

# Bashmatic Usage Docs (v2.2.0)

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NOTICE: [shdoc](#) documentation is auto-extracted from the Bashmatic Sources.

## File lib/pids.sh

- [pids.stop-by-listen-tcp-ports\(\)](#)
- [pid.stop-if-listening-on-port\(\)](#)

### pids.stop-by-listen-tcp-ports()

Finds any PID listening on one of the provided ports and stop them.

#### Example

```
pids.stop-by-listen-tcp-ports 4232 9578 "${PORT}"
```

### pid.stop-if-listening-on-port()

Finds any PID listening the one port and an optional protocol (tcp/udp)

#### Example

```
pid.stop-if-listening-on-port 3000 tcp  
pid.stop-if-listening-on-port 8126 udp
```

---

## File lib/bashit.sh

- [bashit-prompt-terraform\(\)](#)
- [bashit-install\(\)](#)

### bashit-prompt-terraform()

Possible Bash It Powerline Prompt Modules

aws\_profile battery clock command\_number cwd dirstack gcloud go history\_number hostname in\_toolbox in\_vim  
k8s\_context last\_status node python\_venv ruby scm shlvl terraform user\_info wd

### bashit-install()

Installs Bash-It Framework

# File lib/array.sh

- `array.has-element()`
- `array.includes()`
- `array.join()`
- `array.sort()`
- `array.sort-numeric()`
- `array.min()`
- `array.max()`
- `array.uniq()`
- `array.from.command()`

## `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 string.

### Example

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

### Arguments

- `@arg1`

- @arg2
- @arg3.

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

## array.from.command()

Creates an array variable, where each element is a line from a command output, which includes any spaces.

### Example

```
array.from.command music_files "find . -type f -name '*.mp3'"
echo "You have ${#music[@]} music files."
```

---

## File lib/asciidoc.sh

Provides helper functions for dealing with asciidoc format.

- [asciidoc.rouge-themes\(\)](#)

## asciidoc.rouge-themes()

Installs gem "rouge" and prints all available themes

---

## File lib/output-utils.sh

- [is-dbg\(\)](#)
- [dbg\(\)](#)

## is-dbg()

Checks if we have debug mode enabled



## dbg()

Local debugging helper, activate it with DEBUG=1

---

## File lib/brew.sh

- `package.is-installed()`

## package.is-installed()

For each passed argument checks if it's installed.

---

## File lib/output.sh

- `section()`

## section()

Prints a "arrow-like" line using powerline characters

### Arguments

- @arg1 Width (optional) ~~2-2~~ only interpreted as width if the first argument is a number.
  - @args Text to print
- 

## File lib/video.sh

## is.sh

video conversions

---

## File lib/path.sh

Utilities for managing the \$PATH variable

---

- `path.strip-slash()`
- `path.dirs()`
- `path.dirs.size()`
- `path.dirs.uniq()`
- `path.dirs.delete()`
- `path.uniq()`
- `path.append()`
- `path.prepend()`
- `path.mutate.uniq()`
- `path.mutate.delete()`
- `path.mutate.append()`
- `path.mutate.prepend()`
- `PATH_add()`

## `path.strip-slash()`

Removes a trailing slash from an argument path

## `path.dirs()`

Prints a new-line separated list of paths in PATH

### Arguments

- `@arg1` A path to split, defaults to `$PATH`

## `path.dirs.size()`

Prints the total number of paths in the path argument, which defaults to `$PATH`

## `path.dirs.uniq()`

Prints all folders in `$PATH`, one per line, removing any duplicates, Does not mutate the `$PATH`

## `path.dirs.delete()`

Deletes any number of folders from the PATH passed as the first string argument (defaults to `$PATH`). Does not mutate the `$PATH`, just prints the result to `STDOUT`

## Arguments

- @arg1 String representation of a PATH, eg `"/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin"`
- @arg2 An array of paths to be removed from the PATH

## `path.uniq()`

Removes duplicates from the \$PATH (or argument) and prints the results in the PATH format (column-joined). DOES NOT mutate the actual \$PATH

## `path.append()`

Appends a new directory to the \$PATH and prints the result to STDOUT, Does NOT mutate the actual \$PATH

## `path.prepend()`

Prepends a new directory to the \$PATH and prints to STDOUT, If one of the arguments already in the PATH its moved to the front. DOES NOT mutate the actual \$PATH

## `path.mutate.uniq()`

Removes any duplicates from \$PATH and exports it.

## `path.mutate.delete()`

Deletes paths from the PATH provided on the command line

## `path.mutate.append()`

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

## `path.mutate.prepend()`

Prepends 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.

---

# File `lib/osx.sh`

OSX Specific Helpers and Utilities

- [osx.app.is-installed\(\)](#)

## osx.app.is-installed()

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

---

## File `lib/db.sh`

- [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.actions.pga\(\)](#)

## 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

## db.actions.pga()

Installs (if needed) pg\_activity and starts it up against the connection

---

## File lib/shdoc.sh

## lib/shdoc.sh

Helpers to install gawk and shdoc properly.0

see `${BASHMATIC_HOME}/lib/shdoc.md` for an example of how to use SHDOC. and also [project's github page](#).

- [gawk.install\(\)](#)

## gawk.install()

Installs gawk into /usr/local/bin/gawk

---

## File lib/git.sh

- [git.cfgu\(\)](#)
- [git.open\(\)](#)

## git.cfgu()

Sets or gets user values from global gitconfig.

### Example

```
git.cfgu email
git.cfgu email kigster@gmail.com
git.cfgu
```

## 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 "origin"
- 

## File lib/package.sh

- [package.ensure.is-installed\(\)](#)
  - [package.ensure.commmmand-available\(\)](#)
-

## package.ensure.is-installed()

fr

## package.ensure.command-available()

### Example

In this example we skip installation `if` 'gem' exists and `in` the PATH. Otherwise we install the package and `retry`, and `return` `if` not found

---

## File lib/time.sh

- `time.with-duration.start()`

## time.with-duration.start()

Starts a time for a given name space

### Example

```
time.with-duration.start moofie
# ... time passes
time.with-duration.end   moofie 'Moofie is now this old: '
# ... time passes
time.with-duration.end   moofie 'Moofie is now very old: '
time.with-duration.clear moofie
```

---

## File lib/shasum.sh

### SHA Functions

SHASUM related functions, that compute SHA for a single file, collection of files, or entire directories.

- `shasum.set-command()`
- `shasum.set-algo()`
- `shasum.sha()`
- `shasum.sha-only()`
- `shasum.sha-only-stdin()`



- [shasum.to-hash\(\)](#)
- [shasum.all-files\(\)](#)
- [shasum.all-files-in-dir\(\)](#)

## shasum.set-command()

Override the default SHA command and algorithm Default is shasum -a 256

## shasum.set-algo()

Override the default SHA algorithm

### Example

```
$ shasum.set-algo 256
```

## shasum.sha()

Compute SHA for all given files, ignore STDERR NOTE: first few arguments will be passed to the shasum command, or whatever you set via shasum.set-command.

## shasum.sha-only()

Print SHA ONLY removing the file components

## shasum.sha-only-stdin()

Print SHA ONLY removing the file components

## shasum.to-hash()

This function populates a pre-declare associative array with filenames mapped to their SHAs, but only in the current directory Call `dbg-on` to enable additional debugging info.

### Example

```
$ declare -A file_shas
$ shasum.to-hash file_shas $(find . -type f -maxdepth 2)
$ echo "Total of ${#file_shas[@]} files in the hash"
```

## shasum.all-files()

For a given array of files, sort them, take a SHA of each file, and return a single SHA finger-printing this set of files. # NOTE:

the files are sorted prior to hashing, so the return SHA should ONLY change when files are either changed, or added/removed. Only computes SHA of the files provided, does not recurse into folders

### Example

```
$ shasum.all-files *.cpp
```

## shasum.all-files-in-dir()

For a given directory and an optional file pattern, use `find` to grab every single file (that matches optional pattern) and return a single SHA

### Example

```
$ shasum.all-files-in-dir . '*.pdf'  
cc35aad389e61942c75e111f1eddb634d74b4b1
```

---

## File lib/pg.sh

- [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

## File lib/dir.sh

- [dir.short-home\(\)](#)

### dir.short-home()

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

---

## File lib/config.sh

- [config.get-format\(\)](#)
- [config.set-file\(\)](#)
- [config.get-file\(\)](#)
- [config.dig\(\)](#)
- [config.dig.pretty\(\)](#)

### config.get-format()

Get current format

### config.set-file()

Set the default config file

### config.get-file()

Get the file name

### config.dig()

Reads the value from a two-level configuration hash

#### Arguments

- `@arg1` hash key
- `@arg2` hash sub-key

### config.dig.pretty()

Uses `jq` utility to format JSON with color, supports partial

---

---

## File `lib/net.sh`

- `net.is-host-port-protocol-open()`

### `net.is-host-port-protocol-open()`

Uses pingless connection to check if a remote port is open Requires sudo for UDP

#### Arguments

- `@arg1` host
  - `@arg2` port
  - `@arg3` [optional] protocol (defaults to "tcp", supports also "udp")
- 

## File `lib/is.sh`

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

- `<<isvalidationerror,is.validation.error(>>`
- `is-validations()`
- `<<isvalidationignore-error,is.validation.ignore-error(>>`
- `<<isvalidationreport-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  
}
```

---

## File lib/utl.sh

Miscellaneous utilities.

- [util.rot13-stdin\(\)](#)

## util.rot13-stdin()

Convert STDIN using rot13

### Example

```
echo "test" | util.rot13-stdin
```

---

## File lib/pdf.sh

# Bashmatic Utilities for PDF file handling

Install and uses GhostScript to manipulate PDFs.

- [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
- 

## File bin/install-direnv

Add direnv hook to shell RC files

- [direnv.register\(\)](#)

## direnv.register()

Add direnv hook to shell RC files

---

## File bin/regen-usage-docs

Regenerates USAGE.adoc && USAGE.pdf

---

## File bin/pdf-reduce

- [pdf.do.shrink\(\)](#)
-

# pdf.do.shrink()

shrinks PDF

---

## File bin/scheck

- [manual-install\(\)](#)

## manual-install()

Manually Download and Install ShellCheck

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