|^PS)"
        # // Add property to include within format
        $Prop += [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique",@( ))
        # // Allow the Uninstall class to be instantiated via the above work
        # // We will make a class that integrates ALL of these components, soon.
        $This.Output = $Apps | % { [Uninstall]::New($_) }
        $This.Buffer = ($This.Output.EntryUnique.Name | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
    }
    [Object[]] GetOutput()
    {
        Return @( $This.Output.Output($This.Buffer) )
    }
}
```

Now, cast the variable with UninstallStack, which is the class up above. This will automatically do the same things that all of those separate variables were able to do.

```
$Output = [UninstallStack]::New()
$Output.GetOutput()
```

You won't want to format the output as a table, but even if you do, everything in the NON-DEFAULT properties will be caught within an array. There's really no way to get inconsistent properties to work across a bunch of entries in a table that have varying property types, unless maybe you have a monitor that spans about a football field, then I guess maybe that might actually work at fitting all of the possible properties that any class might have, into an incredibly convenient view.

But, I gotta say... I don't think those types of monitors actually exist yet. Then again, maybe somebody who's been working on just that exact thing I said doesn't exist...? Well... they just heard me loudly and clearly, and so they felt like letting me know...

FFMD = Football-Field-Monitor-Dude

```

/---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\
FFMD : Look buddy ...
      Those things DO exist.
Me   : Oh yeh ... ?
FFMD : Yeh.
      And you call yourself some type of expert or something ... ?
      *scoffs, eyebrows up* Unbelievable ...
Me   : I didn't know they did.
FFMD : Yeah pal.
      They most certainly do.
      Everybody knows that ...
Me   : I didn't know that they actually made a monitor that spans a whole entire football field ...
FFMD : Yeah well ...
      ... now you know.
      What, have you been livin' under a rock or somethin' ... ?
Me   : Nah.
FFMD : Well buddy ... nice tutorial ...
      But I'm offended about the monitor thing.
Me   : Alright ... ?
      I'm sorry ... ?
FFMD : Wait ...
      ... you're ...
      ... sorry ... ?
Me   : Yeah man, didn't realize I offended you by not knowing a monitor that long actually exists ...
FFMD : Yeah, they do.
      You should totally get one, very convenient, you can see the entire screen no problem ...
Me   : Alright buddy.
      Duly noted.
      Well, I still have one more phase of this tutorial left to go.
FFMD : Oh yeah ... ?
Me   : Yep.
      Gonna throw all of that stuff into a class that generates ... classes.
FFMD : A class that generates classes ... ?
      What are ya, some type of magician or somethin' ?
Me   : No ...
FFMD : Buddy, you've got a lot of tricks.
Me   : Well, cool.
      I appreciate that.
FFMD : I guess I'll stick around and keep reading.
Me   : Alright fine.
      Take care, buddy.
FFMD : You too. Get one of those monitors ...

\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\
Those types of monitors don't exist.
I was being facetious about the convenient viewing angle.

Even if they did make them, what practical purpose would anyone use them for ... ?
There's only (1) thing I can think of ... to join a bunch of classes that have no matching properties at all.

It's not unlike buying an Nvidia GTX 3090, so you could play Pogo.com and then brag about it.

/---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\
Person : Check it out ...
        *points* I've got an Nvidia GTX 3090.
        NOW, I am basically unbeatable at Pop-It.
Me     : Wow.
        Impressive.
Person : *chuckles* Heh.
        If you don't have a GTX 3090 to play Pop-It ... ?
        Who the hell even are ya ... ?

\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\
(^ Pretty sure that's overkill, and that graphics card doesn't do anything for that game/purpose)

Or, taking your paycheck, and then just throwing it in the trash because ... why not ... ?

These things probably sound like they make no sense at all, and that's the point.
That's how much sense it makes to try and use classes that have no matching properties at all.
You won't really have a hard time NOT noticing when they don't match up, either.
You'll see empty cells, and values that extend about 50 miles into the horizon.

Having SOME varying property types from class to class is ok, but try to MINIMIZE that.
Allowing just any old class to settle down in the table ... ?
You're just asking to be confused.

You might find yourself staring at the monitor trying to make sense of what you're seeing ...
But, the truth is, there's no sense or pattern involved after some point.

```


So, maybe you'll get confused that none of the classes match up in the table anymore ...
Then what ... ?
Start over ... ?

Well, I'll tell ya.
If the properties don't match up, then there's not a whole lot you can do.

It's gonna be a while before anyone is able to readily make use of such an incredibly useful arrangement of class types that USED to have matching properties ... until one day they didn't.

That's just the way the story goes, of every old man that ever lived, who, at the top of their game ... ?
He made certain that HIS classes always had matching properties.
... until he slipped up.

Of course, I'm shooting for dramatic story telling.
But, one way that we could turn the entire script into a useful tool that would help anybody custom build their own classes in a jiffy, is the script. Couldn't be more serious about that actually.

Sometimes I build custom (classes/structs) in either PowerShell or C#, and then I am able to cast some of those classes/structs to PowerShell/.Net type objects, and they work in literally the same way.

The only difference is that the PowerShell code doesn't need to be compiled by MSBuild or anything like that.
That's because PowerShell can compile CSharp code on the fly. It's not all-encompassing like MSBuild is, sometimes CSharp code that works in an MSBuild process doesn't work with the Add-Type cmdlet ...

I think it's just an issue with Roslyn or something. However, writing a bunch of classes/structs in CSharp and then initializing and instantiating them into PowerShell is incredibly useful.
It's the only way to get structs into PowerShell, I think.

What I'm going to do NOW, is, build a class that puts all of this stuff together.
I'll start by stripping away the comments that I made on some of the above content, and then edit it until it's literally picture perfect, and reproduces the same output as above.

```
| Here are ALL of the above variables thrown into a single section, as well as the page references |
/-----\
# [Page 22]
$Apps = "\Wow6432Node", "" | % {
    Get-ChildItem "HKLM:\Software$_\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall"
} | Get-ItemProperty

# [Page 24]
$Edge = $Apps | ? DisplayName -match "(^Microsoft Edge$)"

# [Page 25 → TANGENT → Page 51]
$Prop = $Edge.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^_|^PS)"
$Prop += [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique", @( ))

# [Page 52]
$Types = ($Properties.TypeNameOfValue | % { @"String", $_ -Replace "System\.",""}[$_.Length -gt 0] })
$TypesMaxLength = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length

# [Page 52]
$Names = $Properties.Name
$NamesMaxLength = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length

# [Page 52]
$Def = @{}
    Name = "Uninstall"
    Type = @( )
    Param1Type = "[Object]"
    Param1Value = "`$Registry"
    Const = @( )
    Method = @( )
}

# [Page 52]
ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
{
    $Type = $Types[$X]
    $Name = $Names[$X]
    $TypeBuffer = " " * ($TypesMaxLength - $Type.Length + 1)
    $NameBuffer = " " * ($NamesMaxLength - $Name.Length + 1)
    $Def.Type += " [{0}]{1}{2}`${{3}}" -f $Type, $TypeBuffer, $NameBuffer, $Name
    $Def.Const += " `$_This.{0}{1} = {2}.{0}" -f $Name, $NameBuffer, $Def.Param1Value
}

# [Page 53]
$X = 0..($Def.Const.Count-1) | ? { $Def.Const[$_] -match "EntryUnique" }
$Def.Const[$X] = $Def.Const[$X] -Replace '= .+', '= $_This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)'
```

```

# [Page 53]
$Method1 = @(
' [String[]] Properties()',
' {',
' Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name',
' },
)
$Def.Method += $Method1

# [Page 53]
$Method2 = @(
' [Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)',
' {',
' Return @(
' $Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$(($This.Properties() -join "|")))" | Select Name, Value'
' },
)
$Def.Method += $Method2

# [Page 53]
$Method3 = @(
' [Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buffer)',
' {',
' $Output = @() ',
' $Output += (" " * 120 -join "")',
' $Output += "[$($This.DisplayName)]"',
' $Output += (" " * 120 -join "")',
' $Output += " "',
' ',
' $This.Properties() | % { ',
' ',
' $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Length + 1) -join ""), $This.$_',
' },
' ',
' $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "")',
' $This.EntryUnique | % { ',
' ',
' $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join ""), $_.Value',
' },
' $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "")',
' ',
' Return $Output',
' },
)
$Def.Method += $Method3

# [Page 53]
$ClassDefinition = @"Class $($Def.Name)", "{", ($Def.Type -join "`n"),
" $($Def.Name)($($Def.Param1Type)$ ($Def.Param1Value))",
" {",
($Def.Const -join "`n"),
" }",
( $Def.Method -join "`n"),
"}" -join "`n"

```

/ Back to the Lesson Plan

<Class Definition> Template /

Now, I'll develop these above variables as (2) separate classes, one for the container, one for the class object, and the class object needs to be written FIRST so that the type can be used in the container class.

Even though the variables are right ABOVE, they will LIKELY have to be rearranged in order to work as a pair of classes, though not necessarily.

And though, reading the material will feel like the above paragraph was SOOOO 30 seconds ago ... ? The truth is that when this was written, I spent about a half hour working on it and tweaking it.

The NAME of this class, is essentially "DefinitionTemplate", because the name of this class doesn't NEED to be COOL, because it's job is to produce a class that includes various elements that would be needed to perform the same exact activity as the variables listed directly above.

However, this class has implemented many changes to the code it's based on up above, while still producing the same output. Some of those changes are details that wouldn't even be seen when using it. But, if you were to debug what it does, you'd see how it molds and shapes the output, and you'd easily see how OTHER techniques were applied, to produce the same result.

Sometimes this process can make the code longer, but other times it can make the code much more responsive or even give it more features so other elements can be added/amended whereby boosting flexibility, capability, or scope.

The fully written class is below, as is.
AFTER this stint, I will break it down and explain the differences between the variables above, and the properties and variables in the class.

```
| Note : This class is just a current derivative, if I were to keep working on it, I would |
| implement various changes to more finely tune the capabilities, properties, values, etc. |
```

```
| Some formatting is being used that I wouldn't normally use due to PUBLISHING CONSTRAINTS |
```

```
-----
Class DefinitionTemplate
```

```
{
    [String] $Name
    [Object] $Property
    [Object] $Param1Type
    [Object] $Param1Value
    [Object] $Constructor
    [Object] $Method
    DefinitionTemplate([String]$Name,[String]$Param1Type,[String]$Param1Value)
    {
        $This.Name           = $Name
        $This.Property       = @( )
        $This.Param1Type     = $Param1Type
        $This.Param1Value    = $Param1Value
        $This.Constructor    = @( )
        $This.Method         = @( )
    }
    LoadPropertySet([Object[]]$Properties)
    {
        $Types               = ($Properties.TypeNameOfValue | % {
                                @( "String", $_ -Replace "System\.", "" ) [ $_.Length -gt 0 ]
                                })

        $TypesMax            = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
        $Names               = $Properties.Name
        $NamesMax            = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
        ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
        {
            $TypeBuff        = " " * ($TypesMax - $Types[$X].Length + 1)
            $NameBuff        = " " * ($NamesMax - $Names[$X].Length + 1)
            $This.AddProperty($Types[$X], $TypeBuff, $NameBuff, $Names[$X])
            $This.SetProperty($Names[$X], $NameBuff)
        }
    }
    AddProperty([String]$Type,[String]$TypeBuff,[String]$NameBuff,[String]$Name)
    {
        $This.Property      += "    [{0}]{1}{2}`{$3}" -f $Type, $TypeBuff, $NameBuff, $Name
    }
    SetProperty([String]$Property,[String]$NameBuff)
    {
        $This.Constructor   += "        `{$This.{0}}{1} = {2}.{0}" -f $Property,
                                $NameBuff,
                                $This.Param1Value
    }
    ChangeProperty([String]$Name,[String]$Value)
    {
        $X                  = 0..($This.Constructor.Count-1) | ? {
                                $This.Constructor[$_] -match $This.Escape("`$This.$Name")
                            }

        If (!!$X)
        {
            [Console]::WriteLine("Property [+] Found, altering ... ")
            $This.Constructor[$X] = $This.Constructor[$X] -Replace "=.+","= $Value"
        }
        Else
        {
            [Console]::WriteLine("Property [!] Not found, skipping ... ")
        }
    }
}
[String] AddIndent([UInt32]$Count)
{
    Return "    " * $Count
}
AddMethod([String[]]$Body)
{
    $Body = $Body -Replace "`\s*",""
    $I    = 0
    $Return = @( )
    ForEach ($X in 0..($Body.Count-1))
```

```

{
    $Line = $Body[$X]
    If ($X -eq 0 -and $Line -match "(\\s{0})")
    {
        $I ++
        $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
    }
    ElseIf ($X -eq 1 -and $Line -match "(\\s{0}\\{)")
    {
        $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
        $I ++
    }
    ElseIf ($X -eq ($Body.Count-1) -and $Line -match "(\\s{0}\\}\\}")
    {
        $I --
        $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
    }
    Else
    {
        $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
    }
    $Return += $Line
}
$This.Method += $Return -join "`n"
}
[String] Escape([String]$Value)
{
    Return [Regex]::Escape($Value)
}
[String] ReturnDefinition()
{
    $X
    Name      = @{
    Property  = $This.Property -join "`n"
    Main      = "    {0}({1}{2})" -f $This.Name,
                                $This.Param1Type,
                                $this.Param1Value
    Constructor = $This.Constructor -join "`n"
    Method     = $This.Method -join "`n"
    }
    Return @( $X.Name,
              "{",
              $X.Property,
              $X.Main,
              "{",
              $X.Constructor,
              "}",
              $X.Method,
              "}"
              ) -join "`n"
}
}

```

```

/-----/

```

```

| Now that the class is declared, instantiate the class and use its methods to reproduce the result |
| THEN, load the properties by using the method LoadPropertySet($Properties) |
/-----/

```

```

$Temp      = [DefinitionTemplate]::New("Uninstall","[Object]",$Registry')
$Temp.LoadPropertySet($Properties)

```

```

/-----/

```

```

| Now change property named "EntryUnique", new value "$This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)" |
/-----/

```

```

$Temp.ChangeProperty("EntryUnique","`$This.GetEntryUniqueProperties('$Registry')")

```

```

/-----/

```

```

| Now add method #1 |
/-----/

```

```

$Temp.AddMethod(@( '[String[]] Properties()', '{',
'Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name', '}' ))

```

```

/-----/

```

```
| Now add method #2 |
/-----/
$Temp.AddMethod(@( '[Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)',
'{',
('Return @( $Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$(This.Properties() -join "|"))" ' +
'| Select-Object Name, Value', '}' ))
/-----/
```

```
| Now add method #3
| There is some formatting being used that I wouldn't normally use due to PUBLISHING CONSTRAINTS |
/-----/
$Temp.AddMethod(@( '[Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buff)', '{', '$X = @( ',
'$X += (" " * 120 -join "")', "[$(This.DisplayName)]", (" " * 120 -join ""), " "',
'$This.Properties() | % { $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buff - $_.Length + 1) -join ""), $This.$_ }',
'$X += (" " * $Buff -join "")',
('This.EntryUnique | % { $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, ' +
'| (" " * ($Buff - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join ""), $_.Value }'),
'$X += (" " * $Buff -join "")',
'Return $X', '}' ))
/-----/
```

```
| Run the method ReturnDefinition(), and cast it's output to variable $ClassDefinition |
/-----/
$ClassDefinition = $Temp.ReturnDefinition()
/-----/
```

```
| Copy the variable output to the clipboard, and THEN, let's take a look at the output ... |
/-----/
$ClassDefinition | Set-Clipboard
/-----/
```

```
Output /-----/ <Class Definition> Template
```

```
Class Uninstall
{
    [String] $DisplayName
    [String] $DisplayVersion
    [String] $Version
    [Int32] $NoRemove
    [String] $ModifyPath
    [String] $UninstallString
    [String] $InstallLocation
    [String] $DisplayIcon
    [Int32] $NoRepair
    [String] $Publisher
    [String] $InstallDate
    [Int32] $VersionMajor
    [Int32] $VersionMinor
    [Object[]] $EntryUnique
    Uninstall([Object]$Registry)
    {
        $This.DisplayName = $Registry.DisplayName
        $This.DisplayVersion = $Registry.DisplayVersion
        $This.Version = $Registry.Version
        $This.NoRemove = $Registry.NoRemove
        $This.ModifyPath = $Registry.ModifyPath
        $This.UninstallString = $Registry.UninstallString
        $This.InstallLocation = $Registry.InstallLocation
        $This.DisplayIcon = $Registry.DisplayIcon
        $This.NoRepair = $Registry.NoRepair
        $This.Publisher = $Registry.Publisher
        $This.InstallDate = $Registry.InstallDate
        $This.VersionMajor = $Registry.VersionMajor
        $This.VersionMinor = $Registry.VersionMinor
        $This.EntryUnique = $This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)
    }
    [String[]] Properties()
    {
        Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name
    }
    [Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)
    {

```

Comparison	Output
<p>1. Comparison 1: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>2. Comparison 2: $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{20}$</p> <p>3. Comparison 3: $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{42}$</p> <p>4. Comparison 4: $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{72}$</p> <p>5. Comparison 5: $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{110}$</p>	<p>1. Comparison 1: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>2. Comparison 2: $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{20}$</p> <p>3. Comparison 3: $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{42}$</p> <p>4. Comparison 4: $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{72}$</p> <p>5. Comparison 5: $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{110}$</p>

```
| FIRST CLASS, [UninstallStack] | /--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/--\_/
```

[Before : Part 1]

[After : Part 1]

```
Class UninstallStack
{
    [UInt32] $Buffer
    [Object] $Output
    UninstallStack()
    {
```

```

$Apps          = "\Wow6432Node","" | % {
    Get-ChildItem "HKLM:\Software$_\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall"
    } | Get-ItemProperty
$Edge          = $Apps | ? DisplayName -match "(^Microsoft Edge$)"
$Properties     = $Edge.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^_|^PS)"
$Properties     += [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique",@( ))
$This.Output   = $Apps | % { [Uninstall]::New($_) }
$This.Buffer   = ($This.Output.EntryUnique.Name | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
}
[Object[]] GetOutput()
{
    Return @( $This.Output.Output($This.Buffer) )
}
}

```

The AFTER stuff is essentially the same code, largely. Except, there are (2) properties that replace a couple of the variables, like \$This.Output and \$This.Buffer. The other variables are still written the same way.

You can get away with this for a large majority of the conversion, UNLESS, having a PROPERTY makes more sense. Properties of the class will RETAIN the information, whereas variables will NOT, unless they're cast to a property.

| SECOND CLASS, [DefinitionTemplate] |

```

| [Before : Part 1] |
/-----/
$Types          = ($Properties.TypeNameOfValue | % { @"(String",$_ -Replace "System\.",",")[$_.Length -gt 0] })
$TypesMaxLength = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
$Names          = $Properties.Name
$NamesMaxLength = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
$Def            = @{
    Name      = "Uninstall"
    Type      = @( )
    ParamType = "[Object]"
    ParamValue = "`$Registry"
    Const     = @( )
    Method    = @( )
}
ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
{
    $Type      = $Types[$X]
    $Name      = $Names[$X]
    $TypeBuffer = " " * ($TypesMaxLength - $Type.Length + 1)
    $NameBuffer = " " * ($NamesMaxLength - $Name.Length + 1)
    $Def.Type += " [{0}]{1}{2}`$3}" -f $Type , $TypeBuffer, $NameBuffer, $Name
    $Def.Const += " `'$This.{0}{1} = {2}.{0}" -f $Name, $NameBuffer, $Def.ParamValue
}

```

The Before stuff right here is doing a lot of the work in processing the values in the \$Properties variable. The \$Properties variable is an object array of PSNoteProperties based off of the \$PSObject.Properties variable.

The hash table is there reserving some collection containers for properties Type, Const, and Method.

Then the loop just goes right ahead and starts processing every item in the \$Names array. It is also calculating the length of the buffer strings so that it formats the code neatly.

| [After : Part 2] |

```

Class DefinitionTemplate
{
    [String] $Name
    [Object] $Property
    [Object] $ParamType
    [Object] $ParamValue
    [Object] $Constructor
    [Object] $Method
    DefinitionTemplate([String]$Name,[String]$ParamType,[String]$ParamValue)
    {
        $This.Name          = $Name
        $This.Property       = @( )
        $This.ParamType      = $ParamType
        $This.ParamValue     = $ParamValue
        $This.Constructor    = @( )
    }
}

```

```

        $This.Method          = @( )
    }
    LoadPropertySet([Object[]]$Properties)
    {
        $Types                = ($Properties.TypeNameOfValue | % {
                                @("String",$_ -Replace "System\.","")[$_Length -gt 0]
                                })

        $TypesMax              = ($Types | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
        $Names                  = $Properties.Name
        $NamesMax               = ($Names | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
        ForEach ($X in 0..($Names.Count-1))
        {
            $TypeBuff           = " " * ($TypesMax - $Types[$X].Length + 1)
            $NameBuff            = " " * ($NamesMax - $Names[$X].Length + 1)
            $This.AddProperty($Types[$X],$TypeBuff, $NameBuff,$Names[$X])
            $This.SetProperty($Names[$X],$NameBuff)
        }
    }
    AddProperty([String]$Type,[String]$TypeBuff,[String]$NameBuff,[String]$Name)
    {
        $This.Property          += "    [{0}]{1}{2}`{$3}" -f $Type, $TypeBuff, $NameBuff, $Name
    }
    SetProperty([String]$Property,[String]$NameBuff)
    {
        $This.Constructor       += "        `This.{0}{1} = {2}.{0}" -f $Property,
                                $NameBuff,
                                $This.Parameter1Value
    }
}
# // <Continued below>

```

The After stuff right here looks a lot like the individuals up above. However, there are many things that have been moved around to make the process more structurally sound. Mainly because the hash table that was named \$Def, was a good idea to turn into the default constructor and class properties.

The initial constructor requests (3) parameters:

- 1) name of the class
- 2) Parameter1Type
- 3) Parameter1Value

... which can be seen up in the before section, except now the class can accommodate a much more broad range of input without doing a heck of a lot different.

The same can also be done with the hash table. But- if I want to make multiple copies of the class, each with a different set of values, that's a lot easier. With the hashtable, I'd have to copy and paste the hashtable, and then manually enter new values for those new hashtables, otherwise they'll have the same information.

Which is... rather anticlimactic, in all honesty.

Nothing like seeing thousands of the same exact hash table cause a token variable somewhere wasn't being changed. The hashtables also don't scale well as a table like the classes do.

They CAN, but the class doesn't lose any of it's key arrangements or positioning, so the class is more consistent and reliable. That's not ALWAYS the case, but in this case, it most certainly is.

The method LoadPropertySet(\$Properties) does the same job as the individual variables in the before stuff above. However, there are some KEY DIFFERENCES to note here. For starters, the way in which the variables were moved around, allowed the hashtable stuff to be put in it's own constructor.

Then, shifting the remaining variables from that particular block around, allowed moving the type length determination process, the type buffer, type buffer to string, as well as the name length determination process, name buffer, and name buffer to string... not only to the same block, but- there was a perfect opportunity to create a couple of new methods that cleaned up the way that code looked, while also providing some more control.

Maybe it's a matter of preference...? Idk.

But I like the way that portion of the code looks a LOT better than the individual variables.

Suffice to say, adding those methods makes a lot of sense as they're adding properties, and then setting the property values... having a method with a name gives anybody a better sense of what is actually happening behind the code.

```

$X                = 0..($Def.Const.Count-1) | ? { $Def.Const[$_] -match "EntryUnique" }
$Def.Const[$X]     = $Def.Const[$X] -Replace ' = .+', ' = $This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)'

```

[Page 53]

```

$Method1          = @(
'    [String[]] Properties()',

```



```

    {',
    Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name',
    }'
)
$Def.Method      += $Method1

# [Page 53]
$Method2          = @(
    [Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)',
    {',
    Return @(
    $Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$(($This.Properties() -join "|")))" | Select Name, Value'
    }'
)
$Def.Method      += $Method2

# [Page 53]
$Method3          = @(
    [Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buffer)',
    {',
    $Output = @('),
    $Output += (" " * 120 -join "''),
    $Output += "[$($This.DisplayName)]",
    $Output += (" " * 120 -join "''),
    $Output += " ",
    $This.Properties() | % { ',
    $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Length + 1) -join "''), $This.$_,
    },
    $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "''),
    $This.EntryUnique | % { ',
    $Output += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, (" " * ($Buffer - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join "''), $_.Value',
    },
    $Output += (" " * $Buffer -join "''),
    Return $Output',
    }'
)
$Def.Method      += $Method3

```

The Before stuff here, generally looks a lot like the after stuff, but, the class has methods where these values are just being changed directly. Like, the first couple of variables are pulling an index number to specifically recall the index of the property that's about to be changed, and then it changes it with some regex.

The after stuff is doing that too ... albeit with changes.

The variables named \$Method1, \$Method2, and \$Method3 really aren't all that different from the after stuff either, except here, there's no actual method that's inserting those variable values into the hashtable property named "Method".

Which is fine ... ?

But, having a method name that describes the function is really what makes a class even more useful than a slew of variables all taped together. There really is no way to get away from that feeling where using many variables that aren't connected to a larger container object, starts to feel as if they're all operating on their own accord. Obviously, this process is required to build the class types, it's just that if a script writer doesn't make the effort to implement class types and stuff, they may never be able to write code that is able to describe itself a lot more clearly and coherently, and methods and even loop labels go a long way to assist with breaking portions of code off into trunks or branches, rather than one giant soup bowl of variables.

Just, variable soup. I don't see people using many loop labels these days, because it's essentially the same thing as a method, or a switch block.

```

| [After : Part 3] |
/-----/
# // <Continued from above>
ChangeProperty([String]$Name,[String]$Value)
{
    $X                                     = 0..($This.Constructor.Count-1) | ? {
                                                $This.Constructor[$_] -match $This.Escape("`$This.$Name")
                                            }
    If (!!$X)
    {
        [Console]::WriteLine("Property [+] Found, altering ... ")
        $This.Constructor[$X] = $This.Constructor[$X] -Replace "=.+", "= $Value"
    }
}

```

```

    Else
    {
        [Console]::WriteLine("Property [!] Not found, skipping ... ")
    }
}
[String] AddIndent([UInt32]$Count)
{
    Return "    " * $Count
}
AddMethod([String[]]$Body)
{
    $Body = $Body -Replace "\s*", ""
    $I = 0
    $Return = @( )
    ForEach ($X in 0..($Body.Count-1))
    {
        $Line = $Body[$X]
        If ($X -eq 0 -and $Line -match "(\s{0})")
        {
            $I ++
            $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
        }
        ElseIf ($X -eq 1 -and $Line -match "(\s{0}\{)")
        {
            $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
            $I ++
        }
        ElseIf ($X -eq ($Body.Count-1) -and $Line -match "(\s{0}\})")
        {
            $I --
            $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
        }
        Else
        {
            $Line = $This.AddIndent($I) + $Line
        }
        $Return += $Line
    }
    $This.Method += $Return -join "`n"
}
[String] Escape([String]$Value)
{
    Return [Regex]::Escape($Value)
}
# // <Continued below>

```

```

-----

```

The after stuff here is a lot longer, no question about it.
Nothing seen in this group of methods is actually reproducing the code above, however-

It's doing additional things that make the code easier to throw OTHER values at, making it even more flexible than it already was. I'm going to paste the portion of code where the class is instantiated and then the methods that produce the same content as the variables up above, will be more readily comparable.

```

-----

```

```

$Temp = [DefinitionTemplate]::New("Uninstall","[Object]','$Registry')
$Temp.LoadPropertySet($Properties)

$Temp.ChangeProperty("EntryUnique","`$This.GetEntryUniqueProperties('$Registry)")

$Temp.AddMethod(@(('[String[]] Properties()','{',
'Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name','}')'))

$Temp.AddMethod(@(('[Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)',
'{',
('Return @($Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$(This.Properties() -join "|"))" '+
'| Select-Object Name, Value','}')'))

$Temp.AddMethod(@(('[Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buff)','{','$X = @( )',
'$X += (" " * 120 -join "")', "[$($This.DisplayName)]", (" " * 120 -join ""), " '",
'$This.Properties() | % { $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buff - $_.Length + 1) -join ""), $This.$_ }',
'$X += (" " * $Buff -join "")',
('$This.EntryUnique | % { $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, '+
' (" " * ($Buff - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join ""), $_.Value }'),
'$X += (" " * $Buff -join "")',
'Return $X','}')'))

```

```

-----

```

The first two lines here instantiate the class.
Then the method LoadPropertySet injects the PSObject.Properties information.

The third method `ChangeProperty` is performing the same activity as the first two variables in the before section directly above.

It's doing almost the identical thing under the hood as above, however the method `ChangeProperty` is providing a little bit of error handling, so if the property parameter finds no result, then it doesn't just NOT tell you that nothing was done, it'll say that.

Otherwise it didn't, and will say "failed... "

Even if they do, they're gonna get ripped out and then reinserted from the ground up. Why? Because it made more sense to do it that way.

Also, the methods could also be added in the same way as the naked variables, where there was \$Method1, \$Method2, and \$Method3 and then those values were added... It could be done that way here as well.

Either way, it's better to have a legitimate, actual, factual method named "AddMethod" rather than wingin' it with a property named Method then a plus sign and an equals sign, then a variable value.

It's not unlike showing up to a party in a shirt that says "I'm wearing a black shirt", but...
...your shirt is actually white.

Person 1 : That dude's wearing a white shirt that says 'I'm wearing a black shirt' ...

[illegible]

Maybe it won't be that dramatic though.

```
$ClassDefinition = @"Class $($Def.Name)", "{", ($Def.Type -join "`n"),
    "    $($Def.Name)($($Def.Param1Type)$    $($Def.Param1Value))",
    "    {",
    ($Def.Const -join "`n"),
    "    }",
    ( $Def.Method -join "`n"),
    "}" -join "`n"
```

There's not much left to go over.

But, there's so many ways it can be optimized:

- It's not BAD for a FIRST ATTEMPT when you're conceptualizing something ...
...but at some point, this will cause anybody that respects well written code, to say (1) word. "Ahhh!"

At which point, who's the person who feels most insulted...? You...?
Or some guy that has always been known for respecting well written code... that said "Ahhh!" ...
... when they looked at yours...?

But, PERSONALLY...? I feel as if it appears that the author lost track of their space bar, or enter key. Maybe that's fine sometimes. What do I know?

Gives me the heebie jeebies.
And, that's why I rewrote it in the class and that whole mess became this thing below...

[After : Part 4]

```
# // <Continued from above>
[String] ReturnDefinition()
{
    $X                = @{
        Name           = "Class {0}" -f $This.Name
        Property        = $This.Property -join "`n"
        Main            = "        {0}{1}{2}" -f $This.Name,
                                $This.Param1Type,
                                $This.Param1Value
        Constructor      = $This.Constructor -join "`n"
        Method          = $This.Method -join "`n"
    }
    Return @( $X.Name,
              "{",
              $X.Property,
              $X.Main,
              "        {",
              $X.Constructor,
              "        }",
              $X.Method,
              "}"
            ) -join "`n"
}
```

```

}

$ClassDefinition = $Temp.ReturnDefinition()

```

People may look at this and think ...
 But- you had all of that in one line ... This is like (12+).

Yep.
 I know, it APPEARS to be a lot MORE INFORMATION (in this case it is), but sometimes I ask myself how the highway guys can stand working on the highway all day in the heat, those tenth of a mile markers being the thing they gotta drop a bunch of asphalt between, and they'll occasionally look at these markers to gauge their progress.

They probably live for each and every one of those things too.

```

/---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\

```

Highway guy: Ah man.
 Just another ...
 4 miles to go.
 Not bad.
 It's only Monday though.
 Damn it.

```

\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\

```

You know that they're walking ... and they look at these things like a clock or a watch.
 Pouring, and laying down some asphalt all day long ... living through hell, paycheck to paycheck.

Here's why I prefer the thing above.
 If I want to make it shorter, that's easy.
 Highway guy can't make his job any shorter if he even wanted to.
 With 4 miles of asphalt to lay, there's nothing he can do to make his job less difficult on himself.

But, I definitely CAN make MY job easier on myself.
 So, if I want to examine a problem with the output, then I've made it incredibly easy to track down what COULD be causing an issue, adjust it, and then I totally avoid feeling like that dude on the highway in the blistering heat, just pouring asphalt all day long ...

Cause, even though those guys typically get paid pretty well ... ?
 I don't think a single one of them dudes really LOVE doing that job ...
 Maybe some of them do, I don't know.

From what some of my friends tell me they say it's ONLY fun AFTER you get paid.

```

\-----/ Comparison
Conclusion /-----\

```

Anyway, that's it for the lesson, hope you enjoyed it.
 I've gone ahead and pasted additional copies of the classes below in a comment block.

```

/---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\---\

```

```

Class Win32_Product
{
    [UInt16]           $AssignmentType
    [String]           $Caption
    [String]           $Description
    [String]           $ElementName
    [String]           $HelpLink
    [String]           $HelpTelephone
    [String]           $IdentifyingNumber
    [String]           $InstallDate
    [String]           $InstallDate2
    [String]           $InstallLocation
    [String]           $InstallSource
    [Int16]            $InstallState
    [String]           $InstanceId
    [String]           $Language
    [String]           $LocalPackage
    [String]           $Name
    [String]           $PackageCache
    [String]           $PackageCode
    [String]           $PackageName
    [String]           $ProductID
    [String]           $RegCompany
    [String]           $RegOwner
    [String]           $SKUNumber
    [String]           $Transforms
    [String]           $URLInfoAbout
    [String]           $URLUpdateInfo
}

```

```

[String]                $Vendor
[String]                $Version
[UInt32]                $WarrantyDuration
[String]                $WarrantyStartDate
[UInt32]                $WordCount
[Management.ManagementScope] $Scope
[Management.ManagementPath] $Path
[Management.ObjectGetOptions] $Options
[Management.ManagementPath] $ClassPath
[Management.PropertyDataCollection] $Properties
[Management.PropertyDataCollection] $SystemProperties
[Management.QualifierDataCollection] $Qualifiers
[ComponentModel.ISite] $Site
[ComponentModel.IContainer] $Container
Win32_Product([Object]$WMIObject)
{
    $This.AssignmentType      = $WMIObject.AssignmentType
    $This.Caption             = $WMIObject.Caption
    $This.Description         = $WMIObject.Description
    $This.ElementName         = $WMIObject.ElementName
    $This.HelpLink            = $WMIObject.HelpLink
    $This.HelpTelephone       = $WMIObject.HelpTelephone
    $This.IdentifyingNumber   = $WMIObject.IdentifyingNumber
    $This.InstallDate         = $WMIObject.InstallDate
    $This.InstallDate2        = $WMIObject.InstallDate2
    $This.InstallLocation     = $WMIObject.InstallLocation
    $This.InstallSource       = $WMIObject.InstallSource
    $This.InstallState        = $WMIObject.InstallState
    $This.InstanceID          = $WMIObject.InstanceID
    $This.Language            = $WMIObject.Language
    $This.LocalPackage        = $WMIObject.LocalPackage
    $This.Name                 = $WMIObject.Name
    $This.PackageCache        = $WMIObject.PackageCache
    $This.PackageCode         = $WMIObject.PackageCode
    $This.PackageName         = $WMIObject.PackageName
    $This.ProductID           = $WMIObject.ProductID
    $This.RegCompany          = $WMIObject.RegCompany
    $This.RegOwner            = $WMIObject.RegOwner
    $This.SKUNumber           = $WMIObject.SKUNumber
    $This.Transforms          = $WMIObject.Transforms
    $This.URLInfoAbout        = $WMIObject.URLInfoAbout
    $This.URLUpdateInfo       = $WMIObject.URLUpdateInfo
    $This.Vendor              = $WMIObject.Vendor
    $This.Version              = $WMIObject.Version
    $This.WarrantyDuration    = $WMIObject.WarrantyDuration
    $This.WarrantyStartDate    = $WMIObject.WarrantyStartDate
    $This.WordCount           = $WMIObject.WordCount
    $This.Scope               = $WMIObject.Scope
    $This.Path                = $WMIObject.Path
    $This.Options             = $WMIObject.Options
    $This.ClassPath           = $WMIObject.ClassPath
    $This.Properties          = $WMIObject.Properties
    $This.SystemProperties     = $WMIObject.SystemProperties
    $This.Qualifiers          = $WMIObject.Qualifiers
    $This.Site                = $WMIObject.Site
    $This.Container           = $WMIObject.Container
}
}

```

```

Class Uninstall
{
    [String]    $DisplayName
    [String]    $DisplayVersion
    [String]    $Version
    [Int32]     $NoRemove
    [String]    $ModifyPath
    [String]    $UninstallString
    [String]    $InstallLocation
    [String]    $DisplayIcon
    [Int32]     $NoRepair
    [String]    $Publisher
    [String]    $InstallDate
    [Int32]     $VersionMajor
    [Int32]     $VersionMinor
    [Object[]]  $EntryUnique
    Uninstall([Object]$Registry)
    {
        $This.DisplayName      = $Registry.DisplayName
        $This.DisplayVersion    = $Registry.DisplayVersion
        $This.Version           = $Registry.Version
        $This.NoRemove          = $Registry.NoRemove
        $This.ModifyPath        = $Registry.ModifyPath
        $This.UninstallString    = $Registry.UninstallString
    }
}

```

```

        $This.InstallLocation = $Registry.InstallLocation
        $This.DisplayIcon    = $Registry.DisplayIcon
        $This.NoRepair       = $Registry.NoRepair
        $This.Publisher      = $Registry.Publisher
        $This.InstallDate    = $Registry.InstallDate
        $This.VersionMajor   = $Registry.VersionMajor
        $This.VersionMinor   = $Registry.VersionMinor
        $This.EntryUnique    = $This.GetEntryUniqueProperties($Registry)
    }
    [String[]] Properties()
    {
        Return $This.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch EntryUnique | % Name
    }
    [Object[]] GetEntryUniqueProperties([Object]$Param)
    {
        Return @(
            $Param.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^PS|$(This.Properties() -join "|"))" | Select Name, Value
        )
    }
    [Object[]] Output([UInt32]$Buff)
    {
        $X = @( )
        $X += (" " * 120 -join ""), "[$($This.DisplayName)]", (" " * 120 -join ""), " "
        $This.Properties() | % {
            $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_, (" " * ($Buff - $_.Length + 1) -join ""), $This.$_
        }
        $X += (" " * $Buff -join "")
        $This.EntryUnique | % {
            $X += "{0}{1} : {2}" -f $_.Name, (" " * ($Buff - $_.Name.Length + 1) -join ""), $_.Value
        }
        $X += (" " * $Buff -join "")
        Return $X
    }
}

Class UninstallStack
{
    [UInt32] $Buffer
    [Object] $Output
    UninstallStack()
    {
        $Apps = "\Wow6432Node", "" | % {
            Get-ChildItem "HKLM:\Software$_\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Uninstall"
        } | Get-ItemProperty
        $Edge = $Apps | ? DisplayName -match "(^Microsoft Edge$)"
        $Properties = $Edge.PSObject.Properties | ? Name -notmatch "(^_|^PS)"
        $Properties += [PSNoteProperty]::New("EntryUnique", @( ))
        $This.Output = $Apps | % { [Uninstall]::New($_) }
        $This.Buffer = ($This.Output.EntryUnique.Name | Sort-Object Length)[-1].Length
    }
    [Object[]] GetOutput()
    {
        Return @( $This.Output.Output($This.Buffer) )
    }
}

```

