

dry-wit

Bash framework



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Bash

In theory

- Powerful language.
- Conventions improve reusability and maintainability.
- Great fit for Unix and OSs with strong command-line focus.

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In theory

- Powerful language.
- Conventions improve reusability and maintainability.
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In practice

- Easy for newcomers.
- Difficult to master.
- Write once, use twice, dispose.
- Expensive maintenance.
- Hardly reusable.

dry-wit: Features

Features

- ❶ Provides a consistent way to structure scripts.
- ❷ Manages required dependencies.
- ❸ Declarative approach for dealing with errors (Output message + error code).
- ❹ Handles parameters, flags, and environment variables.
- ❺ API for creating temporary files, logging, etc.

Usage / Help

```
usage()
```

```
function usage() {
```

```
cat <<EOF
```

```
Does this and that...
```

```
Where:
```

```
  * myflag: changes the behavior somehow.
```

```
  * param1: the first input.
```

```
Common flags:
```

```
  * -h | --help: Display this message.
```

```
  * -v: Increase the verbosity.
```

```
  * -vv: Increase the verbosity further.
```

```
  * -q | --quiet: Be silent.
```

```
EOF
```

```
}
```

Input: checking

checkInput()

```
function checkInput() {  
  local _flags=$(extractFlags $@);  
  logDebug -n "Checking input";  
  for _flag in ${_flags}; do  
    case ${_flag} in  
      -h | --help | -v | -vv | -f | --my-flag)  
        ;;  
      *) logDebugResult FAILURE "fail";  
        exitWithErrorCode INVALID_OPTION ${_flag};  
        ;;  
    esac  
  done  
}
```

Input: parsing

```
parseInput()
function parseInput() {
  local _flags=$(extractFlags $@);
  for _flag in ${_flags}; do
    case ${_flag} in
      -f | --my-flag)
        shift;
        export MY_FLAG="${1}";
        shift;
        ;;
      *) shift;
        ;;
    esac
  done
}
```


Script requirements

Dependencies

```
function checkRequirements() {  
    checkReq docker DOCKER_NOT_INSTALLED;  
    checkReq realpath REALPATH_NOT_INSTALLED;  
    checkReq envsubst ENVSUBST_NOT_INSTALLED;  
}
```

DSL

- ① *executable-file*: The required dependency.
- ② *message*: The name of a constant describing the error to display should the dependency is not present.
- ③ *dry-wit* checks each dependency and exits if the check fails.

Error messages

defineErrors()

```
function defineErrors() {  
  export INVALID_OPTION="Unrecognized option";  
  export DOCKER_NOT_INSTALLED="docker is not installed. See http://www.docker.org";  
  export REPOSITORY_IS_MANDATORY="The repository argument is mandatory";  
  
  ERROR_MESSAGES=(\  
    INVALID_OPTION \  
    DOCKER_NOT_INSTALLED \  
    REPOSITORY_IS_MANDATORY \  
  );  
  export ERROR_MESSAGES;  
}
```

dry-wit takes care of the exit codes

```
exitWithErrorCode REPOSITORY_IS_MANDATORY;
```

main()

main()

```
function main() {  
  // Focus on the logic itself.  
  
  // Forget about defensive programming  
  // regarding input variables  
  // or dependencies.  
  
  // Start by writing pseudo-code,  
  // and later define the identified  
  // functions.  
}
```

Logging

logging

```
logInfo -n "Calculating next prime number ...";  
...  
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then  
    logInfoResult SUCCESS "done";  
else  
    logInfoResult FAILURE "Too optimistic";  
fi
```

output

[2015/10/26 15:09:54 my-script:main] Calculating next prime number ...

[done]

Temporary files

API functions

- ① Functions to create temporary files or folders.
- ② dry-wit takes care of cleaning them up afterwards.

`createTempFile()`

```
createTempFile;  
local tempFile=${RESULT};
```

`createTempFolder()`

```
createTempFolder;  
local tempFolder=${RESULT};
```

Environment variables: Declaration (1/3)

DSL for declaring environment variables

- ❶ Declared in **[script].inc.sh**.
- ❷ Safe to add to version control systems.
- ❸ Mandatory information: description and default value.

```
defineEnvVar()
```

```
defineEnvVar \  
  MYPASSWORD \  
  "The description of MYPASSWORD" \  
  "secret";
```

Environment variables: Overriding (2/3)

DSL for overriding default values

- ❶ Declared in `.[script].inc.sh`.
- ❷ Not always safe to add to version control systems.

```
overrideEnvVar()
```

```
overrideEnvVar MYPASSWORD ".toor!";
```

Environment variables: Overriding (3/3)

Environment value overridden from the command line

```
MYPASSWORD="abc123" ./script.sh ...
```