BashMatic® Auto-Generated Function Index

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array.has-element()

Returns "true" if the first argument is a member of the array passed as the second argument:

Example

```
$ declare -a array=("a string" test2000 moo)
if [[ $(array.has-element "a string" "${array[@]}") == "true" ]]; then
...
fi
```

array.includes()

Similar to array.has-elements, but does not print anything, just returns 0 if includes, 1 if not.

array.join()

Joins a given array with a custom character

Example

```
$ declare -a array=(one two three)
$ array.join "," "${array[@]}"
one,two,three
```

array.sort()

Sorts the array alphanumerically and prints it to STDOUT

Example

```
declare -a unsorted=(hello begin again again)
local sorted="$(array.sort "${unsorted[@]}")"
```

array.sort-numeric()

Sorts the array numerically and prints it to STDOUT

Example

```
declare -a unsorted=(1 2 34 45 6)
local sorted="$(array.sort-numeric "${unsorted[@]}")"
```

array.min()

Returns a minimum integer from an array. Non-numeric elements are ignored and skipped over. Negative numbers are supported, but non-integers are not.

Example

```
$ declare -a array=(10 20 30 -5 5)
$ array.min "," "${array[@]}"
-5
```

array.max()

Returns a maximum integer from an array. Non-numeric elements are ignored and skipped over. Negative numbers are supported, but non-integers are not.

Example

```
$ declare -a array=(10 20 30 -5 5)
$ array.min "," "${array[@]}"
30
```

array.uniq()

Sorts and uniqs the array and prints it to STDOUT

Example

```
declare -a unsorted=(hello hello goodbye)
local uniqued="$(array.sort-numeric "${unsorted[@]}")"
```

Index

- section()
- is-dbg()
- dbg()

section()

Prints a "arrow-like" line using powerline characters

Arguments

- = @arg1 Width (optional) only interretered as width if the first argument is a number.
- = @args Text to print

is-dbg()

Checks if we have debug mode enabled

dbg()

Local debugging helper, activate it with DEBUG=1

Index

- path.add()
- path.append()
- PATH_add()

path.add()

Adds valid directories to those in the PATH and prints to the output. DOES NOT MODIFY \$PATH

path.append()

Appends valid directories to those in the PATH, and exports the new value of the PATH

PATH add()

This function exists within direnv, but since we are sourcing in .envrc we need to have this defined to avoid errors.

osx.sh

Overview

OSX Specific Helpers and Utilities

Index

• osx.app.is-installed()

osx.app.is-installed()

Checks if a given parameter matches any of the installed applications under /Applications and \sim /Applications

By the default prints the matched application. Pass -q as a second argument to disable output.

Example

```
Osx.app.is-installed safari
Safari.app
Osx.app.is-installed safari -q && echo installed
installed
Osx.app.is-installed microsoft -c
6
```

Arguments

- \$1 (a): string value to match (case insentively) for an app name
- \$2.. additional arguments to the last invocation of grep

Exit codes

- 0: if match was found
- 1: if not

Index

- db.config.parse()
- db.psql.connect()
- db.psql.connect.just-data()
- db.psql.connect.table-settings-set()
- db.psql.db-settings()
- db.psql.connect.db-settings-pretty()

• db.psql.connect.db-settings-toml()

db.config.parse()

Returns a space-separated values of db host, db name, username and password

Example

```
db.config.set-file ~/.db/database.yml
db.config.parse development
##=> hostname dbname dbuser dbpass
declare -a params=($(db.config.parse development))
echo ${params[0]} # host
```

db.psql.connect()

Connect to one of the databases named in the YAML file, and optionally pass additional arguments to psql. Informational messages are sent to STDERR.

Example

```
db.psql.connect production
db.psql.connect production -c 'show all'
```

db.psql.connect.just-data()

Similar to the db.psql.connect, but outputs just the raw data with no headers.

Example

```
db.psql.connect.just-data production -c 'select datname from pg_database;'
```

db.psql.connect.table-settings-set()

Set per-table settings, such as autovacuum, eg:

Example

```
db.psql.connect.table-settings-set prod users autovacuum_analyze_threshold 1000000
db.psql.connect.table-settings-set prod users autovacuum_analyze_scale_factor 0
```

db.psql.db-settings()

Print out PostgreSQL settings for a connection specified by args

Example

db.psql.db-settings -h localhost -U postgres appdb

db.psql.connect.db-settings-pretty()

Print out PostgreSQL settings for a named connection

Example

db.psql.connect.db-settings-pretty primary

Arguments

• = @arg1 dbname database entry name in ~/.db/database.yml

db.psql.connect.db-settings-toml()

Print out PostgreSQL settings for a named connection using TOML/ini format.

Example

db.psql.connect.db-settings-toml primary > primary.ini

Arguments

• = @arg1 dbname database entry name in ~/.db/database.yml

lib/shdoc.sh

Helpers to install gawk and shdoc properly.0

Overview

see \${BASHMATIC_HOME}/lib/shdoc.md for an example of how to use SHDOC. and also project's github page.

Index

- gawk::install()
- shdoc::install()
- shdoc::reinstall()

gawk::install()

Installs gawk into /usr/local/bin/gawk

shdoc::install()

Installs shdoc unless already exists

shdoc::reinstall()

Reinstall shdoc completely

Bashmatic Utilities and aliases for Git revision control system.

Overview

Lots of useful utilities and helpers.

Index

• git.open()

git.open()

Reads the remote of a repo by name provided as an argument (or defaults to "origin") and opens it in the browser.

Example

```
git clone git@github.com:kigster/bashmatic.git
cd bashmatic
source init.sh
git.open
git.open origin # same thing
```

Arguments

• \$1 (optional): name of the remote to open, defaults to "orogin"

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- pg.is-running()
- pg.running.server-binaries()
- pg.running.data-dirs()
- pg.server-in-path.version()

pg.is-running()

Returns true if PostgreSQL is running locally

pg.running.server-binaries()

if one or more PostgreSQL instances is running locally, prints each server's binary postgres file path

pg.running.data-dirs()

For each running server prints the data directory

pg.server-in-path.version()

Grab the version from postgres binary in the PATH and remove fractional sub-version

Index

• dir.short-home()

dir.short-home()

Replaces the first part of the directory that matches \${HOME} with '~/'

is.sh

Overview

Various validations and asserts that can be chained and be explicit in a DSL-like way.

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- __is.validation.error()
- is-validations()
- __is.validation.ignore-error()
- __is.validation.report-error()
- whenever()

is.validation.error()

Invoke a validation on the value, and process the invalid case using a customizable error handler.

Arguments

- = @arg1 func Validation function name to invoke
- = @arg2 var Value under the test
- = @arg4 error_func Error function to call when validation fails

Exit codes

• 0: if validation passes

is-validations()

Returns the list of validation functions available

_is.validation.ignore-error()

Private function that ignores errors

_is.validation.report-error()

Private function that ignores errors

whenever()

a convenient DSL for validating things

Example

```
whenever /var/log/postgresql.log is.an-empty-file && {
  touch /var/log/postgresql.log
}
```

util.sh

Overview

Miscellaneous utilities.

Index

• util.rot13-stdin()

util.rot13-stdin()

Convert STDIN using rot13

Example

echo "test" | util.rot13-stdin

Bashmatic Utilities for PDF file handling

Overview

Install and uses GhostScript to manipulate PDFs.

Index

• pdf.combine()

pdf.combine()

Combine multiple PDFs into a single one using ghostscript.

Example

```
pdf.combine ~/merged.pdf 'my-book-chapter*'
```

Arguments

- \$1 (pathname): to the merged file
- ... (the): rest of the PDF files to combine