Package ‘cli’

February 28, 2020

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('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 integrates with the
'crayon' package to support 'ANSI' terminal colors."
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ansi-styles ....................................................... 3
ansi_hide_cursor ............................................... 5
builtin_theme .................................................. 6
cat_line .......................................................... 6
cli_alert ......................................................... 7
cli_blockquote ................................................ 9
cli_code ........................................................ 10
cli_div .......................................................... 11
cli_dl ............................................................ 12
cli_end ........................................................... 13
cli_format ....................................................... 13
cli_format_method ............................................ 14
cli_h1 ............................................................. 15
cli_li ............................................................ 16
cli_list_themes ............................................... 17
cli_ol ............................................................. 18
cli_output_connection ....................................... 19
cli_par .......................................................... 20
cli_process_start ........................................... 20
cli_rule .......................................................... 22
cli_sitrep ....................................................... 24
cli_status ....................................................... 24
cli_status_clear ............................................ 25
cli_status_update .......................................... 26
cli_text .......................................................... 27
cli_ul ............................................................ 28
cli_verbatim .................................................. 29
combine_ansi_styles ......................................... 30
console_width .................................................. 31
containers ....................................................... 31
demo_spinners ................................................ 32
get_spinner ..................................................... 32
inline-markup .................................................. 33
is_ansi_tty ..................................................... 35
is_dynamic_tty ................................................ 36
is_utf8_output ................................................. 37
list_border_styles ........................................... 37
list_spinners ................................................... 40
make_ansi_style .............................................. 40
make_spinner .................................................. 41
no ................................................................. 43
pluralization ................................................... 43
rule ............................................................... 46
simple_theme ................................................... 48
start_app ....................................................... 49
symbol .......................................................... 50
Description
cli has a number of functions to color and style text at the command line. These all use the crayon package under the hood, but provide a slightly simpler interface.

Usage
- bg_black(...)
- bg_blue(...)
- bg_cyan(...)
- bg_green(...)
- bg_magenta(...)
- bg_red(...)
- bg_white(...)
- bg_yellow(...)
- col_black(...)
- col_blue(...)
- col_cyan(...)
- col_green(...)
- col_magenta(...)
- col_red(...)
- col_white(...)
- col_yellow(...)
- col_grey(...)

ansi-styles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ansi-styles</th>
<th>ANSI colored text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
col_silver(...)  
style_dim(...)  
style_blurred(...)  
style_bold(...)  
style_hidden(...)  
style_inverse(...)  
style_italic(...)  
style_reset(...)  
style_strikethrough(...)  
style_underline(...)  

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.

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.

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.
Value

An ANSI string (class `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()`

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"))

Description

Hide/show cursor in a terminal

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

Usage

```r
ansi_hide_cursor(stream = stderr())
ansi_show_cursor(stream = stderr())
ansi_with_hidden_cursor(expr, stream = stderr())
```

Arguments

- `stream`: The stream of the terminal to output the ANSI sequence to.
- `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.

---

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.

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

```r
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()`, paste’d together with `collapse = "\n"`. For `cat_rule()` and `cat_boxx()` passed on to `rule()` and `boxx()` respectively.
- `col`, `background_col`, `bullet_col`: Colours 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

```r
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()
```

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.

Examples

cli_alert("Cannot lock package library.")
cli_blockquote

cli_alert_success("Package {.pkg cli} installed successfully.")
cli_alert_danger("Could not download {.pkg cli}.")
cli_alert_warning("Internet seems to be unreachable.")
cli_alert_info("Downloaded 1.45MiB of data")

---

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.

Examples

cli_blockquote(cli:::lorem_ipsum(), citation = "Nobody, ever")
A helper function that creates a \texttt{div} with class \texttt{code} and then calls \texttt{cli_verbatim()} to output code lines. The built-in theme formats these containers specially. In particular, it adds syntax highlighting to valid R code.

### Usage

```r
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 \textit{no} glue substitution is performed on the code.

- **...**: More character vectors, they are appended to \texttt{lines}.

- **language**: Programming language. This is also added as a class, in addition to \texttt{code}.

- **.auto_close**: Passed to \texttt{cli_div()} when creating the container of the code. By default the code container is closed after emitting \texttt{lines} and \texttt{...} via \texttt{cli_verbatim()}. You can keep that container open with \texttt{.auto_close} and/or \texttt{.envir}, and then calling \texttt{cli_verbatim()} to add (more) code. Note that the code will be formatted and syntax highlighted separately for each \texttt{cli_verbatim()} call.

- **.envir**: Passed to \texttt{cli_div()} when creating the container of the code.

### Value

The id of the container that contains the code.

### Examples

```r
cli_code(format(cli::cli_blockquote))
```
**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
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.

**Value**

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

**Examples**

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

## Close automatically
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")
```
cli_dl

Definition list

Description
A definition list is a container, see containers.

Usage
cli_dl(
   items = NULL,
   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.
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 retuned 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.

Value
The id of the new container element, invisibly.

Examples
## Specifying the items at the beginning
cli_dl(c(foo = "one", bar = "two", baz = "three"))

## Adding items one by one
cli_dl()
cli_li(c(foo = "one"))
cli_li(c(bar = "two"))
cli_li(c(baz = "three"))
cli_end()
cli_end  Close a CLI container

Description
Close a CLI container

Usage
cli_end(id = NULL)

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

Examples
## If id is omitted
cli_par()
cli_text("First paragraph")
cli_end()
cli_par()
cli_text("Second paragraph")
cli_end()

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 = list(), ...)

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

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

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

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

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

Examples

```r
things <- c(rep("this", 3), "that")
cli_format(things)
cli_text("{.val {things}}")

nums <- 1:5 / 7
cli_format(nums, style = list(digits = 2))
cli_text("{.val {nums}}")
divid <- cli_div(theme = list(.val = list(digits = 3)))
cli_text("{.val {nums}}")
cli_end(divid)
```

---

 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

```r
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 \\n\"", pkg, "\\n\")
  )
  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
Description

CLI 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.

Examples

cli_h1("Main title")
cli_h2("Subtitle")
cli_text("And some regular text....")

---

cli_li CLI list item(s)

Description

A list item is a container, see containers.

Usage

cli_li(
  items = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  .auto_close = TRUE,
  .envir = parent.frame()
)
**cli_list_themes**

### Arguments

- **items**: Character vector of items, or NULL.
- **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.

### Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

### Examples

#### Adding items one by one

```r
cli_ul()
cli_li("one")
cli_li("two")
cli_li("three")
cli_end()
```

#### Complex item, added gradually.

```r
cli_ul()
cli_li()
cli_verbatim("Beginning of the {.emph first} item")
cli_text("Still the first item")
cli_end()
cli_li("Second item")
cli_end()
```

---

**cli_list_themes** |

*List the currently active themes*

---

### Description

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

### Usage

```r
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**

```r
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 retuned 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.
Value

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

Examples

```r
## Specifying the items at the beginning
cli_ol(c("one", "two", "three"))

## Adding items one by one
cli_ol()
cli_li("one")
cli_li("two")
cli_li("three")
cli_end()

## Nested lists
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()
```

### 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

```r
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**

See containers.

**Usage**

```r
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.

**Value**

The id of the new container element, invisibly.

**Examples**

```r
id <- cli_par()
cli_text("First paragraph")
cli_end(id)

id <- cli_par()
cli_text("Second paragraph")
cli_end(id)
```

---

cli_process_start  
**Indicate the start and termination of some computation in the status bar**

**Description**

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.
cli_process_start

Usage

cli_process_start(
  msg,
  msg_done = paste(msg, "... done"),
  msg_failed = paste(msg, "... failed"),
  on_exit = c("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.

failed_class The style class to add to the unsuccessful termination message. Use an empty string to suppress styling.

.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

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

Examples

```r
## 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_rule**  
**CLI horizontal rule**

Description

It can be used to separate parts of the output. The line style of the rule can be changed via the the line-type property. Possible values are:
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

- "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, see examples below.

Examples

cli_rule()
cli_text(packageDescription("cli")$Description)
cli_rule()

# Theming
d <- cli_div(theme = list(rule = list(
  color = "blue",
  "background-color" = "darkgrey",
  "line-type" = "double")))
cli_rule("Left", right = "Right")
cli_end(d)

# Interpolation
cli_rule(left = "One plus one is {1+1}")
cli_rule(left = "Package {.pkg mypackage}"")
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.
- consoleUtf8: 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 `crayon::num_colors()`.
- console_with: detected console width.

**Usage**

```r
cli_sitrep()
```

**Value**

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

**Examples**

```r
cli_sitrep()
```

---

cli_status  

Update the status bar

**Description**

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**

```r
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")
)
```
cli_status_clear

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 then 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 then 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 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

cli_process_start for a higher level interface to the status bar, that adds automatic styling.

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

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

cli_status_update Usage

cli_status_update Update the status bar

Description

Update the status bar

Usage

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

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

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

---

cli_text CLI text

Description

It is wrapped to the screen width automatically. It may contain inline markup. (See inline-markup.)

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.

Examples

cli_text("Hello world!")
cli_text(packageDescription("cli")$Description)

## Arguments are concatenated
cli_text("this", "that")

## Command substitution
greeting <- "Hello"
subject <- "world"
cli_text("{greeting} {subject}!")

## Inline theming
cli_text("The {.fn cli_text} function in the {.pkg cli} package")
## Use within container elements

```r
ul <- cli_ul()
cli_li()
cli_text("{.emph First} item")
cli_li()
cli_text("{.emph Second} item")
cli_end(ul)
```

---

### cli_ul

*Unordered CLI list*

---

**Description**

An unordered list is a container, see containers.

**Usage**

```r
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`.

**Value**

The id of the new container element, invisibly.
Examples

```r
## Specifying the items at the beginning
cli_ul(c("one", "two", "three"))

## Adding items one by one
cli_ul()
cli_li("one")
cli_li("two")
cli_li("three")
cli_end()

## Complex item, added gradually.
cli_ul()
cli_li()
cli_verbatim("Beginning of the {.emph first} item")
cli_text("Still the first item")
cli_end()
cli_li("Second item")
cli_end()
```

---

**cli_verbatim**

*CLI verbatim text*

Description

It is not wrapped, but printed as is.

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.

Examples

```r
cli_verbatim("This has\nthree", "lines")
```
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()

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 RSTUDIO_CONSOLE_WIDTH environment variable, if set. Otherwise it uses the width option. If this is not set either, then 80 is used.

**Usage**

console_width()

**Value**

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

---

**containers**

**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**

Container elements need to be closed with cli_end(). For convenience, they have an .auto_close argument, which instructs the container element to be closed automatically when the function that created it terminates (either regularly, or with an error).

**Examples**

```r
## div with custom theme

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

## Close automatically

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")
```
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.

See Also

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

Examples

## Not run:
  demo_spinners(sample(list_spinners(), 10))

## End(Not run)

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. The default depends on whether the platform supports Unicode.

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()`

Examples

```r
get_spinner()
get_spinner("shark")
```

Description

CLI inline markup

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

```r
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:

```r
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:

```r
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:

- `emph` for emphasized text.
- `strong` for strong importance.
- `code` for a piece of code.
- `pkg` for a package name.
• fun for a function name.
• arg for a function argument.
• key for a keyboard key.
• file for a file name.
• path for a path (essentially the same as file).
• email for an email address.
• url for a URL.
• var for a variable name.
• envvar for the name of an environment variable.
• val for a "value".

See examples below.
You can simply add new classes by defining them in the theme, and then using them, see the example below.

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. See examples below.

Formatting values

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

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 referring to the string from a template:

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

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

ci_alert_warning("A warning with {{ braces }}")

See also examples below.

Pluralization

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

cli_alert_info("Found {ndirs} diretor{?y/ies} and {nfiles} file{?s}.")
ci_text("Will install {length(pkgs)} package{?s}: {.pkg {pkgs}}")

See pluralization for details.
### Examples

```r
## Some inline markup examples
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://acme.com}")
cli_li("An environment variable: {.envvar R_LIBS}")
cli_end()

## Adding a new class
cli_div(theme = list(
  span.myclass = list(color = "lightgrey"),
  "span.myclass" = list(before = "["),
  "span.myclass" = list(after = "]")))
cli_text("This is {.myclass in brackets}.")
cli_end()

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

## Escaping
msg <- "Error in if (ncol(dat$y)) {: argument is of length zero"
cli_alert_warning("{msg}")
cli_alert_warning("A warning with {{ braces }}")
```

---

### 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

\texttt{is\_ansi\_tty(stream = stderr())}

Arguments

\texttt{stream} \hspace{1cm} The stream to check.

Value

TRUE or FALSE.

See Also

Other terminal capabilities: \texttt{is\_dynamic\_tty()}

Examples

\texttt{is\_ansi\_tty()}

\texttt{is\_dynamic\_tty} \hspace{1cm} Detect whether a stream supports \texttt{\textbackslash r} (Carriage return)

Description

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

Usage

\texttt{is\_dynamic\_tty(stream = cli\_output\_connection())}

Arguments

\texttt{stream} \hspace{1cm} The stream to inspect, an R connection object. Note that it defaults to the standard \texttt{error} stream, since informative messages are typically printed there.

Details

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

The detection mechanism is as follows:

1. If the \texttt{cli\_dynamic} option is set to TRUE, TRUE is returned.
2. If the \texttt{cli\_dynamic} option is set to anything else, FALSE is returned.
3. If the \texttt{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: 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 it 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.

describe(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,
  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.

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 getOption("width").

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.
Examples

```r
## Simple box
boxx("Hello there!")

## All border styles
list_border_styles()

## 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))

## Margin
boxx("Hello there!", margin = 1)
boxx("Hello there!", margin = c(1, 5, 1, 5))
boxx("Hello there!", padding = 1, margin = 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"
)
```
make_ansi_style

)  

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. All arguments are passed to crayon::make_style(), but see the Details below.

Usage
make_ansi_style(..., bg = FALSE, grey = FALSE, colors = crayon::num_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 hexa string), and it is ignored on eighth color ANSI terminals.
colors  Number of colors, detected automatically by default.
make_spinner

Create a spinner

Details

The styles (elements of . . . ) can be any of the following:

- An R color name, see grDevices::colors().
- A 6- or 8-digit hexa 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_ansistyle() 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()

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

Arguments

which
The name of the chosen spinner. The default depends on whether the platform supports Unicode.

stream
The stream to use for the spinner. Typically this is standard error, or maybe the standard output stream.

template
A template string, that will contain the spinner. The spinner itself will be substituted for \texttt{\{spin\}}. See example below.

static
What to do if the terminal does not support dynamic displays:

- "dots": show a dot for each \texttt{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 \texttt{cli_spinner} object, which is a list of functions. See its methods below.

cli_spinner methods:

- \texttt{$spin()}: output the next frame of the spinner.
- \texttt{$finish(): terminate the spinner. Depending on terminal capabilities this removes the spinner from the screen. Spinners can be reused, you can start calling the \texttt{$spin()} method again.

All methods return the spinner object itself, invisibly.

The spinner is automatically throttled to its ideal update frequency.

Examples

```r
## 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$spin(); Sys.sleep(0.05) })
```
```clojure
(sp2$finish()
}
ansi_with_hidden_cursor(fun_with_spinner3())
```

**See Also**

Other spinners: `demoSpinners()`, `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`

---

### pluralization

**CLI pluralization**

#### Description

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.
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:

```r
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:

```r
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:

```r
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:

```r
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:

```r
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:

```r
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, and error is thrown.

### Rules

The exact rules of cli’s 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 (i.e. \texttt{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 \texttt{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 with a preceding {} substitution, and error is thrown.

Pluralization markup:

1. Pluralization markup start with {?} and ends with { }. It may not contain { and } characters, so it may not contains {} 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 (include 0).

5. If there are three alternatives, the first one is used for quantity == 0, the second for quantity == 1, and the third otherwise.

See Also

Other pluralization: \texttt{no()}
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

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.

Value

Character scalar, the 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.

Examples

```r
## Simple rule
rule()

## Double rule
rule(line = 2)

## Bars
rule(line = "bar2")
rule(line = "bar5")

## Left label
rule(left = "Results")
```
## Centered label
```r
rule(center = " * RESULTS *")
```

## Colored labels
```r
rule(center = col_red(" * RESULTS *"))
```

## Colored line
```r
rule(center = col_red(" * RESULTS *"), line_col = "red")
```

## Custom line
```r
rule(center = "TITLE", line = "-")
```

## More custom line
```r
rule(center = "TITLE", line = col_blue("-"))
```

## Even more custom line
```r
rule(center = bg_red(" ", symbol$star, "TITLE", symbol$star, " "),
     line = "\u2582",
     line_col = "orange")
```

---

**simple_theme**

*A simple CLI theme*

### Description

Note that this is in addition to the builtin theme. To use this theme, you can set it as the `cli.theme` option:

### Usage

```r
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

```r
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:

```r
cli_div(theme = cli::simple_theme())
```
See Also

themes, builtin_theme().

Examples

cli_div(theme = cli::simple_theme())

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

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_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 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("magic powers are useful for grouped mutates,'
\^mtcars \%\%\%',
  \'\ group_by(cyl) \%\%",
  \'\ mutate(rank = min_rank(desc(mpg)))\')
cli_end()

cli_h2("Even longer code chunk")
cli_par(class = "code R")
cli_verbatim(format(ls))
cli_end()

cli_end()

---

**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

```r
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.

symbol

Various handy symbols to use in a command line UI

Description

Various handy symbols to use in a command line UI

Usage

```r
symbol

list_symbols()
```
themes

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")

---

## 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 builtin 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.

More properties might be added later.

Please see the example themes and the source code for now for the details.

**Examples**

Color of headings, that are only active in paragraphs with an 'output' class:

```r
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:

```r
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

```r
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.

Value

Character vector, the lines of the tree drawing.

Examples

```r
data <- data.frame(
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  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]))


# Trimmed
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@0.2.3" = 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@0.2.3", "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)
tree(pkgs, trim = TRUE)

# Mark the trimmed nodes
pkgs$label <- pkgs$name
pkgs$trimmed <- paste(pkgs$name, " (trimmed)")

# Call the tree function
tree(pkgs, trim = TRUE)
Index

ansi-styles, 3, 38, 47
ansi_hide_cursor, 5
ansi_show_cursor (ansi_hide_cursor), 5
ansi_with_hidden_cursor (ansi_hide_cursor), 5
base::cat (), 14
base::l10n_info(), 24, 37
base::options(), 47, 53
base::print(), 14
bg_black (ansi-styles), 3
bg_blue (ansi-styles), 3
bg_cyan (ansi-styles), 3
bg_green (ansi-styles), 3
bg_magenta (ansi-styles), 3
bg_red (ansi-styles), 3
bg_white (ansi-styles), 3
bg_yellow (ansi-styles), 3
boxx (list_border_styles), 37
boxx(), 7
builtin_theme, 6
builtin_theme(), 49, 51, 52
cat (), 6
cat_boxx (cat_line), 6
cat_bullet (cat_line), 6
cat_line, 6
cat_print (cat_line), 6
cat_rule (cat_line), 6
cli_alert, 7
cli_alert_danger (cli_alert), 7
cli_alert_info (cli_alert), 7
cli_alert_success (cli_alert), 7
cli_alert_warning (cli_alert), 7
cli_blockquote, 9
cli_code, 10
cli_div, 11
cli_div(), 31, 51
cli_dl, 12
cli_dl(), 31
cli_end, 13
cli_end(), 12, 17, 18, 28, 31
cli_format, 13
cli_format(), 34
cli_format_method, 14
cli_h1, 15
cli_h2 (cli_h1), 15
cli_h3 (cli_h1), 15
cli_li, 16
cli_li(), 31
cli_list_themes, 17
cli_ol, 18
cli_ol(), 31
cli_output_connection, 19
cli_par, 20
cli_par(), 31
cli_process_done (cli_process_start), 20
cli_process_failed (cli_process_start), 20
cli_process_start, 20, 25–27
cli_rule, 22
cli_sitrep, 24
cli_status, 22, 24, 26, 27
cli_status_clear, 22, 25, 25, 27
cli_status_clear(), 25
cli_status_update, 22, 25, 26, 26
cli_text, 27
cli_u1, 28
cli_u1(), 31
cli_verbatim, 29
col_black (ansi-styles), 3
col_blue (ansi-styles), 3
col_cyan (ansi-styles), 3
col_green (ansi-styles), 3
col_grey (ansi-styles), 3
col_magenta (ansi-styles), 3
col_red (ansi-styles), 3
col_silver (ansi-styles), 3
col_white (ansi-styles), 3
INDEX

col_yellow (ansi-styles), 3
combine_ansi_styles, 5, 30, 41
colour_width, 31
console_width(), 21, 25
containers, 11, 12, 16, 18, 20, 28, 31
crayon::make_style(), 40
crayon::num_colors(), 24
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43
default_app (start_app), 49
demo_spinners, 32, 33, 40, 43

style_reset (ansi-styles), 3
style_strikethrough (ansi-styles), 3
style_underline (ansi-styles), 3
symbol, 7, 24, 50
themes, 6, 11, 18, 49, 51
tree, 52

no, 43, 46
pluralization, 34, 43, 43

qty (no), 43
rule, 46
rule(), 7

simple_theme, 48
simple_theme(), 6, 52
start_app, 49
start_app(), 17, 51
stop_app (start_app), 49
style_blurred (ansi-styles), 3
style_bold (ansi-styles), 3
style_dim (ansi-styles), 3
style_hidden (ansi-styles), 3
style_inverse (ansi-styles), 3
style_italic (ansi-styles), 3