

# Bashmatic Usage Docs (v2.5.1)

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

## File `lib/yarn.sh`

- [yarn\\_install\(\)](#)
- [yarn\\_sha\(\)](#)

## yarn\_install()

Installs YARN via npm if not found; then runs yarn install Note that yarn install is skipped if package.json and yarn.lock haven't changed since the last run of yarn install.

## yarn\_sha()

Prints to STDOUT the SHA based on package.json and yarn.lock

---

## File lib/file.sh

- `file.temp()`
- `file.normalize-files()`
- `file.first-is-newer-than-second()`
- `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.first-is-newer-than-second()

A super verbose shortcut to `[[ file -nt file2 ]]`

## 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 `export BASHMATIC_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> \                                # box width. If it starts with "-"
forces cache wipe.                                       #
"command [flags] <arg1 ... >" \                         # <-- USAGE
"This command is beyond description." \                 # <-- DESCRIPTION
"[@]string" \                                           # <-- This and subsequent lines may
optionally start with "@" symbol,                        #
"[@]string" \                                           #   which will turn them into sub-
headings:                                               #
"[@]string" \
"[@]string"
usage-widget 90 \
"command [flags] <arg1 ... >" \
"This command is beyond description." \
"@examples" \
"Some examples will follow" \
"And others won't."
```

---

```

|
|  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 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.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()`
- `sha()`

## 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
```

## sha()

sha256

---

# File `lib/runtime-config.sh`

- `is.dry-run.on()`
- `is.dry-run.off()`
- `set.dry-run.on()`
- `set.dry-run.off()`

## is.dry-run.on()

Returns 0 when dry-run flag was set, 1 otherwise.

## Example

```
set.dry-run.on
is.dry-run.on || rm -f ${temp}
```

## is.dry-run.off()

Returns 0 when dry-run flag was set, 1 otherwise.

## Example

```
set.dry-run.off  
is.dry-run.on || rm -f ${temp}
```

## set.dry-run.on()

Returns 0 when dry-run flag was set, 1 otherwise.

## Example

```
set.dry-run.on  
is.dry-run.on || run "ls -al"
```

## set.dry-run.off()

Returns 1 when dry-run flag was set, 0 otherwise.

## Example

```
set.dry-run.on  
is.dry-run.on || run "ls -al"
```

---

## 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/flatten.sh`

- `flatten-file()`

## flatten-file()

Given a long path to a file, possibly with spaces in cluded and a desintation as a second argument, generates a flat pathname and copies the first argument there.

### Example

```
❯ tree -Q "33 Retro Synth/"
"33 Retro Synth/"
├── "001 Retro Synth - A Synth Primer.en.srt"
├── "001 Retro Synth - A Synth Primer.mp4"
├── "002 Retro Synth - Oscillator.en.srt"
└── "002 Retro Synth - Oscillator.mp4"
❯
flatten-file "33 Retro Synth/001 Retro Synth - A Synth Primer.mp4"
@arg1 -n | --dry-run (optional)
@arg2 source path
@arg3 dest paths
```

## File `lib/nvm.sh`

- `nvm.is-valid-dir()`

- [nvm.detect\(\)](#)
- [nvm.install\(\)](#)
- [nvm.load\(\)](#)

## **nvm.is-valid-dir()**

Returns true if NVM\_DIR is correctly set, OR if a directory passed as an argument contains nvm.sh

## **nvm.detect()**

Returns success and exports NVM\_DIR whenever nvm.sh is found underneath any of the possible locations tried.

## **nvm.install()**

Installs NVM via Curl if not already installed.

## **nvm.load()**

Loadd

---

# **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.

---

## 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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