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Automate, Automate, Automate!

The key to optimize work is to *automate* as much as possible. Whether you are developing software, setting up infrastructure or even testing, if there is a chance to do it just take it.

Most of the times the boring and frequent tasks can be automated. There are a lot of different tools and technologies that can help you with that, but sometimes starting is simply an hassle by itself and one might end up giving up and doing it "*manually*".

This is where Athena jumps in. The idea is quite simple, we minimize the start process by :

- automating the wiring of the dependencies and tools
- implement a plugin architecture to allow freedom and scalability
- throw in a wizard that takes care of the boring stuff

Once that part is done, you can reuse it as much as you can and you can even share with other people or teams.

Seems cool, right?

Well, it might also seem too easy or too abstract so let's dig into it.

How does it work?

Athena aims to be of simple usage and architecture and consists of 2 pillars:

- the `Engine` : a declarative framework based in `Bash` (*say that again ???* Don't run away yet because it has a pretty cool built-in testing system with mocking and proper unit tests)
- the `Plugins` : they are tipically *Services*, *Applications*, *Jobs*, etc. They can use any technology or any stack of technologies and they form the ecosystem that helps you handle different scenarios. To support the automation environments, the virtualisation technology used is `Docker`.

As an example, you can use Athena to setup a webserver, test your website and handle the deployment. This example could be achieved by creating 3 `plugins` : `webserver` , `test` and `deploy` or you could simply create just one : `app` .

Hopefully the ecosystem will continue to grow and become big enough so that most of the scenarios will be already handled and you can use an existing `plugin` , build your own from scratch or even base yours on another one.

Why did we choose Bash?

We wanted to make it simple and having the minimum dependencies possible. Using `Bash` became a natural choice because that's where you usually start when you automate with scripts.

`Bash` already has support for a lot of stuff, but the issue is that is not very declarative or at least does not have a very developer-like syntax, and this is why Athena was born. A simple, declarative and developer-friendly framework with testing support.

Why should you use it?

Besides having a very straightforward and simple architecture, which makes it easy to debug, it provides you built-in support for solving the following topics :

- Version validation
- Error handling
- Proper display of messages
- Stacktrace
- Testing
- Routing
- Support for Multiple and configurable environments
- Hooks
- Standardized way of building stuff
- etc...

With this already taken care of you will only need to focus on your specific problem.

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Quick start

Prerequisites

- You have a `bash` shell.
- You have [Git](#) installed.
- You have [Docker](#) installed.

There are three quick start options available:

- On MAC OSX using [Homebrew](#) :

```
$ brew tap athena-oss/tap
$ brew install athena
```

Note: You might be required to allow [Docker](#) to access folders managed by [Homebrew](#). In order to do this, go to [Docker](#) Preferences > File Sharing and add the folder `/usr/local/Cellar` .

- [Download the latest release](#)
- Clone the repo: `git clone https://github.com/athena-oss/athena.git`

Read the [Documentation](#) on using Athena.

Examples

Inside Examples section you'll find a variety of ways to use Athena.

running a file/directory validator

```
CMD_DESCRIPTION="Validates a file or directory for possible issues."

athena.usage 1 "<file|directory>"

if athena.plugins.base.check "${athena.path 1}" ; then
    athena.ok "check passed"
    athena.exit 0
fi
athena.fatal "check failed"
```

running a php webserver

```
CMD_DESCRIPTION="Starts the webserver."

athena.usage 2 "<source_directory> <port>"

# arguments are found below
source_directory="${athena.path 1}"
port="${athena.int 2}"

# clearing arguments from the stack
athena.pop_args 2

# options for container are found below
athena.plugin.use_external_container_as_daemon "php:7.0-apache"

# mounts the specified dir into the container
athena.docker.mount_dir "$source_directory" "/var/www/html"

# maps the specified host port to the port 80 of the container
athena.docker.add_option "-p $port:80"
```

Contributing

Checkout our guidelines on how to contribute in [CONTRIBUTING](#).

Versioning

Releases are managed using github's release feature. We use [Semantic Versioning](#) for all the releases. Every change made to the code base will be referred to in the release notes (except for cleanups and refactorings).

License

Licensed under the [Apache License Version 2.0 \(APLv2\)](#).

Getting Started

Prerequisites

- You have a [Bash](#) shell.
- You have [Git](#) installed.
- You have [Docker](#) installed.

There are three quick start options available:

- On MAC OSX using [Homebrew](#) :

```
$ brew tap athena-oss/tap
$ brew install athena
```

- [Download the latest release](#)
- Clone the repo: `git clone https://github.com/athena-oss/athena.git`

Now that you have Athena you can explore the Examples section.

If you want to start by building your own plugin use the wizard :

```
$ ./athena wizard start [<name_of_the_plugin>]
```

You can also install plugins by using the following command :

```
$ ./athena plugins install <name> <repo>
```

How the Engine works

The Athena Engine is a simple and declarative [Bash](#) framework, implemented using only [Bash](#) functions and it takes care of tasks like routing, errors, messages, stacktrace, testing, versioning, validation, etc.

Structure

The directory structure is very simple as you can see in the following schema :

```
.
├─ athena # executable
├─ ...
├─ lib # location of the library functions
│   └─ ...
├─ plugins # location of the plugins
│   └─ ...
└─ tests # location of the
    └─ ...
```

Namespaces

Even though it is not very typical for [Bash](#) functions to have namespaces, we defined namespacing to avoid collision of functions. The pattern is

```
athena.<context>.<function_name>
```

The **context** is used to group functions, for instance, all functions related to handling arguments should be grouped under the `athena.argument.` namespace. As an example, to check if an argument exists you can use the following function :

```
athena.argument.argument_exists <argument_name>
```

The context also defines the name of the file where the functions are located. The pattern for the files is :

```
lib/[<shared_or_not>/]functions.<context>.sh
```

Using the functions

You can use the functions of Athena in 2 contexts, *HOST* or *SHARED*. Using on the *HOST* means that the function is being used directly on the machine that has Athena installed, on the other hand *SHARED* means that you can use it either on the host or inside the container that will provide the environment for your plugin.

- HOST only functions
 - located in the `lib` folder
 - loaded automatically on the host
 - can be used only on the *PRE* and *POST* commands
- SHARED functions
 - located in the `lib/shared` folder
 - loaded automatically on the host and on the container when the default router is being used
 - can only be used on the inner commands

How the Plugins work

Trends and technologies change fast and most likely your needs too. With this in mind, you can implement plugins using any technology or stack of technologies. `Plugins` can be solutions to handle a different set of scenarios, but more often than not, you may build them as Services, Applications, Jobs/Tasks. These `plugins` in turn have commands that allows you to manage or execute tasks of this context. As an example, your `plugin` can be a simple webserver that has commands to start and stop it.

Structure

The directory structure is also very simple as you can see in the following schema :

```
plugins/example
├─ bin
│   └─ cmd          # location of the commands that execute the tasks
│       └─ ...
├─ dependencies.ini  # file that contains the dependencies of this plugin
├─ docker           # optional: contains the custom environments
│   └─ ...
└─ version.txt      # contains the version of the plugin
```

Commands

Commands are used to execute tasks either on the host or inside the container or even on both. Some commands may require that you execute some tasks on the host before actually running inside the container, for example, if you need to prepare some directory structure on the host machine that will save the result of what was done inside the container.

In order to make this simple and generic enough, we decided to adopt the approach of having a 3-step execution that you can look at it like:

- prepare - runs on the HOST
- execute - runs on the CONTAINER
- cleanup - runs on the HOST

The sequence of the execution follows the order in the previous list. The implementation intends to be very simple on the usage side but also on the architecture side. To support a command you will need to have a file inside the commands directory that must follow the name pattern :

```
<name_of_command>[_<type>].sh
```

As an example, imagine that you want to implement the command `run` and that this command that needs a prepare, execute and cleanup steps, then you are required to have the files `run_pre.sh` , `run.sh` and `run_post.sh` .

The purpose of splitting this into different files is to separate the responsibilities and make it easier to maintain.

Note: All of these steps are optional, although it does not make much sense having both a prepare and cleanup steps if no container will be used, because you can achieve the same result using only the prepare step.

Example: run (prepare step)


```
CMD_DESCRIPTION="Runs a task."

athena.usage 1 "<source_directory>"

# arguments are found below
source_directory="$(athena.path 1)"

# clearing arguments from the stack
athena.pop_args 1

# do something with the $source_directory
...

# mounting the directory to be used inside the container
athena.docker.mount_dir "$source_directory" "/opt/workdir"
```

Example: run (execute step)

```
# go inside the directory
cd /opt/workdir

# do something there
...
```

Example: run (cleanup step)

```
# do something with the $source_directory
...
```

Now that you know how commands work, checkout the [Shared API](#) and [Host API](#), to see what functions you can use inside the commands.

Docker

The main purpose of Athena is to provide an abstraction of the automation environments and let you use or create your own automation logic without much hassle.

The technology chosen to implement the abstraction is [Docker](#). If *Images*, *Containers*, *Dockerfile* doesn't ring a bell, we recommend that you read a bit about it in order to have an idea on how things work, but if you already do and just want to learn more on how to build your custom containers, please have a look at the [Reference Page](#).

If you intend to just use existing images from [DockerHub](#), then no worries because Athena also has support for it.

The functions that handle [docker](#) related operations are under the namespace of `athena.docker.`, read more about it on the [Handling Docker](#) page. Functions that are directly related to plugins are under `athena.plugin.`, read more about it on the [Handling Plugin](#) page.

Note: There are some functions in the plugin namespace that can be wrappers to other operations for simplicity of usage, for instance, they can assume the current plugin to set some options.

Using containers

There are two types of containers that you can use:

- **External**

The container name can be a tag that is registered in [DockerHub](#), e.g.: `php:7.0-apache`, `java:7`, `debian:jessie`, etc.

- **Custom** (aka your own container)

These containers must be built using a `Dockerfile` that needs to be located inside the plugin's `docker` folder.

If the `Dockerfile` is located on the root of the `docker` directory, then this is called the *default container* and is used when you have a command that needs to run inside a container and don't explicitly say which one to use.

If you want to have multiple containers then you need to have a sub-folder inside the `docker` folder and there will be a `Dockerfile` and also a `version.txt` file to version this container. For the *default container*, the version of the plugin is also the version of the container.

```
...
├── docker
│   ├── Dockerfile      # default container
│   └── other           # other container
│       ├── Dockerfile
│       └── version.txt
└── version.txt
```

To use a different container than the *default* container, either an external or a custom one, you must specify it on the *prepare step*, to do so you can use the following functions :

```
athena.plugin.use_container <container name>
```

The container name can be either the tag from [DockerHub](#) or the name of the sub-folder in the `docker` directory.

Hint: There is also another function that is helpful when using external containers that should run as a daemon.

```
athena.plugin.use_external_container_as_daemon <container name> [instance_name]
```

Using configurable images

[Docker](#) allows you to have configurable images by using the `ARG` instruction, read more about it [here](#).

Using this mechanism, Athena allows you to create multiple environments using one single `Dockerfile`. This can be very useful because with this you can use

In order to achieve this, you need to use the `ARG` instructions in the `Dockerfile` and then have a file with key-value (commonly know as ini file), and when you want to use a specific configurable container, while executing a command, you just need to use the flag :

```
--athena-env=<environment_file|name_of_environment>
```

The specified environment file must follow the *ini file* format and its values will be used for building the container. If a name is specified instead of a file, Athena expects for a file named `<name_of_environment>.env` to exist in the folder of the *Dockerfile*.

Example

```
$ ./athena example run /path/to/dir --athena-env=/path/to/file/production.env
```

or

```
$ ./athena example run /path/to/dir --athena-env=production
```

Building containers

Because we have a well defined structure, it is easy to build containers tagging them with the specifics of the location, environment and version. When executing a command that requires a container, Athena will try to find a container with the following pattern :

```
athena-plugin-<plugin_name>[-<custom_container>][-<environment>]-<instance_name>
```

The version is also used to find it (located in the `version.txt` file of the required container). If this container has not been built yet, Athena will do it for you, if it has, then it will use it for the execution of the command.

Hint: Once a specific container is built, it will only rebuild if there is an update on the version or if you specify an environment that has not been built yet.

Example

```
athena-plugin-example-other-production-0:1.0.0
```

Hooks

There is support for *hooks* in Athena. They can be used to perform any task on a given stage of a `plugin` usage. They must be located in the directory `bin/hooks` of the `plugin` .

Pre and Post Plugin

These hooks are executed before and after any command is executed. To enable them you just need to add a file called `plugin_pre.sh` and/or `plugin_post.sh` in the *hooks* directory, add logic there and that's it, they're hooked.

Reusing between commands

Sometimes you might want to reuse functions or variables between commands. The way to do it is very simple as you can see below:

Functions

- **PRE and POST commands**

Implement your functions in the `bin/lib/functions.sh`

- **Inside containers**

Implement them in the `bin/lib/functions.container.sh` .

Variables

- **PRE and POST commands**

Add them to `bin/variables.sh` .

- **Inside containers**

Add them to `bin/variables.container.sh`

That's it, they are now automatically available and you can start using them.

Custom logo

If you would like to have your own logo when executing the commands of your `plugin` , simply add a text file `.logo` to the root of your plugin with your ascii art.

Default router

When you need to execute a command inside a container, Athena sets a default router that maps the command that you are executing to the right file.

Sometimes you might feel the need to use a particular [docker](#) image that has its own router and you actually want to preserve this behaviour. If this is the case, then you need to specify in the `pre` command file the following option :

```
athena.docker.set_no_default_router 1
```

Most used functions (aliases)

To simplify the development of plugins, we created some aliases for functions that are frequently used in the commands. Below you can find a list of a few of them, but you can check the full list in the file `lib/shared/aliases.sh` .

Handling arguments

- `athena.arg`
- `athena.args`
- `athena.nr_args_lt`
- `athena.arg_exists`
- `athena.pop_args`
- `athena.int`

Handling Filesystem

- `athena.dir_exists_or_fail`
- `athena.path`

Handling OS

- `athena.usage`
- `athena.exit`
- `athena.exit_with_msg`

Handling Messages

- `athena.info`
- `athena.error`
- `athena.warn`
- `athena.ok`
- `athena.debug`
- `athena.fatal`
- `athena.print`

Handling value types

- `athena.is_integer`

- Using CLI Functions

- Handling *argument*

- `athena.argument.append_to_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.arg`
 - `athena.argument.args`
 - `athena.argument.argument_exists`
 - `athena.argument.argument_exists_and_remove`
 - `athena.argument.argument_exists_or_fail`
 - `athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty`
 - `athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty_or_fail`
 - `athena.argument.get_argument`
 - `athena.argument.get_argument_and_remove`
 - `athena.argument.get_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.get_integer_argument`
 - `athena.argument.get_path_from_argument`
 - `athena.argument.get_path_from_argument_and_remove`
 - `athena.argument.is_integer`
 - `athena.argument.nr_args_lt`
 - `athena.argument.nr_of_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.pop_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.prepend_to_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.remove_argument`
 - `athena.argument.set_arguments`
 - `athena.argument.string_contains`

- Handling *color*

- `athena.color.print_color`
 - `athena.color.print_debug`
 - `athena.color.print_error`
 - `athena.color.print_fatal`
 - `athena.color.print_info`
 - `athena.color.print_ok`
 - `athena.color.print_warn`

- Handling *fs*

- `athena.fs.absolute_path`
 - `athena.fs.basename`
 - `athena.fs.dir_contains_files`
 - `athena.fs.dir_exists_or_create`
 - `athena.fs.dir_exists_or_fail`
 - `athena.fs.file_contains_string`
 - `athena.fs.file_exists_or_fail`
 - `athena.fs.get_cache_dir`
 - `athena.fs.get_file_contents`
 - `athena.fs.get_full_path`

- Handling *os*

- `athena.os.call_with_args`
 - `athena.os.enable_error_mode`
 - `athena.os.enable_quiet_mode`
 - `athena.os.enable_verbose_mode`
 - `athena.os.exec`
 - `athena.os.exit`
 - `athena.os.exit_with_msg`
 - `athena.os.function_exists`
 - `athena.os.function_exists_or_fail`

- `athena.os.get_base_dir`
- `athena.os.get_base_lib_dir`
- `athena.os.get_command`
- `athena.os.get_executable`
- `athena.os.get_host_ip`
- `athena.os.get_instance`
- `athena.os.get_prefix`
- `athena.os.getenv_or_fail`
- `athena.os.handle_exit`
- `athena.os.include_once`
- `athena.os.is_command_set`
- `athena.os.is_debug_active`
- `athena.os.is_git_installed`
- `athena.os.is_linux`
- `athena.os.is_mac`
- `athena.os.is_sudo`
- `athena.os.override_exit_handler`
- `athena.os.print_stacktrace`
- `athena.os.register_exit_handler`
- `athena.os.return`
- `athena.os.set_command`
- `athena.os.set_debug`
- `athena.os.set_exit_handler`
- `athena.os.set_instance`
- `athena.os.split_string`
- `athena.os.usage`
- Handling *utils*
 - `athena.utils.add_to_array`
 - `athena.utils.array_pop`
 - `athena.utils.compare_number`
 - `athena.utils.find_index_in_array`
 - `athena.utils.get_array`
 - `athena.utils.get_version_components`
 - `athena.utils.in_array`
 - `athena.utils.is_integer`
 - `athena.utils.prepend_to_array`
 - `athena.utils.remove_from_array`
 - `athena.utils.set_array`
 - `athena.utils.validate_version`
 - `athena.utils.validate_version_format`

Using CLI Functions

Handling *argument*

`athena.argument.append_to_arguments`

This function appends the given argumnets to the argument list (\$ATHENA_ARGS).

USAGE: `athena.argument.append_to_arguments <argument...>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.argument.arg

This function is a wrapper for the athena.argument.get_argument function.

USAGE: athena.argument.arg <argument position or name>

RETURN: string

athena.argument.args

This function is a wrapper for the athena.argument.get_arguments function. It returns the argument list (\$ATHENA_ARGS).

USAGE: athena.argument.args

RETURN: string

athena.argument.argument_exists

This function checks if an argument exists in the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS.

USAGE: athena.argument.argument_exists <argument name>

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.argument.argument_exists_and_remove

This function checks if an argument exists (see athena.argument.argument_exists) in the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS and removes it if it exists.

USAGE: athena.argument.argument_exists_and_remove <argument name> [<name of variable to save the value>]

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.argument.argument_exists_or_fail

This function checks if an argument exists (see athena.argument.argument_exists) in the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS. If no argument was given or the argument was not found script execution is exited and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: athena.argument.argument_exists_or_fail <argument name>

RETURN: --

athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty

This function checks if the given arguments string is not empty.

USAGE: athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty <arguments string>

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty_or_fail

This function checks if the given arguments string is not empty. If it is empty execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. If not empty the error code 0 is returned.

USAGE: athena.argument.argument_is_not_empty_or_fail <argument string> [<name>]

RETURN: 0 (true)

athena.argument.get_argument

This function returns the requested argument name or value if found in the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS. The function interpretes an given integer as argument index and a given string as argument name (e.g. for the list "a=3 b=5" "3" is return if "a" is requested and "a=3" is returned if "1" is requested).

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_argument <argument position or name>`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.argument.get_argument_and_remove`

This function returns the argument name or value (see `athena.argument.get_argument`) and removes it from the \$ATHENA_ARGS list.

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_argument_and_remove <argument position or name> [<name of variable to save the value>]`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.argument.get_arguments`

This function will copy the \$ATHENA_ARGS array into a variable provided as argument, unless it is being used in a shubshell, then a string containing all the arguments will be output.

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_arguments [array_name]`

RETURN: `0 (success) | 1 (failure)`

`athena.argument.get_integer_argument`

This function returns the value for the given argument and if it is not an integer it will exit with error.

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_integer_argument <argument position or name> [<error string>]`

RETURN: `int`

`athena.argument.get_path_from_argument`

This function extract a argument string or value (see `athena.argument.get_argument`) from the \$ATHENA_ARGS list and checks if it is a valid directory path. If it is valid the path is return, if not script execution is exited and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_path_from_argument <argument position or name>`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.argument.get_path_from_argument_and_remove`

This function returns a valid direcorey path if the given argument name or value (see `athena.argument.get_path_from_argument`) could be converted and removes the argument from the \$ATHENA_ARGS list.

USAGE: `athena.argument.get_path_from_argument_and_remove <argument position or name>`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.argument.is_integer`

This function checks if an argument is an integer.

USAGE: `athena.argument.is_integer <argument>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.argument.nr_args_lt`

This function returns the error code 0 if the number of arguments in \$ATHENA_ARGS is less than the given number. If not the error code 1 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.argument.nr_args_lt <number>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.argument.nr_of_arguments

This function returns the number of arguments found in the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS.

USAGE: `athena.argument.nr_of_arguments`

RETURN: `int`

athena.argument.pop_arguments

This function pops a number of arguments from the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS.

USAGE: `athena.argument.pop_arguments <number>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.argument.prepend_to_arguments

This function prepends the given arguments to the argument list (\$ATHENA_ARGS).

USAGE: `athena.argument.prepend_to_arguments <argument...>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.argument.remove_argument

This function removes an argument from the argument list \$ATHENA_ARGS if it is in the list.

USAGE: `athena.argument.remove_argument <argument|index>`

RETURN: `0 (successful), 1 (failed)`

athena.argument.set_arguments

This function sets the argument list (\$ATHENA_ARGS) to the given arguments.

USAGE: `athena.argument.set_arguments <argument...>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.argument.string_contains

This function if a string contains a substring. With --literal, regex is not parsed, and there's a literal comparison.

USAGE: `athena.argument.string_contains <string> <sub-string> [--literal]`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

Handling *color*

athena.color.print_color

This function prints the given string in a given color on STDOUT. Available colors are "green", "red", "blue", "yellow", "cyan", and "normal".

USAGE: `athena.color.print_color <color> <string> [<non_colored_string>][<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_debug

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as debug message if debug mode is set.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_debug <string> [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_error

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as error message.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_error <string> [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_fatal

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as fatal message and exit with 1 or the given code.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_fatal <string> [<exit_code>] [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_info

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as info message.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_info <string> [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_ok

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as ok message.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_ok <string> [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.color.print_warn

This function prints the given string on STDOUT formatted as warn message.

USAGE: `athena.color.print_warn <string> [<redirect_number>]`

RETURN: `--`

Handling *fs*

athena.fs.absolutepath

This function checks if the given argument is a valid absolute path to a directory or file. If not, execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. Otherwise the absolute path is returned.

USAGE: `athena.fs.absolute_path <file or directory name>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.fs.basename

This function returns the basename of a file. If the file does not exist it will generate an error. It can be a full path or relative to the file.

USAGE: `athena.fs.basename <filename>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.fs.dir_contains_files

This function checks if the given directory contains files with certain pattern (e.g.: *.sh). Globbing has 'dotglob' and 'extglob' (see [BASH\(1\)](#)) enabled.

USAGE: `athena.fs.dir_contains_files <directory> <pattern>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.fs.dir_exists_or_create

This function checks if the given directory name is valid. If not the directory is been created. If the creation fails execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. 0 is returned if the directory exists or was created.

USAGE: `athena.fs.dir_exists_or_create <directory name>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.fs.dir_exists_or_fail

This function checks if the given directory name is valid. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. The displayed error message can be passed as second argument.

USAGE: `athena.fs.dir_exists_or_fail <directory name> <message>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.fs.file_contains_string

This function checks if the filename contains the given string.

USAGE: `athena.fs.file_contains_string <filename> <string>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (true)`

athena.fs.file_exists_or_fail

This function checks if the given filename is valid. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. The displayed error message can be passed as second argument.

USAGE: `athena.fs.file_exists_or_fail <filename> <message>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.fs.get_cache_dir

Returns the name of athena cache directory. If it does not exist, then it will be created and then returned.

USAGE: `athena.fs.get_cache_dir`

RETURN: `string`

athena.fs.get_file_contents

This function checks if the given filename is valid. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. If the given name is a valid filename the file content returned.

USAGE: `athena.fs.get_file_contents <filename>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.fs.get_full_path

This function checks if the given argument is a valid directory or file and returns the absolute directory path of the given file or directory (a relative path is converted in an absolute directory path). If the path is not valid execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.fs.get_full_path <file or directory name>`

RETURN: `string`

Handling os

athena.os.call_with_args

This function will call the command/function passed as argument with all the arguments existing in \$ATHENA_ARGS.

USAGE: `athena.os.call_with_args <command>`

RETURN: `<command> result | 1 (false) if no <command> was specified or it doesn' exist`

athena.os.enable_error_mode

This function enables the error only output mode. To be used in conjunction with athena.os.exec.

USAGE: `athena.os.enable_error_mode`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.enable_quiet_mode

This function enables the no output mode. To be used in conjunction with athena.os.exec.

USAGE: `athena.os.enable_quiet_mode`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.enable_verbose_mode

This function enables the all output mode. To be used in conjunction with athena.os.exec.

USAGE: `athena.os.enable_verbose_mode`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.exec

This function wraps command execution to allow for switching output modes. The output mode is defined by using the `athena.os.setoutput*` functions.

USAGE: `athena.os.exec <function> <args>`

RETURN: `int`

athena.os.exit

This function exits Athena if called (if a forced exit is required). Default `exit_code` is 1.

USAGE: `athena.os.exit [<exit_code>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.exit_with_msg

This function exits Athena with an error message (see `athena.os.exit`).

USAGE: `athena.os.exit_with_msg <error message> [<exit_code>]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.function_exists

This functions checks if the function with the given name exists.

USAGE: `athena.os.function_exists <name>`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

athena.os.function_exists_or_fail

This functions checks if the function with the given name exists, if not it will abort the current execution.

USAGE: `athena.os.function_exists_or_fail <name>`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

athena.os.get_base_dir

This functions returns the base directory of athena.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_base_dir`

athena.os.get_base_lib_dir

This functions returns the base lib directory of athena.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_base_lib_dir`

athena.os.get_command

This function returns the content of the `$ATHENA_COMMAND` variable. If it is not set execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_command <command>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.get_executable

This function returns the executable for athena.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_executable`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.get_host_ip

This functions returns the ip of the host of athena.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_host_ip`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.get_instance

This function returns the value of the current instance as set in the `$ATHENA_INSTANCE` variable.

USAGE: `athena.os.get_instance`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.get_prefix

This functions returns the prefix that is used to create names for

USAGE: `athena.os.get_prefix`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.getenv_or_fail

This functions checks if the env variable with the given name exists, if not it will abort the current execution.

USAGE: `athena.os.getenv_or_fail <name>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.handle_exit

This function handles the signals sent to and by athena.

USAGE: `athena.os.handle_exit <signal>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.include_once

This function checks if a given [Bash](#) source file exists and includes it if it wasn't loaded before. If it was loaded nothing is done (avoid multiple sourcing).

USAGE: `athena.os.include_once <Bash source file>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.os.is_command_set

This functions checks if `$ATHENA_COMMAND` variable is set.

USAGE: `athena.os.is_command_set`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

athena.os.is_debug_active

This function returns the error code 0 if the debug flag (\$ATHENA_IS_DEBUG) is set. If not it returns the error code 1.

USAGE: athena.os.is_debug_active

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.os.is_git_installed

This function checks if the 'git' command is available (i.e. if git is installed). If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: athena.os.is_git_installed

RETURN: --

athena.os.is_linux

This function checks if Athena runs on a Linux machine.

USAGE: athena.os.is_mac

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.os.is_mac

This function checks if Athena runs on a Mac OS X.

USAGE: athena.os.is_mac

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.os.is_sudo

This function checks if the \$ATHENA_SUDO variable is set.

USAGE: athena.os.is_sudo

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.os.override_exit_handler

This functions overrides the exit handler with the default signals to catch.

USAGE: athena.os.override_exit_handler <function_name>

RETURN: --

athena.os.print_stacktrace

This function prints the stacktrace.

USAGE: athena.os.print_stacktrace

RETURN: --

athena.os.register_exit_handler

This function register the exit handler that takes the decision of what to do when interpreting the exit codes and signals.

USAGE: athena.os.register_exit_handler <function_name> <list_of_signals_to_trap>

RETURN: --

athena.os.return

This function assigns a value to a variable and overcomes the problem of assignment in subshells losing the current environment. It is meant to be used in the getters and expects that the function using it follows the convention `athena.get_`. NOTE: when used in subshell it will echo the value to be assigned to a variable.

USAGE: `athena.os.return <value> [<name_of_variable_to_assign_to>]`

RETURN: `string`

athena.os.set_command

This function sets the `$ATHENA_COMMAND` variable to the given command string if it is not empty. If it is empty execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.os.set_command <command>`

RETURN: --

athena.os.set_debug

This function sets the debug flag (`$ATHENA_IS_DEBUG`) to the given value. If no value is provided `$ATHENA_IS_DEBUG` is set to 0 (disabled).

USAGE: `athena.os.set_debug <debug value>`

RETURN: --

athena.os.set_exit_handler

This functions registers the exit handler with the default signals to catch.

USAGE: `athena.os.set_exit_handler`

RETURN: --

athena.os.set_instance

This functions sets the instance value.

USAGE: `athena.os.set_instance <value>`

RETURN: --

athena.os.split_string

This function splits up a string on the specified field separator and will write the array into the given variable.

USAGE: `athena.os.split_string <string_to_split> <separator_character> <variable_name>`

RETURN: --

athena.os.usage

This function prints the usage and exits with 1 and handles the name of the command automatically and the athena executable.

USAGE: `athena.os.usage [<min_args>] [<options>] [<multi-line options>]`

RETURN: --

Handling *utils*

athena.utils.add_to_array

This function adds elements to the given array.

USAGE: `athena.utils.add_to_array <array_name> <element...>`

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.utils.array_pop

This function pops elements from the given array, if argument 2 is an integer then it will pop as many times as specified.

USAGE: `athena.utils.array_pop <array_name> [number_of_times]`

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.utils.compare_number

This function compares a number to another with the given operator (>, >=, <, <=)

USAGE: `athena.utils.compare_number <number_a> <number_b> <comparator>`

athena.utils.find_index_in_array

This function returns the index of the element specified.

USAGE: `athena.utils.find_index_in_array <array_name> <needle> [strict]`

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.utils.get_array

This function returns the elements of the given array in case of subshell assignment or stores them in a new variable if specified in argument 2.

USAGE: `athena.utils.get_array <array_name> [other_array_name]`

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.utils.get_version_components

This function extracts the values from a Semantic Versioning 2 format into an array. index 0 contains the operation, index 1 the MAJOR version, index 2 MINOR version and index 3 the PATCH version.

USAGE: `athena.utils.get_version_components <sem_ver_string> <array_name_to_store>`

athena.utils.in_array

This function checks if the element exists in the given array.

USAGE: `athena.utils.in_array <array_name> <element> [strict]`

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.utils.is_integer

This function checks if a value is an integer.

USAGE: `athena.utils.is_integer <value>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.utils.prepend_to_array`

This function prepends the given elements to the specified array.

USAGE: `athena.utils.prepend_to_array <array_name> <element...>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.utils.remove_from_array`

This function removes the specified element from the array.

USAGE: `athena.utils.remove_from_array <array_name> <needle> [strict]`

RETURN: `0 (succeeded), 1 (failed)`

`athena.utils.set_array`

This function assigns the given elements to the specified array.

USAGE: `athena.utils.set_array <array_name> <element...>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.utils.validate_version`

This function validates if the given version meets the expected version criteria.

USAGE: `athena.utils.validate_version <version_str> <expected_version|base_version end_version>`

`athena.utils.validate_version_format`

This function validates if the given version follows Semantic Versioning 2.0.

USAGE: `athena.utils.validate_version_format <version>`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

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Using CLI Functions

Handling *docker*

athena.docker

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#), which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: athena.docker <args>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_autoremove

This function adds the --rm flag (automatically remove the container when it exits) to the [docker](#) run option string (\$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS).

USAGE: athena.docker.add_autoremove

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_daemon

This function adds the daemon flag to the [docker](#) run option string (\$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS).

USAGE: athena.docker.add_daemon

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_env

This function adds an environment variable to the [docker](#) run option string (\$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS).

USAGE: athena.docker.add_env <variable name> <variable value>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_envs_from_file

This function adds environment variables from the given file (ini format).

USAGE: athena.docker.add_envs_from_file <filename>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_envs_with_prefix

This function adds environment variables with the given prefix to the [docker](#) run option string.

USAGE: athena.docker.add_envs_with_prefix <prefix>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.add_option

This function adds the given option to the [docker](#) run option string (\$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS).

USAGE: athena.docker.add_option <your option>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.build

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) build, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.build <args>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.build_container

This function builds a [docker](#) image using the given tag name, version and [docker](#) directory (Dockerfile must exist in the given directory). If a [docker](#) image with tag:version already exists nothing is done. If not the function checks if it is in the right directory, loads build environment variables if provided (see [athena.docker.get_build_args](#)), and builds the [docker](#) image. If the function is called in a wrong directory or the build is unsuccessful execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.docker.build_container <tag name> <version> <docker directory>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.build_from_plugin

This function builds a [docker](#) image for a plugin. Plugin name, sub-plugin name, and version must be provided. If no valid [docker](#) directory or Dockerfile is found execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.docker.build_from_plugin <plugin name> <sub-plugin name> <plugin version>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.cleanup

This function cleans up the container for the current plugin in case it is not running.

USAGE: `athena.docker.cleanup`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.container_has_started

This function checks if container has started

USAGE: `athena.docker.container_has_started`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

athena.docker.disable_auto_cleanup

This function disables the automatic removal of the container.

USAGE: `athena.docker.disable_auto_cleanup`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.disable_privileged_mode

This function disables the privileged mode of the container.

USAGE: `athena.docker.disable_privileged_mode`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.exec

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) exec, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.exec <args>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.get_build_args

This function generates and stores, in the given array, the build arguments from the build args file returned by `athena.docker.get_build_args_file` or does nothing if no file was found.

USAGE: `athena.docker.get_build_args <array_name>`

RETURN: `string | 1 (false)`

athena.docker.get_build_args_file

This function checks if a [docker](#) build environment file is defined in the `$ATHENA_PLG_DOCKER_ENV_BUILD_FILE` variable. If not it returns 1. If defined it checks if the file exists and returns the name of the file.

USAGE: `athena.docker.get_build_args_file`

RETURN: `string | 1 (false)`

athena.docker.get_ip

This function returns the ip address of the [docker](#) machine. It checks for the '[docker-machine](#)' and 'boot2docker' commands to do this (default on Mac). If not found it searches for the docker0 device (default on Linux) and returns the localhost ip if found. If no docker0 device is available the function assumes to run inside a [docker](#) container and checks if a [docker](#) daemon is running in this container. If so localhost is returned. If not it returns the default route ip address.

USAGE: `athena.docker.get_ip`

RETURN: `string`

athena.docker.get_ip_for_container

This function returns the container internal ip provided by [docker](#).

USAGE: `athena.docker.get_ip_for_container <container_name>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.docker.get_options

This function outputs the extra options to be passed for running [docker](#). As an alternative you can also assign to a given array name.

USAGE: `athena.docker.get_options [array_name]`

RETURN: `string`

athena.docker.get_tag_and_version

athena.docker.handle_run_type

This function checks if either the daemon or the autoremove flag is set in the [docker](#) run option string (`$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS`). If one of both is set it returns the error code 0. If none is set it sets the autoremove flag (`--rm`) and returns the error code 1.

USAGE: `athena.docker.handle_run_type`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.docker.has_option

This function checks if the given option is already set.

USAGE: `athena.docker.has_option <option> [strict]`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

athena.docker.image_exists

This function checks if a [docker](#) image with the given tag name and version exists.

USAGE: `athena.docker.image_exists <image name> <version>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.docker.images

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) images, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.images <args>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.inspect

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) inspect, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.inspect <args>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.is_auto_cleanup_active

This function checks if the automatic removal of the container is active.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_auto_cleanup_active`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.docker.is_container_running

This function checks if a [docker](#) container with the given name is running. If no container with the given name is running all stopped containers with this name are removed (to avoid collisions).

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_container_running <container name>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.docker.is_current_container_not_running_or_fail

This function checks if the container assigned for running is already running and if it is then exits with an error message.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_current_container_not_running_or_fail [msg]`

RETURN: `0 (false)`

athena.docker.is_current_container_running

This function checks if the container assigned for running is already running.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_current_container_running`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.docker.is_default_router_to_be_used`

This function checks if the default router should be used.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_default_router_to_be_used`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

`athena.docker.is_privileged_mode_enabled`

This function checks if the [docker](#) privileged mode is enabled.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_privileged_mode_enabled`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

`athena.docker.is_running_as_daemon`

This function checks if [docker](#) option -d is already set.

USAGE: `athena.docker.is_running_as_daemon`

RETURN: `0 (true) 1 (false)`

`athena.docker.list_athena_containers`

This function returns a list of athena custom containers.

USAGE: `athena.docker.list_athena_containers`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.docker.logs`

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) logs, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.logs <args>`

RETURN: `--`

`athena.docker.mount`

This function adds the given volume to the [docker](#) run option string (`$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS`). If source or target directory are not specified it stops execution and throws an error message and if source is neither a file or a directory also stops the execution.

USAGE: `athena.docker.mount <source> <target>`

RETURN: `--`

`athena.docker.mount_dir`

This function adds the given volume to the [docker](#) run option string (`$ATHENA_DOCKER_OPTS`). If source or target directory are not specified it stops execution and throws an error message or if source is not a directory also stops.

USAGE: `athena.docker.mount_dir <source directory> <target directory>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.mount_dir_from_plugin

This function adds the given volume to the [docker](#) run option from a relative path to the current plugin.

USAGE: `athena.docker.mount_dir_from_plugin <relative_path_from_plugin> <target_directory>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.network_create

Create a new [docker](#) network with .

USAGE: `athena.docker.network_create <name> [opts...]`

RETURN: `0 (true), exit 1 (failed)`

athena.docker.network_exists

Check if [docker](#) network with the exists.

USAGE: `athena.docker.network_exists <name> [opts...]`

RETURN: `0 (true), exit 1 (failed)`

athena.docker.network_exists_or_create

Check if a network with the already exists, if not the network is created.

USAGE: `athena.docker.network_exists_or_create <name> [opts...]`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.docker.print_or_follow_container_logs

Either print or follow the output of one or more container logs.

USAGE: `athena.docker.print_or_follow_container_logs <containers> [-f]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.remove_container_and_image

This function removes a [docker](#) container and the associated image.

USAGE: `athena.docker.remove_container_and_image <tag name> <version>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.rm

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) rm, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.rm <args>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.docker.rmi

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) rmi, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: `athena.docker.rmi <args>`

RETURN: --

athena.docker.run

This is a wrapper function for executing [docker](#) run, which helps with mocking and tweaking.

USAGE: athena.docker.run <args>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.run_container

This function runs a container.

USAGE: athena.docker.run_container <container_name> <tag_name>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.run_container_with_default_router

This function runs a container using the default router. The ATHENA_COMMAND and ATHENA_ARGS will be set dynamically within the router inside the container so that even executing something inside an already running container will have the correct COMMAND being executed with the correct ARGS.

USAGE: athena.docker.run_container_with_default_router <container_name> <tag_name> <command>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.set_no_default_router

This function specifies that the default router should not be used.

USAGE: athena.docker.set_no_default_router [value]

RETURN: --

athena.docker.set_options

This function sets the options to be passed to [docker](#).

USAGE: athena.docker.set_options <options>

RETURN: --

athena.docker.stop_all_containers

This function stops and removes [docker](#) containers which run in this instance with the given name. If '--global' is set as additional argument all (regardless the instance) [docker](#) containers with the given name are stopped/removed. Since the containers are stopped/removed in parallel the function waits until all containers were stopped and removed successfully. **OPTION:** --global

USAGE: athena.docker.stop_all_containers <name_to_filter> [<option>]

RETURN: --

athena.docker.stop_container

This function stops a [docker](#) container with the given name if running or the current container if container name is not specified. In any case (running or already stopped) the containers with the given name will be removed including associated volumes.

USAGE: athena.docker.stop_container [container name]

RETURN: --

athena.docker.volume_create

Create a new [docker](#) volume with .

USAGE: athena.docker.volume_create <name>

RETURN: 0 (true), exit 1 (failed)

athena.docker.volume_exists

Check if [docker](#) volume with the exists.

USAGE: athena.docker.volume_exists <name>

RETURN: 0 (true), exit 1 (failed)

athena.docker.volume_exists_or_create

Check if a volume with the already exists, if not the volume is created.

USAGE: athena.docker.volume_exists_or_create <name>

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.docker.wait_for_string_in_container_logs

This function checks if a certain string can be found in the container logs. If not the container is considered to be not running and the function keeps rechecking every second. If 300 seconds are reached it stops execution and throws an error message.

USAGE: athena.docker.wait_for_string_in_container_logs <container> <log message>

RETURN: 0 (true)

athena.plugin.build

This function gets the name (\$ATHENA_PLUGIN), [docker](#) directory (see athena.plugin.get_plg_docker_dir), tag name (see athena.plugin.get_tag_name), and version (\$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_VERSION) of the current plugin and builds a [docker](#) image from these resources. If no valid Dockerfile exists or the build is unsuccessful execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: athena.plugin.build

RETURN: --

Handling *plugin*

athena.plugin.build

This function builds the container for the current plugin.

USAGE: athena.plugin.build

RETURN: --

athena.plugin.check_dependencies

This function checks if the given plugin has dependencies (i.e. it checks the content of dependencies.ini). It checks each specified dependency by name and version. If a plugin specified as dependency is not installed or has the wrong version number the error code 1 is returned. If all dependencies are installed the error code 0 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.check_dependencies <plugin name>`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.plugin.get_available_cmds

This function prints the usage info list of all commands found for this plugin (in \$ATHENA_PLG_CMD_DIR).

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_available_cmds`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.get_bootstrap_dir

This function returns the bootstrap directory.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_bootstrap_dir`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_container_name

This function returns a generic container name generated from the current plugin and instance settings (i.e. \$ATHENA_PLUGIN and \$ATHENA_INSTANCE variables will be considered for the container name generation).

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_container_name`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_container_to_use

This function checks if a container was set for running (in the \$ATHENA_PLG_CONTAINER_TO_USE variable). If so the container name is returned. If not the error code 1 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_container_to_use`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_environment

This function returns the value of the current plugin environment as set in the \$ATHENA_PLG_ENVIRONMENT variable. If \$ATHENA_PLG_ENVIRONMENT is not set error code 1 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_environment`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_environment_build_file

This function returns the current [docker](#) build environment file name as set in the \$ATHENA_PLG_DOCKER_ENV_BUILD_FILE variable. If \$ATHENA_PLG_DOCKER_ENV_BUILD_FILE is not set error code 1 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_environment_build_file`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_image_name

This function returns the value of the current plugin image name as set in the \$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_NAME variable.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_image_name`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_image_version

This function returns the value of the current plugin image version as set in \$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_VERSION variable.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_image_version`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg

This function returns the name of the current plugin as set in the \$ATHENA_PLUGIN variable.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg_bin_dir

This function returns the plugin binary directory name and checks if the plugin root exists. If not, execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_bin_dir [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg_cmd_dir

This function returns the plugin command directory name and checks if the plugin root exists. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_cmd_dir [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg_dir

This function returns the plugin root directory name and checks if it exists. If it does not exist execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_dir [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg_docker_dir

This function returns the plugin [docker](#) directory name and checks if the plugin root exists. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_docker_dir <plugin name>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_plg_hooks_dir

This function returns the plugin hooks directory and checks if the plugin root exists. If not, execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_hooks_dir [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_plg_lib_dir`

This function returns the plugin library directory name and checks if the plugin root exists. If not, execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_lib_dir [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_plg_version`

This function returns the version of a plugin as set in its version.txt.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plg_version [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_plugin`

This function wraps the `athena.plugin.get_plg` function.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plugin`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_plugins_dir`

This function returns the directory name where plugins are installed (i.e. the value of the `$ATHENA_PLGS_DIR` variable).

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_plugins_dir`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_prefix_for_container_name`

This function returns the prefix for creating a container name.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_prefix_for_container_name [plugin name]`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_shared_lib_dir`

This function returns the shared lib directory.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_shared_lib_dir`

RETURN: `string`

`athena.plugin.get_subplg_version`

This function returns the version of a sub-plugin as set in its version.txt.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_subplg_version <plugin name> <sub-plugin name>`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.get_tag_name

This function generates and returns a tag name from current plugin settings (i.e. `$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_NAME`, `$ATHENA_PLUGIN`, and `$ATHENA_PLG_ENVIRONMENT` variables will be considered for the tag name generation).

USAGE: `athena.plugin.get_tag_name`

RETURN: `string`

athena.plugin.handle

This function handles the routing of the plugin.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.handle <command> <command_dir> <lib_dir> <bin_dir> <hooks_dir>`

RETURN: `0 (sucessfull), 1 (failed)`

athena.plugin.handle_container

This function checks if the name, `docker` directory, and container of the current plugin are set. If no container is set it checks if a Dockerfile is available in the `docker` directory and will run `athena.docker.build` with it. If no Dockerfile is available it will return doing nothing (some plugins might not need a container). If a container was already set it will check if its `docker` directory (e.g. of a given sub-plugin) with `version.txt` exists, sets image version (`$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_VERSION`) and plugin name (`$ATHENA_PLUGIN`) accordingly, and builds the `docker` image for it. If no valid `docker` directory is found execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.handle_container`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.handle_environment

This function checks if the name, environment, and container of the current plugin are set. If so it checks if a build environment file exists and sets the `$ATHENA_PLG_DOCKER_ENV_BUILD_FILE` variable pointing to it. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.handle_environment`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.init

This function checks if the given plugin was initialised (i.e. if `athena.lock` is set in the plugin directory). If not it checks the plugin dependencies (using `athena.plugin.check_dependencies`) and then runs the plugin init script if successful. If the required plugins (dependencies) are not installed it stops execution and throws an error message.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.init <plugin_name>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.is_environment_specified

This function checks if the current plugin environment (`$ATHENA_PLG_ENVIRONMENT`) is set. If set error code 0 is returned. If not error code 1 is returned.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.is_environment_specified`

RETURN: `0 (true), 1 (false)`

athena.plugin.plugin_exists

This function checks if the plugin root directory of the given plugin exists. If not execution is stopped and an error message is thrown. If a version is given as second argument it checks if it complies with the found plugin version. If not an error message is thrown.

USAGE: athena.plugin.plugin_exists <plugin name> <version>

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.plugin.print_available_cmds

This function prints the usage screen of the given plugin including all commands found in the plugin directory (\$ATHENA_PLG_CMD_DIR).

USAGE: athena.plugin.print_available_cmds <plugin_name>

RETURN: --

athena.plugin.require

This function checks if the plugin root directory of the given plugin name exists. If not it stops execution and throws an error message. If it exists it sources 'bin/variables.sh' and 'bin/lib/functions.sh' if available in the plugin.

USAGE: athena.plugin.require <plugin name> <version>

RETURN: --

athena.plugin.run_command

This function runs the given command from the plugin.

USAGE: athena.plugin.run_command <command_name> <plugin_cmd_dir>

RETURN: int

athena.plugin.run_container

This functions runs the given container.

USAGE: athena.plugin.run_container <command>

RETURN: 0 (true), 1 (false)

athena.plugin.set_container_name

This function sets the current container name in the \$ATHENA_CONTAINER_NAME variable to the given value.

USAGE: athena.plugin.set_container_name <container name>

RETURN: --

athena.plugin.set_environment

This function sets the current plugin environment in the \$ATHENA_PLG_ENVIRONMENT variable to the given value. If no plugin environment is provided execution will be stopped.

USAGE: athena.plugin.set_environment <plugin environment>

RETURN: --

athena.plugin.set_environment_build_file

This function sets the current [docker](#) build environment file name in the \$ATHENA_PLG_DOCKER_ENV_BUILD_FILE variable to the given value.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.set_environment_build_file <docker build environment file name>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.set_image_name

This function sets the current plugin image name in the \$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_NAME variable to the given value.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.set_image_name <image name>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.set_image_version

This function sets the current plugin image version in the \$ATHENA_PLG_IMAGE_VERSION variable to the given value.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.set_image_version <image version>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.set_plg_cmd_dir

This functions sets the plg cmd dir(s). The parameter should be one or more directories separated by colons.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.set_plg_cmd_dir <dir(s)>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.set_plugin

This function sets the current plugin in the \$ATHENA_PLUGIN variable to the given value.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.set_plugin <plugin name>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.use_container

This function sets the container that will be used for running (i.e. assigning the given value to \$ATHENA_PLG_CONTAINER_TO_USE variable). If no value is provided it stops the execution and throws an error message.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.use_container <container name>`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.use_external_container_as_daemon

This function uses an external container as a daemon and disables the default router.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.use_external_container_as_daemon <container name> [instance_name]`

RETURN: `--`

athena.plugin.validate_plugin_name

This function checks if the given argument (e.g.) is not empty. If the given string is empty execution is stopped and an error message is thrown.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.validate_plugin_name <$VARIABLE>`

RETURN: `--`

`athena.plugin.validate_usage`

This function checks the number of arguments in the given list. If no argument is given it shows the available commands of the given plugin and exits. If another argument than 'init' or 'cleanup' is given it checks if the plugin was initialised.

USAGE: `athena.plugin.validate_usage <plugin_name> <argument1> <argument2> ...`

RETURN: `--`

Global CLI flags

These are flags that can be used with any command of any `plugin` .

Enabling debug messages

To enable the debug messages append your command with :

```
--athena-dbg
```

Disabling the logo

To disable the logo when invoking the commands append your command with :

```
--athena-no-logo
```

Specifying the environment

In case your plugin supports multiple environments for the same container append your command with :

```
--athena-env=<name|file_with_environment_config>
```

Overriding the container's dns nameserver

```
--athena-dns=<nameserver_ip>
```

Contributing to Athena

Athena is an [OLX](#) open source project that is both under very active development and is also being used to automate stuff at [OLX](#). We're still working the details to make contributing to this project as easy and transparent as possible. Hopefully with the help of this document and your feedback we will eventually make it.

Our Development Process

Some of our core contributors will be working directly on GitHub. These changes will be public from the beginning.

master changes fast

We move fast and most likely things will break. Every time there is a commit our CI server will run the tests and hopefully they will pass all times. We will do our best to properly communicate the changes that can affect the application API and always version appropriately in order to make easier for you to use a specific version.

Pull Requests

The core contributors will be monitoring for pull requests. When we get one, we will pull it in and apply it to our codebase and run our test suite to ensure nothing breaks. Then one of the core contributors needs to verify that all is working appropriately. When the API changes we may need to fix internal uses, which could cause some delay. We'll do our best to provide updates and feedback throughout the process.

Before submitting a pull request, please make sure the following is done:

1. Fork the repo and create your branch from `master` .
2. If you've added code that should be tested, add tests!
3. If you've changed APIs, update the documentation.
4. Ensure the test suite passes (`bashunit tests`).

Bugs

Where to Find Known Issues

We will be using GitHub Issues for our public bugs. We will keep a close eye on this and try to make it clear when we have an internal fix in progress. Before filing a new issue, try to make sure your problem doesn't already exist.

Reporting New Issues

The best way to get your bug fixed is to provide a test case.

How to Get in Touch

- Github Issues
- Mailing list - [Athena in Google Groups](#)

Development best practices

Common

- Global Variables :
 - *SHOULD* be avoided and used only to store global state
 - *MUST* be handled using getters and setters
 - *MUST* be named in uppercase, e.g.: `MY_VARIABLE_NAME`
 - *MUST* be prefixed with `ATHENA` when defined in Athena engine and prefixed with `ATHENA_PLG${PLUGINNAME}` when defined in a plugin, e.g.:
 - `ATHENA_MY_VARIABLE_NAME`
 - `ATHENA_PLG_SELENIUM_MY_VARIABLE_NAME`
 - Local variables :
 - *MUST* be declared with the local keyword
 - *MUST* be named in lowercase
 - CLI functions:
 - *MUST* be tested and documented
 - Documentation *MUST* follow the following format :


```
# Description
# USAGE: <name_of_function> [argument...]
# RETURN: <type_of_return>
```
- while arguments have the rules:
- mandatory arguments needs to be inside `< >` like `<varname1>`
 - optional arguments needs to be inside `[]` like `[varname2]`
 - one or more arguments needs to be written as `varname3... like <directory...>` meaning one or more directories are mandatory
- and return values the rules:
- `<type_of_return>` should be written as `--` if no return value exists
 - return types should be written in lower case like `string` or `int`
 - when used as a core athena function *MUST* follow the naming schema `athena.${context}.${function_name}`
 - when used as a plugin function (inside the `lib` directory) *MUST* follow the naming schema `athena.plugins.${plugin_name}.${function_name}`
 - *MUST* always return 0 when success and not 0 when fail
- Plugin Commands
 - *MUST NOT* have a shebang line
 - Arguments *MUST* only be accessed or setted using the functions in `athena.argument` library

Plugins

- Library functions *MUST* be located inside `${PLUGIN}/bin/lib` and when multiple contexts are handled *MUST* follow the naming schema `${PLUGIN}/bin/lib/functions.${CONTEXT}.sh`, e.g.: `java/bin/lib/functions.api.sh`
- Library functions *MUST* follow the following name schema : `athena.plugins.${plugin_name}.${function_name}`
- Folders that are supposed to be mounted in the `docker` container *MUST* be located in `${PLUGIN}/mnt/${context}`, e.g.: `java/mnt/api`
- Source code used per context *MUST* follow a recommended standard, e.g.: PHP *MUST* follow PSR-2, JAVA *MUST* follow Google (<https://google.github.io/styleguide/javaguide.html>) or other widely adopted
- External libraries *MUST* not be “shipped” with the plugin and *MUST* have a *License* that allows us to use it as we see fit, e.g.: Apache 2.0 License
- Documentation *MUST* be provided

- Examples on HOW TO USE *MUST* be provided
- The init command *MUST NOT* be used directly

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Versioning

Releases are managed using github's release feature. We use [Semantic Versioning](#) for all the releases. Every change made to the code base will be referred to in the release notes (except for cleanups and refactorings).

Let's create a plugin using the wizard

```
$ athena wizard start
```

```
  _ _ _ _ _  
 /  |  /  /  /  _ _ _ _ _  
 /  /  |  /  _ _  \  _  \  _  \  _  /  
 /  _  /  /  /  /  _  /  /  /  /  /  
 /  /  |  \  /  /  /  \  /  /  \  /  
                                     v0.4.0  
=====
```

Welcome to the plugin creator wizard.

[Plugin] what is the name of the plugin?
simple-webserver

[Plugin:simple-webserver] how many commands do you want to add?
1

[Plugin:simple-webserver] what is the name of the command #1? (Cannot contain spaces or underscore and should be in lowercase)
start

[Command:start] what is the description?
Starts the webserver.

[Command:start] will you require a docker container (Y/n)?

[Command:start] do you want to create your own container (Y/n)?
n

[Command:start] what will be the image that you will be using, e.g.: debian:jessie, ubuntu:latest, php:7.0-apache, etc...
php:7.0-apache

[Command:start] will the container run as a daemon(y/N)?
y

[Command:start] will you execute some tasks after the container starts/executes (y/N)?

[Command:start] how many mandatory arguments does it have *(0)?
2

[Command:start] what is the name of the argument #1?
source directory

[Command:start] what is the name of the argument #2?
port

[Command:start] do you want to save (Y/n)?

[OK] Command 'start' was created for plugin 'simple-webserver'.

[INFO] To use it execute "athena simple-webserver start"

Using the plugin for the first time

```
$ athena simple-webserver

  ____  ____  ____
 /  /  | /  /  /  _  _  _  _  _
/  /  | /  _  _  \  \  \  _  \  /
/  _  /  /  /  /  _  /  /  /  /
/  _  | \  \  /  /  \  \  /  \  \
                                     v0.4.0
=====
[simple-webserver v1.0.0]
-----

[INFO] Athena plugin 'simple-webserver' has not been initialized!
[INFO] Athena plugin 'simple-webserver' is initialising...

usage: athena simple-webserver <command> [arg...]

These are the available commands for plugin [simple-webserver]:
    start  Starts the webserver.
```

Execute the start command without parameters

```
$ athena simple-webserver start

  ____  ____  ____
 /  /  | /  /  /  _  _  _  _  _
/  /  | /  _  _  \  \  \  _  \  /
/  _  /  /  /  /  _  /  /  /  /
/  _  | \  \  /  /  \  \  /  \  \
                                     v0.4.0
=====
[simple-webserver v1.0.0]
-----

usage: athena simple-webserver start <source_directory> <port>
```

Code generated by the wizard plus a few additions

```
CMD_DESCRIPTION="Starts the webserver."

athena.usage 2 "<source_directory> <port>"

# arguments are found below
source_directory="$(athena.path 1)"
port="$(athena.int 2)"

# clearing arguments from the stack
athena.pop_args 2

# options for container are found below
athena.plugin.use_external_container_as_daemon "php:7.0-apache"

# mounts the specified dir into the container
athena.docker.mount_dir "$source_directory" "/var/www/html"

# maps the specified port into the port 80 of the container
athena.docker.add_option "-p $port:80"
```

Execute the command with the right parameters

