

# Bashmatic Usage Docs (v2.4.3)

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

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## File lib/file.sh

- [file.temp\(\)](#)
- [file.normalize-files\(\)](#)
- [file.ask.if-exists\(\)](#)
- [file.install-with-backup\(\)](#)

### file.temp()

Creates a temporary file and returns it as STDOUT shellcheck disable=SC2120

### file.normalize-files()

This function will rename all files passed to it as follows: spaces are replaced by dashes, non printable characters are removed, and the filename is lower cased.

#### Example

```
file.normalize-files "My Word Document.docx"
# my-word-document.docx
```

### file.ask.if-exists()

Ask the user whether to overwrite the file

# file.install-with-backup()

Installs a given file into a provided destination, while making a copy of the destination if it already exists.

## Example

```
file.install-with-backup conf/.psqlrc ~/.psqlrc backup-strategy-function
```

## Arguments

- @arg1 File to backup
  - @arg2 Destination
  - @arg3 [optional] Shortname of the optional backup strategy: 'bak' or 'folder'.
- 

# 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.force-range\(\)](#)
- [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.force-range()

Given a numeric argument, and an additional array of numbers, determines the min/max range of the array and prints out the number if it's within the range of array's min and max. Otherwise prints out either min or max.

### Example

```
$ array.force-range 26 0 100
# => 26
$ array.force-range 26 60 100
# => 60
```

## 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 uniqued="$(array.sort-numeric "${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/audio.sh`

### `lib/audio.sh`

Audio conversions routines.

- `audio.file.frequency()`
  - `audio.make.mp3s()`
-

- `audio.make.mp3()`
- `audio.file.mp3-to-wav()`
- `audio.dir.mp3-to-wav()`
- `.audio.karaoke.format()`
- `audio.dir.rename-wavs()`
- `audio.dir.rename-karaoke-wavs()`

## `audio.file.frequency()`

Given a music audio file, determine its frequency.

## `audio.make.mp3s()`

Given a folder of MP3 files, and an optional KHz specification, perform a sequential conversion from AIF/WAV format to MP3.

### Example

```
audio.wav-to-mp3 [ file.wav | file.aif | file.aiff ] [ file.mp3 ]
```

## `audio.make.mp3()`

Converts one AIF/WAV file to high-rez 320 Kbps MP3

## `audio.file.mp3-to-wav()`

Decodes a folder with MP3 files back into WAV

## `audio.dir.mp3-to-wav()`

assume a folder with a bunch of MP3s in subfolders

### Example

```
same folder structure but under /Volumes/SDCARD.
```

## `.audio.karaoke.format()`

Rename function for one filename to another. This particular function deals with files of this format:  
Downloaded from [karaoke-version.com](http://karaoke-version.com):

## Example

```
.audio.karaoke.format "Michael_Jackson_Billie_Jean(Drum_Backing_Track_(Drum_only))_248921.wav"  
=> michael_jackson_billie_jean—drum_backing_track—drum_only.wav
```

## audio.dir.rename-wavs()

This function receives a format specification, and an optional directory as a second argument. Format specification is meant to map to a function `.audio.<format>.format` that's used as follows: `.audio.<format>.format "file-name" => "new file name"</format></format>`

## Example

```
audio.dir.rename-wavs karaoke ~/Karaoke
```

## audio.dir.rename-karaoke-wavs()

Renames wav files in the current folder (or the folder passed as an argument, based on the naming scheme downloaded from [karaoke-version.com](http://karaoke-version.com))

## Example

```
audio.dir.rename-karaoke-wavs "~/Karaoke"
```

---

## 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) — only interpreted as width if the first argument is a number.
  - @args Text to print
- 

## File lib/usage.sh

- [usage-widget\(\)](#)

## usage-widget()

This is a massive hack and I am ashamed to have written it. With that out of the way, here we go. This command generates a pretty usage box for a tool or another command.

### Example

```
usage-widget [-]<width> \
    "command [flags] <arg1 ... >" \
    "This command is beyond description." \
    "[@]string" \
    "@ symbol,
    "[@]string" \
    "[@]string" \
    "[@]string"
usage-widget 90 \
    "command [flags] <arg1 ... >" \
    "This command is beyond description." \
    "@examples" \
    "Some examples will follow" \
    "And others won't."
```

# box width. If it starts with "-" forces cache wipe.  
# <-- USAGE  
# <-- DESCRIPTION  
# <-- This and subsequent lines may optionally start with  
# which will turn them into sub-headings:

USAGE:	command [flags] <arg1 ... >
DESCRIPTION:	This command is beyond description.
EXAMPLES:	Some examples will follow And others won't.

## File lib/file-helpers.sh

- [.file.make\\_executable\(\)](#)
-

## **.file.make\_executable()**

Makes a file executable but only if it already contains a "bang" line at the top.

---

## **File lib/video.sh**

### **lib/video.sh**

Video conversions routines.

- [.video.install-deps\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-shrinkwrap\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-11\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-12\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-13\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-21\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-22\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-23\(\)](#)
- [.video.convert.compress-3\(\)](#)
- [video.convert.compress\(\)](#)

## **.video.install-deps()**

Installs ffmpeg

## **.video.convert.compress-shrinkwrap()**

Named after the author of a similar tool that does this:

## **.video.convert.compress-11()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-12()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-13()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-21()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-22()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-23()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **.video.convert.compress-3()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression

## **video.convert.compress()**

Given two arguments (from), (to), performs a video recompression according to the algorithm in the second argument.

### **Example**

```
video.convert.compress bigfile.mov 13
```

---

## **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.uniqify\(\)](#)
- [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.uniqify()**

Using sed and tr uniq the PATH without re-sorting it.

## **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 insensitively) 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.run-multiple()
- 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.run-multiple()

Executes multiple commands by passing them to psql each with -c flag. This allows, for instance, setting session values, and running commands such as VACUUM which can not run within an implicit transaction started when joining multiple statements with ";"

### Example

```
$ db -q run my_database 'set default_statistics_target to 10; show default_statistics_target; vacuum users'  
ERROR: VACUUM cannot run inside a transaction block
```

## 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.command-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/color.sh

- `color.current-background()`

## color.current-background()

Prints the background color of the terminal, assuming terminal responds to the escape sequence. More info: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2507337/how-to-determine-a-terminals-background-color>

## 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/util.sh

Miscellaneous utilities.

---

## File lib/runtime.sh

- `run.inspect-vars()`

### `run.inspect-vars()`

Prints values of all variables starting with prefixes in args

---

## 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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