# **Labelord Documentation**

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So you have tons of GitHub repositories and you want all of them to have your cool custom labels but managing labels is hell, right? Not with *Labelord*! Setup necessary configuration and enjoy synchronized labels across all your repositories.

## Installation

#### 2. manually

- download the package from GitHub repository
- unpack it
- run python setup.py install

## Configuration

- Access token
- Webhook
- Configuration file

# CHAPTER $\mathbf{3}$

Usage

- Command-line
- Web application

Examples

Examples

## API reference

- CLI module
- GitHub module
- Web module
- Helpers module

### License

License text

## 6.1 Configuration

#### 6.1.1 Access token

**Labelord** is working with *GitHub* so valid access token needs to be provided for the application to work properly. You can generate a new one here. Make sure that **repo** scope is selected if you want to also manage your private repositories.

You can provide your token to application by 3 ways (sorted from lowest priority):

- Directive in configuration file, see Configuration file below
- Via environmental variable GITHUB\_TOKEN
- -t / -token option of command-line application

#### Do not forget that no one should know your personal token so never make it public!

#### 6.1.2 Webhook

Labelord offers an option to handle changes on labels of your repositories automatically. In order to get this done you need to set up a webhook. From your template repository go to **Settings > Webhooks** and create a new one with these settings:

- Payload URL: IP address, where Labelord is running. If you don't own public IP, you can use free hosting services like pythonanywhere.com. Default port is **5000**.
- Content type: application/json
- Secret: Your secret passphrase, which you also need to set in Labelord config. It's used to check that incoming request is from real GitHub.

• Trigger events: label

Copy your webhook secret to configuration file, as you can see below.

### 6.1.3 Configuration file

By default configuration file **config.cfg** is located in package root directory. It's structure looks like this:

```
[github]
token = <your_personal_token>
webhook_secret = <your_webhook_secret>
; Repositories you wish to keep in sync
[repos]
owner/repo1 = on
owner/repo2 = off
; Template labels names and color in hex
[labels]
label1 = ff0000
label2 = 00ff00
label3 = 0000ff
; Repository used as a template for labels. Has higher precedence than [labels]
[others]
template-repo = repoowner/labelsrepo
```

### 6.2 Usage

#### 6.2.1 Command-line

CLI part of the application provides one-time actions for listing labels, repositories and managing labels across your repositories. You can run CLI application with:

labelord [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]

#### Options

-c,config PATH	Path of the configuration file. Default ./config.cfg
-t,token STRING	GitHub access token.
version	Shows Labelord version currently installed.
help	Shows help menu.

#### Commands

#### list\_repos

Prints all repositories which can be processed with provided token. Each repository on single line in format owner/repo.

#### list\_labels <repository>

Prints all current labels from the repository. Each one on single line in format **#XXXXXX name**, where **#**XXXXXX is label color in hex format.

#### run <mode>

Runs labels processing in one of the modes desribed below.

#### Modes

update Labels are added or updated from the template.

**replace** Labels are completely overriden by the template ones, that means labels that are in the repository but not in template are deleted.

#### Options

-r, --template-repo REPOSITORY Defines repository that should be used as a template of labels.

-a,all-repos	Use all repositories for processing (can be obtained with list_repos).
-d,dry-run	Doesn't make any changes to repositories, just prints actions.
-v,verbose	Turns on verbose mode, printing out all actions done.
-q,quiet	Turns on quiet mode, nothing will be printed.

#### Logging

In **verbose** mode, every action done is printed on single line beginning with two *Tags*. Last line is summary indicating number of successful operations done or number of errors if any.

If **quiet** mode is chosen, nothing is printed, success of operations can be checked from return value (0 successful, 10 errors occured).

If neither is chosen only summary line is printed after actions are done.

#### Tags

[ADD] Action of adding a label.

- [UPD] Action of updating a label.
- [DEL] Action of deleting a label.
- [LBL] Action of reading a label from repository (if an error occured while doing this).
- [DRY] Action done successfully in *dry-run* mode.
- [SUC] Action done successfully on GitHub.
- [ERR] Action raised an error.

#### run\_server

Starts web application locally.

#### **Options**

-h,host IP	Hostname specification, default <b>127.0.0.1</b> .
-p,port PORT	Port specification, default 5000.
-d,debug	Flag turns on debug mode.

#### 6.2.2 Web application

After you have started application locally or deployed remotely you can send GET or POST requests.

#### GET

Returns informations about the application and list of repositories configured for processing.

#### POST

Responds on requests from GitHub webhook propagating any change on label from one repository to all others.

### 6.3 Examples

#### 6.3.1 Logging a successful action

```
>>> log_suc('ADD', 'SUC', 'labelord/repo1', 'Fix', '#afc100')
[ADD][SUC] labelord/repo1; Fix; #afc100
```

#### 6.3.2 Logging a successful dry action

```
>>> log_suc('UPD', 'DRY', 'labelord/repo2', 'Todo', '#faa234')
[UPD][DRY] labelord/repo2; Todo; #faa234
```

#### 6.3.3 Logging an unsuccesful action

```
>>> log_err('DEL', 'labelord/repo3', 'C00L', '#435123', 400, 'BAD REQUEST')
[DEL][ERR] labelord/repo3; C00L; #435123; 400 - BAD REQUEST
```

### 6.4 API

- 6.4.1 CLI module
- 6.4.2 GitHub module
- 6.4.3 Web module
- 6.4.4 Helpers module

### 6.5 License text

#### 6.5.1 MIT License

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