Package 'cli'

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Title Helpers for Developing Command Line Interfaces

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Description A suite of tools to build attractive command line interfaces ('CLIs'), from semantic elements: headings, lists, alerts, paragraphs, etc. Supports custom themes via a 'CSS'-like language. It also contains a number of lower level 'CLI' elements: rules, boxes, trees, and 'Unicode' symbols with 'ASCII' alternatives. It support ANSI colors and text styles as well.

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`ansi-styles` *ANSI colored text*

Description

cli has a number of functions to color and style text at the command line. They provide a more modern interface than the crayon package.

Usage

```
bg_black(...)

bg_blue(...)

bg_cyan(...)

bg_green(...)

bg_magenta(...)

bg_red(...)

bg_white(...)
```

bg_yellow(...)

bg_none(...)

bg_br_black(...)

bg_br_blue(...)

bg_br_cyan(...)

bg_br_green(...)

bg_br_magenta(...)

bg_br_red(...)

bg_br_white(...)

bg_br_yellow(...)

col_black(...)

col_blue(...)

col_cyan(...)

col_green(...)

col_magenta(...)

col_red(...)

col_white(...)

col_yellow(...)

col_grey(...)

col_silver(...)

col_none(...)

col_br_black(...)

col_br_blue(...)

col_br_cyan(...)

col_br_green(...)

col_br_magenta(...)

col_br_red(...)

col_br_white(...)

col_br_yellow(...)

style_dim(...)

style_blurred(...)

style_bold(...)

style_hidden(...)

style_inverse(...)

style_italic(...)

style_reset(...)

style_strikethrough(...)

style_underline(...)

style_no_bold(...)

style_no_blurred(...)

style_no_dim(...)

style_no_italic(...)

style_no_underline(...)

style_no_inverse(...)

style_no_hidden(...)

style_no_strikethrough(...)

style_no_color(...)

style_no_bg_color(...)

Arguments

...	Character strings, they will be pasted together with `paste0()`, before applying the style function.

Details

The `col_*` functions change the (foreground) color to the text. These are the eight original ANSI colors. Note that in some terminals, they might actually look differently, as terminals have their own settings for how to show them. `col_none()` is the default color, this is useful in a substring of a colored string.

The `col_br_*` functions are bright versions of the eight ANSI colors. Note that on some terminal configurations and themes they might be the same as the non-bright colors.

The `bg_*` functions change the background color of the text. These are the eight original ANSI background colors. These, too, can vary in appearance, depending on terminal settings. `bg_none()` the the default background color, this is useful in a substring of a background-colored string.

The `bg_br_*` functions are the bright versions of the eight ANSI background colors. Note that on some terminal configurations and themes they might be the same as the non-bright colors.

The `style_*` functions apply other styling to the text. The currently supported styling functions are:

- `style_reset()` to remove any style, including color,
- `style_bold()` for boldface / strong text, although some terminals show a bright, high intensity text instead,
- `style_dim()` (or `style_blurred()` reduced intensity text.
- `style_italic()` (not widely supported).
- `style_underline()`,
- `style_inverse()`,
- `style_hidden()`,
- `style_strikethrough()` (not widely supported).

The style functions take any number of character vectors as arguments, and they concatenate them using `paste0()` before adding the style.

Styles can also be nested, and then inner style takes precedence, see examples below.

Sometimes you want to revert back to the default text color, in the middle of colored text, or you want to have a normal font in the middle of italic text. You can use the `style_no_*` functions for this. Every `style_*()` function has a `style_no_*()` pair, which defends its argument from taking on the style. See examples below.

Value

An ANSI string (class `cli_ansi_string`), that contains ANSI sequences, if the current platform supports them. You can simply use `cat()` to print them to the terminal.

See Also

Other ANSI styling: `combine_ansi_styles()`, `make_ansi_style()`, `num_ansi_colors()`

Examples

```
col_blue("Hello ", "world!")
cat(col_blue("Hello ", "world!"))

cat("... to highlight the", col_red("search term"),
    "in a block of text\n")

## Style stack properly
cat(col_green(
 "I am a green line ",
 col_blue(style_underline(style_bold("with a blue substring"))),
 " that becomes green again!"
))

error <- combine_ansi_styles("red", "bold")
warn <- combine_ansi_styles("magenta", "underline")
note <- col_cyan
cat(error("Error: subscript out of bounds!\n"))
cat(warn("Warning: shorter argument was recycled.\n"))
cat(note("Note: no such directory.\n"))

# style_no_* functions, note that the color is not removed
style_italic(col_green(paste0(
  "italic before, ",
  style_no_italic("normal here, "),
  "italic after"
)))

# avoiding  color for substring
style_italic(col_red(paste(
  "red before",
  col_none("not red between"),
  "red after"
)))
```

---

ansi_align *Align an ANSI colored string*

Description

Align an ANSI colored string

Usage

```
ansi_align(
  text,
  width = console_width(),
  align = c("left", "center", "right"),
  type = "width"
)
```

Arguments

text	The character vector to align.
width	Width of the field to align in.
align	Whether to align "left", "center" or "right".
type	Passed on to ansi_nchar() and there to nchar()

Details

```
str <- c(
  col_red("This is red"),
  style_bold("This is bold")
)
astr <- ansi_align(str, width = 30)
boxx(astr)


str <- c(
  col_red("This is red"),
  style_bold("This is bold")
)
astr <- ansi_align(str, align = "center", width = 30)
boxx(astr)


str <- c(
  col_red("This is red"),
  style_bold("This is bold")
)
astr <- ansi_align(str, align = "right", width = 30)
boxx(astr)
```

Value

The aligned character vector.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_toupper(), ansi_trimws()

---

ansi_collapse *Collapse a vector into a string scalar*

Description

Features:

- custom separator (`sep`),
- custom separator for length-two input (`sep2`),
- custom last separator (`last`),
- adds ellipsis to truncated strings,
- uses Unicode ellipsis character on UTF-8 console,
- can collapse "from both ends", with `style = "both-ends"`,
- can consider a limit for the display width of the result, in characters,
- handles ANSI control sequences correctly when measuring display width.

Usage

```
ansi_collapse(
  x,
  sep = ", ",
  sep2 = sub("^,", "", last),
  last = ", and ",
  trunc = Inf,
  width = Inf,
  ellipsis = symbol$ellipsis,
  style = c("both-ends", "head")
)
```

Arguments

`x`	Character vector, or an object with an `as.character()` method to collapse.
`sep`	Separator. A character string.
`sep2`	Separator for the special case that `x` contains only two elements. A character string. Defaults to the value of `last` without the serial comma.
`last`	Last separator, if there is no truncation. E.g. use `", and "` for the serial comma. A character string.
`trunc`	Maximum number of elements to show. For `style = "head"` at least `trunc = 1` is used. For `style = "both-ends"` at least `trunc = 5` is used, even if a smaller number is specified.
`width`	Limit for the display width of the result, in characters. This is a hard limit, and the output will never exceed it. This argument is not implemented for the `"both-ends"` style, which always uses `Inf`, with a warning if a finite `width` value is set.
`ellipsis`	Character string to use at the place of the truncation. By default, the Unicode ellipsis character is used if the console is UTF-8, and three dots otherwise.
`style`	Truncation style: • `both-ends`: the default, shows the beginning and end of the vector, and skips elements in the middle if needed.

- head: shows the beginning of the vector, and skips elements at the end, if needed.

Value

Character scalar. It is NA_character_ if any elements in x are NA.

See Also

glue_collapse in the glue package inspired this function.

Examples

```
ansi_collapse(letters)

# truncate
ansi_collapse(letters, trunc = 5)

# head style
ansi_collapse(letters, trunc = 5, style = "head")
```

---

ansi_columns *Format a character vector in multiple columns*

Description

This function helps with multi-column output of ANSI styles strings. It works well together with boxx(), see the example below.

Usage

```
ansi_columns(
  text,
  width = console_width(),
  sep = " ",
  fill = c("rows", "cols"),
  max_cols = 4,
  align = c("left", "center", "right"),
  type = "width",
  ellipsis = symbol$ellipsis
)
```

Arguments

text	Character vector to format. Each element will formatted as a cell of a table.
width	Width of the screen.
sep	Separator between the columns. It may have ANSI styles.

fill	Whether to fill the columns row-wise or column-wise.
max_cols	Maximum number of columns to use. Will not use more, even if there is space for it.
align	Alignment within the columns.
type	Passed to ansi_nchar() and ansi_align(). Most probably you want the default, "width".
ellipsis	The string to append to truncated strings. Supply an empty string if you don't want a marker.

Details

If a string does not fit into the specified width, it will be truncated using ansi_strtrim().

```
fmt <- ansi_columns(
  paste(col_red("foo"), 1:10),
  width = 50,
  fill = "rows",
  max_cols=10,
  align = "center",
  sep = "   "
)
boxx(fmt, padding = c(0,1,0,1), header = col_cyan("Columns"))
```

Value

ANSI string vector.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_toupper(), ansi_trimws()

---

ansi_grep *Like* base::grep() *and* base::grepl()*, but for ANSI strings*

Description

First ANSI sequences will be stripped with ansi_strip(), both

Usage

```
ansi_grep(pattern, x, ignore.case = FALSE, perl = FALSE, value = FALSE, ...)

ansi_grepl(pattern, x, ...)
```

Arguments

pattern	Character scalar, regular expression or fixed string (if fixed = TRUE), the pattern to search for. Other objects will be coerced using as.character().
x	Character vector to search in. Other objects will be coerced using as.character().
ignore.case, perl, value	Passed to base::grep().
...	Extra arguments are passed to base::grep() or base::grepl().

Details

Note that these functions work on code points (or bytes if useBytes = TRUE), and not graphemes.

Unlike base::grep() and base::grepl() these functions do not special case factors.

Both pattern and x are converted to UTF-8.

Value

The same as base::grep() and base::grepl(), respectively.

Examples

```
red_needle <- col_red("needle")
haystack <- c("foo", "needle", "foo")
green_haystack <- col_green(haystack)
ansi_grepl(red_needle, haystack)
ansi_grepl(red_needle, green_haystack)
```

---

ansi_has_any *Check if a string has some ANSI styling*

Description

Check if a string has some ANSI styling

Usage

```
ansi_has_any(string, sgr = TRUE, csi = TRUE, link = TRUE)
```

Arguments

string	The string to check. It can also be a character vector.
sgr	Whether to look for SGR (styling) control sequences.
csi	Whether to look for non-SGR control sequences.
link	Whether to look for ANSI hyperlinks.

Value

Logical vector, TRUE for the strings that have some ANSI styling.

See Also

Other low level ANSI functions: ansi_hide_cursor(), ansi_regex(), ansi_string(), ansi_strip()

Examples

```
## The second one has style if ANSI colors are supported
ansi_has_any("foobar")
ansi_has_any(col_red("foobar"))
```

---

ansi_hide_cursor *Hide/show cursor in a terminal*

Description

This only works in terminal emulators. In other environments, it does nothing.

Usage

```
ansi_hide_cursor(stream = "auto")

ansi_show_cursor(stream = "auto")

ansi_with_hidden_cursor(expr, stream = "auto")
```

Arguments

stream	The stream to inspect or manipulate, an R connection object. It can also be a string, one of "auto", "message", "stdout", "stderr". "auto" will select stdout() if the session is interactive and there are no sinks, otherwise it will select stderr().
expr	R expression to evaluate.

Details

ansi_hide_cursor() hides the cursor.

ansi_show_cursor() shows the cursor.

ansi_with_hidden_cursor() temporarily hides the cursor for evaluating an expression.

See Also

Other terminal capabilities: is_ansi_tty(), is_dynamic_tty()

Other low level ANSI functions: ansi_has_any(), ansi_regex(), ansi_string(), ansi_strip()

`ansi_html` *Convert ANSI styled text to HTML*

Description

Convert ANSI styled text to HTML

Usage

```
ansi_html(x, escape_reserved = TRUE, csi = c("drop", "keep"))
```

Arguments

`x`	Input character vector.
`escape_reserved`	Whether to escape characters that are reserved in HTML (&, < and >).
`csi`	What to do with non-SGR ANSI sequences, either `"keep"`, or `"drop"` them.

Value

Character vector of HTML.

See Also

Other ANSI to HTML conversion: `ansi_html_style()`

Examples

```
## Syntax highlight the source code of an R function with ANSI tags,
## and export it to a HTML file.
code <- withr::with_options(
  list(ansi.num_colors = 256),
  code_highlight(format(ansi_html))
)
hcode <- paste(ansi_html(code), collapse = "\n")
css <- paste(format(ansi_html_style()), collapse=  "\n")
page <- htmltools::tagList(
  htmltools::tags$head(htmltools::tags$style(css)),
  htmltools::tags$pre(htmltools::HTML(hcode))
)

if (interactive()) htmltools::html_print(page)
```

`ansi_html_style` *CSS styles for the output of* `ansi_html()`

Description

CSS styles for the output of `ansi_html()`

Usage

```
ansi_html_style(
  colors = TRUE,
 palette = c("vscode", "dichro", "vga", "winxp", "win10", "macos", "putty", "mirc",
    "xterm", "ubuntu", "eclipse", "iterm", "iterm-pastel", "iterm-smoooooth",
    "iterm-snazzy", "iterm-solarized", "iterm-tango")
)
```

Arguments

`colors`	Whether or not to include colors. `FALSE` will not include colors, `TRUE` or `8` will include eight colors (plus their bright variants), `256` will include 256 colors.
`palette`	Character scalar, palette to use for the first eight colors plus their bright variants. Terminals define these colors differently, and cli includes a couple of examples. Sources of palettes: • https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_escape_code#3-bit_and_4-bit • iTerm2 builtin palettes • https://github.com/sindresorhus/iterm2-snazzy

Value

Named list of CSS declaration blocks, where the names are CSS selectors. It has a `format()` and `print()` methods, which you can use to write the output to a CSS or HTML file.

See Also

Other ANSI to HTML conversion: `ansi_html()`

Examples

```
ansi_html_style(colors = FALSE)
ansi_html_style(colors = 8, palette = "iterm-snazzy")
```

ansi_nchar *Count number of characters in an ANSI colored string*

Description

This is a color-aware counterpart of utf8_nchar(). By default it counts Unicode grapheme clusters, instead of code points.

Usage

```
ansi_nchar(x, type = c("chars", "bytes", "width", "graphemes", "codepoints"))
```

Arguments

x	Character vector, potentially ANSI styled, or a vector to be coerced to character. If it converted to UTF-8.
type	Whether to count graphemes (characters), code points, bytes, or calculate the display width of the string.

Value

Numeric vector, the length of the strings in the character vector.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_toupper(), ansi_trimws()

Examples

```
str <- paste(
  col_red("red"),
  "default",
  col_green("green")
)

cat(str, "\n")
nchar(str)
ansi_nchar(str)
nchar(ansi_strip(str))
```

ansi_nzchar *Like* base::nzchar(), *but for ANSI strings*

Description

Like base::nzchar(), but for ANSI strings

Usage

```
ansi_nzchar(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Charcater vector. Other objects are coarced using base::as.character().
...	Passed to base::nzchar().

Examples

```
ansi_nzchar("")
ansi_nzchar(col_red(""))
```

ansi_regex *Perl compatible regular expression that matches ANSI escape sequences*

Description

Don't forget to use perl = TRUE when using this with grepl() and friends.

Usage

```
ansi_regex()
```

Value

String scalar, the regular expression.

See Also

Other low level ANSI functions: ansi_has_any(), ansi_hide_cursor(), ansi_string(), ansi_strip()

ansi_simplify *Simplify ANSI styling tags*

Description

It creates an equivalent, but possibly shorter ANSI styled string, by removing duplicate and empty tags.

Usage

```
ansi_simplify(x, csi = c("keep", "drop"))
```

Arguments

x	Input string
csi	What to do with non-SGR ANSI sequences, either "keep", or "drop" them.

Value

Simplified cli_ansi_string vector.

ansi_string *Labels a character vector as containing ANSI control codes.*

Description

This function sets the class of its argument, activating ANSI-string-specific methods such as for printing.

Usage

```
ansi_string(x)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector or something that can be coerced into one.

Value

A cli_ansi_string object, a subclass of character, with the same length and contents as x.

See Also

Other low level ANSI functions: ansi_has_any(), ansi_hide_cursor(), ansi_regex(), ansi_strip()

ansi_strip *Remove ANSI escape sequences from a string*

Description

The input may be of class `cli_ansi_string` class, this is also dropped from the result.

Usage

```
ansi_strip(string, sgr = TRUE, csi = TRUE, link = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`string`	The input string.
`sgr`	Whether to remove for SGR (styling) control sequences.
`csi`	Whether to remove for non-SGR control sequences.
`link`	Whether to remove ANSI hyperlinks.

Value

The cleaned up string. Note that `ansi_strip()` always drops the `cli_ansi_string` class, even if `sgr` and sciareFALSE‘.

See Also

Other low level ANSI functions: `ansi_has_any()`, `ansi_hide_cursor()`, `ansi_regex()`, `ansi_string()`

Examples

```
ansi_strip(col_red("foobar")) == "foobar"
```

ansi_strsplit *Split an ANSI colored string*

Description

This is the color-aware counterpart of `base::strsplit()`. It works almost exactly like the original, but keeps the colors in the substrings.

Usage

```
ansi_strsplit(x, split, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector, potentially ANSI styled, or a vector to coerced to character.
split	Character vector of length 1 (or object which can be coerced to such) containing regular expression(s) (unless `fixed = TRUE`) to use for splitting. If empty matches occur, in particular if `split` has zero characters, `x` is split into single characters.
...	Extra arguments are passed to `base::strsplit()`.

Value

A list of the same length as `x`, the `i`-th element of which contains the vector of splits of `x[i]`. ANSI styles are retained.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: `ansi_align()`, `ansi_columns()`, `ansi_nchar()`, `ansi_strtrim()`, `ansi_strwrap()`, `ansi_substr()`, `ansi_substring()`, `ansi_toupper()`, `ansi_trimws()`

Examples

```
str <- paste0(
  col_red("I am red---"),
  col_green("and I am green-"),
  style_underline("I underlined")
)

cat(str, "\n")

# split at dashes, keep color
cat(ansi_strsplit(str, "[-]+")[[1]], sep = "\n")
strsplit(ansi_strip(str), "[-]+")

# split to characters, keep color
cat(ansi_strsplit(str, "")[[1]], "\n", sep = " ")
strsplit(ansi_strip(str), "")
```

---

ansi_strtrim *Truncate an ANSI string*

Description

This function is similar to `base::strtrim()`, but works correctly with ANSI styled strings. It also adds ... (or the corresponding Unicode character if Unicode characters are allowed) to the end of truncated strings.

Usage

```
ansi_strtrim(x, width = console_width(), ellipsis = symbol$ellipsis)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector of ANSI strings.
width	The width to truncate to.
ellipsis	The string to append to truncated strings. Supply an empty string if you don't want a marker.

Details

Note: ansi_strtrim() does not support NA values currently.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_toupper(), ansi_trimws()

Examples

```
text <- cli::col_red(cli:::lorem_ipsum())
ansi_strtrim(c(text, "foobar"), 40)
```

---

ansi_strwrap *Wrap an ANSI styled string to a certain width*

Description

This function is similar to base::strwrap(), but works on ANSI styled strings, and leaves the styling intact.

Usage

```
ansi_strwrap(
  x,
  width = console_width(),
  indent = 0,
  exdent = 0,
  simplify = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	ANSI string.
width	Width to wrap to.
indent	Indentation of the first line of each paragraph.
exdent	Indentation of the subsequent lines of each paragraph.
simplify	Whether to return all wrapped strings in a single character vector, or wrap each element of x independently and return a list.

Value

If `simplify` is `FALSE`, then a list of character vectors, each an ANSI string. Otherwise a single ANSI string vector.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: `ansi_align()`, `ansi_columns()`, `ansi_nchar()`, `ansi_strsplit()`, `ansi_strtrim()`, `ansi_substr()`, `ansi_substring()`, `ansi_toupper()`, `ansi_trimws()`

Examples

```
text <- cli:::lorem_ipsum()
# Highlight some words, that start with 's'
rexp <- gregexpr("\\b([sS][a-zA-Z]+)\\b", text)
regmatches(text, rexp) <- lapply(regmatches(text, rexp), col_red)
cat(text)

wrp <- ansi_strwrap(text, width = 40)
cat(wrp, sep = "\n")
```

---

ansi_substr *Substring(s) of an ANSI colored string*

Description

This is a color-aware counterpart of `base::substr()`. It works exactly like the original, but keeps the colors in the substrings. The ANSI escape sequences are ignored when calculating the positions within the string.

Usage

```
ansi_substr(x, start, stop)
```

Arguments

`x`	Character vector, potentially ANSI styled, or a vector to coerced to character.
`start`	Starting index or indices, recycled to match the length of `x`.
`stop`	Ending index or indices, recycled to match the length of `x`.

Value

Character vector of the same length as `x`, containing the requested substrings. ANSI styles are retained.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: `ansi_align()`, `ansi_columns()`, `ansi_nchar()`, `ansi_strsplit()`, `ansi_strtrim()`, `ansi_strwrap()`, `ansi_substring()`, `ansi_toupper()`, `ansi_trimws()`

Examples

```
str <- paste(
  col_red("red"),
  "default",
  col_green("green")
)

cat(str, "\n")
cat(ansi_substr(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(ansi_substr(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(ansi_substr(str, 3, 7), "\n")

substr(ansi_strip(str), 1, 5)
substr(ansi_strip(str), 1, 15)
substr(ansi_strip(str), 3, 7)

str2 <- paste(
  "another",
  col_red("multi-", style_underline("style")),
  "text"
)

cat(str2, "\n")
cat(ansi_substr(c(str, str2), c(3,5), c(7, 18)), sep = "\n")
substr(ansi_strip(c(str, str2)), c(3,5), c(7, 18))
```

---

ansi_substring *Substring(s) of an ANSI colored string*

Description

This is the color-aware counterpart of `base::substring()`. It works exactly like the original, but keeps the colors in the substrings. The ANSI escape sequences are ignored when calculating the positions within the string.

Usage

```
ansi_substring(text, first, last = 1000000L)
```

Arguments

`text`	Character vector, potentially ANSI styled, or a vector to coerced to character. It is recycled to the longest of `first` and `last`.
`first`	Starting index or indices, recycled to match the length of `x`.
`last`	Ending index or indices, recycled to match the length of `x`.

Value

Character vector of the same length as x, containing the requested substrings. ANSI styles are retained.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_toupper(), ansi_trimws()

Examples

```
str <- paste(
  col_red("red"),
  "default",
  col_green("green")
)

cat(str, "\n")
cat(ansi_substring(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(ansi_substring(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(ansi_substring(str, 3, 7), "\n")

substring(ansi_strip(str), 1, 5)
substring(ansi_strip(str), 1, 15)
substring(ansi_strip(str), 3, 7)

str2 <- paste(
  "another",
  col_red("multi-", style_underline("style")),
  "text"
)

cat(str2, "\n")
cat(ansi_substring(str2, c(3,5), c(7, 18)), sep = "\n")
substring(ansi_strip(str2), c(3,5), c(7, 18))
```

---

ansi_toupper *ANSI character translation and case folding*

Description

There functions are similar to toupper(), tolower() and chartr(), but they keep the ANSI colors of the string.

Usage

```
ansi_toupper(x)

ansi_tolower(x)
```

```
ansi_chartr(old, new, x)
```

Arguments

x	Input string. May have ANSI colors and styles.
old	a character string specifying the characters to be translated. If a character vector of length 2 or more is supplied, the first element is used with a warning.
new	a character string specifying the translations. If a character vector of length 2 or more is supplied, the first element is used with a warning.

Value

Character vector of the same length as x, containing the translated strings. ANSI styles are retained.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_trimws()

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_trimws()

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_trimws()

Examples

```
ansi_toupper(col_red("Uppercase"))

ansi_tolower(col_red("LowerCase"))

x <- paste0(col_green("MiXeD"), col_red(" cAsE 123"))
ansi_chartr("iXs", "why", x)
```

---

ansi_trimws *Remove leading and/or trailing whitespace from an ANSI string*

Description

This function is similar to base::trimws() but works on ANSI strings, and keeps color and other styling.

Usage

```
ansi_trimws(x, which = c("both", "left", "right"))
```

Arguments

x	ANSI string vector.
which	Whether to remove leading or trailing whitespace or both.

Value

ANSI string, with the whitespace removed.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: ansi_align(), ansi_columns(), ansi_nchar(), ansi_strsplit(), ansi_strtrim(), ansi_strwrap(), ansi_substr(), ansi_substring(), ansi_toupper()

Examples

```
trimws(paste0("   ", col_red("I am red"), "   "))
ansi_trimws(paste0("   ", col_red("I am red"), "   "))
trimws(col_red("   I am red   "))
ansi_trimws(col_red("   I am red   "))
```

---

builtin_theme *The built-in CLI theme*

Description

This theme is always active, and it is at the bottom of the theme stack. See themes.

Usage

```
builtin_theme(dark = getOption("cli.theme_dark", "auto"))
```

Arguments

dark	Whether to use a dark theme. The cli.theme_dark option can be used to request a dark theme explicitly. If this is not set, or set to "auto", then cli tries to detect a dark theme, this works in recent RStudio versions and in iTerm on macOS.

Value

A named list, a CLI theme.

Showcase

```
cli_h1("Heading 1")
cli_h2("Heading 2")
cli_h3("Heading 3")

cli_par()
cli_alert_danger("Danger alert")
cli_alert_warning("Warning alert")
cli_alert_info("Info alert")
cli_alert_success("Success alert")
cli_alert("Alert for starting a process or computation",
  class = "alert-start")
cli_end()

cli_text("Packages and versions: {.pkg cli} {.version 1.0.0}.")
cli_text("Time intervals: {.timestamp 3.4s}")

cli_text("{.emph Emphasis} and  {.strong strong emphasis}")

cli_text("This is a piece of code: {.code sum(x) / length(x)}")
cli_text("Function names: {.fn cli::simple_theme}")

cli_text("Files: {.file /usr/bin/env}")
cli_text("URLs: {.url https://r-project.org}")

cli_h2("Longer code chunk")
cli_par(class = "code R")
cli_verbatim(
  '# window functions are useful for grouped mutates',
  'mtcars %>%',
  '  group_by(cyl) %>%',
  '  mutate(rank = min_rank(desc(mpg)))')
```

See Also

themes, `simple_theme()`.

`cat_line` `cat()` *helpers*

Description

These helpers provide useful wrappers around `cat()`: most importantly they all set `sep = ""`, and `cat_line()` automatically adds a newline.

Usage

```
cat_line(..., col = NULL, background_col = NULL, file = stdout())

cat_bullet(
  ...,
  col = NULL,
  background_col = NULL,
  bullet = "bullet",
  bullet_col = NULL,
  file = stdout()
)

cat_boxx(..., file = stdout())

cat_rule(..., file = stdout())

cat_print(x, file = "")
```

Arguments

`...`	For `cat_line()` and `cat_bullet()`, pasted together with `collapse = "\n"`. For `cat_rule()` and `cat_boxx()` passed on to `rule()` and `boxx()` respectively.
`col, background_col, bullet_col`	Colors for text, background, and bullets respectively.
`file`	Output destination. Defaults to standard output.
`bullet`	Name of bullet character. Indexes into symbol
`x`	An object to print.

Examples

```
cat_line("This is ", "a ", "line of text.", col = "red")
cat_bullet(letters[1:5])
cat_bullet(letters[1:5], bullet = "tick", bullet_col = "green")
cat_rule()
```

`cli` *Compose multiple cli functions*

Description

`cli()` will record all `cli_*` calls in `expr`, and emit them together in a single message. This is useful if you want to built a larger piece of output from multiple `cli_*` calls.

Usage

```
cli(expr)
```

Arguments

expr	Expression that contains cli_* calls. Their output is collected and sent as a single message.

Details

Use this function to build a more complex piece of CLI that would not make sense to show in pieces.

```
cli({
  cli_h1("Title")
  cli_h2("Subtitle")
  cli_ul(c("this", "that", "end"))
})
```

Value

Nothing.

---

cli-config *cli environment variables and options*

Description

cli environment variables and options

User facing configuration

These are environment variables and options that users may set, to modify the behavior of cli.

Hyperlinks:
cli uses ANSI escape sequences to create hyperlinks. Specifically, cli creates OSC 8 hyperlinks that have this syntax:

```
OSC 8 ; {OPTIONAL PARAMS } ; {URI} ST {LINK TEXT} OSC 8 ; ; ST
```

Under the hood, style_hyperlink() is the helper that forms these links, but it is more common to request them indirectly via inline markup (documented in help("links")).

R_CLI_HYPERLINK_MODE*:*
Set to posix to force generating POSIX compatible ANSI hyperlinks. This is about the specific operating system command (OSC) and string terminator (ST) used in hyperlinks.
If not set, then RStudio compatible links are generated. This is a temporary crutch until RStudio handles POSIX hyperlinks correctly, and after that it will be removed.

cli.hyperlink *option and* R_CLI_HYPERLINKS *env var:*
Set this option or env var to true, TRUE or True to tell cli that the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks. Leave this configuration unset (or set to anything else) when there is no hyperlink support.
Specifically, this configuration indicates the support for URL and file hyperlinks, requested via markup like {.href url} or {.file path/file}. (Below we describe the configuration that indicates support for even more specialized types of hyperlinks.)
The option cli.hyperlink takes precedence over the R_CLI_HYPERLINKS env var.

`cli.hyperlink_*` *options and* `R_CLI_HYPERLINK_*` *env vars:*
cli supports a few special types of hyperlink that go beyond pointing to, e.g., a webpage or a file. These specialized hyperlinks cause R-specific actions to happen, such as executing a bit of R code or opening specific documentation.
Set the relevant option or env var to `true`, `TRUE`, or `True` to tell cli that the terminal is capable of implementing these specialized behaviours. Leave this configuration unset (or set to anything else) when there is no support for a specific type of hyperlink.

Action	Example inline markup	Optio
Run R code	`{.run testthat::snapshot_review()}`	cli.
Open a help topic	`{.fun stats::lm}` `{.topic tibble::tibble_options}` `{.help [{.fun lm}](stats::lm)}`	cli.
Open a vignette	`{.vignette tibble::types}`	cli.

In all cases, the option takes priority over the corresponding env var.

`cli.hyperlink_*_url_format` *options and* `R_CLI_HYPERLINK_*_URL_FORMAT` *env vars:*
Recall the overall structure of cli's hyperlinks:

`OSC 8 ; {OPTIONAL PARAMS } ; {URI} ST {LINK TEXT} OSC 8 ; ; ST`

The `URI` part has a default format for each type of hyperlink, but it is possible to provide a custom format via an option or an env var. If defined, the option takes priority over the env var.

Action	Default URI format	Customize via option	Customize via env var
Open a file	(see below)	`cli.hyperlink_file_url_format`	`R_CLI_HYPERLINK_FILE_URL`
Run R code	`x-r-run:{code}`	`cli.hyperlink_run_url_format`	`R_CLI_HYPERLINK_RUN_URL_`
Open a help topic	`x-r-help:{topic}`	`cli.hyperlink_help_url_format`	`R_CLI_HYPERLINK_HELP_URL`
Open a vignette	`x-r-vignette:{vignette}`	`cli.hyperlink_vignette_url_format`	`R_CLI_HYPERLINK_VIGNETTE`

A format must be a glue-like template with the relevant placeholder in curly braces (`code`, `topic` or `vignette`).
Here's an example of a custom URI format for runnable code, which is useful in an integrated Positron terminal:

`positron://positron.positron-r/cli?command=x-r-run:{code}`

(For backwards compatibility with older versions of RStudio, in some contexts, a legacy format is used, e.g. `ide:run:{code}`.)
The default handling for file hyperlinks is geared towards the expectations of RStudio and can't really be expressed as a URI format, but it's approximately `file://{path}`, plus possibly passing `line` and `col` (yes, it really is `col`, not `column`) in the `OPTIONAL PARAMS` part of the OSC 8 hyperlink.
A custom format can be provided for file hyperlinks and the relevant placeholders are `path`, `line`, and `column`. Examples of custom file hyperlink formats:

```
positron://file{path}:{line}:{column}
vscode://file{path}:{line}:{column}
txmt://open?url=file://{path}&line={line}&column={column}
```

It's OK if the format includes only `path`.

User facing environment variables:

NO_COLOR:
Set to a nonempty value to turn off ANSI colors. See num_ansi_colors().

ESS_BACKGROUND_MODE:
Set this environment variable to light or dark to indicate dark mode in Emacs. Once https://github.com/emacs-ess/ESS/pull/1178 is merged, ESS will set this automatically.

R_CLI_DYNAMIC:
Set to true, TRUE or True to assume a dynamic terminal, that supports \r. Set to anything else to assume a non-dynamic terminal. See is_dynamic_tty().

R_CLI_NUM_COLORS:
Set to a positive integer to assume a given number of colors. See num_ansi_colors().

User facing options:

cli.ansi:
Set to true, TRUE or True to assume a terminal that supports ANSI control sequences. Set to anything else to assume a non-ANSI terminal. See is_ansi_tty().

cli.condition_unicode_bullets:
TRUE or FALSE to force turn on or off the Unicode symbols when printing conditions. E.g. in format_error(), format_warning(), format_message() and also in cli_abort(), cli_warn() and cli_inform().

cli.condition_width:
Integer scalar (or Inf) to set the console width when cli is formatting errors, warnings or messages in format_error(), format_warning() and format_message(). When formatting conditions this option takes precedence over cli.width.

cli.default_handler:
General handler function for all cli conditions. See https://cli.r-lib.org/articles/semantic-cli.html#cli-messages-1

cli.default_num_colors:
Default number of ANSI colors. This value is used if the number of colors is not already set by

- the cli.num_colors option,
- the R_CLI_NUM_COLORS environment variable,
- the crayon.enabled and crayon.colors options,
- the NO_COLOR environment variable,
- the knitr.in.progress option,
- a sink() call for the stream.

You can also use this option if color support is detected correctly, but you want to adjust the number of colors. E.g.

- if crayon.enabled is TRUE, but crayon.colors is not,
- in Emacs on Windows,
- in terminals.

See num_ansi_colors(). See also the cli.num_colors option.

cli.dynamic:
Set to TRUE to assume a dynamic terminal, that supports \r. Set to anything else to assume a non-dynamic terminal. See is_dynamic_tty().

`cli.hide_cursor`:
Whether the cli status bar should try to hide the cursor on terminals. Set the `FALSE` if the hidden cursor causes issues.

`cli.ignore_unknown_rstudio_theme`:
Set to `TRUE` to omit a warning for an unknown RStudio theme in `code_highlight()`.

`cli.num_colors`:
Number of ANSI colors. See `num_ansi_colors()`. See also the `cli.default_num_colors` option.

`cli.message_class`:
Character vector of classes to add to cli's conditions.

`cli.progress_bar_style`:
Progress bar style. See `cli_progress_styles()`.

`cli.progress_bar_style_ascii`:
Progress bar style on ASCII consoles. See `cli_progress_styles()`.

`cli.progress_bar_style_unicode`:
Progress bar style on Unicode (UTF-8) consoles; See `cli_progress_styles()`.

`cli.progress_clear`:
Whether to clear terminated progress bar from the screen on dynamic terminals. See `cli_progress_bar()`.

`cli.progress_demo_live`:
Whether `cli_progress_demo()` should show a live demo, or just record the progress bar frames.

`cli.progress_format_download`:
Default format string for `download` progress bars.

`cli.progress_format_download_nototal`:
Default format string for `download` progress bars with unknown totals.

`cli.progress_format_iterator`:
Default format string for `iterator` progress bars.

`cli.progress_format_iterator_nototal`:
Default format string for `iterator` progress bars with unknown total number of progress units.

`cli.progress_format_tasks`:
Default format string for `tasks` progress bars.

`cli.progress_format_tasks_nototal`:
Default format string for `tasks` progress bars with unknown totals.

`cli.progress_handlers`:
Progress handlers to try. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_handlers_force`:
Progress handlers that will always be used, even if another handler was already selected. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_handlers_only`:
Progress handlers to force, ignoring handlers set in `cli.progress_handlers` and `cli.progress_handlers_force`. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_say_args`:
Command line arguments for the `say` progress handlers. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_say_command`:
External command to use in the `say` progress handler. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_say_frequency`:
Minimum delay between `say` calls in the `say` progress handler. `say` ignores very frequent updates, to keep the speech comprehensible. See `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`.

`cli.progress_show_after`:
Delay before showing a progress bar, in seconds. Progress bars that finish before this delay are not shown at all. cli also shows progress bars that have more than 50% to go after half of this delay has passed.

`cli.spinner`:
Default spinner to use, see `get_spinner()`.

`cli.spinner_ascii`:
Default spinner to use on ASCII terminals, see `get_spinner()`.

`cli.spinner_unicode`:
Default spinner to use on Unicode terminals, see `get_spinner()`.

`cli.theme`:
Default cli theme, in addition to the built-in theme. This option in intended for the package developers. See themes and `start_app()`.

`cli.theme_dark`:
Whether cli should assume a dark theme for the builtin theme. See `builtin_theme()`.

`cli.unicode`:
Whether to assume a Unicode terminal. If not set, then it is auto-detected. See `is_utf8_output()`.

`cli.user_theme`:
cli user theme. This option is intended for end users. See themes.

`cli.warn_inline_newlines`:
Whether to emit a warning when cli replaces newline characters with spaces within a `{.class }` inline style. Defaults to `FALSE`.

`cli.width`:
Terminal width to assume. If not set, then it is auto-detected. See `console_width()`.

`rlib_interactive`:
Whether to assume an interactive R session. If not set, then it is auto-detected.

`width`:
Terminal width. This is used on some platforms, if `cli.width` is not set.

Internal configuration

These environment variables and options are for cli developers. Users should not rely on them as they may change between cli releases.

Internal environment variables:

`ASCIICAST`:
Used to detect an asciicast sub-process in RStudio.

`ANSICON`:
Used to detect ANSICON when detecting the number of ANSI colors.

`CI`:
Used to detect if the code is running on a CI. If yes, we avoid ANSI hyperlinks.

`CLI_DEBUG_BAD_END`:
Whether to warn about `cli_end()` calls when there is no container to close.

`CLI_NO_BUILTIN_THEME`:
Set it to `true` to omit the builtin theme.

`CLI_SPEED_TIME`:
Can be used to speed up cli's timer. It is a factor, e.g. setting it to 2 makes cli's time go twice as fast.

`CLI_TICK_TIME`:
How often the cli timer should alert, in milliseconds.

`CMDER_ROOT`:
Used to detect cmder when detecting the number of ANSI colors.

`COLORTERM`:
Used when detecting ANSI color support.

`ConEmuANSI`:
Used to detect ConEmu when detecting the number of ANSI colors.

`EMACS`:
Used to detect Emacs.

`INSIDE_EMACS`:
Used to detect Emacs.

`NOT_CRAN`:
Set to `true` to run tests / examples / checks, that do not run on CRAN.

`_R_CHECK_PACKAGE_NAME_`:
Used to detect `R CMD check`.

`R_BROWSER`:
Used to detect the RStudio build pane.

`R_GUI_APP_VERSION`:
Used to detect R.app on macOS, to decide if the console has ANSI control sequences.

`R_PACKAGE_DIR`:
Used to detect if the code is running under `R CMD INSTALL`.

`R_PDFVIEWER`:
Used to detect the RStudio build pane.

`R_PROGRESS_NO_EXAMPLES`:
Set to `true` to avoid running examples, outside of `R CMD check`.

`RSTUDIO`:
Used to detect RStudio, in various functions.

`RSTUDIO_CONSOLE_COLOR`:
Used to detect the number of colors in RStudio. See `num_ansi_colors()`.

`RSTUDIO_CONSOLE_WIDTH`:
Used to auto-detect console width in RStudio.

`RSTUDIO_TERM`:
Used to detect the RStudio build pane.

`TEAMCITY_VERSION`:
Used to detect the TeamCity CI, to turn off ANSI hyperlinks.

`TERM`:
Used to detect if the console has ANSI control sequences, in a terminal.

`TERM_PROGRAM`:
Used to detect iTerm for the dark theme detection and the ANSI hyperlink support detection.

`TERM_PROGRAM_VERSION`:
Used to detect a suitable iTerm version for ANSI hyperlink support.

`TESTTHAT`:
Used to detect running in testthat tests.

`VTE_VERSION`:
Used to detect a suitable VTE version for ANSI hyperlinks.

Internal options:

`cli__pb`:
This option is set to the progress bar that is being updated, when interpolating the format string.

`cli.record`:
Internal option to mark the state that cli is recording messages.

`crayon.colors`:
Deprecated option for the number of ANSI colors, that is still supported by cli, when the new options are not set. See `num_ansi_colors()`.

`crayon.enabled`:
Deprecated option to turn ANSI colors on/off. This is still supported by cli when the new options are not set. See `num_ansi_colors()`.

`crayon.hyperlink`:
Whether to assume ANSI hyperlink support. See `ansi_has_hyperlink_support()`.

`knitr.in.progress`:
Used to detect knitr when detecting interactive sessions and ANSI color support.

`rstudio.notebook.executing`:
Used to detect knitr when detecting interactive sessions.

`cli_abort` *Signal an error, warning or message with a cli formatted message*

Description

These functions let you create error, warning or diagnostic messages with cli formatting, including inline styling, pluralization and glue substitutions.

Usage

```
cli_abort(
  message,
  ...,
  call = .envir,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  .frame = .envir
)

cli_warn(message, ..., .envir = parent.frame())

cli_inform(message, ..., .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

message	It is formatted via a call to cli_bullets().
...	Passed to rlang::abort(), rlang::warn() or rlang::inform().
call	The execution environment of a currently running function, e.g. call = caller_env(). The corresponding function call is retrieved and mentioned in error messages as the source of the error. You only need to supply call when throwing a condition from a helper function which wouldn't be relevant to mention in the message. Can also be NULL or a defused function call to respectively not display any call or hard-code a code to display. For more information about error calls, see Including function calls in error messages.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.
.frame	The throwing context. Used as default for .trace_bottom, and to determine the internal package to mention in internal errors when .internal is TRUE.

Details

```
n <- "boo"
cli_abort(c(
        "{.var n} must be a numeric vector",
  "x" = "You've supplied a {.cls {class(n)}} vector."
))


len <- 26
idx <- 100
cli_abort(c(
        "Must index an existing element:",
  "i" = "There {?is/are} {len} element{?s}.",
  "x" = "You've tried to subset element {idx}."
))
```

See Also

These functions support inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_alert()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_rule`, `cli_status()`, `cli_status_update()`, `cli_text()`, `cli_ul()`, `format_error()`, `format_inline()`

`cli_alert` *CLI alerts*

Description

Alerts are typically short status messages.

Usage

```
cli_alert(text, id = NULL, class = NULL, wrap = FALSE, .envir = parent.frame())

cli_alert_success(
  text,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  wrap = FALSE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_alert_danger(
  text,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  wrap = FALSE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_alert_warning(
  text,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  wrap = FALSE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_alert_info(
  text,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
```

```
  wrap = FALSE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

text	Text of the alert.
id	Id of the alert element. Can be used in themes.
class	Class of the alert element. Can be used in themes.
wrap	Whether to auto-wrap the text of the alert.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

Success:

```
nbld <- 11
tbld <- prettyunits::pretty_sec(5.6)
cli_alert_success("Built {.emph {nbld}} status report{?s} in {tbld}.")
```

Info:

```
cfl <- "~/.cache/files/latest.cache"
cli_alert_info("Updating cache file {.path {cfl}}.")
```

Warning:

```
cfl <- "~/.cache/files/latest.cache"
cli_alert_warning("Failed to update cache file {.path {cfl}}.")
```

Danger:

```
cfl <- "~/.config/report.yaml"
cli_alert_danger("Cannot validate config file at {.path {cfl}}.")
```

Text wrapping:

Alerts are printed without wrapping, unless you set `wrap = TRUE`:

```
cli_alert_info("Data columns: {.val {names(mtcars)}}.")
cli_alert_info("Data columns: {.val {names(mtcars)}}.", wrap = TRUE)
```

See Also

These functions supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_abort()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_rule`, `cli_status()`, `cli_status_update()`, `cli_text()`, `cli_ul()`, `format_error()`, `format_inline()`

cli_blockquote *CLI block quote*

Description

A section that is quoted from another source. It is typically indented.

Usage

```
cli_blockquote(
  quote,
  citation = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

quote	Text of the quotation.
citation	Source of the quotation, typically a link or the name of a person.
id	Element id, a string. If NULL, then a new id is generated and returned.
class	Class name, sting. Can be used in themes.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if .auto_close is TRUE.

Details

```
evil <- paste(
  "The real problem is that programmers have spent far too much time",
  "worrying about efficiency in the wrong places and at the wrong",
  "times; premature optimization is the root of all evil (or at least",
  "most of it) in programming.")
cli_blockquote(evil, citation = "Donald Ervin Knuth")
```

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

`cli_bullets` *List of items*

Description

It is often useful to print out a list of items, tasks a function or package performs, or a list of notes.

Usage

```
cli_bullets(text, id = NULL, class = NULL, .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

`text`	Character vector of items. See details below on how names are interpreted.
`id`	Optional id of the `div.bullets` element, can be used in themes.
`class`	Optional additional class(es) for the `div.bullets` element.
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

Items may be formatted differently, e.g. they can have a prefix symbol. Formatting is specified by the names of `text`, and can be themed. cli creates a `div` element of class `bullets` for the whole bullet list. Each item is another `div` element of class `bullet-<name>`, where `<name>` is the name of the entry in `text`. Entries in `text` without a name create a `div` element of class `bullet-empty`, and if the name is a single space character, the class is `bullet-space`.

The built-in theme defines the following item types:

- No name: Item without a prefix.
- ` `: Indented item.
- `*`: Item with a bullet.
- `>`: Item with an arrow or pointer.
- `v`: Item with a green "tick" symbol, like `cli_alert_success()`.
- `x`: Item with a ref cross, like `cli_alert_danger()`.
- `!`: Item with a yellow exclamation mark, like `cli_alert_warning()`.
- `i`: Info item, like `cli_alert_info()`.

You can define new item type by simply defining theming for the corresponding `bullet-<name>` classes.

```
cli_bullets(c(
        "noindent",
  " " = "indent",
  "*" = "bullet",
  ">" = "arrow",
```

```
  "v" = "success",
  "x" = "danger",
  "!" = "warning",
  "i" = "info"
))
```

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_bullets_raw *List of verbatim items*

Description

cli_format_bullets_raw() is similar to cli_bullets(), but it does not perform any inline styling or glue substitutions in the input.

Usage

```
cli_bullets_raw(text, id = NULL, class = NULL)

format_bullets_raw(text, id = NULL, class = NULL)
```

Arguments

text	Character vector of items. See details below on how names are interpreted.
id	Optional id of the div.bullets element, can be used in themes.
class	Optional additional class(es) for the div.bullets element.

Details

format_bullets_raw() returns the output instead of printing it.

See Also

These functions support inline markup.

See cli_bullets() for examples.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

cli_code *A block of code*

Description

A helper function that creates a `div` with class `code` and then calls `cli_verbatim()` to output code lines. The builtin theme formats these containers specially. In particular, it adds syntax highlighting to valid R code.

Usage

```
cli_code(
  lines = NULL,
  ...,
  language = "R",
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = environment()
)
```

Arguments

`lines`	Character vector, each line will be a line of code, and newline characters also create new lines. Note that *no* glue substitution is performed on the code.
`...`	More character vectors, they are appended to `lines`.
`language`	Programming language. This is also added as a class, in addition to `code`.
`.auto_close`	Passed to `cli_div()` when creating the container of the code. By default the code container is closed after emitting `lines` and `...` via `cli_verbatim()`. You can keep that container open with `.auto_close` and/or `.envir`, and then calling `cli_verbatim()` to add (more) code. Note that the code will be formatted and syntax highlighted separately for each `cli_verbatim()` call.
`.envir`	Passed to `cli_div()` when creating the container of the code.

Details

```
myfun <- function() {
  message("Just an example function")
  graphics::pairs(iris, col = 1:4)
}
cli_code(format(myfun))
```

Value

The id of the container that contains the code.

`cli_debug_doc` *Debug cli internals*

Description

Return the current state of a cli app. It includes the currently open tags, their ids, classes and their computed styles.

Usage

```
cli_debug_doc(app = default_app() %||% start_app())
```

Arguments

`app`	The cli app to debug. Defaults to the current app. if there is no app, then it creates one by calling `start_app()`.

Details

The returned data frame has a print method, and if you want to create a plain data frame from it, index it with an empty bracket: `cli_debug_doc()[]`.

To see all currently active themes, use `app$themes`, e.g. for the default app: `default_app()$themes`.

Value

Data frame with columns: `tag`, `id`, `class` (space separated), theme (id of the theme the element added), `styles` (computed styles for the element).

See Also

`cli_sitrep()`. To debug containers, you can set the `CLI-DEBUG_BAD_END` environment variable to `true`, and then cli will warn when it cannot find the specified container to close (or any contained at all).

Examples

```
## Not run:
cli_debug_doc()

olid <- cli_ol()
cli_li()
cli_debug_doc()
cli_debug_doc()[]

cli_end(olid)
cli_debug_doc()

## End(Not run)
```

cli_div *Generic CLI container*

Description

See containers. A cli_div container is special, because it may add new themes, that are valid within the container.

Usage

```
cli_div(
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  theme = NULL,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

id	Element id, a string. If NULL, then a new id is generated and returned.
class	Class name, sting. Can be used in themes.
theme	A custom theme for the container. See themes.
.auto_close	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if .auto_close is TRUE.

Details

Custom themes:

```
d <- cli_div(theme = list(h1 = list(color = "cyan",
                                    "font-weight" = "bold")))
cli_h1("Custom title")
cli_end(d)
```

Auto-closing:

By default a cli_div() is closed automatically when the calling frame exits.

```
div <- function() {
  cli_div(class = "tmp", theme = list(.tmp = list(color = "yellow")))
  cli_text("This is yellow")
}
div()
cli_text("This is not yellow any more")
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

`cli_dl` *Definition list*

Description

A definition list is a container, see containers.

Usage

```
cli_dl(
  items = NULL,
  labels = names(items),
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .close = TRUE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

`items`	Named character vector, or `NULL`. If not `NULL`, they are used as list items.
`labels`	Item labels. Defaults the names in `items`.
`id`	Id of the list container. Can be used for closing it with `cli_end()` or in themes. If `NULL`, then an id is generated and returned invisibly.
`class`	Class of the list container. Can be used in themes.
`.close`	Whether to close the list container if the `items` were specified. If `FALSE` then new items can be added to the list.
`.auto_close`	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or `.envir` is removed, if specified).
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if `.auto_close` is `TRUE`.

Details

All items at once:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_dl(c(foo = "one", bar = "two", baz = "three"))
}
fun()
```

Items one by one:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_dl()
  cli_li(c(foo = "{.emph one}"))
  cli_li(c(bar = "two"))
  cli_li(c(baz = "three"))
}
fun()
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_end *Close a CLI container*

Description

Containers aut0-close by default, but sometimes you need to explicitly close them. Closing a container also closes all of its nested containers.

Usage

```
cli_end(id = NULL)
```

Arguments

id	Id of the container to close. If missing, the current container is closed, if any.

Details

Explicit closing:

```
cnt <- cli_par()
cli_text("First paragraph.")
cli_end(cnt)
cnt <- cli_par()
cli_text("Second paragraph.")
cli_end(cnt)
```

Closing a stack of containers:

```
list <- cli_ul()
cli_li("Item one:")
cli_li("Item two:")
cli_par()
cli_text("Still item two.")
cli_end(list)
cli_text("Not in the list any more")
```

Omitting `id`:

If `id` is omitted, the container that was opened last will be closed.

```
cli_par()
cli_text("First paragraph")
cli_end()
cli_par()
cli_text("Second paragraph")
cli_end()
```

Debugging containers:

You can use the internal `cli:::cli_debug_doc()` function to see the currently open containers.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_div(id = "mydiv")
  cli_par(class = "myclass")
  cli:::cli_debug_doc()
}
fun()
```

`cli_fmt` *Capture the output of cli functions instead of printing it*

Description

Capture the output of cli functions instead of printing it

Usage

```
cli_fmt(expr, collapse = FALSE, strip_newline = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`expr`	Expression to evaluate, containing `cli_*()` calls, typically.
`collapse`	Whether to collapse the output into a single character scalar, or return a character vector with one element for each line.
`strip_newline`	Whether to strip the trailing newline.

Examples

```
cli_fmt({
  cli_alert_info("Loading data file")
  cli_alert_success("Loaded data file")
})
```

`cli_format` *Format a value for printing*

Description

This function can be used directly, or via the `{.val ...}` inline style. `{.val {expr}}` calls `cli_format()` automatically on the value of `expr`, before styling and collapsing it.

Usage

```
cli_format(x, style = NULL, ...)

## Default S3 method:
cli_format(x, style = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
cli_format(x, style = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
cli_format(x, style = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The object to format.
`style`	List of formatting options, see the individual methods for the style options they support.
`...`	Additional arguments for methods.

Details

Default style:

```
months <- month.name[1:3]
cli_text("{.val {months}}")

nums <- 1:5 / 7
cli_text("{.val {nums}}")
```

Styling with themes:

```
nums <- 1:5 / 7
divid <- cli_div(theme = list(.val = list(digits = 3)))
cli_text("{.val {nums}}")
cli_end(divid)
```

It is possible to define new S3 methods for `cli_format` and then these will be used automatically for `{.val ...}` expressions.

```
cli_format.month <- function(x, style = NULL, ...) {
  x <- encodeString(substr(x, 1, 3), quote = "\"")
  NextMethod("cli_format")
}
registerS3method("cli_format", "month", cli_format.month)
months <- structure(month.name[1:3], class = "month")
cli_text("{.val {months}}")
```

See Also

`cli_vec()`

---

cli_format_method *Create a format method for an object using cli tools*

Description

This method can be typically used in `format()` S3 methods. Then the `print()` method of the class can be easily defined in terms of such a `format()` method. See examples below.

Usage

```
cli_format_method(expr, theme = getOption("cli.theme"))
```

Arguments

`expr`	Expression that calls `cli_*` methods, `base::cat()` or `base::print()` to format an object's printout.
`theme`	Theme to use for the formatting.

Value

Character vector, one element for each line of the printout.

Examples

```
# Let's create format and print methods for a new S3 class that
# represents the an installed R package: `r_package`

# An `r_package` will contain the DESCRIPTION metadata of the package
# and also its installation path.
new_r_package <- function(pkg) {
  tryCatch(
    desc <- packageDescription(pkg),
    warning = function(e) stop("Cannot find R package `", pkg, "`")
  )
  file <- dirname(attr(desc, "file"))
  if (basename(file) != pkg) file <- dirname(file)
  structure(
    list(desc = unclass(desc), lib = dirname(file)),
    class = "r_package"
  )
}

format.r_package <- function(x, ...) {
  cli_format_method({
    cli_h1("{.pkg {x$desc$Package}} {cli::symbol$line} {x$desc$Title}")
    cli_text("{x$desc$Description}")
    cli_ul(c(
      "Version: {x$desc$Version}",
      if (!is.null(x$desc$Maintainer)) "Maintainer: {x$desc$Maintainer}",
      "License: {x$desc$License}"
    ))
    if (!is.na(x$desc$URL)) cli_text("See more at {.url {x$desc$URL}}")
  })
}

# Now the print method is easy:
print.r_package <- function(x, ...) {
  cat(format(x, ...), sep = "\n")
}

# Try it out
new_r_package("cli")

# The formatting of the output depends on the current theme:
opt <- options(cli.theme = simple_theme())
print(new_r_package("cli"))
options(opt)  # <- restore theme
```

`cli_h1` *CLI headings*

Description

cli has three levels of headings.

Usage

```
cli_h1(text, id = NULL, class = NULL, .envir = parent.frame())

cli_h2(text, id = NULL, class = NULL, .envir = parent.frame())

cli_h3(text, id = NULL, class = NULL, .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

text	Text of the heading. It can contain inline markup.
id	Id of the heading element, string. It can be used in themes.
class	Class of the heading element, string. It can be used in themes.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

This is how the headings look with the default builtin theme.

```
cli_h1("Header {.emph 1}")
cli_h2("Header {.emph 2}")
cli_h3("Header {.emph 3}")
```

See Also

These functions supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_li *CLI list item(s)*

Description

A list item is a container, see containers.

Usage

```
cli_li(
  items = NULL,
  labels = names(items),
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

items	Character vector of items, or NULL.
labels	For definition lists the item labels.
id	Id of the new container. Can be used for closing it with cli_end() or in themes. If NULL, then an id is generated and returned invisibly.
class	Class of the item container. Can be used in themes.
.auto_close	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if .auto_close is TRUE.

Details

Nested lists:

```
fun <- function() {
  ul <- cli_ul()
  cli_li("one:")
  cli_ol(letters[1:3])
  cli_li("two:")
  cli_li("three")
  cli_end(ul)
}
fun()
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_list_themes *List the currently active themes*

Description

If there is no active app, then it calls start_app().

Usage

```
cli_list_themes()
```

Value

A list of data frames with the active themes. Each data frame row is a style that applies to selected CLI tree nodes. Each data frame has columns:

- `selector`: The original CSS-like selector string. See themes.
- `parsed`: The parsed selector, as used by cli for matching to nodes.
- `style`: The original style.
- `cnt`: The id of the container the style is currently applied to, or `NA` if the style is not used.

See Also

themes

---

cli_ol *Ordered CLI list*

Description

An ordered list is a container, see containers.

Usage

```
cli_ol(
  items = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .close = TRUE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

`items`	If not `NULL`, then a character vector. Each element of the vector will be one list item, and the list container will be closed by default (see the `.close` argument).
`id`	Id of the list container. Can be used for closing it with `cli_end()` or in themes. If `NULL`, then an id is generated and returned invisibly.
`class`	Class of the list container. Can be used in themes.
`.close`	Whether to close the list container if the `items` were specified. If `FALSE` then new items can be added to the list.
`.auto_close`	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or `.envir` is removed, if specified).
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if `.auto_close` is `TRUE`.

Details

Adding all items at once:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_ol(c("one", "two", "three"))
}
fun()
```

Adding items one by one:

```
## Adding items one by one
fun <- function() {
  cli_ol()
  cli_li("{.emph one}")
  cli_li("{.emph two}")
  cli_li("{.emph three}")
  cli_end()
}
fun()
```

Nested lists:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_div(theme = list(ol = list("margin-left" = 2)))
  cli_ul()
  cli_li("one")
  cli_ol(c("foo", "bar", "foobar"))
  cli_li("two")
  cli_end()
  cli_end()
}
fun()
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

cli_output_connection *The connection option that cli would use*

Description

Note that this only refers to the current R process. If the output is produced in another process, then it is not relevant.

Usage

```
cli_output_connection()
```

Details

In interactive sessions the standard output is chosen, otherwise the standard error is used. This is to avoid painting output messages red in the R GUIs.

Value

Connection object.

cli_par *CLI paragraph*

Description

The builtin theme leaves an empty line between paragraphs. See also containers.

Usage

```
cli_par(id = NULL, class = NULL, .auto_close = TRUE, .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

id	Element id, a string. If NULL, then a new id is generated and returned.
class	Class name, sting. Can be used in themes.
.auto_close	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if .auto_close is TRUE.

Details

```
clifun <- function() {
  cli_par()
  cli_text(cli:::lorem_ipsum())
}
clifun()
clifun()
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

`cli_process_start` *Indicate the start and termination of some computation in the status bar (superseded)*

Description

The `cli_process_*()` functions are superseded by the `cli_progress_message()` and `cli_progress_step()` functions, because they have a better default behavior.

Typically you call `cli_process_start()` to start the process, and then `cli_process_done()` when it is done. If an error happens before `cli_process_done()` is called, then cli automatically shows the message for unsuccessful termination.

Usage

```
cli_process_start(
  msg,
  msg_done = paste(msg, "... done"),
  msg_failed = paste(msg, "... failed"),
  on_exit = c("auto", "failed", "done"),
  msg_class = "alert-info",
  done_class = "alert-success",
  failed_class = "alert-danger",
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_process_done(
  id = NULL,
  msg_done = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  done_class = "alert-success"
)

cli_process_failed(
```

```
  id = NULL,
  msg = NULL,
  msg_failed = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  failed_class = "alert-danger"
)
```

Arguments

msg	The message to show to indicate the start of the process or computation. It will be collapsed into a single string, and the first line is kept and cut to console_width().
msg_done	The message to use for successful termination.
msg_failed	The message to use for unsuccessful termination.
on_exit	Whether this process should fail or terminate successfully when the calling function (or the environment in .envir) exits.
msg_class	The style class to add to the message. Use an empty string to suppress styling.
done_class	The style class to add to the successful termination message. Use an empty string to suppress styling.a
failed_class	The style class to add to the unsuccessful termination message. Use an empty string to suppress styling.a
.auto_close	Whether to clear the status bar when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed from the stack, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-clear the status bar if .auto_close is TRUE.
id	Id of the status bar container to clear. If id is not the id of the current status bar (because it was overwritten by another status bar container), then the status bar is not cleared. If NULL (the default) then the status bar is always cleared.

Details

If you handle the errors of the process or computation, then you can do the opposite: call cli_process_start() with on_exit = "done", and in the error handler call cli_process_failed(). cli will automatically call cli_process_done() on successful termination, when the calling function finishes.

See examples below.

Value

Id of the status bar container.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

The cli_progress_message() and cli_progress_step() functions, for a superior API.

Other status bar: cli_status(), cli_status_clear(), cli_status_update()

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(),

cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

Examples

```
## Failure by default
fun <- function() {
  cli_process_start("Calculating")
  if (interactive()) Sys.sleep(1)
  if (runif(1) < 0.5) stop("Failed")
  cli_process_done()
}
tryCatch(fun(), error = function(err) err)

## Success by default
fun2 <- function() {
  cli_process_start("Calculating", on_exit = "done")
  tryCatch({
    if (interactive()) Sys.sleep(1)
    if (runif(1) < 0.5) stop("Failed")
  }, error = function(err) cli_process_failed())
}
fun2()
```

---

cli_progress_along *Add a progress bar to a mapping function or for loop*

Description

Note that this function is currently experimental!

Use `cli_progress_along()` in a mapping function or in a for loop, to add a progress bar. It uses `cli_progress_bar()` internally.

Usage

```
cli_progress_along(
  x,
  name = NULL,
  total = length(x),
  ...,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

x	Sequence to add the progress bar to.
name	Name of the progress bar, a label, passed to `cli_progress_bar()`.
total	Passed to `cli_progress_bar()`.

...	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.envir	Passed to cli_progress_bar().

Details

for loop:

A for loop with cli_progress_along() looks like this:

```
for (i in cli_progress_along(seq)) {
  ...
}
```

A complete example:

```
clifun <- function() {
  for (i in cli_progress_along(1:100, "Downloading")) {
     Sys.sleep(4/100)
  }
}
clifun()
```

lapply() and other mapping functions:

They will look like this:

```
lapply(cli_progress_along(X), function(i) ...)
```

A complete example:

```
res <- lapply(cli_progress_along(1:100, "Downloading"), function(i) {
  Sys.sleep(4/100)
})
```

Custom format string:

```
clifun <- function() {
  for (i in cli_progress_along(1:100,
      format = "Downloading data file {cli::pb_current}")) {
     Sys.sleep(4/100)
  }
}
clifun()
```

Breaking out of loops:

Note that if you use break in the for loop, you probably want to terminate the progress bar explicitly when breaking out of the loop, or right after the loop:

```
for (i in cli_progress_along(seq)) {
  ...
  if (cond) cli_progress_done() && break
  ...
}
```

Value

An index vector from 1 to `length(x)` that triggers progress updates as you iterate over it.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

`cli_progress_bar()` and the traditional progress bar API.

Other progress bar functions: `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_num()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_progress_styles()`, `progress-variables`

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_abort()`, `cli_alert()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_rule`, `cli_status()`, `cli_status_update()`, `cli_text()`, `cli_ul()`, `format_error()`, `format_inline()`

`cli_progress_bar` *cli progress bars*

Description

This is the reference manual of the three functions that create, update and terminate progress bars. For a tutorial see the cli progress bars.

`cli_progress_bar()` creates a new progress bar.

`cli_progress_update()` updates the state of a progress bar, and potentially the display as well.

`cli_progress_done()` terminates a progress bar.

Usage

```
cli_progress_bar(
  name = NULL,
  status = NULL,
  type = c("iterator", "tasks", "download", "custom"),
  total = NA,
  format = NULL,
  format_done = NULL,
  format_failed = NULL,
  clear = getOption("cli.progress_clear", TRUE),
  current = TRUE,
  auto_terminate = type != "download",
  extra = NULL,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_progress_update(
```

```
  inc = NULL,
  set = NULL,
  total = NULL,
  status = NULL,
  extra = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

cli_progress_done(id = NULL, .envir = parent.frame(), result = "done")
```

Arguments

name	This is typically used as a label, and should be short, at most 20 characters.
status	New status string of the progress bar, if not NULL.
type	Type of the progress bar. It is used to select a default display if format is not specified. Currently supported types: • iterator: e.g. a for loop or a mapping function, • tasks: a (typically small) number of tasks, • download: download of one file, • custom: custom type, format must not be NULL for this type.
total	Total number of progress units, or NA if it is unknown. cli_progress_update() can update the total number of units. This is handy if you don't know the size of a download at the beginning, and also in some other cases. If format is set to NULL, format (plus format_done and format_failed) will be updated when you change total from NA to a number. I.e. default format strings will be updated, custom ones won't be.
format	Format string. It has to be specified for custom progress bars, otherwise it is optional, and a default display is selected based on the progress bat type and whether the number of total units is known. Format strings may contain glue substitution, the support pluralization and cli styling. See progress-variables for special variables that you can use in the custom format.
format_done	Format string for successful termination. By default the same as format.
format_failed	Format string for unsuccessful termination. By default the same as format.
clear	Whether to remove the progress bar from the screen after it has terminated. Defaults to the cli.progress_clear option, or TRUE if unset.
current	Whether to use this progress bar as the current progress bar of the calling function. See more at 'The current progress bar' below.
auto_terminate	Whether to terminate the progress bar if the number of current units reaches the number of total units.
extra	Extra data to add to the progress bar. This can be used in custom format strings for example. It should be a named list. cli_progress_update() can update the extra data. Often you can get away with referring to local variables in the format string, and then you don't need to use this argument. Explicitly including

these constants or variables in `extra` can result in cleaner code. In the rare cases when you need to refer to the same progress bar from multiple functions, and you can them to `extra`.

`.auto_close` Whether to terminate the progress bar when the calling function (or the one with execution environment in `.envir` exits. (Auto termination does not work for progress bars created from the global environment, e.g. from a script.)

`.envir` The environment to use for auto-termination and for glue substitution. It is also used to find and set the current progress bar.

`inc` Increment in progress units. This is ignored if `set` is not `NULL`.

`set` Set the current number of progress units to this value. Ignored if `NULL`.

`id` Progress bar to update or terminate. If `NULL`, then the current progress bar of the calling function (or `.envir` if specified) is updated or terminated.

`force` Whether to force a display update, even if no update is due.

`result` String to select successful or unsuccessful termination. It is only used if the progress bar is not cleared from the screen. It can be one of `"done"`, `"failed"`, `"clear"`, and `"auto"`.

Details

Basic usage:

`cli_progress_bar()` creates a progress bar, `cli_progress_update()` updates an existing progress bar, and `cli_progress_done()` terminates it.

It is good practice to always set the `name` argument, to make the progress bar more informative.

```
clean <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("Cleaning data", total = 100)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(5/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_done()
}
clean()
```

Progress bar types:

There are three builtin types of progress bars, and a custom type.

```
tasks <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("Tasks", total = 3, type = "tasks")
  for (i in 1:3) {
    Sys.sleep(1)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_done()
}
tasks()
```

Unknown `total`:

If `total` is not known, then cli shows a different progress bar. Note that you can also set `total` in `cli_progress_update()`, if it not known when the progress bar is created, but you learn it later.

```
nototal <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("Parameter tuning")
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(3/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_done()
}
nototal()
```

Clearing the progress bar:

By default cli removes terminated progress bars from the screen, if the terminal supports this. If you want to change this, use the `clear` argument of `cli_progress_bar()`, or the `cli.progress_clear` global option (see cli-config) to change this.

(In the cli documentation we usually set `cli.progress_clear` to `FALSE`, so users can see how finished progress bars look.)

In this example the first progress bar is cleared, the second is not.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("Data cleaning", total = 100, clear = TRUE)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(3/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_bar("Parameter tuning", total = 100, clear = FALSE)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(3/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
fun()
```

Initial delay:

Updating a progress bar on the screen is costly, so cli tries to avoid it for quick loops. By default a progress bar is only shown after two seconds, or after half of that if less than 50% of the iterations are complete. You can change the two second default with the `cli.progress_show_after` global option (see cli-config).

(In the cli documentation we usually set `cli.progress_show_after` to `0` (zero seconds), so progress bars are shown immediately.)

In this example we only show the progress bar after one second, because more than 50% of the iterations remain after one second.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_alert("Starting now, at {Sys.time()}")
  cli_progress_bar(
```

```
    total = 100,
    format = "{cli::pb_bar} {pb_percent} @ {Sys.time()}"
  )
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
options(cli.progress_show_after = 2)
fun()
```

The *current* progress bar:

By default cli sets the new progress bar as the *current* progress bar of the calling function. The current progress bar is the default one in cli progress bar operations. E.g. if no progress bar id is supplied in `cli_progress_update()`, then the current progress bar is updated.

Every function can only have a single *current* progress bar, and if a new one is created, then the previous one (if any) is automatically terminated. The current progress bar is also terminated when the function that created it exits. Thanks to these rules, most often you don't need to explicitly deal with progress bar ids, and you don't need to explicitly call `cli_progress_done()`:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("First step ", total = 100)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(2/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_bar("Second step", total = 100)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(2/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
fun()
```

cli output while the progress bar is active:

cli allows emitting regular cli output (alerts, headers, lists, etc.) while a progress bar is active. On terminals that support this, cli will remove the progress bar temporarily, emit the output, and then restores the progress bar.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_alert_info("Before the progress bar")
  cli_progress_bar("Calculating", total = 100)
  for (i in 1:50) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_alert_info("Already half way!")
  for (i in 1:50) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
```

```
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_alert_info("All done")
}
fun()
```

See also `cli_progress_output()`, which sends text for the current progress handler. E.g. in a Shiny app it will send the output to the Shiny progress bar, as opposed to the `cli_alert()` etc. cli functions which will print the text to the console.

Custom formats:

In addition to the builtin types, you can also specify a custom format string. In this case progress variables are probably useful to avoid calculating some progress bar quantities like the elapsed time, of the ETA manually. You can also use your own variables in the calling function:

```
fun <- function(urls) {
  cli_progress_bar(
    format = paste0(
      "{pb_spin} Downloading {.path {basename(url)}} ",
      "[{pb_current}/{pb_total}]   ETA:{pb_eta}"
    ),
    format_done = paste0(
      "{col_green(symbol$tick)} Downloaded {pb_total} files ",
      "in {pb_elapsed}."
    ),,
    total = length(urls)
  )
  for (url in urls) {
    cli_progress_update()
    Sys.sleep(5/10)
  }
}
fun(paste0("https://acme.com/data-", 1:10, ".zip"))
```

Value

`cli_progress_bar()` returns the id of the new progress bar. The id is a string constant.

`cli_progress_update()` returns the id of the progress bar, invisibly.

`cli_progress_done()` returns `TRUE`, invisibly, always.

See Also

These functions support inline markup.

`cli_progress_message()` and `cli_progress_step()` for simpler progress messages.

Other progress bar functions: `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_num()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_progress_styles()`, `progress-variables`

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_abort()`, `cli_alert()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_along()`,

cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

`cli_progress_builtin_handlers` *cli progress handlers*

Description

The progress handler(s) to use can be selected with global options.

Usage

```
cli_progress_builtin_handlers()
```

Details

There are three options that specify which handlers will be selected, but most of the time you only need to use one of them. You can set these options to a character vector, the names of the built-in cli handlers you want to use:

- If `cli.progress_handlers_only` is set, then these handlers are used, without considering others and without checking if they are able to handle a progress bar. This option is mainly intended for testing purposes.
- The handlers named in `cli.progress_handlers` are checked if they are able to handle the progress bar, and from the ones that are, the first one is selected. This is usually the option that the end use would want to set.
- The handlers named in `cli.progress_handlers_force` are always appended to the ones selected via `cli.progress_handlers`. This option is useful to add an additional handler, e.g. a logger that writes to a file.

Value

`cli_progress_builtin_handlers()` returns the names of the currently supported progress handlers.

The built-in progress handlers

`cli`**:**

Use cli's internal status bar, the last line of the screen, to show the progress bar. This handler is always able to handle all progress bars.

`logger`**:**

Log progress updates to the screen, with one line for each update and with time stamps. This handler is always able to handle all progress bars.

`progressr`:

Use the progressr package to create progress bars. This handler is always able to handle all progress bars. (The progressr package needs to be installed.)

`rstudio`:

Use RStudio's job panel to show the progress bars. This handler is available at the RStudio console, in recent versions of RStudio.

`say`:

Use the macOS `say` command to announce progress events in speech (type `man say` on a terminal for more info). Set the `cli.progress_say_frequency` option to set the minimum delay between `say` invocations, the default is three seconds. This handler is available on macOS, if the `say` command is on the path.

The external command and its arguments can be configured with options:

- `cli_progress_say_args`: command line arguments, e.g. you can use this to select a voice on macOS,
- `cli_progress_say_command`: external command to run,
- `cli_progress_say_frequency`: wait at least this many seconds between calling the external command.

`shiny`:

Use shiny's progress bars. This handler is available if a shiny app is running.

See Also

Other progress bar functions: `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_num()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_progress_styles()`, `progress-variables`

`cli_progress_demo` *cli progress bar demo*

Description

Useful for experimenting with format strings and for documentation. It creates a progress bar, iterates it until it terminates and saves the progress updates.

Usage

```
cli_progress_demo(
  name = NULL,
  status = NULL,
  type = c("iterator", "tasks", "download", "custom"),
  total = NA,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  ...,
```

```
  at = if (is_interactive()) NULL else 50,
  show_after = 0,
  live = NULL,
  delay = 0,
  start = as.difftime(5, units = "secs")
)
```

Arguments

name	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
status	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
type	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
total	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.envir	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
...	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
at	The number of progress units to show and capture the progress bar at. If NULL, then a sequence of states is generated to show the progress from beginning to end.
show_after	Delay to show the progress bar. Overrides the cli.progress_show_after option.
live	Whether to show the progress bat on the screen, or just return the recorded updates. Defaults to the value of the cli.progress_demo_live options. If unset, then it is TRUE in interactive sessions.
delay	Delay between progress bar updates.
start	Time to subtract from the start time, to simulate a progress bar that takes longer to run.

Value

List with class cli_progress_demo, which has a print and a format method for pretty printing. The lines entry contains the output lines, each corresponding to one update.

---

cli_progress_message *Simplified cli progress messages*

Description

This is a simplified progress bar, a single (dynamic) message, without progress units.

Usage

```
cli_progress_message(
  msg,
  current = TRUE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

msg	Message to show. It may contain glue substitution and cli styling. It can be updated via cli_progress_update(), as usual.
current	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.auto_close	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.envir	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
...	Passed to cli_progress_bar().

Details

cli_progress_message() always shows the message, even if no update is due. When the progress message is terminated, it is removed from the screen by default.

Note that the message can be dynamic: if you update it with cli_progress_update(), then cli uses the current values in the string substitutions.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_progress_message("Task one is running...")
  Sys.sleep(2)

  cli_progress_message("Task two is running...")
  Sys.sleep(2)

  step <- 1L
  cli_progress_message("Task three is underway: step {step}")
  for (step in 1:5) {
    Sys.sleep(0.5)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
fun()
```

Value

The id of the new progress bar.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

cli_progress_bar() for the complete progress bar API. cli_progress_step() for a similar display that is styled by default.

Other progress bar functions: cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_builtin_handlers(), cli_progress_num(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_progress_styles(), progress-variables

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_progress_num *Progress bar utility functions.*

Description

Progress bar utility functions.

Usage

```
cli_progress_num()

cli_progress_cleanup()
```

Details

cli_progress_num() returns the number of currently active progress bars. (These do not currently include the progress bars created in C/C++ code.)

cli_progress_cleanup() terminates all active progress bars. (It currently ignores progress bars created in the C/C++ code.)

Value

cli_progress_num() returns an integer scalar.

'cli_progress_cleanup() does not return anything.

See Also

Other progress bar functions: cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_builtin_handlers(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_progress_styles(), progress-variables

`cli_progress_output` *Add text output to a progress bar*

Description

The text is calculated via `cli_text()`, so all cli features can be used here, including progress variables.

Usage

```
cli_progress_output(text, id = NULL, .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

`text`	Text to output. It is formatted via `cli_text()`.
`id`	Progress bar id. The default is the current progress bar.
`.envir`	Environment to use for glue interpolation of `text`.

Details

The text is passed to the progress handler(s), that may or may not be able to print it.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_alert_info("Before the progress bar")
  cli_progress_bar("Calculating", total = 100)
  for (i in 1:50) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_output("Already half way!")
  for (i in 1:50) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_alert_info("All done")
}
fun()
```

Value

`TRUE`, always.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other progress bar functions: cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_builtin_handlers(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_num(), cli_progress_step(), cli_progress_styles(), progress-variables

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_progress_step *Simplified cli progress messages, with styling*

Description

This is a simplified progress bar, a single (dynamic) message, without progress units.

Usage

```
cli_progress_step(
  msg,
  msg_done = msg,
  msg_failed = msg,
  spinner = FALSE,
  class = if (!spinner) ".alert-info",
  current = TRUE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

msg	Message to show. It may contain glue substitution and cli styling. It can be updated via cli_progress_update(), as usual. It is style as a cli info alert (see cli_alert_info()).
msg_done	Message to show on successful termination. By default this it is the same as msg and it is styled as a cli success alert (see cli_alert_success()).
msg_failed	Message to show on unsuccessful termination. By default it is the same as msg and it is styled as a cli danger alert (see cli_alert_danger()).
spinner	Whether to show a spinner at the beginning of the line. To make the spinner spin, you'll need to call cli_progress_update() regularly.
class	cli class to add to the message. By default there is no class for steps with a spinner.

current	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.auto_close	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
.envir	Passed to cli_progress_bar().
...	Passed to cli_progress_bar().

Details

cli_progress_step() always shows the progress message, even if no update is due.

Basic use:

```
f <- function() {
  cli_progress_step("Downloading data")
  Sys.sleep(2)
  cli_progress_step("Importing data")
  Sys.sleep(1)
  cli_progress_step("Cleaning data")
  Sys.sleep(2)
  cli_progress_step("Fitting model")
  Sys.sleep(3)
}
f()
```

Spinner:

You can add a spinner to some or all steps with spinner = TRUE, but note that this will only work if you call cli_progress_update() regularly.

```
f <- function() {
  cli_progress_step("Downloading data", spinner = TRUE)
  for (i in 1:100) { Sys.sleep(2/100); cli_progress_update() }
  cli_progress_step("Importing data")
  Sys.sleep(1)
  cli_progress_step("Cleaning data")
  Sys.sleep(2)
  cli_progress_step("Fitting model", spinner = TRUE)
  for (i in 1:100) { Sys.sleep(3/100); cli_progress_update() }
}
f()
```

Dynamic messages:

You can make the step messages dynamic, using glue templates. Since cli_progress_step() show that message immediately, we need to initialize msg first.

```
f <- function() {
  msg <- ""
  cli_progress_step("Downloading data{msg}", spinner = TRUE)
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(2/100)
    msg <- glue::glue(", got file {i}/100")
```

```
    cli_progress_update()
  }
  cli_progress_step("Importing data")
  Sys.sleep(1)
  cli_progress_step("Cleaning data")
  Sys.sleep(2)
  cli_progress_step("Fitting model", spinner = TRUE)
  for (i in 1:100) { Sys.sleep(3/100); cli_progress_update() }
}
f()
```

Termination messages:

You can specify a different message for successful and/or unsuccessful termination:

```
f <- function() {
  size <- 0L
  cli_progress_step(
    "Downloading data.",
    msg_done = "Downloaded {prettyunits::pretty_bytes(size)}.",
    spinner = TRUE
  )
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(3/100)
    size <- size + 8192
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
f()
```

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other progress bar functions: cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_builtin_handlers(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_num(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_styles(), progress-variables

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_progress_styles *List of built-in cli progress styles*

Description

The following options are used to select a style:

- `cli_progress_bar_style`
- `cli_progress_bar_style_ascii`
- `cli_progress_bar_style_unicode`

Usage

```
cli_progress_styles()
```

Details

On Unicode terminals (if `is_utf8_output()` is `TRUE`), the `cli_progress_bar_style_unicode` and `cli_progress_bar_style` options are used.

On ASCII terminals (if `is_utf8_output()` is `FALSE`), the `cli_pgoress_bar_style_ascii` and `cli_progress_bar_style` options are are used.

```
for (style in names(cli_progress_styles())) {
  options(cli.progress_bar_style = style)
  label <- ansi_align(paste0("Style '", style, "'"), 20)
  print(cli_progress_demo(label, live = FALSE, at = 66, total = 100))
}
options(cli.progress_var_style = NULL)
```

Value

A named list with sublists containing elements `complete`, `incomplete` and potentially `current`.

See Also

Other progress bar functions: `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_builtin_handlers()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_num()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `progress-variables`

---

cli_rule *CLI horizontal rule*

Description

It can be used to separate parts of the output.

Usage

```
cli_rule(
  left = "",
  center = "",
  right = "",
  id = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

left	Label to show on the left. It interferes with the center label, only at most one of them can be present.
center	Label to show at the center. It interferes with the left and right labels.
right	Label to show on the right. It interferes with the center label, only at most one of them can be present.
id	Element id, a string. If NULL, then a new id is generated and returned.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

Inline styling and interpolation:

```
pkg <- "mypackage"
cli_rule(left = "{.pkg {pkg}} results")
```

Theming:

The line style of the rule can be changed via the the line-type property. Possible values are:

- "single": (same as 1), a single line,
- "double": (same as 2), a double line,
- "bar1", "bar2", "bar3", etc., "bar8" uses varying height bars.

Colors and background colors can similarly changed via a theme.

```
d <- cli_div(theme = list(rule = list(
  color = "cyan",
  "line-type" = "double")))
cli_rule("Summary", right = "{.pkg mypackage}")
cli_end(d)
```

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

cli_sitrep *cli situation report*

Description

Contains currently:

- `cli_unicode_option`: whether the `cli.unicode` option is set and its value. See `is_utf8_output()`.
- `symbol_charset`: the selected character set for symbol, UTF-8, Windows, or ASCII.
- `console_utf8`: whether the console supports UTF-8. See `base::l10n_info()`.
- `latex_active`: whether we are inside knitr, creating a LaTeX document.
- `num_colors`: number of ANSI colors. See `num_ansi_colors()`.
- `console_with`: detected console width.

Usage

```
cli_sitrep()
```

Value

Named list with entries listed above. It has a `cli_sitrep` class, with a `print()` and `format()` method.

Examples

```
cli_sitrep()
```

cli_status *Update the status bar (superseded)*

Description

The `cli_status_*()` functions are superseded by the `cli_progress_message()` and `cli_progress_step()` functions, because they have a better default behavior.

The status bar is the last line of the terminal. cli apps can use this to show status information, progress bars, etc. The status bar is kept intact by all semantic cli output.

Usage

```
cli_status(
  msg,
  msg_done = paste(msg, "... done"),
  msg_failed = paste(msg, "... failed"),
  .keep = FALSE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  .auto_result = c("clear", "done", "failed", "auto")
)
```

Arguments

msg	The text to show, a character vector. It will be collapsed into a single string, and the first line is kept and cut to console_width(). The message is often associated with the start of a calculation.
msg_done	The message to use when the message is cleared, when the calculation finishes successfully. If .auto_close is TRUE and .auto_result is "done", then this is printed automatically when the calling function (or .envir) finishes.
msg_failed	The message to use when the message is cleared, when the calculation finishes unsuccessfully. If .auto_close is TRUE and .auto_result is "failed", then this is printed automatically when the calling function (or .envir) finishes.
.keep	What to do when this status bar is cleared. If TRUE then the content of this status bar is kept, as regular cli output (the screen is scrolled up if needed). If FALSE, then this status bar is deleted.
.auto_close	Whether to clear the status bar when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed from the stack, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-clear the status bar if .auto_close is TRUE.
.auto_result	What to do when auto-closing the status bar.

Details

Use cli_status_clear() to clear the status bar.

Often status messages are associated with processes. E.g. the app starts downloading a large file, so it sets the status bar accordingly. Once the download is done (or has failed), the app typically updates the status bar again. cli automates much of this, via the msg_done, msg_failed, and .auto_result arguments. See examples below.

Value

The id of the new status bar container element, invisibly.

See Also

Status bars support inline markup.

The cli_progress_message() and cli_progress_step() functions, for a superior API.

Other status bar: cli_process_start(), cli_status_clear(), cli_status_update()

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error(), format_inline()

---

cli_status_clear *Clear the status bar (superseded)*

Description

The cli_status_*() functions are superseded by the cli_progress_message() and cli_progress_step() functions, because they have a better default behavior.

Clear the status bar

Usage

```
cli_status_clear(
  id = NULL,
  result = c("clear", "done", "failed"),
  msg_done = NULL,
  msg_failed = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

id	Id of the status bar container to clear. If id is not the id of the current status bar (because it was overwritten by another status bar container), then the status bar is not cleared. If NULL (the default) then the status bar is always cleared.
result	Whether to show a message for success or failure or just clear the status bar.
msg_done	If not NULL, then the message to use for successful process termination. This overrides the message given when the status bar was created.
msg_failed	If not NULL, then the message to use for failed process termination. This overrides the message give when the status bar was created.
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-clear the status bar if .auto_close is TRUE.

See Also

The cli_progress_message() and cli_progress_step() functions, for a superior API.

Other status bar: cli_process_start(), cli_status(), cli_status_update()

`cli_status_update` *Update the status bar (superseded)*

Description

The `cli_status_*()` functions are superseded by the `cli_progress_message()` and `cli_progress_step()` functions, because they have a better default behavior.

Update the status bar

Usage

```
cli_status_update(
  id = NULL,
  msg = NULL,
  msg_done = NULL,
  msg_failed = NULL,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

`id`	Id of the status bar to update. Defaults to the current status bar container.
`msg`	Text to update the status bar with. `NULL` if you don't want to change it.
`msg_done`	Updated "done" message. `NULL` if you don't want to change it.
`msg_failed`	Updated "failed" message. `NULL` if you don't want to change it.
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Value

Id of the status bar container.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

The `cli_progress_message()` and `cli_progress_step()` functions, for a superior API.

Other status bar: `cli_process_start()`, `cli_status()`, `cli_status_clear()`

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_abort()`, `cli_alert()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_rule`, `cli_status()`, `cli_text()`, `cli_ul()`, `format_error()`, `format_inline()`

`cli_text` *CLI text*

Description

Write some text to the screen. This function is most appropriate for longer paragraphs. See `cli_alert()` for shorter status messages.

Usage

```
cli_text(..., .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

`...`	The text to show, in character vectors. They will be concatenated into a single string. Newlines are *not* preserved.
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

Text wrapping:

Text is wrapped to the console width, see `console_width()`.

```
cli_text(cli:::lorem_ipsum())
```

New lines:

A `cli_text()` call always appends a newline character to the end.

```
cli_text("First line.")
cli_text("Second line.")
```

Styling:

You can use inline markup, as usual.

```
cli_text("The {.fn cli_text} function in the {.pkg cli} package.")
```

Interpolation:

String interpolation via glue works as usual. Interpolated vectors are collapsed.

```
pos <- c(5, 14, 25, 26)
cli_text("We have {length(pos)} missing measurements: {pos}.")
```

Styling and interpolation:

Use double braces to combine styling and string interpolation.

```
fun <- "cli-text"
pkg <- "cli"
cli_text("The {.fn {fun}} function in the {.pkg {pkg}} package.")
```

Multiple arguments:

Arguments are concatenated.

```
cli_text(c("This ", "will ", "all "), "be ", "one ", "sentence.")
```

Containers:

You can use `cli_text()` within cli containers.

```
ul <- cli_ul()
cli_li("First item.")
cli_text("Still the {.emph first} item")
cli_li("Second item.")
cli_text("Still the {.emph second} item")
cli_end(ul)
```

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: `cli_abort()`, `cli_alert()`, `cli_blockquote()`, `cli_bullets()`, `cli_bullets_raw()`, `cli_dl()`, `cli_h1()`, `cli_li()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_process_start()`, `cli_progress_along()`, `cli_progress_bar()`, `cli_progress_message()`, `cli_progress_output()`, `cli_progress_step()`, `cli_rule`, `cli_status()`, `cli_status_update()`, `cli_ul()`, `format_error()`, `format_inline()`

`cli_ul` *Unordered CLI list*

Description

An unordered list is a container, see containers.

Usage

```
cli_ul(
  items = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .close = TRUE,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
```

Arguments

`items`	If not `NULL`, then a character vector. Each element of the vector will be one list item, and the list container will be closed by default (see the `.close` argument).
`id`	Id of the list container. Can be used for closing it with `cli_end()` or in themes. If `NULL`, then an id is generated and returned invisibly.

class	Class of the list container. Can be used in themes.
.close	Whether to close the list container if the items were specified. If FALSE then new items can be added to the list.
.auto_close	Whether to close the container, when the calling function finishes (or .envir is removed, if specified).
.envir	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in. It is also used to auto-close the container if .auto_close is TRUE.

Details

Adding all items at once:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_ul(c("one", "two", "three"))
}
fun()
```

Adding items one by one:

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_ul()
  cli_li("{.emph one}")
  cli_li("{.emph two}")
  cli_li("{.emph three}")
  cli_end()
}
fun()
```

Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), format_error(), format_inline()

cli_vec *Add custom cli style to a vector*

Description

Add custom cli style to a vector

Usage

```
cli_vec(x, style = list())
```

Arguments

x	Vector that will be collapsed by cli.
style	Style to apply to the vector. It is used as a theme on a span element that is created for the vector. You can set vec-sep, vec-sep2, and vec-last to modify the general separator, the 2-item separator, and the last separator.

Details

You can use this function to change the default parameters of collapsing the vector into a string, see an example below.

The style is added as an attribute, so operations that remove attributes will remove the style as well.

Custom collapsing separator:

```
v <- cli_vec(
  c("foo", "bar", "foobar"),
  style = list("vec-sep" = " & ", "vec-last" = " & ")
)
cli_text("My list: {v}.")
```

Custom truncation:

```
x <- cli_vec(names(mtcars), list("vec-trunc" = 3))
cli_text("Column names: {x}.")
```

See Also

cli_format()

cli_verbatim *CLI verbatim text*

Description

It is not wrapped, but printed as is. Long lines will overflow. No glue substitution is performed on verbatim text.

Usage

```
cli_verbatim(..., .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

`...`	The text to show, in character vectors. Each element is printed on a new line.
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

Line breaks:

```
cli_verbatim("This has\nthree\nlines,")
```

Special characters:

No glue substitution happens here.

```
cli_verbatim("No string {interpolation} or {.emph styling} here")
```

See Also

`cli_code()` for printing R or other source code.

code_highlight *Syntax highlight R code*

Description

Syntax highlight R code

Usage

```
code_highlight(code, code_theme = NULL, envir = NULL)
```

Arguments

code	Character vector, each element is one line of code.
code_theme	Theme see code_theme_list().
envir	Environment to look up function calls for hyperlinks. If NULL, then the global search path is used.

Details

See code_theme_list() for the default syntax highlighting theme and how to change it.

If code does not parse, then it is returned unchanged and a cli_parse_failure condition is thrown. Note that this is not an error, and the condition is ignored, unless explicitly caught.

Value

Character vector, the highlighted code.

See Also

Other syntax highlighting: code_theme_list()

Examples

```
code_highlight(deparse(ls))
cat(code_highlight(deparse(ls)), sep = "\n")
```

---

code_theme_list *Syntax highlighting themes*

Description

code_theme_list() lists the built-in code themes.

Usage

```
code_theme_list()
```

Value

Character vector of the built-in code theme names.

Code themes

A theme is a list of character vectors, except for `bracket`, see below. Each character vector must contain RGB colors (e.g. `"#a9a9a9"`), and cli styles, e.g. `"bold"`. Entries in the list:

- `reserved`: reserved words
- `number`: numeric literals
- `null`: the `NULL` constant
- `operator`: operators, including assignment
- `call`: function calls
- `string`: character literals
- `comment`: comments
- `bracket`: brackets: `(){}[]` This is a list of character vectors, to create "rainbow" brackets. It is recycled for deeply nested lists.

The default code theme

In RStudio, it matches the current theme of the IDE.

You can use three options to customize the code theme:

- If `cli.code_theme` is set, it is used.
- Otherwise if R is running in RStudio and `cli.code_theme_rstudio` is set, then it is used.
- Otherwise if T is not running in RStudio and `cli.code_theme_terminal` is set, then it is used.

You can set these options to the name of a built-in theme, or to list that specifies a custom theme. See `code_theme_list()` for the list of the built-in themes.

See Also

Other syntax highlighting: `code_highlight()`

Examples

```
code_theme_list()
code_highlight(deparse(get), code_theme = "Solarized Dark")
```

`combine_ansi_styles` *Combine two or more ANSI styles*

Description

Combine two or more styles or style functions into a new style function that can be called on strings to style them.

Usage

```
combine_ansi_styles(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	The styles to combine. For character strings, the `make_ansi_style()` function is used to create a style first. They will be applied from right to left.

Details

It does not usually make sense to combine two foreground colors (or two background colors), because only the first one applied will be used.

It does make sense to combine different kind of styles, e.g. background color, foreground color, bold font.

Value

The combined style function.

See Also

Other ANSI styling: `ansi-styles`, `make_ansi_style()`, `num_ansi_colors()`

Examples

```
## Use style names
alert <- combine_ansi_styles("bold", "red4")
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")

## Or style functions
alert <- combine_ansi_styles(style_bold, col_red, bg_cyan)
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")

## Combine a composite style
alert <- combine_ansi_styles(
  "bold",
  combine_ansi_styles("red", bg_cyan))
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")
```

`console_width` *Determine the width of the console*

Description

It uses the `cli.width` option, if set. Otherwise it tries to determine the size of the terminal or console window.

Usage

```
console_width()
```

Details

These are the exact rules:

- If the `cli.width` option is set to a positive integer, it is used.
- If the `cli.width` option is set, but it is not a positive integer, and error is thrown.

Then we try to determine the size of the terminal or console window:

- If we are not in RStudio, or we are in an RStudio terminal, then we try to use the `tty_size()` function to query the terminal size. This might fail if R is not running in a terminal, but failures are ignored.
- If we are in the RStudio build pane, then the `RSTUDIO_CONSOLE_WIDTH` environment variable is used. If the build pane is resized, then this environment variable is not accurate any more, and the output might get garbled.
- We are *not* using the `RSTUDIO_CONSOLE_WIDTH` environment variable if we are in the RStudio console.

If we cannot determine the size of the terminal or console window, then we use the `width` option. If the `width` option is not set, then we return 80L.

Value

Integer scalar, the console with, in number of characters.

Examples

```
console_width()
```

`containers` *About cli containers*

Description

Container elements may contain other elements. Currently the following commands create container elements: `cli_div()`, `cli_par()`, the list elements: `cli_ul()`, `cli_ol()`, `cli_dl()`, and list items are containers as well: `cli_li()`.

Details

Themes:

A container can add a new theme, which is removed when the container exits.

```
d <- cli_div(theme = list(h1 = list(color = "blue",
                                    "font-weight" = "bold")))
cli_h1("Custom title")
cli_end(d)
```

Auto-closing:

Container elements are closed with `cli_end()`. For convenience, by default they are closed automatically when the function that created them terminated (either regularly or with an error). The default behavior can be changed with the `.auto_close` argument.

```
div <- function() {
  cli_div(class = "tmp", theme = list(.tmp = list(color = "yellow")))
  cli_text("This is yellow")
}
div()
cli_text("This is not yellow any more")
```

Debugging:

You can use the internal `cli:::cli_debug_doc()` function to see the currently open containers.

```
fun <- function() {
  cli_div(id = "mydiv")
  cli_par(class = "myclass")
  cli:::cli_debug_doc()
}
fun()
```

demo_spinners *Show a demo of some (by default all) spinners*

Description

Each spinner is shown for about 2-3 seconds.

Usage

```
demo_spinners(which = NULL)
```

Arguments

which	Character vector, which spinners to demo.

Details

```
demo_spinners("clock")
```

See Also

Other spinners: get_spinner(), list_spinners(), make_spinner()

diff_chr *Compare two character vectors elementwise*

Description

Its printed output is similar to calling `diff -u` at the command line.

Usage

```
diff_chr(old, new, max_dist = Inf)
```

Arguments

old	First character vector.
new	Second character vector.
max_dist	Maximum distance to consider, or Inf for no limit. If the LCS edit distance is larger than this, then the function throws an error with class "cli_diff_max_dist". (If you specify Inf the real limit is .Machine$integer.max but to reach this the function would have to run a very long time.)

Value

A list that is a `cli_diff_chr` object, with a `format()` and a `print()` method. You can also access its members:

- `old` and `new` are the original inputs,
- `lcs` is a data frame of LCS edit that transform `old` into `new`.

The `lcs` data frame has the following columns:

- `operation`: one of `"match"`, `"delete"` or `"insert"`.
- `offset`: offset in `old` for matches and deletions, offset in `new` for insertions.
- `length`: length of the operation, i.e. number of matching, deleted or inserted elements.
- `old_offset`: offset in `old` *after* the operation.
- `new_offset`: offset in `new` *after* the operation.

See Also

The diffobj package for a much more comprehensive set of `diff`-like tools.

Other diff functions in cli: `diff_str()`

Examples

```
letters2 <- c("P", "R", "E", letters, "P", "O", "S", "T")
letters2[11:16] <- c("M", "I", "D", "D", "L", "E")
diff_chr(letters, letters2)
```

---

diff_str *Compare two character strings, character by character*

Description

Characters are defined by UTF-8 graphemes.

Usage

```
diff_str(old, new, max_dist = Inf)
```

Arguments

`old`	First string, must not be `NA`.
`new`	Second string, must not be `NA`.
`max_dist`	Maximum distance to consider, or `Inf` for no limit. If the LCS edit distance is larger than this, then the function throws an error with class `"cli_diff_max_dist"`. (If you specify `Inf` the real limit is `.Machine$integer.max` but to reach this the function would have to run a very long time.)

Value

A list that is a `cli_diff_str` object and also a `cli_diff_chr` object, see diff_str for the details about its structure.

See Also

The diffobj package for a much more comprehensive set of `diff`-like tools.

Other diff functions in cli: `diff_chr()`

Examples

```
str1 <- "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
str2 <- "PREabcdefgMIDDLEnopqrstuvwxyzPOST"
diff_str(str1, str2)
```

---

faq *Frequently Asked Questions*

Description

Frequently Asked Questions

Details

My platform supports ANSI colors, why does cli not use them?:

It is probably a mistake in the ANSI support detection algorithm. Please open an issue at https://github.com/r-lib/cli/issues and do not forget to tell us the details of your platform and terminal or GUI.

How do I turn off ANSI colors and styles?:

Set the `NO_COLOR` environment variable to a non-empty value. You can do this in your `.Renviron` file (use `usethis::edit_r_environ()`).

If you want to do this for testthat tests, then consider using the 3rd edition on testthat, which does turn off ANSI styling automatically inside `test_that()`.

cli does not show the output before `file.choose()`:

Try calling `flush.console()` to flush the console, before `file.choose()`. If flushing does not work and you are in RStudio, then it is probably this RStudio bug: https://github.com/rstudio/rstudio/issues/8040 See more details at https://github.com/r-lib/cli/issues/151

Why are heading separators wider than my screen in RStudio?:

The display width of some Unicode characters ambiguous in the Unicode standard. Some software treats them as narrow (one column on the screen), other as wide (two columns). In some terminal emulators (for example iTerm2), you can configure the preferred behavior.

Unfortunately the box drawing characters that cli uses also have ambiguous width.

In RStudio the behavior depends on the font. In particular, Consolas, Courier and Inconsolata treats them as wide characters, so cli output will not look great with these. Some good, modern fonts that look good include Menlo, Fira Code and Source Code Pro.

If you do not want to change your font, you can also turn off Unicode output, by setting the `cli.unicode` option:

```
options(cli.unicode = FALSE)
```

A related issue: https://github.com/r-lib/cli/issues/320

Is there a suggested font to use with cli?:

In modern terminals, cli output usually looks good.

If you see too wide heading separators in RStudio, then see the previous question: Why are heading separators wider than my screen in RStudio?.

If some output is garbled, then cli probably misdetected Unicode support for your terminal or font. You can try choosing a different font. In our experience output looks good with Menlo, Fira Code and Source Code Pro. Alternatively you can turn off Unicode output:

```
options(cli.unicode = FALSE)
```

If you think this is our fault, then please also file an issue at https://github.com/r-lib/cli/issues

---

`format_error` *Format an error, warning or diagnostic message*

Description

You can then throw this message with `stop()` or `rlang::abort()`.

Usage

```
format_error(message, .envir = parent.frame())

format_warning(message, .envir = parent.frame())

format_message(message, .envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

`message`	It is formatted via a call to `cli_bullets()`.
`.envir`	Environment to evaluate the glue expressions in.

Details

The messages can use inline styling, pluralization and glue substitutions.

```
n <- "boo"
stop(format_error(c(
        "{.var n} must be a numeric vector",
  "x" = "You've supplied a {.cls {class(n)}} vector."
)))


len <- 26
idx <- 100
stop(format_error(c(
        "Must index an existing element:",
  "i" = "There {?is/are} {len} element{?s}.",
  "x" = "You've tried to subset element {idx}."
)))
```

See Also

These functions support inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_inline()

---

format_inline *Format and returns a line of text*

Description

You can use this function to format a line of cli text, without emitting it to the screen. It uses cli_text() internally.

Usage

```
format_inline(
  ...,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  collapse = TRUE,
  keep_whitespace = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

...	Passed to cli_text().
.envir	Environment to evaluate the expressions in.
collapse	Whether to collapse the result if it has multiple lines, e.g. because of \f characters.
keep_whitespace	Whether to keep all whitepace (spaces, newlines and form feeds) as is in the input.

Details

format_inline() performs no width-wrapping.

Value

Character scalar, the formatted string.

See Also

This function supports inline markup.

Other functions supporting inline markup: cli_abort(), cli_alert(), cli_blockquote(), cli_bullets(), cli_bullets_raw(), cli_dl(), cli_h1(), cli_li(), cli_ol(), cli_process_start(), cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_rule, cli_status(), cli_status_update(), cli_text(), cli_ul(), format_error()

Examples

```
format_inline("A message for {.emph later}, thanks {.fn format_inline}.")
```

---

get_spinner *Character vector to put a spinner on the screen*

Description

cli contains many different spinners, you choose one according to your taste.

Usage

```
get_spinner(which = NULL)
```

Arguments

which	The name of the chosen spinner. If NULL, then the default is used, which can be customized via the cli.spinner_unicode, cli.spinner_ascii and cli.spinner options. (The latter applies to both Unicode and ASCII displays. These options can be set to the name of a built-in spinner, or to a list that has an entry called frames, a character vector of frames.

Details

```
options(cli.spinner = "hearts")
fun <- function() {
  cli_progress_bar("Spinning")
  for (i in 1:100) {
    Sys.sleep(4/100)
    cli_progress_update()
  }
}
fun()
options(cli.spinner = NULL)
```

Value

A list with entries: `name`, `interval`: the suggested update interval in milliseconds and `frames`: the character vector of the spinner's frames.

See Also

Other spinners: `demo_spinners()`, `list_spinners()`, `make_spinner()`

---

hash_animal *Adjective-animal hash*

Description

Adjective-animal hash

Usage

```
hash_animal(x, n_adj = 2)

hash_raw_animal(x, n_adj = 2)

hash_obj_animal(x, n_adj = 2, serialize_version = 2)
```

Arguments

`x`	Character vector. `NA` entries will have an `NA` hash.
`n_adj`	Number of adjectives to use. It must be from 0 through 3.
`serialize_version`	Workspace format version to use, see `base::serialize()`.

Details

It uses the first 13 hexadecimal characters (out of the 32) of the MD5 hash of the input, and converts them into an adjective-animal form to create a human readable hash.

Number of possible hash values:

`hash_animal()` uses 1748 animal names and 8946 different adjectives. The number of different hashes you can get for different values of `n_adj`:

n_adj	size of the hash table space
0	1,748
1	15,637,608
2	139,894,041,168
3	1,251,492,092,288,928

Source:

The list of adjectives and animals comes from the ids package, and in turn from https://github.com/a-type/adjective-adjective-animal, and from `https://gfycat.com` (now gone).

`hash_raw_animal()` calculates the adjective-animal hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

`hash_obj_animal()` calculates the adjective-animal hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

Value

A data frame with columns

- `hash`: the hash value, a string.
- `words`: list column with the adjectives and the animal name in a character vector.

`hash_raw_animal()` and `hash_obj_animal()` return a list with entries:

- `hash`: the hash value, a string,
- ‘words: the adjectives and the animal name in a character vector.

See Also

the ids package for generating random adjective-animal ids

Other hash functions: `hash_emoji()`, `hash_md5()`, `hash_sha1()`, `hash_sha256()`, `hash_xxhash()`

Examples

```
hash_animal(c("foo", "bar"))

# if you increase `n_adj`, the shorter hash is a suffix of the longer:
hash_animal("cli package", 0)$hash
hash_animal("cli package", 1)$hash
hash_animal("cli package", 2)$hash
hash_animal("cli package", 3)$hash
```

hash_emoji *Emoji hash*

Description

Emoji hash

Usage

```
hash_emoji(x, size = 3)

hash_raw_emoji(x, size = 3)

hash_obj_emoji(x, size = 3, serialize_version = 2)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector. NA entries will have an NA hash.
size	Number of emojis to use in a hash. Currently it has to be from 1 through 4.
serialize_version	Workspace format version to use, see base::serialize().

Details

It uses the first 13 hexadecimal characters (out of the 32) of the MD5 hash of the input, and converts them into an emoji representation. It uses a manually selected subset of all emojis, that tend to be displayed correctly.

Number of possible hash values:

cli uses 2280 possible emojis. This is the number of different hashes you can get for different values of size:

size	size of hash table space
1	2,280
2	5,198,400
3	11,852,352,000
4	27,023,362,560,000

hash_raw_emoji() calculates the emoji hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

hash_obj_emoji() calculates the emoji hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

Value

`hash_emoji()` returns a data frame with columns

- `hash`: the emoji hash, a string of the requested size.
- `emojis`: list column with the emoji characters in character vectors. Note that an emoji might have multiple code points.
- `text`: text representation of `hash`, comma separated.
- `names`: list column with the text representations of `emojis`, in character vectors.

`hash_raw_emoji()` and `hash_obj_emoji()` return a list with entries:

- `hash`: the emoji hash, a string of requested size,
- `emojis`: the individual emoji characters in a character vector,
- `text`: text representation of `hash`, comma separated,
- `names`: names of the emojis, in a character vector.

See Also

the emoji package for a comprehensive list of emojis

Other hash functions: `hash_animal()`, `hash_md5()`, `hash_sha1()`, `hash_sha256()`, `hash_xxhash()`

Examples

```
hash_emoji(c("foo", NA, "bar", ""))$text

# if you increase `size`, the shorter hash is a prefix of the longer:
hash_emoji("foobar", 1)$text
hash_emoji("foobar", 2)$text
hash_emoji("foobar", 3)$text
hash_emoji("foobar", 4)$text
```

---

hash_md5 *MD5 hash*

Description

Calculate the MD5 hash of each element of a character vector.

Usage

```
hash_md5(x)

hash_raw_md5(x)

hash_obj_md5(x, serialize_version = 2)

hash_file_md5(paths)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector. If not a character vector, then as.character() is used to try to coerce it into one. NA entries will have an NA hash.
serialize_version	Workspace format version to use, see base::serialize().
paths	Character vector of file names.

Details

hash_raw_md5() calculates the MD5 hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

hash_obj_md5() calculates the MD5 hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

hash_file_md5() calculates the MD5 hash of one or more files.

Value

hash_md5() returns a character vector of hexadecimal MD5 hashes.

hash_raw_md5() returns a character scalar.

hash_obj_md5() returns a character scalar.

See Also

tools::md5sum() for a base R MD5 function that works on files.

Other hash functions: hash_animal(), hash_emoji(), hash_sha1(), hash_sha256(), hash_xxhash()

Examples

```
hash_md5(c("foo", NA, "bar", ""))
```

---

hash_sha1 *SHA-1 hash*

Description

Calculate the SHA-1 hash of each element of a character vector.

Usage

```
hash_sha1(x)

hash_raw_sha1(x)

hash_obj_sha1(x, serialize_version = 2)

hash_file_sha1(paths)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector. If not a character vector, then as.character() is used to try to coerce it into one. NA entries will have an NA hash.
serialize_version	Workspace format version to use, see base::serialize().
paths	Character vector of file names.

Details

hash_raw_sha1() calculates the SHA-1 hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

hash_obj_sha1() calculates the SHA-1 hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

hash_file_sha1() calculates the SHA-1 hash of one or more files.

Value

hash_sha1() returns a character vector of hexadecimal SHA-1 hashes.

hash_raw_sha1() returns a character scalar.

hash_obj_sha1() returns a character scalar.

hash_file_sha1() returns a character vector of SHA-1 hashes.

See Also

Other hash functions: hash_animal(), hash_emoji(), hash_md5(), hash_sha256(), hash_xxhash()

Examples

```
hash_sha1(c("foo", NA, "bar", ""))
```

---

hash_sha256 *SHA-256 hash*

Description

Calculate the SHA-256 hash of each element of a character vector.

Usage

```
hash_sha256(x)

hash_raw_sha256(x)

hash_obj_sha256(x, serialize_version = 2)

hash_file_sha256(paths)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector. If not a character vector, then as.character() is used to try to coerce it into one. NA entries will have an NA hash.
serialize_version	Workspace format version to use, see base::serialize().
paths	Character vector of file names.

Details

hash_raw_sha256() calculates the SHA-256 hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

hash_obj_sha256() calculates the SHA-256 hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

hash_file_sha256() calculates the SHA-256 hash of one or more files.

Value

hash_sha256() returns a character vector of hexadecimal SHA-256 hashes.

hash_raw_sha256() returns a character scalar.

hash_obj_sha256() returns a character scalar.

hash_file_sha256() returns a character vector of SHA-256 hashes.

See Also

Other hash functions: hash_animal(), hash_emoji(), hash_md5(), hash_sha1(), hash_xxhash()

Examples

```
hash_sha256(c("foo", NA, "bar", ""))
```

---

hash_xxhash *xxHash*

Description

Extremely fast hash algorithm.

Usage

```
hash_xxhash(x)

hash_raw_xxhash(x)

hash_obj_xxhash(x, serialize_version = 2)

hash_file_xxhash(paths)
```

```
hash_xxhash64(x)

hash_raw_xxhash64(x)

hash_obj_xxhash64(x, serialize_version = 2)

hash_file_xxhash64(paths)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector. If not a character vector, then `as.character()` is used to try to coerce it into one. NA entries will have an NA hash.
serialize_version	Workspace format version to use, see `base::serialize()`.
paths	Character vector of file names.

Details

`hash_raw_xxhash()` calculates the xxHash hash of the bytes of a raw vector.

`hash_obj_xxhash()` calculates the xxHash hash of an R object. The object is serialized into a binary vector first.

`hash_file_xxhash()` calculates the xxHash hash of one or more files.

The `64` functions caculate the 64 bit variant of xxHash. Otherwise they work the same.

Value

`hash_xxhash()` returns a character vector of hexadecimal xxHash hashes.

`hash_raw_xxhash()` returns a character scalar.

`hash_obj_xxhash()` returns a character scalar.

`hash_file_xxhash()` returns a character vector of xxHash hashes.

See Also

Other hash functions: `hash_animal()`, `hash_emoji()`, `hash_md5()`, `hash_sha1()`, `hash_sha256()`

Examples

```
hash_xxhash(c("foo", NA, "bar", ""))
```

has_keypress_support *Check if the current platform/terminal supports reading single keys.*

Description

Check if the current platform/terminal supports reading single keys.

Usage

```
has_keypress_support()
```

Details

Supported platforms:

- Terminals in Windows and Unix.
- RStudio terminal.

Not supported:

- RStudio (if not in the RStudio terminal).
- R.app on macOS.
- Rgui on Windows.
- Emacs ESS.
- Others.

Value

Whether there is support for waiting for individual keypressses.

See Also

Other keypress function: `keypress()`

Examples

```
has_keypress_support()
```

inline-markup *About inline markup in the semantic cli*

Description

To learn how to use cli's semantic markup, start with the 'Building a semantic CLI' article at https://cli.r-lib.org.

Command substitution

All text emitted by cli supports glue interpolation. Expressions enclosed by braces will be evaluated as R code. See `glue::glue()` for details.

In addition to regular glue interpolation, cli can also add classes to parts of the text, and these classes can be used in themes. For example

```
cli_text("This is {.emph important}.")
```

adds a class to the "important" word, class `"emph"`. Note that in this case the string within the braces is usually not a valid R expression. If you want to mix classes with interpolation, add another pair of braces:

```
adjective <- "great"
cli_text("This is {.emph {adjective}}.")
```

An inline class will always create a `span` element internally. So in themes, you can use the `span.emph` CSS selector to change how inline text is emphasized:

```
cli_div(theme = list(span.emph = list(color = "red")))
adjective <- "nice and red"
cli_text("This is {.emph {adjective}}.")
```

Classes

The default theme defines the following inline classes:

- `arg` for a function argument.
- `cls` for an S3, S4, R6 or other class name.
- `code` for a piece of code.
- `dt` is used for the terms in a definition list (`cli_dl()`).
- `dd` is used for the descriptions in a definition list (`cli_dl()`).
- `email` for an email address. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks (e.g. RStudio, iTerm2, etc.), then cli creates a clickable link. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `emph` for emphasized text.
- `envvar` for the name of an environment variable.

- `field` for a generic field, e.g. in a named list.
- `file` for a file name. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks (e.g. RStudio, iTerm2, etc.), then cli creates a clickable link that opens the file in RStudio or with the default app for the file type. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `fn` for a function name. If it is in the `package::function_name` form, and the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks (e.g. RStudio, iTerm2, etc.), then cli creates a clickable link. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `fun` same as `fn`.
- `help` is a help page of a *function*. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks to help pages (e.g. RStudio), then cli creates a clickable link. It supports link text. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `href` creates a hyperlink, potentially with a link text. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks (e.g. RStudio, iTerm2, etc.), then cli creates a clickable link. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `kbd` for a keyboard key.
- `key` same as `kbd`.
- `obj_type_friendly` formats the type of an R object in a readable way, and it should be used with `{}`, see an example below.
- `or` changes the string that separates the last two elements of collapsed vectors (see below) from "and" to "or".
- `path` for a path (the same as `file` in the default theme).
- `pkg` for a package name.
- `run` is an R expression, that is potentially clickable if the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks to runnable code (e.g. RStudio). It supports link text. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `str` for a double quoted string escaped by `base::encodeString()`.
- `strong` for strong importance.
- `topic` is a help page of a *topic*. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks to help pages (e.g. RStudio), then cli creates a clickable link. It supports link text. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `type` formats the type of an R object in a readable way, and it should be used with `{}`, see an example below.
- `url` for a URL. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks (e.g. RStudio, iTerm2, etc.), then cli creates a clickable link. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.
- `var` for a variable name.
- `val` for a generic "value".
- `vignette` is a vignette. If the terminal supports ANSI hyperlinks to help pages (e.g. RStudio), then cli creates a clickable link. It supports link text. See links for more information about cli hyperlinks.

```
ul <- cli_ul()
cli_li("{.emph Emphasized} text.")
```

```
cli_li("{.strong Strong} importance.")
cli_li("A piece of code: {.code sum(a) / length(a)}.")
cli_li("A package name: {.pkg cli}.")
cli_li("A function name: {.fn cli_text}.")
cli_li("A keyboard key: press {.kbd ENTER}.")
cli_li("A file name: {.file /usr/bin/env}.")
cli_li("An email address: {.email bugs.bunny@acme.com}.")
cli_li("A URL: {.url https://example.com}.")
cli_li("An environment variable: {.envvar R_LIBS}.")
cli_li("`mtcars` is {.obj_type_friendly {mtcars}}")
cli_end(ul)
```

You can add new classes by defining them in the theme, and then using them.

```
cli_div(theme = list(
  span.myclass = list(color = "lightgrey"),
  "span.myclass" = list(before = "<<"),
  "span.myclass" = list(after = ">>")))
cli_text("This is {.myclass in angle brackets}.")
cli_end()
```

Highlighting weird-looking values:

Often it is useful to highlight a weird file or path name, e.g. one that starts or ends with space characters. The built-in theme does this for `.file`, `.path` and `.email` by default. You can highlight any string inline by adding the `.q` class to it.

The current highlighting algorithm

- adds single quotes to the string if it does not start or end with an alphanumeric character, underscore, dot or forward slash.
- Highlights the background colors of leading and trailing spaces on terminals that support ANSI colors.

Collapsing inline vectors

When cli performs inline text formatting, it automatically collapses glue substitutions, after formatting. This is handy to create lists of files, packages, etc.

```
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
cli_text("Packages: {pkgs}.")
cli_text("Packages: {.pkg {pkgs}}.")
```

Class names are collapsed differently by default

```
x <- Sys.time()
cli_text("Hey, {.var x} has class {.cls {class(x)}}.")
```

By default cli truncates long vectors. The truncation limit is by default twenty elements, but you can change it with the `vec-trunc` style.

```
nms <- cli_vec(names(mtcars), list("vec-trunc" = 5))
cli_text("Column names: {nms}.")
```

Formatting values

The `val` inline class formats values. By default (c.f. the built-in theme), it calls the `cli_format()` generic function, with the current style as the argument. See `cli_format()` for examples.

`str` is for formatting strings, it uses `base::encodeString()` with double quotes.

Escaping { and }

It might happen that you want to pass a string to `cli_*` functions, and you do *not* want command substitution in that string, because it might contain `{` and `}` characters. The simplest solution for this is to refer to the string from a template:

```
msg <- "Error in if (ncol(dat$y)) {: argument is of length zero"
cli_alert_warning("{msg}")
```

If you want to explicitly escape `{` and `}` characters, just double them:

```
cli_alert_warning("A warning with {{ braces }}.")
```

See also examples below.

Pluralization

All cli commands that emit text support pluralization. Some examples:

```
ndirs <- 1
nfiles <- 13
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
cli_alert_info("Found {ndirs} director{?y/ies} and {nfiles} file{?s}.")
cli_text("Will install {length(pkgs)} package{?s}: {.pkg {pkgs}}")
```

See pluralization for details.

Wrapping

Most cli containers wrap the text to width the container's width, while observing margins requested by the theme.

To avoid a line break, you can use the UTF_8 non-breaking space character: `\u00a0`. cli will not break a line here.

To force a line break, insert a form feed character: `\f` or `\u000c`. cli will insert a line break there.

`is_ansi_tty` *Detect if a stream support ANSI escape characters*

Description

We check that all of the following hold:

- The stream is a terminal.
- The platform is Unix.
- R is not running inside R.app (the macOS GUI).
- R is not running inside RStudio.
- R is not running inside Emacs.
- The terminal is not "dumb".
- `stream` is either the standard output or the standard error stream.

Usage

```
is_ansi_tty(stream = "auto")
```

Arguments

`stream`	The stream to inspect or manipulate, an R connection object. It can also be a string, one of `"auto"`, `"message"`, `"stdout"`, `"stderr"`. `"auto"` will select `stdout()` if the session is interactive and there are no sinks, otherwise it will select `stderr()`.

Value

`TRUE` or `FALSE`.

See Also

Other terminal capabilities: `ansi_hide_cursor()`, `is_dynamic_tty()`

Examples

```
is_ansi_tty()
```

`is_dynamic_tty` *Detect whether a stream supports* `\\r` *(Carriage return)*

Description

In a terminal, `\\r` moves the cursor to the first position of the same line. It is also supported by most R IDEs. `\\r` is typically used to achieve a more dynamic, less cluttered user interface, e.g. to create progress bars.

Usage

```
is_dynamic_tty(stream = "auto")
```

Arguments

`stream`	The stream to inspect or manipulate, an R connection object. It can also be a string, one of `"auto"`, `"message"`, `"stdout"`, `"stderr"`. `"auto"` will select `stdout()` if the session is interactive and there are no sinks, otherwise it will select `stderr()`.

Details

If the output is directed to a file, then `\\r` characters are typically unwanted. This function detects if `\\r` can be used for the given stream or not.

The detection mechanism is as follows:

1. If the `cli.dynamic` option is set to `TRUE`, `TRUE` is returned.
2. If the `cli.dynamic` option is set to anything else, `FALSE` is returned.
3. If the `R_CLI_DYNAMIC` environment variable is not empty and set to the string `"true"`, `"TRUE"` or `"True"`, `TRUE` is returned.
4. If `R_CLI_DYNAMIC` is not empty and set to anything else, `FALSE` is returned.
5. If the stream is a terminal, then `TRUE` is returned.
6. If the stream is the standard output or error within RStudio, the macOS R app, or RKWard IDE, `TRUE` is returned.
7. Otherwise `FALSE` is returned.

See Also

Other terminal capabilities: `ansi_hide_cursor()`, `is_ansi_tty()`

Examples

```
is_dynamic_tty()
is_dynamic_tty(stdout())
```

is_utf8_output *Whether cli is emitting UTF-8 characters*

Description

UTF-8 cli characters can be turned on by setting the `cli.unicode` option to `TRUE`. They can be turned off by setting if to `FALSE`. If this option is not set, then `base::l10n_info()` is used to detect UTF-8 support.

Usage

```
is_utf8_output()
```

Value

Flag, whether cli uses UTF-8 characters.

keypress *Read a single keypress at the terminal*

Description

It currently only works at Linux/Unix and OSX terminals, and at the Windows command line. see `has_keypress_support`.

Usage

```
keypress(block = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`block`	Whether to wait for a key press, if there is none available now.

Details

The following special keys are supported:

- Arrow keys: 'up', 'down', 'right', 'left'.
- Function keys: from 'f1' to 'f12'.
- Others: 'home', 'end', 'insert', 'delete', 'pageup', 'pagedown', 'tab', 'enter', 'backspace' (same as 'delete' on OSX keyboards), 'escape'.
- Control with one of the following keys: 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'h', 'k', 'l', 'n', 'p', 't', 'u', 'w'.

Value

The key pressed, a character scalar. For non-blocking reads NA is returned if no keys are available.

See Also

Other keypress function: has_keypress_support()

Examples

```
x <- keypress()
cat("You pressed key", x, "\n")
```

---

links *cli hyperlinks*

Description

Certain cli styles create clickable links, if your IDE or terminal supports them.

Note: hyperlinks are currently experimental

The details of the styles that create hyperlinks will prrobably change in the near future, based on user feedback.

About the links in this manual page

The hyperlinks that are included in this manual are demonstrative only, except for the https: links. They look like a hyperlink, and you can click on them, but they do nothing. I.e. a .run link will not run the linked expression if you click on it.

Hyperlink Support

As of today, the latest release of RStudio (version v2022.07.0+548) supports all hyperlink types discussed here. Certain terminals, e.g. iTerm on macOS, Linux terminals based on VTE (GNOME terminal) support .href, .email and .file links.

You can use ansi_has_hyperlink_support() to check if your terminal or IDE has hyperlink support in general, and ansi_hyperlink_types() to check if various types of hyperlinks are supported.

If your hyperlink support is not detected properly in your IDE or terminal, please open a cli issue at https://github.com/r-lib/cli/issues.

Link text

Before we delve into the various types of hyperlinks, a general comment about link texts. Some link styles support a custom link text:

- `.href`
- `.help`
- `.topic`
- `.vignette`
- `.run`

Others, i.e. `.email`, `.file`, `.fun` and `.url` do not support custom link text.

The generic syntax for link text is the same as for Markdown hyperlinks:

```
{.style [link text](url)}
```

Vectorization:

Note that it is not possible to add link text to a vector of URLs. E.g. this will create a list of three URLs, all clickable:

```
urls <- paste0("https://httpbin.org/status/", c(200, 403, 404))
cli::cli_text("Some httpbin URLs: {.url {urls}}.")
```

What if hyperlinks are not available?:

If ANSI hyperlinks are not available, then the link text for of these styles outputs both the link text and the URL in a (hopefully) helpful way. See examples below.

URLs

There are two cli styles to link to generic URLs. `.url` does not allow custom link text, but `\href` does.

```
cli_text(
  "See the cli homepage at {.url https://cli.r-lib.org} for details."
)

cli_text(
  "See the {.href [cli homepage](https://cli.r-lib.org)} for details."
)
```

Without hyperlink support:

This is how these links look without hyperlink support:

```
local({
  withr::local_options(cli.hyperlink = FALSE)
  cli_text(
    "See the cli homepage at {.url https://cli.r-lib.org} for details."
  )
  cli_text(
    "See the {.href [cli homepage](https://cli.r-lib.org)} for details."
  )
})
```

URL encoding:

Note that cli does not encode the url, so you might need to call `utils::URLencode()` on it, especially, if it is substituted in via `{}`.

```
weirdurl <- utils::URLencode("https://example.com/has some spaces")
cli_text("See more at {.url {weirdurl}}.")
```

Files

The `.file` style now automatically creates a `file:` hyperlink. Because `file:` hyperlinks must contain an absolute path, cli tries to convert relative paths, and paths starting with `~` to aboslute path.

```
cli_text("... edit your {.file ~/.Rprofile} file.")
```

Link text:

`.file` cannot use a custom link text. If you custom link text, then you can use `.href` with a `file:` URL.

```
prof <- path.expand("~/.Rprofile")
cli_text("... edit your {.href [R profile](file://{prof})}.")
```

Line and column numbers:

You may add a line number to a file name, separated by `:`. Handlers typically place the cursor at that line after opening the file. You may also add a column number, after the line number, separated by another `:`.

```
cli_text("... see line 5 in {.file ~/.Rprofile:5}.")
```

Default handler:

In RStudio `file:` URLs open within RStudio. If you click on a file link outside of RStudio, typically the operating system is consulted for the application to open it.

Without hyperlink support:

One issue with using `.href` file files is that it does not look great if hyperlinks are not available. This will be improved in the future:

```
local({
  withr::local_options(cli.hyperlink = FALSE)
  prof <- path.expand("~/.Rprofile")
  cli_text("... edit your {.href [R profile](file://{prof})}.")
})
```

Links to the manual

`.fun` automatically creates links to the manual page of the function, provided the function name is in the `packagename::functionname` form:

```
cli::cli_text("... see {.fun stats::lm} to learn more.")
```

Link text:
For a custom link text, use `.help` instead of `.fun`.

```
cli::cli_text("... see {.help [{.fun lm}](stats::lm)} to learn more.")
```

Without hyperlink support:
The same message without hyperlink support looks like this:

```
local({
  withr::local_options(cli.hyperlink = FALSE)
  cli::cli_text("... see {.help [{.fun lm}](stats::lm)} to learn more.")
})
```

Topics:
To link to a help topic that is not a function, use `.topic`:

```
cli::cli_text("... the tibble options at {.topic tibble::tibble_options}.")
```

`.topic` support link text.

Vignettes:
To link to a vignette, use `.vignette`:

```
cli::cli_text("... see the {.vignette tibble::types} vignette.")
```

Click to run code

RStudio also supports a special link type that runs R code in the current R session upon clicking.

You can create these links with `.run`:

```
cli::cli_text("Run {.run testthat::snapshot_review()} to review")
```

Link text:
Sometimes you want to show a slightly different expression in the link, than the one that is evaluated. E.g. the evaluated expression probably needs to qualify packages with `::`, but you might not want to show this:

```
cli::cli_text(
  "Run {.run [snapshot_review()](testthat::snapshot_review())} to review"
)
```

Security considerations:
To make `.run` hyperlinks more secure, RStudio will not run code

- that is not in the `pkg::fun(args)` form,
- if `args` contains `(`, `)` or `;`,
- if it calls a core package (base, stats, etc.),
- if it calls a package that is not loaded, and it is not one of testthat, devtools, usethis, rlang, pkgload, or pkgdown which are explicitly allowed.

When RStudio does not run a `.run` hyperlink, then it shows the code and the user can copy and paste it to the console, if they consider it safe to run.

Note that depending on your version of RStudio, the behavior can change.

`list_border_styles` *Draw a banner-like box in the console*

Description

Draw a banner-like box in the console

Usage

```
list_border_styles()

boxx(
  label,
  header = "",
  footer = "",
  border_style = "single",
  padding = 1,
  margin = 0,
  float = c("left", "center", "right"),
  col = NULL,
  background_col = NULL,
  border_col = col,
  align = c("left", "center", "right"),
  width = console_width()
)
```

Arguments

`label`	Label to show, a character vector. Each element will be in a new line. You can color it using the `col_*`, `bg_*` and `style_*` functions, see ANSI styles and the examples below.
`header`	Text to show on top border of the box. If too long, it will be cut.
`footer`	Text to show on the bottom border of the box. If too long, it will be cut.
`border_style`	String that specifies the border style. `list_border_styles` lists all current styles.
`padding`	Padding within the box. Either an integer vector of four numbers (bottom, left, top, right), or a single number `x`, which is interpreted as `c(x, 3*x, x, 3*x)`.
`margin`	Margin around the box. Either an integer vector of four numbers (bottom, left, top, right), or a single number `x`, which is interpreted as `c(x, 3*x, x, 3*x)`.
`float`	Whether to display the box on the `"left"`, `"center"`, or the `"right"` of the screen.
`col`	Color of text, and default border color. Either a style function (see ANSI styles) or a color name that is passed to `make_ansi_style()`.

background_col	Background color of the inside of the box. Either a style function (see ANSI styles), or a color name which will be used in make_ansi_style() to create a *background* style (i.e. bg = TRUE is used).
border_col	Color of the border. Either a style function (see ANSI styles) or a color name that is passed to make_ansi_style().
align	Alignment of the label within the box: "left", "center", or "right".
width	Width of the screen, defaults to console_width().

Details

Defaults:

```
boxx("Hello there!")
```

Change border style:

```
boxx("Hello there!", border_style = "double")
```

Multiple lines:

```
boxx(c("Hello", "there!"), padding = 1)
```

Padding:

```
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1)
boxx("Hello there!", padding = c(1, 5, 1, 5))
```

Floating:

```
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, float = "center")
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, float = "right")
```

Text color:

```
boxx(col_cyan("Hello there!"), padding = 1, float = "center")
```

Background color:

```
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, background_col = "brown")
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, background_col = bg_red)
```

Border color:

```
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, border_col = "green")
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, border_col = col_red)
```

Label alignment:

```
boxx(c("Hi", "there", "you!"), padding = 1, align = "left")
boxx(c("Hi", "there", "you!"), padding = 1, align = "center")
boxx(c("Hi", "there", "you!"), padding = 1, align = "right")
```

A very customized box:

```
star <- symbol$star
label <- c(paste(star, "Hello", star), "  there!")
boxx(
  col_white(label),
  border_style="round",
  padding = 1,
  float = "center",
  border_col = "tomato3",
  background_col="darkolivegreen"
)
```

About fonts and terminal settings

The boxes might or might not look great in your terminal, depending on the box style you use and the font the terminal uses. We found that the Menlo font looks nice in most terminals an also in Emacs.

RStudio currently has a line height greater than one for console output, which makes the boxes ugly.

---

list_spinners *List all available spinners*

Description

List all available spinners

Usage

```
list_spinners()
```

Value

Character vector of all available spinner names.

See Also

Other spinners: `demo_spinners()`, `get_spinner()`, `make_spinner()`

Examples

```
list_spinners()
get_spinner(list_spinners()[1])
```

`make_ansi_style` *Create a new ANSI style*

Description

Create a function that can be used to add ANSI styles to text.

Usage

```
make_ansi_style(..., bg = FALSE, grey = FALSE, colors = num_ansi_colors())
```

Arguments

`...`	The style to create. See details and examples below.
`bg`	Whether the color applies to the background.
`grey`	Whether to specifically create a grey color. This flag is included, because ANSI 256 has a finer color scale for greys, then the usual 0:5 scale for red, green and blue components. It is only used for RGB color specifications (either numerically or via a hexadecimal string), and it is ignored on eight color ANSI terminals.
`colors`	Number of colors, detected automatically by default.

Details

The `...` style argument can be any of the following:

- A cli ANSI style function of class `cli_ansi_style`. This is returned as is, without looking at the other arguments.
- An R color name, see `grDevices::colors()`.
- A 6- or 8-digit hexadecimal color string, e.g. `#ff0000` means red. Transparency (alpha channel) values are ignored.
- A one-column matrix with three rows for the red, green and blue channels, as returned by `grDevices::col2rgb()`.

`make_ansi_style()` detects the number of colors to use automatically (this can be overridden using the `colors` argument). If the number of colors is less than 256 (detected or given), then it falls back to the color in the ANSI eight color mode that is closest to the specified (RGB or R) color.

Value

A function that can be used to color (style) strings.

See Also

Other ANSI styling: `ansi-styles`, `combine_ansi_styles()`, `num_ansi_colors()`

Examples

```
make_ansi_style("orange")
make_ansi_style("#123456")
make_ansi_style("orange", bg = TRUE)

orange <- make_ansi_style("orange")
orange("foobar")
cat(orange("foobar"))
```

`make_spinner` *Create a spinner*

Description

Create a spinner

Usage

```
make_spinner(
  which = NULL,
  stream = "auto",
  template = "{spin}",
  static = c("dots", "print", "print_line", "silent")
)
```

Arguments

`which`	The name of the chosen spinner. If `NULL`, then the default is used, which can be customized via the `cli.spinner_unicode`, `cli.spinner_ascii` and `cli.spinner` options. (The latter applies to both Unicode and ASCII displays. These options can be set to the name of a built-in spinner, or to a list that has an entry called `frames`, a character vector of frames.
`stream`	The stream to use for the spinner. Typically this is standard error, or maybe the standard output stream. It can also be a string, one of `"auto"`, `"message"`, `"stdout"`, `"stderr"`. `"auto"` will select `stdout()` if the session is interactive and there are no sinks, otherwise it will select `stderr()`.
`template`	A template string, that will contain the spinner. The spinner itself will be substituted for `{spin}`. See example below.
`static`	What to do if the terminal does not support dynamic displays: • `"dots"`: show a dot for each `$spin()` call. • `"print"`: just print the frames of the spinner, one after another. • `"print_line"`: print the frames of the spinner, each on its own line. • `"silent"` do not print anything, just the `template`.

Value

A `cli_spinner` object, which is a list of functions. See its methods below.

`cli_spinner` methods:

- `$spin()`: output the next frame of the spinner.
- `$finish()`: terminate the spinner. Depending on terminal capabilities this removes the spinner from the screen. Spinners can be reused, you can start calling the `$spin()` method again.

All methods return the spinner object itself, invisibly.

The spinner is automatically throttled to its ideal update frequency.

Examples

Default spinner:

```
sp1 <- make_spinner()
fun_with_spinner <- function() {
  lapply(1:100, function(x) { sp1$spin(); Sys.sleep(0.05) })
  sp1$finish()
}
ansi_with_hidden_cursor(fun_with_spinner())
```

Spinner with a template:

```
sp2 <- make_spinner(template = "Computing {spin}")
fun_with_spinner2 <- function() {
  lapply(1:100, function(x) { sp2$spin(); Sys.sleep(0.05) })
  sp2$finish()
}
ansi_with_hidden_cursor(fun_with_spinner2())
```

Custom spinner:

```
sp3 <- make_spinner("simpleDotsScrolling", template = "Downloading {spin}")
fun_with_spinner3 <- function() {
  lapply(1:100, function(x) { sp3$spin(); Sys.sleep(0.05) })
  sp3$finish()
}
ansi_with_hidden_cursor(fun_with_spinner3())
```

See Also

Other spinners: `demo_spinners()`, `get_spinner()`, `list_spinners()`

no *Pluralization helper functions*

Description

Pluralization helper functions

Usage

```
no(expr)

qty(expr)
```

Arguments

expr	For `no()` it is an expression that is printed as "no" in cli expressions, it is interpreted as a zero quantity. For `qty()` an expression that sets the pluralization quantity without printing anything. See examples below.

See Also

Other pluralization: `pluralization`, `pluralize()`

Examples

```
nfile <- 0; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")

#> Found no files.

nfile <- 1; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")

#> Found 1 file.

nfile <- 2; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")

#> Found 2 files.
```

num_ansi_colors *Detect the number of ANSI colors to use*

Description

Certain Unix and Windows terminals, and also certain R GUIs, e.g. RStudio, support styling terminal output using special control sequences (ANSI sequences).

`num_ansi_colors()` detects if the current R session supports ANSI sequences, and if it does how many colors are supported.

Usage

```
num_ansi_colors(stream = "auto")

detect_tty_colors()
```

Arguments

stream	The stream that will be used for output, an R connection object. It can also be a string, one of "auto", "message", "stdout", "stderr". "auto" will select stdout() if the session is interactive and there are no sinks, otherwise it will select stderr().

Details

The detection mechanism is quite involved and it is designed to work out of the box on most systems. If it does not work on your system, please report a bug. Setting options and environment variables to turn on ANSI support is error prone, because they are inherited in other environments, e.g. knitr, that might not have ANSI support.

If you want to *turn off* ANSI colors, set the NO_COLOR environment variable to a non-empty value.

The exact detection mechanism is as follows:

1. If the cli.num_colors options is set, that is returned.
2. If the R_CLI_NUM_COLORS environment variable is set to a non-empty value, then it is used.
3. If the crayon.enabled option is set to FALSE, 1L is returned. (This is for compatibility with code that uses the crayon package.)
4. If the crayon.enabled option is set to TRUE and the crayon.colors option is not set, then the value of the cli.default_num_colors option, or if it is unset, then 8L is returned.
5. If the crayon.enabled option is set to TRUE and the crayon.colors option is also set, then the latter is returned. (This is for compatibility with code that uses the crayon package.)
6. If the NO_COLOR environment variable is set, then 1L is returned.
7. If we are in knitr, then 1L is returned, to turn off colors in .Rmd chunks.
8. If stream is "auto" (the default) and there is an active sink (either for "output" or "message"), then we return 1L. (In theory we would only need to check the stream that will be be actually used, but there is no easy way to tell that.)
9. If stream is not "auto", but it is stderr() and there is an active sink for it, then 1L is returned. (If a sink is active for "output", then R changes the stdout() stream, so this check is not needed.)
10. If the cli.default_num_colors option is set, then we use that.
11. If R is running inside RGui on Windows, or R.app on macOS, then we return 1L.
12. If R is running inside RStudio, with color support, then the appropriate number of colors is returned, usually 256L.
13. If R is running on Windows, inside an Emacs version that is recent enough to support ANSI colors, then the value of the cli.default_num_colors option, or if unset 8L is returned. (On Windows, Emacs has isatty(stdout()) == FALSE, so we need to check for this here before dealing with terminals.)

14. If `stream` is not the standard output or standard error in a terminal, then 1L is returned.
15. Otherwise we use and cache the result of the terminal color detection (see below).

The terminal color detection algorithm:

1. If the `COLORTERM` environment variable is set to `truecolor` or `24bit`, then we return 16 million colors.
2. If the `COLORTERM` environment variable is set to anything else, then we return the value of the `cli.num_default_colors` option, 8L if unset.
3. If R is running on Unix, inside an Emacs version that is recent enough to support ANSI colors, then the value of the `cli.default_num_colors` option is returned, or 8L if unset.
4. If we are on Windows in an RStudio terminal, then apparently we only have eight colors, but the `cli.default_num_colors` option can be used to override this.
5. If we are in a recent enough Windows 10 terminal, then there is either true color (from build 14931) or 256 color (from build 10586) support. You can also use the `cli.default_num_colors` option to override these.
6. If we are on Windows, under ConEmu or cmder, or ANSICON is loaded, then the value of `cli.default_num_colors`, or 8L if unset, is returned.
7. Otherwise if we are on Windows, return 1L.
8. Otherwise we are on Unix and try to run `tput colors` to determine the number of colors. If this succeeds, we return its return value. If the `TERM` environment variable is `xterm` and `tput` returned 8L, we return 256L, because xterm compatible terminals tend to support 256 colors (https://github.com/r-lib/crayon/issues/17) You can override this with the `cli.default_num_colors` option.
9. If `TERM` is set to `dumb`, we return 1L.
10. If `TERM` starts with `screen`, `xterm`, or `vt100`, we return 8L.
11. If `TERM` contains `color`, `ansi`, `cygwin` or `linux`, we return 8L.
12. Otherwise we return 1L.

Value

Integer, the number of ANSI colors the current R session supports for `stream`.

See Also

Other ANSI styling: `ansi-styles`, `combine_ansi_styles()`, `make_ansi_style()`

Examples

```
num_ansi_colors()
```

`pluralization` *About cli pluralization*

Description

About cli pluralization

Introduction

cli has tools to create messages that are printed correctly in singular and plural forms. This usually requires minimal extra work, and increases the quality of the messages greatly. In this document we first show some pluralization examples that you can use as guidelines. Hopefully these are intuitive enough, so that they can be used without knowing the exact cli pluralization rules.

If you need pluralization without the semantic cli functions, see the `pluralize()` function.

Examples

Pluralization markup:

In the simplest case the message contains a single `{}` glue substitution, which specifies the quantity that is used to select between the singular and plural forms. Pluralization uses markup that is similar to glue, but uses the `{?` and `}` delimiters:

```
library(cli)
nfile <- 0; cli_text("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found 0 files.
```

```
nfile <- 1; cli_text("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found 1 file.
```

```
nfile <- 2; cli_text("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found 2 files.
```

Here the value of `nfile` is used to decide whether the singular or plural form of `file` is used. This is the most common case for English messages.

Irregular plurals:

If the plural form is more difficult than a simple `s` suffix, then the singular and plural forms can be given, separated with a forward slash:

```
ndir <- 1; cli_text("Found {ndir} director{?y/ies}.")
```

```
#> Found 1 directory.
```

```
ndir <- 5; cli_text("Found {ndir} director{?y/ies}.")
```

```
#> Found 5 directories.
```

Use "no" instead of zero:

For readability, it is better to use the no() helper function to include a count in a message. no() prints the word "no" if the count is zero, and prints the numeric count otherwise:

```
nfile <- 0; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found no files.
```

```
nfile <- 1; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found 1 file.
```

```
nfile <- 2; cli_text("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")
```

```
#> Found 2 files.
```

Use the length of character vectors:

With the auto-collapsing feature of cli it is easy to include a list of objects in a message. When cli interprets a character vector as a pluralization quantity, it takes the length of the vector:

```
pkgs <- "pkg1"
cli_text("Will remove the {.pkg {pkgs}} package{?s}.")
```

```
#> Will remove the pkg1 package.
```

```
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
cli_text("Will remove the {.pkg {pkgs}} package{?s}.")
```

```
#> Will remove the pkg1, pkg2, and pkg3 packages.
```

Note that the length is only used for non-numeric vectors (when is.numeric(x) return FALSE). If you want to use the length of a numeric vector, convert it to character via as.character().

You can combine collapsed vectors with "no", like this:

```
pkgs <- character()
cli_text("Will remove {?no/the/the} {.pkg {pkgs}} package{?s}.")
```

```
#> Will remove no packages.
```

```
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
cli_text("Will remove {?no/the/the} {.pkg {pkgs}} package{?s}.")
```

```
#> Will remove the pkg1, pkg2, and pkg3 packages.
```

When the pluralization markup contains three alternatives, like above, the first one is used for zero, the second for one, and the third one for larger quantities.

Choosing the right quantity:

When the text contains multiple glue {} substitutions, the one right before the pluralization markup is used. For example:

```
nfiles <- 3; ndirs <- 1
cli_text("Found {nfiles} file{?s} and {ndirs} director{?y/ies}")
```

```
#> Found 3 files and 1 directory
```

This is sometimes not the the correct one. You can explicitly specify the correct quantity using the `qty()` function. This sets that quantity without printing anything:

```
nupd <- 3; ntotal <- 10
cli_text("{nupd}/{ntotal} {qty(nupd)} file{?s} {?needs/need} updates")
```

```
#> 3/10 files need updates
```

Note that if the message only contains a single `{}` substitution, then this may appear before or after the pluralization markup. If the message contains multiple `{}` substitutions *after* pluralization markup, an error is thrown.

Similarly, if the message contains no `{}` substitutions at all, but has pluralization markup, an error is thrown.

Rules

The exact rules of cli pluralization. There are two sets of rules. The first set specifies how a quantity is associated with a `{?}` pluralization markup. The second set describes how the `{?}` is parsed and interpreted.

Quantities:

1. `{}` substitutions define quantities. If the value of a `{}` substitution is numeric (when `is.numeric(x)` holds), then it has to have length one to define a quantity. This is only enforced if the `{}` substitution is used for pluralization. The quantity is defined as the value of `{}` then, rounded with `as.integer()`. If the value of `{}` is not numeric, then its quantity is defined as its length.
2. If a message has `{?}` markup but no `{}` substitution, an error is thrown.
3. If a message has exactly one `{}` substitution, its value is used as the pluralization quantity for all `{?}` markup in the message.
4. If a message has multiple `{}` substitutions, then for each `{?}` markup cli uses the quantity of the `{}` substitution that precedes it.
5. If a message has multiple `{}` substitutions and has pluralization markup without a preceding `{}` substitution, an error is thrown.

Pluralization markup:

1. Pluralization markup starts with `{?` and ends with `}`. It may not contain `{` and `}` characters, so it may not contain `{}` substitutions either.
2. Alternative words or suffixes are separated by `/`.
3. If there is a single alternative, then *nothing* is used if `quantity == 1` and this single alternative is used if `quantity != 1`.
4. If there are two alternatives, the first one is used for `quantity == 1`, the second one for `quantity != 1` (including ‘`quantity == 0`).
5. If there are three alternatives, the first one is used for `quantity == 0`, the second one for `quantity == 1`, and the third one otherwise.

See Also

Other pluralization: `no()`, `pluralize()`

pluralize *String templating with pluralization*

Description

`pluralize()` is similar to `glue::glue()`, with two differences:

- It supports cli's pluralization syntax, using `{?}` markers.
- It collapses substituted vectors into a comma separated string.

Usage

```
pluralize(
  ...,
  .envir = parent.frame(),
  .transformer = glue::identity_transformer
)
```

Arguments

`...`, `.envir`, `.transformer`
: All arguments are passed to `glue::glue()`.

Details

See pluralization and some examples below.

You need to install the glue package to use this function.

See Also

Other pluralization: `no()`, `pluralization`

Examples

```
# Regular plurals
nfile <- 0; pluralize("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")
nfile <- 1; pluralize("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")
nfile <- 2; pluralize("Found {nfile} file{?s}.")

# Irregular plurals
ndir <- 1; pluralize("Found {ndir} director{?y/ies}.")
ndir <- 5; pluralize("Found {ndir} director{?y/ies}.")

# Use 'no' instead of zero
nfile <- 0; pluralize("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")
nfile <- 1; pluralize("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")
nfile <- 2; pluralize("Found {no(nfile)} file{?s}.")

# Use the length of character vectors
```

```
pkgs <- "pkg1"
pluralize("Will remove the {pkgs} package{?s}.")
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
pluralize("Will remove the {pkgs} package{?s}.")

pkgs <- character()
pluralize("Will remove {?no/the/the} {pkgs} package{?s}.")
pkgs <- c("pkg1", "pkg2", "pkg3")
pluralize("Will remove {?no/the/the} {pkgs} package{?s}.")

# Multiple quantities
nfiles <- 3; ndirs <- 1
pluralize("Found {nfiles} file{?s} and {ndirs} director{?y/ies}")

# Explicit quantities
nupd <- 3; ntotal <- 10
cli_text("{nupd}/{ntotal} {qty(nupd)} file{?s} {?needs/need} updates")
```

---

pretty_print_code *Turn on pretty-printing functions at the R console*

Description

Defines a print method for functions, in the current session, that supports syntax highlighting.

Usage

```
pretty_print_code()
```

Details

The new print method takes priority over the built-in one. Use `base::suppressMessages()` to suppress the alert message.

---

progress-c *The cli progress C API*

Description

The cli progress C API

The cli progress C API

`CLI_SHOULD_TICK`:

A macro that evaluates to (int) 1 if a cli progress bar update is due, and to (int) 0 otherwise. If the timer hasn't been initialized in this compilation unit yet, then it is always 0. To initialize the timer, call `cli_progress_init_timer()` or create a progress bar with `cli_progress_bar()`.

`cli_progress_add()`:

```
void cli_progress_add(SEXP bar, double inc);
```

Add a number of progress units to the progress bar. It will also trigger an update if an update is due.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `inc`: progress increment.

`cli_progress_bar()`:

```
SEXP cli_progress_bar(double total, SEXP config);
```

Create a new progress bar object. The returned progress bar object must be `PROTECT()`-ed.

- `total`: Total number of progress units. Use `NA_REAL` if it is not known.
- `config`: R named list object of additional parameters. May be `NULL` (the C `NULL~) or` R_NilValue`(the` RNULL') for the defaults.

`config` may contain the following entries:

- `name`: progress bar name.
- `status`: (initial) progress bar status.
- `type`: progress bar type.
- `total`: total number of progress units.
- `show_after`: show the progress bar after the specified number of seconds. This overrides the global `show_after` option.
- `format`: format string, must be specified for custom progress bars.
- `format_done`: format string for successful termination.
- `format_failed`: format string for unsuccessful termination.
- `clear`: whether to remove the progress bar from the screen after termination.
- `auto_terminate`: whether to terminate the progress bar when the number of current units equals the number of total progress units.

Example:

```
#include <cli/progress.h>
SEXP progress_test1() {
  int i;
  SEXP bar = PROTECT(cli_progress_bar(1000, NULL));
  for (i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
    cli_progress_sleep(0, 4 * 1000 * 1000);
    if (CLI_SHOULD_TICK) cli_progress_set(bar, i);
  }
  cli_progress_done(bar);
```

```
  UNPROTECT(1);
  return Rf_ScalarInteger(i);
}
```

`cli_progress_done()`:

```
void cli_progress_done(SEXP bar);
```

Terminate the progress bar.

- `bar`: progress bar object.

`cli_progress_init_timer()`:

```
void cli_progress_init_timer();
```

Initialize the cli timer without creating a progress bar.

`cli_progress_num()`:

```
int cli_progress_num();
```

Returns the number of currently active progress bars.

`cli_progress_set()`:

```
void cli_progress_set(SEXP bar, double set);
```

Set the progress bar to the specified number of progress units.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `set`: number of current progress progress units.

`cli_progress_set_clear()`:

```
void cli_progress_set_clear(SEXP bar, int clear);
```

Set whether to remove the progress bar from the screen. You can call this any time before `cli_progress_done()` is called.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `clear`: whether to remove the progress bar from the screen, zero or one.

`cli_progress_set_format()`:

```
void cli_progress_set_format(SEXP bar, const char *format, ...);
```

Set a custom format string for the progress bar. This call does not try to update the progress bar. If you want to request an update, call `cli_progress_add()`, `cli_progress_set()` or `cli_progress_update()`.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `format`: format string.
- `...`: values to substitute into `format`.

`format` and `...` are passed to `vsnprintf()` to create a format string.

Format strings may contain glue substitutions, referring to progress variables, pluralization, and cli styling.

`cli_progress_set_name()`:

```
void cli_progress_set_name(SEXP bar, const char *name);
```

Set the name of the progress bar.

- `bar`; progress bar object.
- `name`: progress bar name.

`cli_progress_set_status()`:

```
void cli_progress_set_status(SEXP bar, const char *status);
```

Set the status of the progress bar.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `status` : progress bar status.

`cli_progress_set_type()`:

```
void cli_progress_set_type(SEXP bar, const char *type);
```

Set the progress bar type. Call this function right after creating the progress bar with `cli_progress_bar()`. Otherwise the behavior is undefined.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `type`: progress bar type. Possible progress bar types: `iterator`, `tasks`, `download` and `custom`.

`cli_progress_update()`:

```
void cli_progress_update(SEXP bar, double set, double inc, int force);
```

Update the progress bar. Unlike the simpler `cli_progress_add()` and `cli_progress_set()` function, it can force an update if `force` is set to 1.

- `bar`: progress bar object.
- `set`: the number of current progress units. It is ignored if negative.
- `inc`: increment to add to the current number of progress units. It is ignored if `set` is not negative.
- `force`: whether to force an update, even if no update is due.

To force an update without changing the current number of progress units, supply `set = -1`, `inc = 0` and `force = 1`.

progress-variables *Progress bar variables*

Description

Progress bar variables

Details

These variables can be used in cli progress bar format strings. They are calculated on demand. To use a variable, e.g. `pb_bar` in a package, you either need to to import `pb_bar` from cli, or use the qualified form in the format string: `cli::pb_bar`.

Similarly, in R scripts, you can use `pb_bar` after `library(cli)`, or `cli::pb_bar` if you do not attach the cli package.

`pb_bar`**:**

Creates a visual progress bar. If the number of total units is unknown, then it will return an empty string.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "Fitting model {cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent}"
)
```

`pb_current`**:**

The number of current progress units.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_spin} Reading file {cli::pb_current}/{cli::pb_total}"
)
```

`pb_current_bytes`**:**

The number of current progress units formatted as bytes. The output has a constant width of six characters.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  format = "Got {cli::pb_current_bytes} in {cli::pb_elapsed}"
)
```

`pb_elapsed`**:**

The elapsed time since the start of the progress bar. The time is measured since the progress bar was created with `cli_progress_bar()` or similar.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} [{cli::pb_elapsed}]"
)
```

pb_elapsed_clock:

The elapsed time, in hh::mm::ss format.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} [{cli::pb_elapsed_clock}]"
)
```

pb_elapsed_raw:

The number of seconds since the start of the progress bar.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} [{round(cli::pb_elapsed_raw)}s]"
)
```

pb_eta:

The estimated time until the end of the progress bar, in human readable form.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} | ETA: {cli::pb_eta}"
)
```

pb_eta_raw:

The estimated time until the end of the progress bar, in seconds. This is useful if you want to adjust the default pb_eta display.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} | ETA: {round(cli::pb_eta_raw)}s"
)
```

pb_eta_str:

The estimated time until the end of the progress bar. It includes the "ETA:" prefix. It is only shown if the time can be estimated, otherwise it is the empty string.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent} | {cli::pb_eta_str}"
)
```

pb_extra:

pb_extra can be used to access extra data, see the extra argument of cli_progress_bar() and cli_progress_update().

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  extra = list(user = whoami::username()),
 format = "Cleaning cache for user '{cli::pb_extra$user}': {cli::pb_current_bytes}"
)
```

pb_id:

The id of the progress bar. The id has the format cli-<pid>-<counter> where <pid> is the process id, and <counter> is an integer counter that is incremented every time cli needs a new unique id.

This is useful for debugging progress bars.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  format = "Progress bar '{cli::pb_id}' is at {cli::pb_current}"
)
```

pb_name:

The name of the progress bar. This is supplied by the developer, and it is by default the empty string. A space character is added to non-empty names.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  name = "Loading training data",
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_name} {cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent}"
)
```

pb_percent:

The percentage of the progress bar, always formatted in three characters plus the percentage sign. If the total number of units is unknown, then it is " NA%".

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_bar} {cli::pb_percent}"
)
```

pb_pid:

The integer process id of the progress bar. This is useful if you are aggregating logging output or progress results from multiple processes.

pb_rate:

The progress rate, in number of units per second, formatted in a string.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 156,
  format = "Reading input files {pb_current}/{pb_total} [{pb_rate}]"
)
```

pb_rate_raw:

The raw progress rate, in number of units per second.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 156,
 format = "Reading input files {pb_current}/{pb_total} [{round(pb_rate_raw)}/s]"
)
```

pb_rate_bytes:

The progress rate, formatted as bytes per second, in human readable form.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 256 * 1024 * 1014,
  format = paste0(
    "Reading data {pb_current_bytes}/{pb_total_bytes} ",
    "[{ansi_trimws(pb_rate_bytes)}]"
  )
```

pb_spin:

A spinner. The default spinner is selected via a get_spinner() call.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_spin} Reading file {cli::pb_current}/{cli::pb_total}"
)
```

pb_status:

The status string of the progress bar. By default this is an empty string, but it is possible to set it in cli_progress_bar() and ‘cli_progress_update()].

```
cli_progress_bar(status = "Connecting...")
```

pb_timestamp:

A time stamp for the current time in ISO 8601 format.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  "Loading training data files",
  format = "{pb_timestamp} {pb_current} ({pb_rate})"
```

pb_total:

The total number of progress units, or NA if the number of units is unknown.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 100,
  format = "{cli::pb_spin} Reading file {cli::pb_current}/{cli::pb_total}"
)
```

pb_total_bytes:

The total number of progress units, formatted as bytes, in a human readable format.

```
cli_progress_bar(
  total = 256 * 1024 * 1014,
  format = paste0(
    "Reading data {pb_current_bytes}/{pb_total_bytes} ",
    "[{ansi_trimws(pb_rate_bytes)}]"
  )
```

See Also

Other progress bar functions: cli_progress_along(), cli_progress_bar(), cli_progress_builtin_handlers(), cli_progress_message(), cli_progress_num(), cli_progress_output(), cli_progress_step(), cli_progress_styles()

`rule` *Make a rule with one or two text labels*

Description

The rule can include either a centered text label, or labels on the left and right side.

To color the labels, use the functions `col_*`, `bg_*` and `style_*` functions, see ANSI styles, and the examples below. To color the line, either these functions directly, or the `line_col` option.

Usage

```
rule(
  left = "",
  center = "",
  right = "",
  line = 1,
  col = NULL,
  line_col = col,
  background_col = NULL,
  width = console_width()
)
```

Arguments

`left`	Label to show on the left. It interferes with the `center` label, only at most one of them can be present.
`center`	Label to show at the center. It interferes with the `left` and `right` labels.
`right`	Label to show on the right. It interferes with the `center` label, only at most one of them can be present.
`line`	The character or string that is used to draw the line. It can also 1 or 2, to request a single line (Unicode, if available), or a double line. Some strings are interpreted specially, see *Line styles* below.
`col`	Color of text, and default line color. Either an ANSI style function (see ANSI styles), or a color name that is passed to `make_ansi_style()`.
`line_col, background_col`	Either a color name (used in `make_ansi_style()`), or a style function (see ANSI styles), to color the line and background.
`width`	Width of the rule. Defaults to the `width` option, see `base::options()`.

Details

Simple rule:

```
rule()
```

Line styles:

Some strings for the `line` argument are interpreted specially:

- `"single"`: (same as `1`), a single line,
- `"double"`: (same as `2`), a double line,
- `"bar1"`, `"bar2"`, `"bar3"`, etc., `"bar8"` uses varying height bars.

Double rule:

```
rule(line = 2)
```

Bars:

```
rule(line = "bar2")
rule(line = "bar5")
```

Custom lines:

```
rule(center = "TITLE", line = "~")
rule(center = "TITLE", line = col_blue("~-"))
rule(center = bg_red(" ", symbol$star, "TITLE",
  symbol$star, " "),
  line = "\u2582",
  line_col = "orange")
```

Left label:

```
rule(left = "Results")
```

Centered label:

```
rule(center = " * RESULTS * ")
```

Colored labels:

```
rule(center = col_red(" * RESULTS * "))
```

Colored line:

```
rule(center = col_red(" * RESULTS * "), line_col = "red")
```

Value

Character scalar, the rule.

ruler *Print the helpful ruler to the screen*

Description

Print the helpful ruler to the screen

Usage

```
ruler(width = console_width())
```

Arguments

width	Ruler width.

Examples

```
ruler()
```

simple_theme *A simple CLI theme*

Description

To use this theme, you can set it as the `cli.theme` option. Note that this is in addition to the builtin theme, which is still in effect.

Usage

```
simple_theme(dark = getOption("cli.theme_dark", "auto"))
```

Arguments

dark	Whether the theme should be optimized for a dark background. If `"auto"`, then cli will try to detect this. Detection usually works in recent RStudio versions, and in iTerm on macOS, but not on other platforms.

Details

```
options(cli.theme = cli::simple_theme())
```

and then CLI apps started after this will use it as the default theme. You can also use it temporarily, in a div element:

```
cli_div(theme = cli::simple_theme())
```

Showcase

```
show <- cli_div(theme = cli::simple_theme())

cli_h1("Heading 1")
cli_h2("Heading 2")
cli_h3("Heading 3")

cli_par()
cli_alert_danger("Danger alert")
cli_alert_warning("Warning alert")
cli_alert_info("Info alert")
cli_alert_success("Success alert")
cli_alert("Alert for starting a process or computation",
  class = "alert-start")
cli_end()

cli_text("Packages and versions: {.pkg cli} {.version 1.0.0}.")
cli_text("Time intervals: {.timestamp 3.4s}")

cli_text("{.emph Emphasis} and  {.strong strong emphasis}")

cli_text("This is a piece of code: {.code sum(x) / length(x)}")
cli_text("Function names: {.fn cli::simple_theme}")

cli_text("Files: {.file /usr/bin/env}")
cli_text("URLs: {.url https://r-project.org}")

cli_h2("Longer code chunk")
cli_par(class = "code R")
cli_verbatim(
  '# window functions are useful for grouped mutates',
  'mtcars %>%',
  '  group_by(cyl) %>%',
  '  mutate(rank = min_rank(desc(mpg)))')

cli_end(show)
```

See Also

themes, `builtin_theme()`.

---

spark_bar *Draw a sparkline bar graph with unicode block characters*

Description

Rendered using block elements. In most common fixed width fonts these are rendered wider than regular characters which means they are not suitable if you need precise alignment.

You might want to avoid sparklines on non-UTF-8 systems, because they do not look good. You can use `is_utf8_output()` to test for support for them.

Usage

```
spark_bar(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector between 0 and 1

Details

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length = 6)
spark_bar(x)

x <- seq(0, 1, length = 6)
spark_bar(sample(x))

spark_bar(seq(0, 1, length = 8))
```

NAs are left out:

```
spark_bar(c(0, NA, 0.5, NA, 1))
```

See Also

`spark_line()`

---

spark_line *Draw a sparkline line graph with Braille characters.*

Description

You might want to avoid sparklines on non-UTF-8 systems, because they do not look good. You can use `is_utf8_output()` to test for support for them.

Usage

```
spark_line(x)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector between 0 and 1

Details

```
x <- seq(0, 1, length = 10)
spark_line(x)
```

See Also

spark_bar()

---

start_app *Start, stop, query the default cli application*

Description

start_app creates an app, and places it on the top of the app stack.

Usage

```
start_app(
  theme = getOption("cli.theme"),
  output = c("auto", "message", "stdout", "stderr"),
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)

stop_app(app = NULL)

default_app()
```

Arguments

theme	Theme to use.
output	How to print the output.
.auto_close	Whether to stop the app, when the calling frame is destroyed.
.envir	The environment to use, instead of the calling frame, to trigger the stop of the app.
app	App to stop. If NULL, the current default app is stopped. Otherwise we find the supplied app in the app stack, and remote it, together with all the apps above it.

Details

stop_app removes the top app, or multiple apps from the app stack.

default_app returns the default app, the one on the top of the stack.

Value

start_app returns the new app, default_app returns the default app. stop_app does not return anything.

style_hyperlink *Terminal Hyperlinks*

Description

ansi_hyperlink() creates an ANSI hyperlink.

Usage

```
style_hyperlink(text, url, params = NULL)

ansi_has_hyperlink_support()

ansi_hyperlink_types()
```

Arguments

text	Text to show. text and url are recycled to match their length, via a paste0() call.
url	URL to link to.
params	A named character vector of additional parameters, or NULL.

Details

This function is currently experimental. In particular, many of the ansi_*() functions do not support it properly.

ansi_has_hyperlink_support() checks if the current stdout() supports hyperlinks.

See also https://gist.github.com/egmontkob/eb114294efbcd5adb1944c9f3cb5feda.

ansi_hyperlink_types() checks if current stdout() supports various types of hyperlinks. It returns a list with entries href, run, help and vignettes.

Value

Styled cli_ansi_string for style_hyperlink(). Logical scalar for ansi_has_hyperlink_support().

Examples

```
cat("This is an", style_hyperlink("R", "https://r-project.org"), "link.\n")
ansi_has_hyperlink_support()
```

symbol *Various handy symbols to use in a command line UI*

Description

Various handy symbols to use in a command line UI

Usage

```
symbol

list_symbols()
```

Format

A named list, see `names(symbol)` for all sign names.

Details

On Windows they have a fallback to less fancy symbols.

`list_symbols()` prints a table with all symbols to the screen.

Examples

```
cat(symbol$tick, " SUCCESS\n", symbol$cross, " FAILURE\n", sep = "")

## All symbols
cat(paste(format(names(symbol), width = 20),
  unlist(symbol)), sep = "\n")
```

test_that_cli *Test cli output with testthat*

Description

Use this function in your testthat test files, to test cli output. It requires testthat edition 3, and works best with snapshot tests.

Usage

```
test_that_cli(
  desc,
  code,
  configs = c("plain", "ansi", "unicode", "fancy"),
  links = NULL
)
```

Arguments

desc	Test description, passed to testthat::test_that(), after appending the name of the cli configuration to it.
code	Test code, it is modified to set up the cli config, and then passed to testthat::test_that()
configs	cli configurations to test code with. The default is NULL, which includes all possible configurations. It can also be a character vector, to restrict the tests to some configurations only. See available configurations below.
links	Whether to run the code with various hyperlinks allowed. If NULL then hyperlinks are turned off. Otherwise it can be a character vector with possible hyperlink configurations: • "all": turn on all hyperlinks, • "none": turn off all hyperlinks.

Details

test_that_cli() calls testthat::test_that() multiple times, with different cli configurations. This makes it simple to test cli output with and without ANSI colors, with and without Unicode characters.

Currently available configurations:

- plain: no ANSI colors, ASCII characters only.
- ansi: ANSI colors, ASCII characters only.
- unicode: no ANSI colors, Unicode characters.
- fancy; ANSI colors, Unicode characters.

See examples below and in cli's own tests, e.g. in https://github.com/r-lib/cli/tree/main/tests/testthat and the corresponding snapshots at https://github.com/r-lib/cli/tree/main/tests/testthat/_snaps

Important note regarding Windows:

Because of base R's limitation to record Unicode characters on Windows, we suggest that you record your snapshots on Unix, or you restrict your tests to ASCII configurations.

Unicode tests on Windows are automatically skipped by testthat currently.

Examples

```
# testthat cannot record or compare snapshots when you run these
# examples interactively, so you might want to copy them into a test
# file

# Default configurations
cli::test_that_cli("success", {
  testthat::local_edition(3)
  testthat::expect_snapshot({
    cli::cli_alert_success("wow")
  })
})
```

```
# Only use two configurations, because this output does not have colors
cli::test_that_cli(configs = c("plain", "unicode"), "cat_bullet", {
  testthat::local_edition(3)
  testthat::expect_snapshot({
    cli::cat_bullet(letters[1:5])
  })
})

# You often need to evaluate all cli calls of a test case in the same
# environment. Use `local()` to do that:
cli::test_that_cli("theming", {
  testthat::local_edition(3)
  testthat::expect_snapshot(local({
    cli::cli_div(theme = list(".alert" = list(before = "!!! ")))
    cli::cli_alert("wow")
  }))
})
```

`themes` *About cli themes*

Description

CLI elements can be styled via a CSS-like language of selectors and properties. Only a small subset of CSS3 is supported, and a lot visual properties cannot be implemented on a terminal, so these will be ignored as well.

Adding themes

The style of an element is calculated from themes from four sources. These form a stack, and the themes on the top of the stack take precedence, over themes in the bottom.

1. The cli package has a built-in theme. This is always active. See `builtin_theme()`.
2. When an app object is created via `start_app()`, the caller can specify a theme, that is added to theme stack. If no theme is specified for `start_app()`, the content of the `cli.theme` option is used. Removed when the corresponding app stops.
3. The user may specify a theme in the `cli.user_theme` option. This is added to the stack *after* the app's theme (step 2.), so it can override its settings. Removed when the app that added it stops.
4. Themes specified explicitly in `cli_div()` elements. These are removed from the theme stack, when the corresponding `cli_div()` elements are closed.

Writing themes

A theme is a named list of lists. The name of each entry is a CSS selector. Only a subset of CSS is supported:

- Type selectors, e.g. `input` selects all <input> elements.

- Class selectors, e.g. `.index` selects any element that has a class of "index".
- ID selector. `#toc` will match the element that has the ID "toc".
- The descendant combinator, i.e. the space, that selects nodes that are descendants of the first element. E.g. `div span` will match all `<span>` elements that are inside a `<div>` element.

The content of a theme list entry is another named list, where the names are CSS properties, e.g. `color`, or `font-weight` or `margin-left`, and the list entries themselves define the values of the properties. See `builtin_theme()` and `simple_theme()` for examples.

Formatter callbacks

For flexibility, themes may also define formatter functions, with property name `fmt`. These will be called once the other styles are applied to an element. They are only called on elements that produce output, i.e. *not* on container elements.

Supported properties

Right now only a limited set of properties are supported. These include left, right, top and bottom margins, background and foreground colors, bold and italic fonts, underlined text. The `before` and `after` properties are supported to insert text before and after the content of the element.

The current list of properties:

- `after`: A string literal to insert after the element. It can also be a function that returns a string literal. Supported by all inline elements, list items, alerts and rules.
- `background-color`: An R color name, or HTML hexadecimal color. It can be applied to most elements (inline elements, rules, text, etc.), but the background of containers is not colored properly currently.
- `before`: A string literal to insert before the element. It can also be a function that returns a string literal. Supported by all inline elements, list items, alerts and rules.
- `class-map`: Its value can be a named list, and it specifies how R (S3) class names are mapped to cli class names. E.g. `list(fs_path = "file")` specifies that `fs_path` objects (from the fs package) should always print as `.file` objects in cli.
- `color`: Text color, an R color name or a HTML hexadecimal color. It can be applied to most elements that are printed.
- `collapse`: Specifies how to collapse a vector, before applying styling. If a character string, then that is used as the separator. If a function, then it is called, with the vector as the only argument.
- `digits`: Number of digits after the decimal point for numeric inline element of class `.val`.
- `fmt`: Generic formatter function that takes an input text and returns formatted text. Can be applied to most elements. If colors are in use, the input text provided to `fmt` already includes ANSI sequences.
- `font-style`: If `"italic"` then the text is printed as cursive.
- `font-weight`: If `"bold"`, then the text is printed in boldface.
- `line-type`: Line type for `cli_rule()`.
- `list-style-type`: String literal or functions that returns a string literal, to be used as a list item marker in un-ordered lists.

- `margin-bottom`, `margin-left`, `margin-right`, `margin-top`: Margins.
- `padding-left`, `padding-right`: This is currently used the same way as the margins, but this might change later.
- `start`: Integer number, the first element in an ordered list.
- `string-quote`: Quoting character for inline elements of class `.val`.
- `text-decoration`: If `"underline"`, then underlined text is created.
- `text-exdent`: Amount of indentation from the second line of wrapped text.
- `transform`: A function to call on glue substitutions, before collapsing them. Note that `transform` is applied prior to implementing color via ANSI sequences.
- `vec-last`: The last separator when collapsing vectors.
- `vec-sep`: The separator to use when collapsing vectors.
- `vec-sep2`: The separator to use for two elements when collapsing vectors. If not set, then `vec-sep` is used for these as well.
- `vec-trunc`: Vectors longer than this will be truncated. Defaults to 100.
- `vec-trunc-style`: Select between two ways of collapsing vectors:
  - `"both-ends"` is the current default and it shows the beginning and the end of the vector.
  - `"head"` only shows the beginning of the vector.

More properties might be added later. If you think that a property is not applied properly to an element, please open an issue about it in the cli issue tracker.

Examples

Color of headings, that are only active in paragraphs with an 'output' class:

```
list(
  "par.output h1" = list("background-color" = "red", color = "#e0e0e0"),
  "par.output h2" = list("background-color" = "orange", color = "#e0e0e0"),
  "par.output h3" = list("background-color" = "blue", color = "#e0e0e0")
)
```

Create a custom alert type:

```
list(
  ".alert-start" = list(before = symbol$play),
  ".alert-stop"  = list(before = symbol$stop)
)
```

tree *Draw a tree*

Description

Draw a tree using box drawing characters. Unicode characters are used if available. (Set the `cli.unicode` option if auto-detection fails.)

Usage

```
tree(
  data,
  root = data[[1]][[1]],
  style = NULL,
  width = console_width(),
  trim = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Data frame that contains the tree structure. The first column is an id, and the second column is a list column, that contains the ids of the child nodes. The optional third column may contain the text to print to annotate the node.
`root`	The name of the root node.
`style`	Optional box style list.
`width`	Maximum width of the output. Defaults to the `width` option, see `base::options()`.
`trim`	Whether to avoid traversing the same nodes multiple times. If `TRUE` and `data` has a `trimmed` column, then that is used for printing repeated nodes.

Details

A node might appear multiple times in the tree, or might not appear at all.

```
data <- data.frame(
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  package = c("processx", "backports", "assertthat", "Matrix",
    "magrittr", "rprojroot", "clisymbols", "prettyunits", "withr",
    "desc", "igraph", "R6", "crayon", "debugme", "digest", "irlba",
    "rcmdcheck", "callr", "pkgconfig", "lattice"),
  dependencies = I(list(
    c("assertthat", "crayon", "debugme", "R6"), character(0),
    character(0), "lattice", character(0), "backports", character(0),
    c("magrittr", "assertthat"), character(0),
    c("assertthat", "R6", "crayon", "rprojroot"),
    c("irlba", "magrittr", "Matrix", "pkgconfig"), character(0),
    character(0), "crayon", character(0), "Matrix",
```

```
    c("callr", "clisymbols", "crayon", "desc", "digest", "prettyunits",
      "R6", "rprojroot", "withr"),
    c("processx", "R6"), character(0), character(0)
  ))
)
tree(data)

tree(data, root = "rcmdcheck")
```

Colored nodes:

```
data$label <- paste(data$package,
  style_dim(paste0("(", c("2.0.0.1", "1.1.1", "0.2.0", "1.2-11",
    "1.5", "1.2", "1.2.0", "1.0.2", "2.0.0", "1.1.1.9000", "1.1.2",
    "2.2.2", "1.3.4", "1.0.2", "0.6.12", "2.2.1", "1.2.1.9002",
    "1.0.0.9000", "2.0.1", "0.20-35"), ")"))
  )
roots <- ! data$package %in% unlist(data$dependencies)
data$label[roots] <- col_cyan(style_italic(data$label[roots]))
tree(data, root = "rcmdcheck")
```

Trimming:

```
pkgdeps <- list(
  "dplyr@0.8.3" = c("assertthat@0.2.1", "glue@1.3.1", "magrittr@1.5",
    "R6@2.4.0", "Rcpp@1.0.2", "rlang@0.4.0", "tibble@2.1.3",
    "tidyselect@0.2.5"),
  "assertthat@0.2.1" = character(),
  "glue@1.3.1" = character(),
  "magrittr@1.5" = character(),
  "pkgconfig@2.0.3" = character(),
  "R6@2.4.0" = character(),
  "Rcpp@1.0.2" = character(),
  "rlang@0.4.0" = character(),
  "tibble@2.1.3" = c("cli@1.1.0", "crayon@1.3.4", "fansi@0.4.0",
     "pillar@1.4.2", "pkgconfig@2.0.3", "rlang@0.4.0"),
  "cli@1.1.0" = c("assertthat@0.2.1", "crayon@1.3.4"),
  "crayon@1.3.4" = character(),
  "fansi@0.4.0" = character(),
  "pillar@1.4.2" = c("cli@1.1.0", "crayon@1.3.4", "fansi@0.4.0",
     "rlang@0.4.0", "utf8@1.1.4", "vctrs@0.2.0"),
  "utf8@1.1.4" = character(),
  "vctrs@0.2.0" = c("backports@1.1.5", "ellipsis@0.3.0",
     "digest@0.6.21", "glue@1.3.1", "rlang@0.4.0", "zeallot@0.1.0"),
  "backports@1.1.5" = character(),
  "ellipsis@0.3.0" = c("rlang@0.4.0"),
  "digest@0.6.21" = character(),
  "glue@1.3.1" = character(),
  "zeallot@0.1.0" = character(),
  "tidyselect@0.2.5" = c("glue@1.3.1", "purrr@1.3.1", "rlang@0.4.0",
```

```
      "Rcpp@1.0.2"),
    "purrr@0.3.3" = c("magrittr@1.5", "rlang@0.4.0")
  )

  pkgs <- data.frame(
    stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
    name = names(pkgdeps),
    deps = I(unname(pkgdeps))
  )

  tree(pkgs, trim = TRUE)

  # Mark the trimmed nodes
  pkgs$label <- pkgs$name
  pkgs$trimmed <- paste(pkgs$name, " (trimmed)")
  tree(pkgs, trim = TRUE)
```

Value

Character vector, the lines of the tree drawing.

`truecolor` *ANSI colors palettes*

Description

If your platform supports at least 256 colors, then you can configure the colors that cli uses for the eight base and the eight bright colors. (I.e. the colors of `col_black()`, `col_red()`, and `col_br_black()`, `col_br_red()`, etc.

Usage

```
truecolor

ansi_palettes

ansi_palette_show(palette = NULL, colors = num_ansi_colors(), rows = 4)
```

Arguments

`palette`	The palette to show, in the same format as for the `cli.palette` option, so it can be the name of a built-in palette, of a list of 16 colors.
`colors`	Number of ANSI colors to use the show the palette. If the platform does not have sufficient support, the output might have a lower color resolution. Without color support it will have no color at all.
`rows`	The number of colored rows to print.

Format

`truecolor` is an integer scalar.

`ansi_palettes` is a data frame with one row for each palette, and one column for each base ANSI color. `attr(ansi_palettes, "info")` contains a list with information about each palette.

Details

`truecolor` is an integer constant for the number of 24 bit ANSI colors.

To customize the default palette, set the `cli.palette` option to the name of a built-in palette (see `ansi_palettes()`), or the list of 16 colors. Colors can be specified with RGB colors strings: `#rrggbb` or R color names (see the output of `grDevices::colors()`).

For example, you can put this in your R profile:

```
options(cli.palette = "vscode")
```

It is currently not possible to configure the background colors separately, these will be always the same as the foreground colors.

If your platform only has 256 colors, then the colors specified in the palette have to be interpolated. On true color platforms they RGB values are used as-is.

`ansi_palettes` is a data frame of the built-in palettes, each row is one palette.

`ansi_palette_show()` shows the colors of an ANSI palette on the screen.

Value

`ansi_palette_show` returns a character vector, the rows that are printed to the screen, invisibly.

Examples

```
ansi_palettes
ansi_palette_show("dichro", colors = truecolor)
```

---

utf8_graphemes *Break an UTF-8 character vector into grapheme clusters*

Description

Break an UTF-8 character vector into grapheme clusters

Usage

```
utf8_graphemes(x)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector.

Value

List of characters vectors, the grapheme clusters of the input string.

See Also

Other UTF-8 string manipulation: `utf8_nchar()`, `utf8_substr()`

Examples

```
# Five grapheme clusters
str <- paste0(
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff\u200d\u2640\ufe0f",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff",
  "\U0001f477\u200d\u2640\ufe0f",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3fb",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff")
cat(str, "\n")
chrs <- utf8_graphemes(str)
```

---

utf8_nchar *Count the number of characters in a character vector*

Description

By default it counts Unicode grapheme clusters, instead of code points.

Usage

```
utf8_nchar(x, type = c("chars", "bytes", "width", "graphemes", "codepoints"))
```

Arguments

x	Character vector, it is converted to UTF-8.
type	Whether to count graphemes (characters), code points, bytes, or calculate the display width of the string.

Value

Numeric vector, the length of the strings in the character vector.

See Also

Other UTF-8 string manipulation: `utf8_graphemes()`, `utf8_substr()`

Examples

```
# Grapheme example, emoji with combining characters. This is a single
# grapheme, consisting of five Unicode code points:
# * `\U0001f477` is the construction worker emoji
# * `\U0001f3fb` is emoji modifier that changes the skin color
# * `\u200d` is the zero width joiner
# * `\u2640` is the female sign
# * `\ufe0f` is variation selector 16, requesting an emoji style glyph
emo <- "\U0001f477\U0001f3fb\u200d\u2640\ufe0f"
cat(emo)

utf8_nchar(emo, "chars") # = graphemes
utf8_nchar(emo, "bytes")
utf8_nchar(emo, "width")
utf8_nchar(emo, "codepoints")

# For comparision, the output for width depends on the R version used:
nchar(emo, "chars")
nchar(emo, "bytes")
nchar(emo, "width")
```

---

utf8_substr *Substring of an UTF-8 string*

Description

This function uses grapheme clusters instead of Unicode code points in UTF-8 strings.

Usage

```
utf8_substr(x, start, stop)
```

Arguments

x	Character vector.
start	Starting index or indices, recycled to match the length of x.
stop	Ending index or indices, recycled to match the length of x.

Value

Character vector of the same length as x, containing the requested substrings.

See Also

Other UTF-8 string manipulation: utf8_graphemes(), utf8_nchar()

Examples

```
# Five grapheme clusters, select the middle three
str <- paste0(
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff\u200d\u2640\ufe0f",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff",
  "\U0001f477\u200d\u2640\ufe0f",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3fb",
  "\U0001f477\U0001f3ff")
cat(str)
str24 <- utf8_substr(str, 2, 4)
cat(str24)
```

`vt_output` *Simulate (a subset of) a VT-5xx ANSI terminal*

Description

This is utility function that calculates the state of a VT-5xx screen after a certain set of output.

Usage

```
vt_output(output, width = 80L, height = 25L)
```

Arguments

`output`	Character vector or raw vector. Character vectors are collapsed (without a separater), and converted to a raw vector using `base::charToRaw()`.
`width`	Terminal width.
`height`	Terminal height.

Details

Currently it supports:

- configurable terminal width and height
- ASCII printable characters.
- `\n`, `\r`.
- ANSI SGR colors, 8 color mode, 256 color mode and true color mode.
- Other ANSI SGR features: bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, blink, inverse.

It does *not* currently supports other features, mode notably:

- Other ANSI control sequences and features. Other control sequences are silently ignored.
- Wide Unicode characters. Their width is not taken into account correctly.
- Unicode graphemes.

Value

Data frame with columns `lineno`, `segmentno`, `segment`, `attributes`.

Note

This function is experimental, and the virtual temrinal API will likely change in future versions of cli.

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