

# skb-framework(1)

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# SYNOPSIS

**skb-framework** *OPTIONS*

- will process the options

**skb-framework**

- will start the interactive shell
- type 'h' or 'help' in the shell for commands

# DESCRIPTION

This application does...

# OPTIONS

The application provides a Command Line Interface (CLI) in form of options to direct its basic behavior. These options can be categorized as option that provide information or execute behavior and exit (exit options) or as options that direct runtime behavior (runtime or run options). Any option, or configuration, that goes beyond basic behavior can be configured using parameters.

## Runtime OPTIONS

Runtime options direct the runtime behavior of the application. Most of these options set the initial behavior for the application, for instance the output level of loader, shell, or tasks; the shell prompt; or the print mode. Most runtime options can be also altered at runtime, except for the options setting the application mode.

**-A, --all-mode - run application in mode 'all'**

Starts the application in the mode **all**. In this mode, all tasks are loaded and no mode restrictions on the tasks are evaluated. This option is overwritten by the options **--build-mode** and **--dev-mode**.

**-B, --build-mode - run application in mode 'build'**

Starts the application in the mode **build**. In this mode, only tasks marked for **build** mode are loaded. This option is overwritten by the option **--dev-mode**.

**-D, --dev-mode - run application in mode 'dev'**

Starts the application in the mode **dev**. In this mode, only tasks marked for **dev** mode are loaded.

**-L, --loader-level LEVEL - sets console level for the loader**

This sets the output level for the application loader. The level can be set to:

- off (only messages),
- all (output everything),

- fatal (only fatal errors),
- error (all errors),
- warn-strict (errors and strict warnings),
- warn (all errors and warnings),
- info (errors, warnings, and information),
- debug (information plus debug information),
- or trace (debug plus trace information).

To turn off all print outs from the loader also use the option `--lq`.

### **--lq - quiet loader, no messages from loader**

Puts the application loader into quiet mode. Here, the loader will not print any messages. Other output might still be printed, see `--loader-level`.

### **-P, --print-mode MODE - sets the print mode: ansi, text, text-anon**

Sets the print mode for the application (loader, shell, tasks). The print mode directs how messages, errors, warnings, and other information are printed to the console. It can be set to: `ansi` (color and effects are printed using ANSI escape codes), `text` (plain text output), or `adoc` (Asciidoctor style annotated text). This setting can be changed at runtime using the task `setting`.

### **-r, --run-scenario FILE - run shell commands from scenario file**

Runs a scenario from a file, i.e. the commands in the scenario file. The file is automatically loaded from the scenario directory. The file extension is optional.

### **-S, --shell-level LEVEL - sets console level for the shell**

This sets the output level for the application shell. The level can be set to:

- off (only messages),
- all (output everything),
- fatal (only fatal errors),
- error (all errors),
- warn-strict (errors and strict warnings),
- warn (all errors and warnings),
- info (errors, warnings, and information),
- debug (information plus debug information),
- or trace (debug plus trace information).

The shell level can be changed at runtime using the task `setting`. To turn off all print outs from the shell also use the options `--tq` and `--snp`.

### **--snp - shell-no-prompt: switch off shell prompt**

Turns off the shell prompt, i.e. the shell will not print a prompt if this option is used. The shell

level can be changed at runtime using the task **setting**.

### **--sq - quiet shell, no messages from shell**

Puts the application shell into quiet mode. Here, the shell will not print any messages. Other output might still be printed, see **--shell-level** and **--snp**.

### **-s, --strict - most warnings are treated as errors**

Runs the program in **strict** mode. Here, all missing task dependencies are treated as errors. Errors cause the program to fail initialization. If not in strict mode, missing task dependencies result in the respective task not being loaded.

### **-T, --task-level LEVEL - sets console level for tasks**

This sets the output level for all tasks. The level can be set to:

- off (only messages),
- all (output everything),
- fatal (only fatal errors),
- error (all errors),
- warn-strict (errors and strict warnings),
- warn (all errors and warnings),
- info (errors, warnings, and information),
- debug (information plus debug information),
- or trace (debug plus trace information).

The task level can be changed at runtime using the task **setting**. To turn off all print outs from tasks also use the option **--tq**.

### **--tq - quiet tasks, no messages from tasks**

Puts the tasks into quiet mode. Here, tasks will not print any messages. Other output might still be printed, see **--task-level**.

## **Exit OPTIONS**

Exit options for the application will produce a requested outcome and then the application will exit. Some of these options are to provide information, e.g. show the current configuration or describe an application element. Other options actually will execute a behavior, for instance execute a task or a scenario and then exit. This later category can be used to script more complex scenarios by calling the application multiple times executing different behavior.

### **-C, --clean-cache - cleans the application cache**

Clears the application cache and exists. The application cache can be build using the task **build-cache**. It contains information about all application elements, including tasks. Clearing the cache can be necessary in some scenarios, for instance when new elements (e.g. tasks) have been added to an application.

**-c, --configuration - show current runtime configuration**

Prints current settings after processing all environment settings. The settings depend on the application mode, the loaded tasks, and the given environment or file settings. All settings are presented without the flavor prefix.

**-d, --dependency DEP - print a help screen for a dependency**

Shows a description for a given dependency and exits. The description is the same as in the application manual.

**-e, --execute-task ID - executes task ID, put arguments after '--'**

Executes a given tasks and exits. The long name should be used for the task, though this option also works for the short name. Additional task parameters can be added after a `--` in the command line. All these options are directly handed over to the task.

**-h, --help - print a help screen with CLI options**

Shows a help screen with all command line options. The options are sorted alphabetically.

**-m, --manual - print a manual**

Prints this manual for the set print mode (see option `--print-mode`). The manual is created by the task `build-manual`.

**-o, --option OPT - print a help screen for a CLI option**

Shows a description for a given CLI option and exits. The description is the same as in the application manual.

**-p, --parameter PARAM - print a help screen for a parameter**

Shows a description for a given parameter and exits. The description is the same as in the application manual. The parameter can be given in upper or lower case spelling. Note: all parameters are used without the flavor prefix.

**-V, --validate - validate**

Validates the installation of the application and exits. Internally, the task `validate-installation` is called. The validation is done for all targets and in `strict` mode. This means that all warnings result in errors.

**-v, --version - show program version**

Prints the program version and exits. The actual printed information is: the application name, the string `version` and the version of the program.

## PARAMETERS

Parameters can be used to provide specific configurations for tasks, independent of application CLI options. They can be specified independently of which task will or should use them. The framework API provides several ways to auto-process a parameter, for example being a file, a directory, a set of files, or a set of directories. Parameters, once specified, can be required by tasks as mandatory (must be set) or optional (might be set).

All parameters are specified without an application flavor. For instance, the parameter **TARGET** is specified in the framework. Any application (and related task) using it will use the flavor prefix of the application to set its value. This mechanism allows to use application specific settings the the same parameter, in our example **TARGET**.

### **BROWSER - command for browser**

Sets the command to start a web browser, for instance Firefox, with a URL. The setting should contain the string **%URL%**, which will be substituted with the actual URL at runtime. To start for instance Firefox, this variable should be set to **firefox --new-tab %URL%**. The browser can be given as simple command (then it needs to be in the **PATRH**) or as absolute command.

default value: none defined

### **CACHE\_DIR - directory for caching settings**

Sets the cache directory, used by the task **build-cache** and then also the loader. Caching parts of the application elements (or even all tasks) can speed up the load of an application as well as runtime behavior, such as help on a task. This feature is useful for slower systems, such as a Raspberry PI or a Cygwin environment.

default value: **/var/cache/skb-framework**

### **MANUAL\_SRC - source folder for the manual**

Sets the path for source files to build the application manual. For standard applications, the default value should be sufficient. In case one wants different manuals for different application modes (e.g. one for **build** and one for **use**), this parameter can be used.

default value: **\$FW\_HOME/etc/manual**

### **MVN\_SITES - list of Maven sites, entries separated with whitespaces**

This parameter should provide a list of directories that contain POM files to generate Maven sites. Use whitespaces to separate directories. Tasks that build Maven sites, such as **build-mvn-site** will use this parameter to find POM files. If not present, these tasks will not execute.

default value: none defined

### **PDF\_READER - command for pdf reader**

Sets the command to start a PDF reader with a given PDF file. The setting should contain the string **%**, which will be substituted with the PDF file at runtime. To start for instance Evince, this variable should be set to **evince %FILE%**. The PDF reader can be given as simple command (then it needs to be in the **PATRH**) or as absolute command.

default value: none defined

### **SHELL\_PROMPT - sets the shell prompt**

This parameter can be used to set the prompt the shell should use. It can be set to anything that the shell can execute, including the console functions of the framework. It is for instance possible to use the function **PrintColor** to create a prompt with colored text.

default value: **`sf: `**

## SKB\_FW\_TOOL - SKB Tool

This option points to the SKB Framework Tool. This tool is an executable JAR. It is used to convert paragraphs and lists into justified text with pre-defined margins and other parameters. This is done using the SKB *asciiparagraph* and *asciilist* implementations. This setting is required to build the manual sources (text files) from the original ADOC files. In a standard installation, the JAR will be available in the `bin/java` folder of the framework.

default value: `$FW_HOME/bin/java/skb-framework-tool-0.0.0-all.jar`

## XTERM - command for xterm

Sets the command to start a new X terminal (Xterm) with substitution strings for title and command. The title substitution string is `%TITLE%`. The command substitution string is `%COMMAND%`. For most X terminals, it is best to use an open ended CLI option for the program, i.e. a CLI option that takes everything until the end of the command line. Most X terminal variants can be started using `xterm -T %TITLE% -e %COMMAND%`. For `mintty` on Cygwin this variable should be `mintty -t %TITLE% %COMMAND%`. For an XFCE4 terminal, e.g. on Ubuntu, this variable should be `xfce4-terminal --disable-server --title='%TITLE%' -x %COMMAND%`.

default value: none defined

# TASKS

Tasks are the application elements providing most of the application functionality. The framework, and all its applications, allows to add any task with any functions using a very simple API. The core framework provides a set of tasks for the framework. Concrete applications can add any task for application specific functions. Tasks can define requirements in terms of dependencies and parameters and other important aspects. They can also be specified for a specific application mode, i.e. one of `dev`, `build`, and / or `use`.

## build-cache, bdc - builds cache for screens and maps

This task builds a cache for an application with various options for targets. It uses the parameter `CACHE_DIR` for the cache location. A cache of application elements can speed-up the loader. A cache of task can speed-up the help function of tasks. While on native UNIX/LINUX system on good-powered machine the cache might not make much of a difference, on other machines it will improve the application's runtime behavior.

## build-help, bdh - builds help files for loader and shell

This task builds the main help files for the application. It should only be run when an application distribution (e.g. DEB or RPM) is created.

## build-manual, bdm - builds the manual for different targets

This tasks builds the application manual. It comes with various options for targets (manual formats) and filters (manual content). There are two primary targets: `text` and `adoc`. Here, `text` can be ANSI text (with colors and effects), plain text (just text), or annotated text (using ASCII characters for some formatting). The `adoc` target creates an Asciidoctor file. This file is then used to create secondary targets, such as a manpage, a HTML file, or a PDF file. Other secondary targets can be added, as long as they are supported by the Asciidoctor tool chain.

Filters can be used to select which content should be part of the produced manual. All filters apply to all selected targets.

There are further options for dependencies, parameters, and tasks. For instance: the manual can include all tasks or only tasks loaded in the current application mode.

A special target is called `src`. This target allows to create well-formatted text paragraphs from the original ADOC source. This option uses the SKB Framework Tool for the translation.

### **build-mvn-site, bdms - builds one or more Maven sites**

This task will build Maven sites. It uses Apache Maven for the build process. The sites need to be provided by the parameter `MVN_SITES`. Several options are available to control the build process.

### **clean, cl - removes built artifacts**

This task will clean, i.e. remove all create artifacts. It starts calling the `--clean` option of all tasks starting with `build-` and `compile-`. Then it will remove the `target` directory set by the parameter `TARGET`.

### **cloc-inst, cloci - counts lines of code of an installation**

This task uses CLOC (Count Lines of Code) to count the lines of code in different languages of the application.

### **describe-application, da - describes the application**

This task describes a few aspects of the application. Available filters are: description, authors, bugs, copying, resources, and security information.

### **describe-command, dc - describes a shell command**

This task describes one or more shell commands. If a specific command is requested, only this command is described. Otherwise, all commands are described.

### **describe-dependency, dd - describes a dependency**

This task describes one or more dependencies. If a specific dependency is requested, only this dependency will be described. Otherwise, all dependencies are described. Filters can be applied for a complete description, such as a specific origin or status.

### **describe-element, de - describes the elements of an application**

This task provides the general descriptions of application elements. By default, all of those descriptions are shown. Otherwise, the task filters can be used to exclude parts of them.

### **describe-exitstatus, des - describes exit status (error codes)**

This task describes one or more exit status. If a specific exit status is requested, it will be described. Otherwise, all exit status codes will be described.

### **describe-option, do - describes CLI options**

This task describes one or more CLI options of the application. If a specific option is requested, only this option is described. Otherwise, all options are described. Filters can be applied to the description of all options.



**describe-parameter, dp - describes a parameter**

This task describes one or more parameters. If a specific parameter is requested, only this parameter is described. Otherwise, all parameters are described. Filters can be applied to the description of all parameters, for instance only a specific origin or status.

**describe-scenario, ds - describes a scenario**

This task describes one or more scenarios. If a specific scenario is requested, only this scenario is described. Otherwise, all scenario are described. Filters can be applied to the description of all scenarios, for instance only a specific origin or status.

**describe-task, dt - describes a task**

This task describes one or more tasks. If a specific task is requested, only this task is described. Otherwise, all tasks are described. Filters can be applied to the description of all tasks, for instance only a specific origin or status.

**execute-program, ep - executes a program with several options**

Executes a program with various options. The program can be started in the background or in a new XTerm.

**list-commands, lc - lists shell commands**

This task lists commands in simple list or table form.

**list-configuration, lcfg - list current configuration**

This task lists the current configuration in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each configuration item. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-dependencies, ld - lists dependencies**

This task lists dependencies in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each dependency. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-exitstatus, les - lists exit status, error codes**

This task lists application exit status in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each exit status. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-options, lo - lists CLI options**

This task lists CLI options in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each options. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-parameters, lp - lists parameters**

This task lists parameters in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each parameter. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-scenarios, ls - lists scenarios**

This task lists scenarios in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information for each scenario. Filters can be applied to the list.

**list-tasks, lt - lists tasks**

This task lists tasks in simple list or table form. The table form provides additional information

for each task. Filters can be applied to the list.

### **manual, man - shows the manual in various versions**

This task shows the application manual. The default is to show the text version for the current print mode. Other formats, such as HTML and PDF or manpage, can be selected using task options.

### **repeat-scenario, rs - repeats the execution of a scenario**

This task will repeat a given scenario. The repetition can be configured in terms of: **times** (how often to re-run the scenario) and **wait** (how long to wait between repetitions).

### **repeat-task, rt - repeats the execution of a task**

This task will repeat a given task. The repetition can be configured in terms of: **times** (how often to re-run the task) and **wait** (how long to wait between repetitions).

### **setting, set - change settings**

This task allows to change selected runtime settings. Changeable settings include: shell and task level, strict mode, no prompt for the shell, and print mode.

### **start-browser, sb - start browser with an optional URL**

Starts a web browser using the setting from the parameter **BROWSER**. The URL option of the task sets the URL to be loaded in the browser.

### **start-pdf-reader, spr - start a PDF reader with a PDF document**

Starts a PDF reader using the setting from the parameter **PDF\_READER**. The file option of the task sets the PDF file to be loaded in the reader.

### **start-xterm, sx - starts a new Xterm**

Starts a new XTerm using the setting from the parameter **XTERM**. The title can be set using the task options.

### **statistics, stats - prints statistics**

This task shows statistics of the applications and loaded or processed elements. The statistics can be filtered per element class, for instance tasks or parameters.

### **validate-installation, vi - validates an installation**

This task validates the application installation. Validation here means that all required files, including documentation files, will be checked. The validation can be run in **strict** mode, which means that strict warnings become errors. The task can be configured with targets, determining what the validation should focus on.

### **wait, w - sleep for specified time**

Wait for the given number of seconds before the next command is executed. The action here is a simple sleep.

# DEPENDENCIES

Dependencies are specified to signify dependencies of tasks to external programs and software packages. The framework defines a set of basic dependencies, for instance Java JDK, Python 3, or AsciiDoctor. Concrete applications can define their own dependencies. Tasks can then require a dependency, which will be tested on application start.

## **asciidoctor - ADOC processor**

AsciiDoctor is a tool (or rather tool chain) that takes files written in AsciiDoc (or ADOC) and produces various output formats. These formats are supported by backends. Standard backends are PDF and HTM. Others are supported by plugins. For details on AsciiDoctor and its installation see <https://asciidoctor.org/>.

## **asciidoctor-pdf - ADOC processor with PDF backend**

PDF plugin for AsciiDoctor to create PDF output.

## **cloc - ued to count Lines Of Code, static code analysis**

This dependency checks for the tool CLOC, or Count Lines Of Code. This tool is used to count lines of code for a variety of languages.

## **jdk - JAVA Development Kit (JDK) 8**

This is the dependency for a Java development environment, or JDK. The exact version of the JDK cannot be specified, since there is not standardized version string across the multiple options (e.g. Oracle Java, Open JDK).

## **jre - JAVA Runtime Environment (JRE) 8**

This is the dependency for a Java runtime environment, or JRE. The exact version of the JRE cannot be specified, since there is not standardized version string across the multiple options (e.g. Oracle Java, Open JRE).

## **maven - software build environment**

Apache Maven is required by some tasks to build artifacts. One example is the SKB site, which is build using the Maven site plugin. The dependency here requires an installed version 3 or later of Apache Maven. For Maven documentation and installation see <https://maven.apache.org/>.

# SHELL COMMANDS

The application provides an interactive modus, called shell. This shell comes with a few commands providing some basic features. More complex features are then provided by tasks.

## **bye - exit shell**

Exits the shell and the application. The temporary configuration file will be removed. The exit status is 0.

## **cls, clear-screen - clear screen**

Clears the screen, same effect as `cls` in the command prompt or `^L` in a login shell.

### **c, configuration - shows current configuration**

Prints the current configuration as a simple list of configuration keys and their current value. Some of the keys are internally set, for some the values are taken from the environment or a configuration file. In print mode **ansi**, some values are printed in color (e.g. red for a value **error**) or text effects (e.g. bold for the flavor). The task **list-configuration** provides more options for printing the configuration.

### **es, execute-scenario SCENARIO - executes a scenario**

Executes a scenario, i.e. runs all commands (tasks) in a scenario file. The given scenario must be loaded. Use the task **list-scenarios** for loaded, available scenarios.

### **exit - exit shell**

Exits the shell and the program. The temporary configuration file will be removed. The exit status is **0**.

### **h, help - show help screen**

Shows a help screen with all shell commands. The commands are alphabetically sorted and shown as: short name, long name, and description. The task **list-commands** provides more options to list commands.

### **!, history NUMBER - show history or run history command**

Shows the history of shell commands. Each command, once executed, is automatically added to the history, if the previous command was not exactly the same. The history accepts an optional parameter *NUMBER*. When a number (an integer) is given, the command with that number in the history will be executed. If the number does not exist in the history, an error is printed.

### **q, quit - quit shell**

Exits the shell and the program. The temporary configuration file will be removed. The exit status is **0**.

### **s, statistic - prints statistics**

Prints tables with simple statistics of application elements, such as tasks and parameters. For more options on statistics and more detailed statistics see the task **statistics**.

### **t, tasks - prints list of available (loaded) tasks**

Shows the list of loaded (i.e. available) tasks. The task are presented with their long name, short name, and a description. They are alphabetically sorted (long name). For more options to list tasks see the task **list-tasks**.

### **T, time - prints the current time as HH:mm:ss**

Prints the current time as HH:mm:ss.

## **EXIT STATUS**

The framework defines a number of standardized exit status codes. These codes are the numeric exit values of the application, the loader, the shell, or any task. Each numeric value is associated to a particular error and error description.

Error status codes below 10 are fatal, they will require special attention. Error codes between 10 and 40 point to configuration problems. Error codes between 50 and 59 point to basic problems in a task, probably a bug. Error codes from 60 and above point to task configuration problems.

#### **000 - success**

Success. If any command line option was used, then processing this option was successful. If the shell was started, then it terminated successfully.

#### **003 - application: found /opt/skb/framework without executable**

An application did not find the SKB Framework executable. The framework installation was found, but no executable framework file. This is very likely a permission problem of the framework installation.

#### **004 - application: no /opt/skb/framework**

The application did not find the SKB Framework installed.

#### **005 - application: \$SKB\_FRAMEWORK\_HOME without executable**

The environment `$SKB_FRAMEWORK_HOME` was set and pointed to an existing directory. However, there was no executable `skb-framework` found in this directory. This might be a permission problem on the framework executable.

#### **006 - application: \$SKB\_FRAMEWORK\_HOME but not directory**

The setting for `$SKB_FRAMEWORK_HOME` was found in the environment, but it does not point to an existing directory. Try to unset `SKB_FRAMEWORK_HOME` from the environment, or set to an existing directory.

#### **007 - application: unable to set applicatin home**

The application is not able to set the application home directory. It has tried all implemented options (environment, readlink, dirname). Fix this problem by setting the application home in the environment.

#### **010 - fw: unable to set home \$SF\_HOME**

The framework is not able to set the home directory, here `$SF_HOME`. It tried the environment, readlink, and dirname. This problem is an internal problem, probably am incorrect installation or a bug in starting the application.

#### **011 - fw: did find/set \$FW\_HOME, but did not find loader**

The framework did find its home directory, but not the application loader script. This error points to a serious problem with the framework installation, or a permission problem on starting the loader.

#### **012 - loader: no bash version 4**

The program was not executed with *bash* version 4 (or later). Since it uses associative arrays, *bash* 4 is a requirement to run the program. Please install *bash* version 4 or later.

#### **013 - loader: no GNU getopt**

The application did not find GNU `getopt`. This software is required for command line argument parsing in the framework and many tasks. Please install the correct `getopt` version.

#### **014 - loader: no bc**

The loader did not find the tool `bc` being installed. This tool is required for a number of calculations of the application. Please install `bc` on your system.

#### **015 - loader: no mktemp**

The loader did not find the tool `mktemp` being installed. This tool is required for creating temporary files. Please install `mktemp` on your system.

#### **016 - loader: no flavor set**

Unknown base name or flavor. The start script is used for multiple programs. At the beginning of the initialization, it detects the current flavor (using the script name). If the flavor found is not known, it will exit with this status. This should not happen in an installed version. If it does, than the installation was broken (build) or manipulated (after installation).

#### **017 - loader: no environment setting for application home**

The program requires a setting for its home directory. The setting can be done in the environment or via a configuration file. If the setting is not found, the initialization will terminate with this code. See parameters (*HOME*) for details.

#### **018 - loader: application home not a directory**

No home directory found. The setting for home directory did either not point to a directory or the directory is not accessible. Check the setting or the directory.

#### **020 - loader: no application script name set**

This is an internal loader error: the script name of the application was not set. This error is pointing to an application bug.

#### **021 - loader: no application name set**

This is an internal loader error: the application name was not set. This error is pointing to an application bug.

#### **022 - loader: no application version found, tried \$HOME/etc/version.txt**

The loader did not find the required file with the application version. The file should be `$HOME/etc/version.txt`. This error points to an application bug or installation error.

#### **023 - loader: could not create TMP DIR**

The loader attempted to create a temporary directory for the application. This attempt failed. Please check the permissions for the temporary directory.

#### **024 - loader: TMP DIR not writable**

The loader did find or could create the temporary directory, but then could not write to it. Please check the permissions for the temporary directory.

#### **025 - loader: errors in parameter declarations**

The loader did experience errors while declaring parameters. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more parameter declarations are faulty.

### **026 - loader: errors in options declarations**

The loader did experience errors while declaring CLI options. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more option declarations are faulty.

### **027 - loader: errors parsing CLI**

Internal error: unresolved CLI options. This error points to a bug in the software. It means that the shell or a task were presented with unexpected CLI options. Those options should have been processed by the program.

The program detected an unknown argument in the command line. Some CLI option (or argument) was used that the program does not understand. If `--help` does not show this option, than it is unknown. If the help screen does show the options, than there is a bug in the software.

### **028 - loader: errors in command declarations**

The loader did experience errors while declaring shell commands. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more command declarations are faulty.

### **029 - loader: errors in error-code declarations**

The loader did experience errors while declaring exit status. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more exit status declarations are faulty.

### **030 - loader: dependency declaration error**

The loader did experience errors while declaring dependencies. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more dependency declarations are faulty.

### **031 - loader: task declaration error**

The loader did experience errors while declaring tasks. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more task declarations are faulty.

### **032 - loader: task testing errors**

Available tasks (from `bin/tasks` in the program home directory) are loaded. Several tests are run for each task while loading. If any of those tests failed, this error code will be used on exit. Any error here is a development issue (or bug). Detailed error messages will have been printed.

A setting that was marked as required was not found during initialization. A more detailed error message will have been printed, e.g. naming the missing parameter or parameters.

During initialization, all parameters for directories are tested. One or more of those tests failed. This can happen for parameters that do not (but should) point to a (readable) directory. It can also happen for directories that will be created if they do not exist, and the creation failed. In any case, detailed error message will have been printed.

### **033 - loader: scenario declaration error**

The loader did experience errors while declaring scenarios. This error points to an application bug or installation error. It should only happen when one or more scenario declarations are

faulty.

#### **034 - loader: process scenarios error**

The process of one or more scenarios failed, i.e. some scenario requirements could not be fulfilled.

#### **035 - loader: loader level unknown**

The loader got an unknown loader level from a CLI command.

#### **036 - loader: shell level unknown**

The loader got an unknown shell level from a CLI command.

#### **037 - loader: task level unknown**

The loader got an unknown task level from a CLI command.

#### **038 - loader: errors processing CLI options**

Internal error: unresolved CLI options. This error points to a bug in the software. It means that the shell or a task were presented with unexpected CLI options. Those options should have been processed by the program.

The program detected an unknown argument in the command line. Some CLI option (or argument) was used that the program does not understand. If `--help` does not show this option, than it is unknown. If the help screen does show the options, than there is a bug in the software.

#### **050 - task: was started w/o finding tmp configuration file**

A task was started outside the framework or an application. This errors occurs if no temporary configuration file was provided for a task execution. Please do not execute a task outside the framework or application.

#### **051 - task: error from getopt parsing command line**

A task found an error while parsing its CLI arguments. This error points to a bug in the task implementation.

#### **052 - task: internal CLI parsing error**

A task has found an error in its command line. This happens when a task is parsing the command line and detects one or more unknown options. Detailed error messages should have been printed.

## **SCENARIOS**

Scenarios are sets of commands, which in turn are tasks with parameters and options. In other words, a scenario provides a sequence of task executions with specific parameters. Scenarios can be defined for a specific application mode (`dev`, `build`, `use`).

## **SECURITY CONCERNS**

This program executes arbitrary bash scripts, commands, and other programs (such as Python



scripts). The number of attack vectors for this tool is virtually endless. A simple attack is to create a local script in the target directory, which will be run if requested. Therefore, this tool should be used with care, probably by a dedicated user with limited access rights on the underlying operating system.

## BUGS

n/a

## AUTHORS

This program was written by Sven van der Meer.

## RESOURCES

**Project web site:** <https://vdmeer.github.io/skb-framework>

**Git source repository:** <https://github.com/vdmeer/skb-framework>

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