NAME

parset - set shell variables in parallel

SYNOPSIS

parset variablename [options for GNU Parallel]

env_parset variablename [options for GNU Parallel]

DESCRIPTION

parset is a shell function that puts the output from GNU parallel into shell variables.

env_parset is a shell function that puts the output from env_parallel into shell variables.

The parset and env_parset functions are defined as part of env_parallel.

If *variablename* is a single variable name, this will be treated as the destination variable. If the variable is defined as an associative array (using **typeset -A myassoc**), this will be used. Otherwise the variable will be made into a normal array.

If *variablename* contains multiple names separated by ',' or space, the names will be the destination variables. The number of names must be at least the number of jobs.

OPTIONS

Same as GNU parallel, but they are put after the destination variable.

SUPPORTED SHELLS

Bash/Zsh/Ksh/Mksh

Examples

Put output into myarray:

```
parset myarray seq 3 ::: 4 5 6
echo "${myarray[1]}"
```

Put output into vars \$seq, \$pwd, \$ls:

```
parset "seq pwd ls" ::: "seq 10" pwd ls
echo "$ls"
```

Put output into vars \$seq, \$pwd, \$ls:

```
into_vars=(seq pwd ls)
parset "${into_vars[*]}" ::: "seq 10" pwd ls
echo "$ls"
```

Put output into associative array **myassoc** (not supported for mksh):

```
typeset -A myassoc
parset myassoc seq ::: 4 5 ::: 6 7
echo "${myassoc[4 7]}"
```

The commands to run can be an array:

```
cmd=("echo first" "echo '<<joe \"double space\" cartoon>>'" "pwd")
parset data ::: "${cmd[@]}"
echo "${data[1]}"
echo "${data[2]}"
```

parset can read from stdin (standard input) if it is a file:

```
parset res echo < parallel input file
```

but **parset** can *not* be part of a pipe. In particular this means it cannot read from a pipe or write to a pipe:

```
seq 10 | parset res echo Does not work
```

but must instead use a tempfile:

```
seq 10 > parallel_input
  parset res echo :::: parallel_input
  echo "${res[1]}"
  echo "${res[9]}"
or a FIFO:
  mkfifo input_fifo
  seq 30 > input_fifo &
  parset res echo :::: input_fifo
  echo "${res[1]}"
  echo "${res[29]}"
or Bash/Zsh/Ksh process substitution:
```

```
parset res echo :::: <(seq 100)</pre>
echo "${res[1]}"
echo "${res[99]}"
```

Installation

Put this in the relevant \$HOME/.bashrc or \$HOME/.zshenv or \$HOME/.kshrc:

```
. `which env_parallel.bash`
  . `which env_parallel.zsh`
  source `which env_parallel.ksh`
E.g. by doing:
  echo '. `which env_parallel.bash`' >> $HOME/.bashrc
  echo '. `which env_parallel.zsh`' >> $HOME/.zshenv
  echo 'source `which env_parallel.ksh`' >> $HOME/.kshrc
or by doing:
```

ash/dash (FreeBSD's /bin/sh)

Examples

ash does not support arrays.

Put output into vars \$seq, \$pwd, \$ls:

env_parallel --install

```
parset "seq pwd ls" ::: "seq 10" pwd ls
echo "$1s"
```

parset can read from stdin (standard input) if it is a file:

```
parset res1, res2, res3 echo < parallel input file
```

but **parset** can not be part of a pipe. In particular this means it cannot read from a pipe or write to a pipe:

```
seq 3 | parset res1, res2, res3 echo Does not work
```

but must instead use a tempfile:

```
seq 3 > parallel_input
parset res1,res2,res3 echo :::: parallel_input
echo "$res1"
echo "$res2"
echo "$res3"

or a FIFO:

   mkfifo input_fifo
   seq 3 > input_fifo &
   parset res1,res2,res3 echo :::: input_fifo
   echo "$res1"
   echo "$res2"
   echo "$res3"
```

Installation

Put the relevant one of these into **\$HOME/.profile**:

```
. `which env_parallel.sh`
. `which env_parallel.ash`
. `which env_parallel.dash`

E.g. by doing:
   echo '. `which env_parallel.ash`' >> $HOME/.bashrc

or by doing:
   env_parallel --install
```

EXIT STATUS

Same as GNU parallel.

AUTHOR

When using GNU parallel for a publication please cite:

O. Tange (2011): GNU Parallel - The Command-Line Power Tool, ;login: The USENIX Magazine, February 2011:42-47.

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DEPENDENCIES

parset uses GNU parallel.

SEE ALSO

parallel(1), env_parallel(1), bash(1).