Package ‘cowsay’

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**Title**  Messages, Warnings, Strings with Ascii Animals

**Description**  Allows printing of character strings as messages/warnings/etc.
with ASCII animals, including cats, cows, frogs, chickens, ghosts,
and more.

**Version**  0.7.0

**License**  MIT + file LICENSE

**URL**  https://github.com/sckott/cowsay

**BugReports**  https://github.com/sckott/cowsay/issues

**LazyData**  yes

**Encoding**  UTF-8

**VignetteBuilder**  knitr

**Imports**  crayon, fortunes, rmsfact

**Suggests**  curl, jsonlite, knitr, multicolor, rmarkdown, roxygen2 (>= 6.1.0), testthat

**RoxygenNote**  6.1.0

**NeedsCompilation**  no

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Description

Named vector of animals

Usage

animals

Format

An object of class character of length 41.

Details

animals is a named character vector of animals, with each element a character string of variable length specifying an ASCII animal. Note that some have unicode characters that won’t play well on some operating systems.

Examples

animals['cow']
animals['clippy']
animals[['clippy']]
Description

If you are familiar with `cowsay` on the cli, then you know what this is, but for R. If not, read below. Why? Why not?

Details

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There is only one function in the cowsay package. Simplicity for the win.

Say something:
say('hello world!')
endless_horse  

_Endless horse_

**Description**

Each time you press enter, the horse keeps going...and going...

**Usage**

```r
endless_horse(what = "Hello world!", endless = TRUE, wait = 0.5,
what_color = NULL, horse_color = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- **what**  
  (character) What do you want to say? See details.

- **endless**  
  (logical) Should horse be endless, you better say yes. Default: TRUE

- **wait**  
  How long to wait between leg segments (time grows geometrically after the first iteration in order to keep the horse on screen for a while, but it will keep going forever. Or until you hit escape/Ctrl-C depending on your platform).

- **what_color**  
  (character or crayon function) A crayon-supported text color or crayon style function to color what. You might try colors() or ?rgb for ideas.

- **horse_color**  
  (character or crayon function) A crayon-supported text color or crayon style function to color your steed.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
endless_horse()
endless_horse(endless = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

**say**  

_Sling messages and warnings with flair_

**Description**

Sling messages and warnings with flair

**Usage**

```r
say(what = "Hello world!", by = "cat", type = "message",
what_color = NULL, by_color = NULL, length = 18, fortune = NULL,
...)
```
say

Arguments

what (character) What do you want to say? See details.
by (character) Type of thing, one of cow, chicken, poop, cat, facecat, bigcat, longcat, shortcat, behindcat, longtailcat, anxiouscat, grumpycat, smallcat, ant, pumpkin, ghost, spider, rabbit, pig, snowman, frog, hypnotoad, signbunny, stretchycat, fish, trilobite, shark, buffalo, clippy, mushroom, monkey, egret, or rms for Richard Stallman. Alternatively, use "random" to have your message spoken by a random character. We use match.arg internally, so you can use unique parts of words that don’t conflict with others, like "g" for "ghost" because there’s no other animal that starts with "g".

type (character) One of message (default), warning, or string (returns string). If multiple colors are supplied to what_color or by_color, type cannot be warning. (This is a limitation of the multicolor package :/.)

what_color (character or crayon function) One or more crayon-supported text color(s) or crayon style function to color what. You might try colors() or rgb for ideas. Use "rainbow" for c("red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "blue", "purple").
by_color (character or crayon function) One or more crayon-supported text color(s) or crayon style function to color who. Use "rainbow" for c("red", "orange", "yellow", "green", "blue", "purple").
length (integer) Length of longcat. Ignored if other animals used.
fortune An integer specifying the row number of fortunes.data. Alternatively which can be a character and grep is used to try to find a suitable row.
... Further args passed on to fortune

Details

You can put in any phrase you like, OR you can type in one of a few special phrases that do particular things. They are:

- catfact A random cat fact from https://catfact.ninja
- fortune A random quote from an R coder, from fortunes library
- time Print the current time
- rms Prints a random 'fact' about Richard Stallman from the rmsfact package. Best paired with by = "rms".

Note that if you choose by='hypnotoad' the quote is forced to be, as you could imagine, 'All Glory to the HYPNO TOAD!'. For reference see http://knowyourmeme.com/memes/hypnotoad

Signbunny: It’s not for sure known who invented signbunny, but this article http://www.vox.com/2014/9/18/6331753/signbunny-meme-explained explains why they found the first use in this tweet: https://twitter.com/wei_bluebear/status/329101645780770817

Trilobite: from http://www.retrojunkie.com/asciiart/animals/dinos.htm (site down though)

Note to Windows users: there are some animals (shortcat, longcat, fish, signbunny, stretchycat, anxiouscat, longtailcat, grumpycat, mushroom) that are not available because they use non-ASCII characters that don’t display properly in R on Windows.
Examples

say()
say("what")
say("meow", "cat", what_color = "blue")
say("time")
say("time", "poop", by_color = "cyan", what_color = "pink")

library(jsonlite)
say("arresteddevelopment",
   by = "hypnotoad",
   what_color = c("royalblue!", "tomato2"),
   by_color = c("rainbow", "rainbow"))
say("simpsons",
   what_color = crayon::cyan$bgmagenta,
   by_color = c("salmon!", "springgreen"))

say("who you callin chicken", "chicken")
say("ain't that some shit", "poop")
say("icanhazpdf?", "cat")
say("boo!", "pumpkin")
say("hot diggity", "frog")
say("fortune", "spider")
say("fortune", "facecat")
say("fortune", "behindcat")
say("fortune", "smallcat")
say("fortune", "monkey")
say("fortune", "egret")
say("rms", "rms")

# Vary type of output, default calls message()
say("hell no!")
say("hell no!", type="warning")
say("hell no!", type="string")

# Using fortunes
say(what="fortune")
## you don't have to pass anything to the 'what' parameter if 'fortune' is
## not null
say(fortune=10)
say(fortune=100)
say(fortune='whatever')
say(fortune=7)
say(fortune=45)

# Using catfacts
# say("catfact", "cat")

# The hypnotoad
say(by="hypnotoad")

# Trilobite
say(by='trilobite')
# Shark
say('Q: What do you call a solitary shark
\nA: A lone shark\n', by='shark')

# Buffalo
say('Q: What do you call a single buffalo?
\nA: Buffalonym\n', by='buffalo')

# Clippy
say(\nfortune=59, by="clippy")
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