

#### VALIDATE YOUR POWERSHELL PARAMETERS WITH ENUMS

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- Short for enumerated (data) type;
- Defines a set of members that a data type can have and restrict it's value to those members;
- Rules:
  - An enum can only hold one member;
  - The value of an enum is restricted to the defined set of members;
  - Each member of the defined set has an associated integer value starting from zero for the first member;



- Get-ChildItem
   Enum: <Attributes>
- Set-ExecutionPolicy:
  - Enum: <ExecutionPolicy>
  - Enum: <ExecutionPolicyScope>
- Set-Service
  - Enum: <ServiceStartMode>
- Write-Host
  - Enum: <ConsoleColor>





- Each enum member has an integer value;
- The integer value is determined automatically or manually:
  Automatically:
  - Each enum member has an integer value starting at zero for the first in the set, 1 for the second and so on;
  - Manually:
    - This is set when creating the enum members set;
    - When a member in the set is given an integer value, numbering starts at that and continues until the end of the member list or another integer is provided;





- There are two methods to create an enum depending on which PowerShell version you are using:
  - Pre-5
    - Use Add-Type
  - 5 onwards
    - Use 'enum' keyword
  - Rules for creating enums:
    - Semicolons are only required when creating an enum on one lines but it's good practice to always use them;
    - Member names cannot include spaces or special characters (except an underscore)
       don't be smart and put it in quotes to get around this as it won't work;
    - The enum members cannot be numbers;





### ASSIGNING INTEGER VALUES TO MEMBERS

- Members are automatically assigned an integer value starting from zero for the first member;
- You can assign your own integer values;
- When you assign an integer value to a member it restarts the counter to that value and each member thereafter will get a value incremented by one;







 The enum member name is converted to a string so can be used as a match in your switch statement;





- To perform parameter validation we traditionally use [ValidateSet()]
- If multiple functions will use the same set of values for validation then we must define it each time;
- If we update the list we need to update it in several places protentially across several scripts within a module;





#### PARAMETER VALIDATION WITH ENUMS

Create an enum with a member list of values;
Use the enum as the data type for your function parameter:
No need for [ValidateSet()]
No need for [ValidateNotNullOrEmpty()]
The only values accepted are the enum members;



#### PARAMETER VALIDATION WITH ENUMS





Enums are simple to create;

- Help prevent errors by only accepting a predefined set of values;
- Easily replace [ValidateSet()] and [ValidateNotNullOrEmpty()] when working with more than one function using the same set of parameter validation values;





## Working With Enums In PowerShell https://blog.pauby.com/post/working-with-enums-inpowershell/

# Creating Enums In PowerShell https://blog.pauby.com/post/creating-enums-in-powershell/



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