Package ‘rt’

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check_login

Check that the login request was successful or not

Usage

check_login(response)
compact

Arguments
response (httr::response) RT API login response

Value
(logical) TRUE if login was successful, errors out otherwise

Description
Remove all NULL entries from a list. From plyr::compact().

Usage
compact(l)

Arguments
l list

construct_newline_pairs

Construct a string for params suitable for passing into an RT request

Description
RT’s API, in a few cases, takes a body of key value pairs that are colon separated and each key value pair is newline separated. Each pair is also run through compact to remove NULL elements.

Usage
construct_newline_pairs(params)

Arguments
params (list) One or more key value pairs

Value
(character)
**parse_rt_properties**  
**Parse typical RT properties as contained in an RT response body**

**Description**  
The code gives a basic idea of the format but it’s basically newline-separated key-value pairs with a ‘: ’ between them. e.g.,

**Usage**  
```
parse_rt_properties(body)
```

**Arguments**  
- **body**  
  (character) Response body from an `rt_response`

**Details**  
- id: queue/1 Name: General

**Value**  
- List of properties

---

**parse_ticket_create_body**  
**Parse an RT ticket create response body and return the ticket ID**

**Description**  
This function essentially parses the text: "# Ticket 1 created."

**Usage**  
```
parse_ticket_create_body(body)
```

**Arguments**  
- **body**  
  (character) The ticket create response body

**Value**  
- (numeric) The ticket ID
parse_user_create_body

Parse the response body from a call to rt_user_create

Description

Parse the response body from a call to rt_user_create

Usage

parse_user_create_body(body)

Arguments

body (character)

Value

(numeric) The user ID

print.rt_api

Print an rt_api object

Description

Print an rt_api object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'rt_api'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x object of class rt_api
...

Other arguments passed to head
Description

rt provides a programming interface to the Request Tracker API.

Details

Everything should be implemented and all functions should return a reasonably useful result that’s suitable for integrating into your workflows.

Setup:

Before you can do anything useful with this package, you’ll need to do three things:

1. Determine your base URL and set it using Sys.setenv(RT_BASE_URL="your url here). In most cases, this will be the same as the URL of the page you use to log in to RT.
2. Determine and set your credentials. You can skip setting them if you like and skip to step 3 or you can set them using the RT_USER and RT_PASSWORD environmental variables via Sys.setenv. See rt_login for more.
3. Log in using R by calling rt_login. See rt_login for more.

A typical flow for setting up your R session to work with RT might look like this:

```r
Sys.setenv(RT_BASE_URL = "http://example.com/rt",
          RT_USER = "me@example.com",
          RT_PASSWORD = "mypassword")
```

If you use RT a lot, you might consider putting code like the above in your .Renviron, minus the call to rt_login() so the environmental variables are available but you aren’t logging into RT every time you start R. See ?Startup for more information.

Available Functions:

General:
- rt_login
- rt_logout

Tickets:
- rt_ticket_search
- rt_ticket_create
- rt_ticket_edit
- rt_ticket_history
- rt_ticket_history_comment
- rt_ticket_history_reply
- rt_ticket_links
- rt_ticket_links_edit
- rt_ticket_merge
- rt_ticket_properties
rt_do_login

- rt_ticket_attachments
- rt_ticket_attachment
- rt_ticket_attachment_content

Users:
- rt_user_create
- rt_user_edit
- rt_user_properties

Queues:
- rt_queue_properties

---

**rt_do_login**

*Actually do the logging in part of logging in*

**Description**

Called by **rt_login** and **rt_login_interactive** to do the work of logging in

**Usage**

```
rt_do_login(user, password, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **user** (character) Your username.
- **password** (character) Your password.
- **...** Other arguments passed to **rt_POST**

**Value**

(logical) Either returns TRUE if successful or errors out

---

**rt_GET**

*Get an RT response*

**Description**

Get an RT response and format it into an S3 object

**Usage**

```
rt_GET(url, raw = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

url (character) The full RT URL
raw (logical) Whether or not to return the raw response from \_code\_GET (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
...

Other arguments passed to \_code\_GET

Value

(rt_api) The parsed response from RT

---

**rt_login**

Log in to RT

---

**Description**

Use this to log into RT at the start of your session. Once you call this function and successfully log in, calls of other functions within this package will re-use your login information automatically.

**Usage**

```r
rt_login(
  user = Sys.getenv("RT_USER"),
  password = Sys.getenv("RT_PASSWORD"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

user (character) Your username.
password (character) Your password.
...

Other arguments passed to \_code\_rt\_POST

**Details**

The value of \_code\_rt\_base\_url should be the same address you use in your web browser to log into RT (i.e., the address of the log in page).

**Value**

Either TRUE, invisibly, if logged in, or throws an error.
rt_login_interactive

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# You can setup the location of your RT installation and the values for
# your credentials as environmental variables
Sys.setenv("RT_USER" = "user",
    "RT_PASSWORD" = "password",
    "RT_BASE_URL" = "https://demo.bestpractical.com")

# And then log in directly like
rt_login()

# You can also skip setting `RT_USER` and `RT_PASSWORD` and specify them
# directly
rt_login("user", "password")
# Note that you still need to set `RT_BASE_URL`

## End(Not run)
```

rt_login_interactive  Log in to RT interactively

Description

Wrapper for `rt_login` to interactively log into RT at the start of your session. Keeps your log-in information private.

Usage

```r
rt_login_interactive(rt_base_url = Sys.getenv("RT_BASE"), ...)
```

Arguments

- `rt_base_url` (character) The base URL that hosts RT for your organization. Set the base URL in your R session using `Sys.getenv("RT_BASE_URL" = "https://server.name/rt")`
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rt_do_login`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
Sys.setenv(RT_BASE_URL = "https://demo.bestpractical.com")
rt_login_interactive()

## End(Not run)
```
**rt_logout**

*Log out of RT*

**Description**

Use this to log out of RT at the end of your session. Note: restarting your R session will also log you out.

**Usage**

```r
rt_logout(...)```

**Arguments**

```r
... Other arguments passed to rt_POST```

**Value**

```r
(rt_api) The parsed response from RT```

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# First, log in
rt_login()

# Then logout
rt_logout()

## End(Not run)```

---

**rt_parse_response**

*Parse an RT response in its parts as a list*

**Description**

The RT API uses overrides default HTTP behavior with their own set of status codes, messages, and response formats. This function parses that custom implementation and presents it into something that's easier to build a package with.

**Usage**

```r
rt_parse_response(response, verbose = FALSE)```
rt_POST

Arguments

  response (character) Parsed response from content
  verbose (logical) Optional, defaults to TRUE. Prints more information during parsing.

Details

  For example, a response like:

  "RT/4.4.3 200 Ok

  # Ticket 2 created.

  is turned into the list:

  $status [1] 200

  $message [1] "Ok"

  $body [1] "# Ticket 2 created."

Value

  (list) List with named elements status, message, and body

---

rt_POST POST an RT request

Description

  POST an RT request

Usage

  rt_POST(url, raw = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

  url (character) The full RT URL
  raw (logical) Whether or not to return the raw response from POST (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
  ... Other arguments passed to POST

Value

  (rt_api) The parsed response from RT
**rt_queue_properties**  
*Get the properties of a queue*

**Description**
Get the properties of a queue

**Usage**
```r
descrt_queue_properties(queue, ...)
```

**Arguments**
- `queue` (character) The queue
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rt_GET`

**Value**
(list) A list of queue properties

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
# By default, RT installations come with a General queue
# We can get its properties like this
rt_queue_properties("General")
## End(Not run)
```

---

**rt_ticket_attachment**  
*Get a ticket’s attachment*

**Description**
Retrieves attachment metadata. To get the attachment itself, see `rt_ticket_attachment_content`.

**Usage**
```r
descrt_ticket_attachment(ticket_id, attachment_id, ...)
```

**Arguments**
- `ticket_id` (numeric) The ticket identifier
- `attachment_id` (numeric) The attachment identifier
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rt_GET`
Value

(rt_api) An rt_api object with the response

Examples

## Not run:
# Before running rt_ticket_attachment, you'll probably want to get a list of
# the attachments for a given ticket, like:
attachments <- rt_ticket_attachments(1) # Ticket ID 1

# And then you can get information about a specific attachment:
rt_ticket_attachment(1, 3) # Attachment 3 on ticket 1

## End(Not run)
rt_ticket_attachment_content

Get the content of an attachment

Description

Gets the content of the specified attachment for further processing or manipulation. You’ll almost always want to call a second function like content to make the content of the attachment usable from R.

Usage

rt_ticket_attachment_content(ticket_id, attachment_id, ...)

Arguments

ticket_id (numeric) The ticket identifier
attachment_id (numeric) The attachment identifier
... Other arguments passed to rt_GET

Value

(rt_api) An rt_api object with the response

Examples

## Not run:
# First, get the attachment content which gives is the raw response
att <- rt_ticket_attachment_content(2, 1)

# Then process it directly in R
httr::content(att)

# Or write it to disk
out_path <- tempfile()
writeBin(httr::content(x, as = 'raw'), out_path)

## End(Not run)
rt_ticket_create

Create a ticket

Description
Create a ticket

Usage

rt_ticket_create(
    queue,
    requestor = NULL,
    subject = NULL,
    cc = NULL,
    admin_cc = NULL,
    owner = NULL,
    status = NULL,
    priority = NULL,
    initial_priority = NULL,
    final_priority = NULL,
    time_estimated = NULL,
    starts = NULL,
    due = NULL,
    text = NULL,
    custom_field = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

queue (character) The queue
requestor (character) Requestor email address
subject (character) Ticket subject
cc (character) Email address to cc
admin_cc (character) Admin email address to cc
owner (character) Owner username or email
status (character) Ticket status; typically "open", "new", "stalled", or "resolved"
priority (numeric) Ticket priority
initial_priority (numeric) Ticket initial priority
final_priority (numeric) Ticket final priority
time_estimated (character) Time estimated
starts (character) Starts
rt_ticket_edit

**due** (character) Due date

**text** (character) Ticket content; if multi-line, prefix every line with a blank

**custom_field** (vector) Takes a named vector of the custom field name and custom field value

... Other arguments passed to `rt_POST`

**Value**

(numeric) The ID of the ticket

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# We can create an empty ticket
rts = rt_ticket_create("General")

# Or we can provide some of the fields
rt_ticket_create("General",
    requestor = "requestor@example.com",
    subject = "An example ticket")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**rt_ticket_edit**  
*Edit a ticket*

**Description**

Updates an existing ticket with new information.

**Usage**

```r
ticket_id, 
queue = NULL,
requestor = NULL,
subject = NULL,
cc = NULL,
admin_cc = NULL,
owner = NULL,
status = NULL,
priority = NULL,
initial_priority = NULL,
final_priority = NULL,
time_estimated = NULL,
starts = NULL,
due = NULL,
text = NULL,
```
rt_ticket_edit

custom_field = NULL,
...
)

Arguments

ticket_id (numeric|character) The ticket number
queue (character) The queue
requestor (character) Requestor email address
subject (character) Ticket subject
cc (character) Email address to cc
admin_cc (character) Admin email address to cc
owner (character) Owner username or email
status (character) Ticket status; typically "open", "new", "stalled", or "resolved"
priority (numeric) Ticket priority
initial_priority (numeric) Ticket initial priority
final_priority (numeric) Ticket final priority
time_estimated (character) Time estimated
starts (character) Starts
due (character) Due date
text (character) Ticket content; if multi-line, prefix every line with a blank
custom_field (vector) Takes a named vector of the custom field name and custom field value
... Other arguments passed to rt_POST

Value

(numeric) The ID of the ticket

Examples

## Not run:
# First, create a ticket
ticket <- rt_ticket_create("General")

# Then we can update its fields
rt_ticket_edit(ticket,
requestor = "me@example.com",
subject = "My subject")

## End(Not run)
rt_ticket_history  

*Get a ticket’s history*

**Description**

Get a ticket’s history

**Usage**

```r
ticket_history(ticket_id, format = "l", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `ticket_id` (numeric) The ticket identifier
- `format` (character) The format of the ticket history response. Either `s` (ticket ID and subject) or `l` (full ticket metadata). Defaults to `l`.
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rt_GET`

**Value**

(rt_api) An rt_api object with the response

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Get the full ticket history for ticket 992
rt_ticket_history(992)

# Get just the ticket ID and subject for ticket 992
rt_ticket_history(992, format = "s")

## End(Not run)
```

rt_ticket_history_comment

*Comment on a ticket*

**Description**

Comment on a ticket

**Usage**

```r
ticket_history_comment(ticket_id, comment_text, ...)
```
rt_ticket_history_entry

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ticket_id</td>
<td>(numeric) The ticket identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comment_text</td>
<td>(character) Text that to add as a comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Other arguments passed to rt_POST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(numeric) The ID of the ticket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
rt_ticket_history_comment(1, "Your comment here...")

## End(Not run)
```

rt_ticket_history_entry

*Gets the history information for a single history item*

Description

Gets the history information for a single history item

Usage

```r
rt_ticket_history_entry(ticket_id, history_id, ...)
```

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ticket_id</td>
<td>(numeric) The ticket identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history_id</td>
<td>(numeric) The history entry identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Other arguments passed to rt_GET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(rt_api) An rt_api object with the response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Get the history entry for ticket 992 and history id 123
rt_ticket_history(992, 123)

## End(Not run)
```
**rt_ticket_history_reply**

*Reply to a ticket*

---

**Description**

Reply to a ticket

**Usage**

```r
rt_ticket_history_reply(
  ticket_id,
  text,
  cc = NULL,
  bcc = NULL,
  time_worked = "0",
  attachment_path = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **ticket_id** (numeric) The ticket identifier
- **text** (character) Text that to add as a comment
- **cc** (character) Email for cc
- **bcc** (character) Email for bcc
- **time_worked** (character)
- **attachment_path** (character) Path to a file to upload
- **...** Other arguments passed to `rt_POST`

**Value**

(numeric) The ID of the ticket

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Reply to ticket 11 with a courteous message
rt_ticket_history_reply(11,
  "Thank you.
  Have a great day!")
```

## End(Not run)
rt_ticket_links  Get a ticket’s links

Description

Gets the ticket links for a single ticket. If applicable, the following fields will be returned: HasMember, ReferredToBy, DependedOnBy, MemberOf, RefersTo, and DependsOn.

Usage

rt_ticket_links(ticket_id, ...)

Arguments

ticket_id  (numeric) The ticket identifier

...  Other arguments passed to rt_GET

Value

(rt_api) An rt_api object with the response

Examples

## Not run:
# Assuming have a ticket with id 1007, we can get it links by calling
rt_ticket_links(1007)

## End(Not run)

rt_ticket_links_edit  Edit the links on a ticket

Description

Edit the links on a ticket

Usage

rt_ticket_links_edit(
    ticket_id,
    referred_to_by = NULL,
    depended_on_by = NULL,
    member_of = NULL,
    refers_to = NULL,
    depends_on = NULL,
    ...
)

...
rt_ticket_merge

Arguments

- `ticket_id` (numeric) The ticket identifier
- `referred_to_by` Tickets that are referred to
- `depended_on_by` Tickets that are depended on
- `member_of` Ticket groups?
- `refers_to` Tickets that are referred to
- `depends_on` Tickets that are depended on
  ...
  Other arguments passed to `rt_POST`

Value

(numeric) The ID of the ticket

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Assuming we have tickets 20 and 21, we can make ticket 20 depend on ticket
# 21
rt_ticket_links_edit(20, depends_on = 21)

## End(Not run)
```

```
rt_ticket_merge
  Merge two tickets

Description

Merge two tickets

Usage

rt_ticket_merge(origin, into)

Arguments

- `origin` (character|numeric) Ticket ID to merge into
- `into` (character|numeric) Ticket ID to merge `origin` into

Value

(numeric) The ID of ticket both tickets were merged into
rt_ticket_properties

Examples

## Not run:
# First, create two tickets
ticket_one <- rt_ticket_create("General")
ticket_two <- rt_ticket_create("General")

# Then merge them together
ticket_merge(ticket_one, ticket_two)

## End(Not run)

---

**rt_ticket_properties**  *Get a ticket's properties*

### Description

Retrieves ticket properties

### Usage

```r
rt_ticket_properties(ticket_id, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `ticket_id` (numeric) The ticket identifier
- `...` Other arguments passed to `rt_GET`

### Value

(list) A list of the ticket’s properties

### Examples

## Not run:
```r
rt_ticket_properties(15)
```

## End(Not run)
rt_ticket_search

Search for tickets

Description

Search RT for tickets using RT's query syntax which is documented at https://docs.bestpractical.com/rt/4.4.4/query_builder.html.

Usage

rt_ticket_search(query, orderby = NULL, format = "l", fields = NULL, ...)

Arguments

query (character) Your query (See Details)
orderby (character) How to order your search results. Should be a ticket property name preceded by either a + or a - character.
format (character) Either i (ticket ID only), s (ticket ID and subject), or l (full ticket metadata). Defaults to l.
fields (character) Comma-separated list of fields to include in the results.
... Other arguments passed to rt_GET

Details

The query parameter conforms to RT's query syntax and requires you to build the query yourself. A query will have one or more parameters of the form $FIELD=$VALUE where $FIELD is an RT ticket property like Subject, Requestor, etc and $VALUE (surrounded by single quotes) is the value to filter by. See Examples for examples.

Value

Either a data.frame or tibble (when format is l or s) or a numeric vector when it's i.

Examples

## Not run:
# To return all un-owned tickets on a queue:
rt_ticket_search("Queue='General' AND (Status='new')")

# We can sort by date created, increasing
rt_ticket_search("Queue='General' AND (Status='new')",
  orderby = "+Created")

# If we just need a vector of ticket ids
rt_ticket_search("Queue='General' AND (Status='new')",
  orderby = "+Created",
  format = "i")

## End(Not run)
**rt_url**  
*Generate an RT API URL*

**Description**

Create an RT API URL based on the server URL and any arguments provided.

**Usage**

```r
rt_url(..., query_params = NULL, base_url = Sys.getenv("RT_BASE_URL"))
```

**Arguments**

- ...: Parts of the URL to be joined by "/".
- `query_params` (list) A named list of query parameters where the names of the list map to the query parameter names and the values of the list map to the query parameter values. e.g., `list(a=1)` maps to "?a=1".
- `base_url` (character) The base URL that hosts RT for your organization.

**rt_user_agent**  
*Get the user agent for the package.*

**Description**

This is used by `rt_GET` and `rt_POST` to provide HTTP requests with an appropriate user agent.

**Usage**

```r
rt_user_agent()
```

**Value**

(character) The user agent string for the package.
rt_user_create  
Create a user

Description

Create a user

Usage

rt_user_create(
    name,
    password = NULL,
    email_address = NULL,
    real_name = NULL,
    organization = NULL,
    privileged = NULL,
    disabled = NULL,
    ...
)

Arguments

name (character) Optional. User name
password (character) The password
e-mail_address (character) Optional. User email
real_name (character) Optional. User real name
organization (character) Optional. User organization
privileged (numeric) Optional. User privilege status
disabled (numeric) Optional. User disabled status
... Other arguments passed to rt_POST

Value

(numeric) The ID of the newly-created user

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Create a barebones user with just a name
rt_user_create("Some Person")

# Create user that also has an email address
rt_user_create("Person", email_address = "person@example.com")

## End(Not run)
```
rt_user_edit  Edit a user

Description

Edit a user’s information.

Usage

rt_user_edit(
  user_id,
  password = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  email_address = NULL,
  real_name = NULL,
  organization = NULL,
  privileged = NULL,
  disabled = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

user_id  (numeric) The ID of the User to edit
password  (character) The password
name  (character) Optional. User name
email_address  (character) Optional. User email
real_name  (character) Optional. User real name
organization  (character) Optional. User organization
privileged  (numeric) Optional. User privilege status
disabled  (numeric) Optional. User disabled status
...

Value

The ID of the edited user

Examples

## Not run:
# First, create a user
user_id <- rt_user_create("Example", "password", "me@example.com")

# Then we can edit it
rt_user_edit(user_id, real_name = "Example User")

## End(Not run)
rt_user_properties \hspace{1em} Get a user's properties

Description

Get a user's properties

Usage

rt_user_properties(user_id, ...)

Arguments

user_id \hspace{1em} (numeric) The ID of the User to edit

... \hspace{1em} Other arguments passed to rt_GET

Value

(list) A list of the user's properties

Examples

## Not run:
# Assuming we have a user with id 1, we can get its properties
rt_user_properties(1)

## End(Not run)

rt_version_string \hspace{1em} Get the version of the currently installed version of this package as a character vector

Description

Get the version of the currently installed version of this package as a character vector

Usage

rt_version_string()

Value

(character) The version is a character vector, e.g. "1.2.3"
**stopforstatus**

*Throw an error if the RT status code is an error status*

**Description**

Throw an error if the RT status code is an error status

**Usage**

```r
stopforstatus(response)
```

**Arguments**

- `response` (response) An `httr` response object

**Value**

Either nothing, or throws an error

---

**tidy_long_search_result**

*tidy_long_search_result*

**Description**

`tidy_long_search_result`

**Usage**

```r
tidy_long_search_result(result)
```

**Arguments**

- `result` (list) List of lists from search results

**Value**

A `data.frame` or `tibble`
try_tibble  

**Try to make a tibble**

**Description**

Try to make a tibble

**Usage**

```r
try_tibble(df, coerce = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`  
  (data.frame) The data.frame to try attempt to coerce to a tibble

- `coerce`  
  (logical) Whether or not to try coercion. Provided for upstream calling functions.

**Value**

Either a data.frame or a tibble

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warn_user_edit_warnings  

*Warn if a user edit response body contains warnings*

**Description**

Warn if a user edit response body contains warnings

**Usage**

```r
warn_user_edit_warnings(body)
```

**Arguments**

- `body`  
  (character)

**Value**

None.
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