Package ‘crayon’

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Title Colored Terminal Output

Version 1.5.1

Description Colored terminal output on terminals that support 'ANSI' color and highlight codes. It also works in 'Emacs' 'ESS'. 'ANSI' color support is automatically detected. Colors and highlighting can be combined and nested. New styles can also be created easily. This package was inspired by the 'chalk' 'JavaScript' project.

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URL https://github.com/r-lib/crayon#readme

BugReports https://github.com/r-lib/crayon/issues

Collate 'aaa-rstudio-detect.R' 'aaaa-rematch2.R'
    'aab-num-ansi-colors.R' 'aac-num-ansi-colors.R' 'ansi-256.r'
    'ansi-palette.R' 'combine.r' 'string.r' 'utils.r'
    'crayon-package.r' 'disposable.r' 'hasansi.r' 'hascolor.r'
    'link.R' 'styles.r' 'machinery.r' 'parts.r' 'print.r'
    'style-var.r' 'show.r' 'string_operations.r'

Imports grDevices, methods, utils

Suggests mockery, rstudioapi, testthat, withr

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```
chr ............................................. Convert to character
```

**Description**

This function just calls `as.character()`, but it is easier to type and read.

**Usage**

```r
chr(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Object to be coerced.
- `...` Further arguments to pass to `as.character()`.

**Value**

Character value.
col_align

Align an ANSI colored string

Description

Align an ANSI colored string

Usage

```
col_align(
  text,
  width = getOption("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 `col_nchar()` and there to `nchar()`

Value

The aligned character vector.

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: `col_nchar()`, `col_strsplit()`, `col_substring()`, `col_substr()`

Examples

```
col_align(red("foobar"), 20, "left")
col_align(red("foobar"), 20, "center")
col_align(red("foobar"), 20, "right")
```
col_nchar  

Count number of characters in an ANSI colored string

Description

This is a color-aware counterpart of `base::nchar()`, which does not do well, since it also counts the ANSI control characters.

Usage

```
col_nchar(x, 
...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: Character vector, potentially ANSI styled, or a vector to be coerced to character.
- **...**: Additional arguments, passed on to `base::nchar()` after removing ANSI escape sequences.

Value

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

See Also

Other ANSI string operations: `col_align()`, `col_strsplit()`, `col_substring()`, `col_substr()`

Examples

```r
str <- paste(
  red("red"),
  "default",
  green("green")
)
cat(str, "\n")
nchar(str)
col_nchar(str)
nchar(strip_style(str))
```
col_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
col_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: col_align(), col_nchar(), col_substring(), col_substr()

Examples
str <- red("I am red---") %+%
   green("and I am green-") %+%
   underline("I underlined")

cat(str, "\n")

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

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

`col_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: `col_align()`, `col_nchar()`, `col_strsplit()`, `col_substring()`

Examples

```r
str <- paste(
  red("red"),
  "default",
  green("green")
)
cat(str, "\n")
cat(col_substr(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(col_substr(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(col_substr(str, 3, 7), "\n")
substr(strip_style(str), 1, 5)
substr(strip_style(str), 1, 15)
substr(strip_style(str), 3, 7)

str2 <- "another " %+% red("multi-", sep = "", underline("style")) %+% " text"
```
col_substring

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

```r
col_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: `col_align()`, `col_nchar()`, `col_strsplit()`, `col_substr()`

Examples

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

str <- paste(
  red("red"),
  "default",
  green("green")
)

cat(str, "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 7), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 3, 7), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 7), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 3, 7), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 5), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 15), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 1, 7), "\n")
cat(col_substring(str, 3, 7), "\n")
```
combine_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_styles(...)

## S3 method for class 'crayon'
crayon$style

Arguments

... The styles to combine. They will be applied from right to left.
crayon A style function.
style A style name that is included in names(styles()).

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.

The $ operator can also be used to combine styles. Note that the left hand side of $ is a style function, and the right hand side is the name of a style in styles().

Value

The combined style function.
Examples

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

## Or style functions
alert <- combine_styles(bold, red, bgCyan)
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")

## Combine a composite style
alert <- combine_styles(bold, combine_styles(red, bgCyan))
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")

## Shorter notation
alert <- bold $ red $ bgCyan
cat(alert("Warning!"), "\n")
```

### Concatenate character vectors

**Description**

The length of the two arguments must match, or one of them must be of length one. If the length of one argument is one, then the output’s length will match the length of the other argument. See examples below.

**Usage**

```r
lhs %+% rhs
```

**Arguments**

- **lhs**: Left hand side, character vector.
- **rhs**: Right hand side, character vector.

**Value**

Concatenated vectors.

**Examples**

```r
"foo" %+% "bar"

letters[1:10] %+% chr(1:10)

letters[1:10] %+% "-" %+% chr(1:10)

## This is empty (unlike for parse)
character() %+% "*"
```
Description

With crayon it is easy to add color to terminal output, create styles for notes, warnings, errors; and combine styles.

Usage

## Simple styles
red(...)  
bold(...)  
# ...

## See more styling below

Arguments

... Strings to style.

Details

ANSI color support is automatically detected and used. Crayon was largely inspired by chalk [https://github.com/chalk/chalk](https://github.com/chalk/chalk).

Crayon defines several styles, that can be combined. Each style in the list has a corresponding function with the same name.

General styles

- reset
- bold
- blurred (usually called ‘dim’, renamed to avoid name clash)
- italic (not widely supported)
- underline
- inverse
- hidden
- strikethrough (not widely supported)

Text colors

- black
- red
- green
• yellow
• blue
• magenta
• cyan
• white
• silver (usually called ‘gray’, renamed to avoid name clash)

**Background colors**

• bgBlack
• bgRed
• bgGreen
• bgYellow
• bgBlue
• bgMagenta
• bgCyan
• bgWhite

**Styling**

The styling functions take any number of character vectors as arguments, and they concatenate and style them:

```r
cat(blue("Hello", "world!
"))
```

Crayon defines the `%+%` string concatenation operator, to make it easy to assemble strings with different styles.

```r
cat("... to highlight the " %+% red("search term") %+% " in a block of text"
"
```

Styles can be combined using the `$` operator:

```r
cat(yellow$bgMagenta$bold('Hello world!\n'))
```

See also `combine_styles()`.

Styles can also be nested, and then inner style takes precedence:

```r
cat(green(  'I am a green line ' %+%  blue$underline$bold('with a blue substring') %+%  ' that becomes green again!\n')
))
```
It is easy to define your own themes:

```r
error <- red $ bold
warn <- magenta $ underline
note <- cyan
cat(error("Error: subscript out of bounds!
"))
cat(warn("Warning: shorter argument was recycled.
"))
cat(note("Note: no such directory.
"))
```

See Also

`make_style()` for using the 256 ANSI colors.

Examples

```r
cat(blue("Hello", "world!"))

cat("... to highlight the " %+% red("search term") %+% " in a block of text")

cat(yellow$bgMagenta$bold('Hello world!'))

cat(green(
  'I am a green line ' %+
  blue$underline$bold('with a blue substring') %+
  ' that becomes green again!' )
 ))
```

```r
error <- red $ bold
warn <- magenta $ underline
note <- cyan
cat(error("Error: subscript out of bounds!
"))
cat(warn("Warning: shorter argument was recycled.
"))
cat(note("Note: no such directory.
"))
```

---

**drop_style**

Remove a style

### Description

Remove a style

### Usage

```r
drop_style(style)
```

### Arguments

- **style**
  
The name of the style to remove. No error is given for non-existing names.
has_color

Value
Nothing.

See Also
Other styles: make_style()

Examples
make_style(new_style = "maroon", bg = TRUE)
cat(style("I am maroon", "new_style"), "\n")
drop_style("new_style")
"new_style" %in% names(styles())

has_color

Description
From crayon 2.0.0, this function is simply a wrapper on num_ansi_colors().

Usage
has_color()

Value
TRUE if the current R session supports color.

Examples
has_color()

has_style

Description
Check if a string has some ANSI styling

Usage
has_style(string)

Arguments
string The string to check. It can also be a character vector.
Value

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

Examples

```r
## The second one has style if crayon is enabled
has_style("foobar")
has_style(red("foobar"))
```

---

**hyperlink**

*Terminal Hyperlinks*

Description

Terminal Hyperlinks

Usage

`hyperlink(text, url)`

`has_hyperlink()`

Arguments

- `text` Text to show. `text` and `url` are recycled to match their length, via `paste0()` call.
- `url` URL to link to.

Details

`hyperlink()` creates an ANSI hyperlink.

`has_hyperlink()` checks if the current `stdout()` supports hyperlinks. Terminal links.

See also [https://gist.github.com/egmontkob/eb114294efbcd5adb1944c9f3cb5feda](https://gist.github.com/egmontkob/eb114294efbcd5adb1944c9f3cb5feda).

Value

Logical scalar, for `has_hyperlink()`.

Examples

```r
cat("This is an", hyperlink("R", "https://r-project.org"), "link\.\n")
has_hyperlink()
```
make_style

Create an ANSI color style

Description
Create a style, or a style function, or both. This function is intended for those who wish to use 256 ANSI colors, instead of the more widely supported eight colors.

Usage
make_style(..., bg = FALSE, grey = FALSE, colors = 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 than the usual 0:5 scale for R, G and B components. It is only used for RGB color specifications (either numerically or via a hexa string) and is ignored on eight color ANSI terminals.

colors Number of colors, detected automatically by default.

Details
The crayon package comes with predefined styles (see styles() for a list) and functions for the basic eight-color ANSI standard (red, blue, etc., see crayon).

There are no predefined styles or style functions for the 256 color ANSI mode, however, because we simply did not want to create that many styles and functions. Instead, make_style() can be used to create a style (or a style function, or both).

There are two ways to use this function:

1. If its first argument is not named, then it returns a function that can be used to color strings.
2. If its first argument is named, then it also creates a style with the given name. This style can be used in style(). One can still use the return value of the function, to create a style function.

The style (the code... argument) can be anything of the following:

• An R color name, see 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 col2rgb (in the base grDevices package).

make_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.

See the examples below.
num_ansi_colors

Value

A function that can be used to color strings.

See Also

Other styles: drop_style()

Examples

## Create a style function without creating a style
pink <- make_style("pink")
bgMaroon <- make_style(rgb(0.93, 0.19, 0.65), bg = TRUE)
cat(bgMaroon(pink("I am pink if your terminal wants it, too.\n")))

## Create a new style for pink and maroon background
make_style(pink = "pink")
make_style(bgMaroon = rgb(0.93, 0.19, 0.65), bg = TRUE)
"pink" %in% names(styles())
"bgMaroon" %in% names(styles())
cat(style("I am pink, too!\n", "pink", bg = "bgMaroon"))

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().
num_ansi_colors

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 R is running inside RGui on Windows, or R.app on macOS, then we return 1L.
11. If R is running inside RStudio, with color support, then the appropriate number of colors is returned, usually 256L.
12. 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.)
13. If `stream` is not the standard output or standard error in a terminal, then 1L is returned.
14. 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.
num_colors

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.

Examples

num_ansi_colors()

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>num_colors</th>
<th>Number of colors the terminal supports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

From crayon version 2.0.0, this function is a simple wrapper on num_ansi_colors(), with the additional twist that the crayon.colors option is still observed, and takes precedence, for compatibility.

Usage

num_colors(forget = FALSE)

Arguments

forget Ignored. Included for backwards compatibility.

Value

Number of ANSI colors.
**show_ansi_colors**

**Examples**

```r
num_colors()
```

**Description**

Show the ANSI color table on the screen

**Usage**

```r
show_ansi_colors(colors = num_colors())
```

**Arguments**

- **colors** Number of colors to show, meaningful values are 8 and 256. It is automatically set to the number of supported colors, if not specified.

**Value**

The printed string, invisibly.

---

**start.crayon**

**Switch on or off a style**

**Description**

Make a style active. The text printed to the screen from now on will use this style.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'crayon'
start(x, ...)

finish(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** Style.
- **...** Ignored.
Details

This function is very rarely needed, e.g. for colored user input. For other reasons, just call the style as a function on the string.

Examples

```r
## The input is red (if color is supported)
get_name <- function() {
  cat("Enter your name:", start(red))
  input <- readline()
  cat(finish(red))
  input
}
name <- get_name()
name
```

---

**strip_style**

*Remove ANSI escape sequences from a string*

Description

Remove ANSI escape sequences from a string

Usage

`strip_style(string)`

Arguments

- `string` The input string.

Value

The cleaned up string.

Examples

```r
strip_style(red("foobar")) == "foobar"
```
**style**

*Add style to a string*

**Description**

See `names(styles)`, or the crayon manual for available styles.

**Usage**

```r
style(string, as = NULL, bg = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `string` Character vector to style.
- `as` Style function to apply, either the function object, or its name, or an object to pass to `make_style()`.
- `bg` Background style, a style function, or a name that is passed to `make_style()`.

**Value**

Styled character vector.

**Examples**

```r
## These are equivalent
style("foobar", bold)
style("foobar", "bold")
bold("foobar")
```

**styles**

*ANSI escape sequences of crayon styles*

**Description**

You can use this function to list all available crayon styles, via `names(styles())`, or to explicitly apply an ANSI escape sequence to a string.

**Usage**

```r
styles()
```

**Value**

A named list. Each list element is a list of two strings, named ‘open’ and ‘close’.
See Also

crayon() for the beginning of the crayon manual.

Examples

names(styles())
cat(styles()[["bold"]])}$close)
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