Bashmatic Usage Docs (v2.2.3)

Table of Contents

NOTICE: shdoc documentation is auto-extracted from the Bashmatic Sources.

File lib/pids.sh

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

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

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()

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()`

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 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()

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:

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

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 intepretered as width if the first argument is a number.
- @args Text to print

File `lib/video.sh`

lib/video.sh

Video conversions routines.

- .ensure.ffmpeg()
- .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()

.ensure.ffmpeg()

Installs ffmpeg

.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()

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 tatal 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()`

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()

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.a

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()

Installs gawk into /usr/local/bin/gawk

File lib/git.sh

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 "orogin"

File `lib/package.sh`

`package.ensure.is-installed()`

fr

`package.ensure.commmand-available()`

Example

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

File `lib/time.sh`

`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()

Override the default SHA command and alogirthm 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'
cc35aad389e61942c75e111f1eddbe634d74b4b1
```

File lib/pg.sh

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()

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

File lib/config.sh

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()

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.

__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.

- 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()

shrinkgs PDF

File bin/scheck

- manual-install()

manual-install()

Manually Download and Install ShellCheck

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