

FancyPrint Module

Screen Functions

<code>clean()</code>	It cleans the terminal and returns the cursor to home.
<code>clear()</code>	It clears the terminal and returns the cursor to home.
<code>erase()</code>	It erases the terminal and leaves the cursor in the current position.
<code>dimensions()</code>	It returns the dimensions of the terminal, cols and rows.
<code>resize(rows=25, cols=80)</code>	It resizes the terminal size.

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp
fp.clean()
r, c = fp.dimensions()
print(f"rows: {r}, Cols: {c}")
fp.resize(25, 120)
```

Internal Functions

`bg_ansi_colors(bold=False, fg=-1, n_line=0)`

This function displays all background colors available with ansi code. The following options are for a better visualization.

- 1.- The bold option for the font (True / False)
- 2.- The fg option to visualize the background colors with a specific foreground color.
- 3.- The n_line option to insert lines between the colors.

`fg_ansi_colors(bold=False, bg=-1, n_line=0)`

This function displays all foreground colors available with ansi code. The following options are for a better visualization.

- 1.- The bold option for the font (True / False)
- 2.- The bg option to visualize the background colors with a specific foreground color.
- 3.- The n_line option to insert lines between the colors.

`ins_chr(n=1, unicode=" ")` → This function inserts n times the unicode provided, by default it is set to space.

`ins_newline(n=1)` → This function inserts n new lines.

`terminal_bell()` → This function makes the sound of the terminal bell.

`reset_font()` → This function resets the font attributes when we use the `set_font()` function.

`set_font(bold=False, bg=-1, fg=-1, italic=False, underline=False, strike=False, blinking=False, dim=False, hidden=False, inverse=False)` →

This function passes many attributes for the font. If passing all these arguments is a little annoying to you, you can use the Font Style Class for simplicity. The best way to use this function is to pass only the first 3 parameters like the example below.

Colors range goes from -1 to 256. To set the default color from the system use -1 or 256.

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp
print(fp.set_font(1,11,21) + " Python is " + fp.set_font(0,1) + " Wonderful."+fp.reset_font())
print(f"{fp.set_font(bold=0, bg=22, fg=0)} Python {fp.set_font(1,90,7)} Language.{fp.reset_font()}")
```

Note: These functions are being used by the FancyFormat Class. Feel free to ignore them if not useful to you.

Help Classes

Move → This class is used with the Cursor class and it contains 4 options.

Move.RIGHT Move.LEFT Move.UP Move.DOWN

Note: These options can be replaced for the original values as displays below:

Move.RIGHT = "right" = "r" Move.LEFT = "left" = "l"
Move.UP = "up" = "u" Move.DOWN = "down" = "d"

Align → This class is used with the FancyFormat class and FancyMessage class. It contains 4 options.

Align.RIGHT Align.LEFT Align.CENTER Align.JUSTIFY

Note: These options can be replaced for the original values as displays below:

Align.RIGHT = "right" = "r" Align.LEFT = "left" = "l"
Align.CENTER = "center" = "c" Align.JUSTIFY = "justify" = "j"

Layout → This class is used with FancyFormat class and Pen class. It contains 2 options.

Layout.HORIZONTAL = "horizontal" Layout.VERTICAL = "vertical"

Length_bg → This class is used with FancyMessage class and contains 2 options.

ALL_ROW ONLY_WORD

Unicode → This class is to insert some unicode characters.

#-----	
# Lines	Triangle -
#-----	
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_HORIZONTAL	BLACK_UP_POINTING_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_VERTICAL_AND_RIGHT	WHITE_UP_POINTING_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_VERTICAL_AND_LEFT	BLACK_RIGHT_POINT_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_VERTICAL	WHITE_RIGHT_POINT_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_DOWN_AND_HORIZONTAL	BLACK_DOWN_POINTING_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_UP_AND_HORIZONTAL	WHITE_DOWN_POINTING_TRIANGLE
BOX_DRAWINGS_LIGHT_VERTICAL_AND_HORIZONTAL	BLACK_LEFT_POINTING_TRIANGLE
EM_DASH	WHITE_LEFT_POINTING_TRIANGLE
#-----	
# Miscellaneous	-
#-----	
BLACK_DIAMOND	WHITE_DIAMOND
BLACK_CIRCLE	WHITE_CIRCLE
FACE	

For more reference → <https://www.unicode.org/charts/nameslist/>

Line_Style → This class is used with FancyFormat class and Pen class. There are 8 options.

Style_Line.CUSTOMIZED Style_Line.SINGLE
Style_Line.SINGLE_BOLD Style_Line.SINGLE_HEAVY
Style_Line.DOUBLE Style_Line.DASH
Style_Line.SQR_BRACKETS Style_Line.NONE

Note: These options can be replaced for the original value as displays below:

Style_Line.CUSTOMIZED	→ "customized"	Style_Line.SINGLE	→ "single"
Style_Line.SINGLE_BOLD	→ "single_bold"	Style_Line.SINGLE_HEAVY	→ "single_heavy"
Style_Line.DOUBLE	→ "double"	Style_Line.DASH	→ "dash"
Style_Line.SQ_BRACKETS	→ "sq_brackets"	Style_Line.NONE	→ "none"

Cursor Class

This class contains 4 methods. The difference between jump and move is that jump executes the code while move returns the code.

- `jumpTo(qty=0, direction=fp.Move.DOWN)` → This method jumps rows or columns for the cursor in the terminal.
- `jumpxy(x=0, y=0)` → This method jumps the cursor to specific coordinates in the terminal.
- `moveTo(qty=0, direction=fp.Move.DOWN)` → This method moves rows or columns for the cursor in the terminal.
- `movexy(x=0, y=0)` → This method moves the cursor to specific coordinates in the terminal.

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp
crs = fp.Cursor()
crs.jumpTo(4, "D")

crs.jumpTo(qty=20, direction=fp.Move.RIGHT) ← . → crs.jumpTo(qty=20, direction="right")
print("Hello There...!")

print(f"{crs.moveTo(qty=20, direction=fp.Move.RIGHT)}Hello There...!")

print(f"{crs.movexy(0,10)}Col 10, row 1")
```

FontStyle Class

This class contains 4 methods and the attributes and their default values are displays below.

bold	= False	bg	= -1	fg	= -1	italic	= False
dim	= False	underline	= False	blinking	= False	inverse	= False
hidden	= False	strike	= False	indent	= False	next_line	= True

- `indent` → this defines how far we want to start to print the message from the left.
- `next_line` → this defines where we want to jump the line or not when printing the message.

`print_style(msg)` → This method will print the style with the defined attributes.

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp
fs = fp.FontStyle()
fs.bg = 21
fs.fg = 231
fs.print_style(msg = " My Font Style ")

# reset_style() → This method will reset the style to the default values.
fs.reset_style()
fs.print_style(" My Font Style ")
# start_style() and stop_style() → These methods are used if we will be continuing using the style in many rows.
```

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp
fs = fp.FontStyle()
fs.bg = 21
fs.fg = 231
print(f"{fs.start_style()} Font Style Line 1 ")
print(f" Font Style Line 2 ")
print(f" Font Style Line 3 {fs.stop_style()}")
fs.reset_style()
print(f"{fs.start_style()} Default Style {fs.stop_style()}")
```

FancyMessage Class

```
#-----
# Body Default Values
#-----
bg_body   = 4           strike_body   = False      msg_body   = "Body Msg"
fg_body   = 231         hidden_body  = False      right_indent = 2
bold_body = False       inverse_body = False     left_indent  = 2
dim_body  = False       blinking_body = False    top_lines   = 1
italic_body = False     underline_body = False   bottom_lines = 1

help_lines = False      length = Length_bg.ALL_ROW

# These two options work when length is Length_bg.ONLY_WORD. They don't do anything when length is Length_bg.All_ROW.
adj_bg_lines_to_right_indent = False
adj_bg_msg_to_space_available = False
```

Note: All the above variables are being used by both methods, print_fancy_message and print_fancy_note.

```
#-----
# Note Attributes
#-----
msg_note = " Note: "    align_note   = Align.JUSTIFY   blinking_note = False
bg_note   = 231         strike_note  = False          underline_note = False
fg_note   = 0           italic_note   = False          position_note  = 1
bold_note = False       inverse_note  = False          right_space_note = 2
dim_note  = False       hidden_note   = False          left_space_note  = 2

#-----
# Title Attributes
#-----
msg_title = ""          align_title   = Align.LEFT     blinking_title = False
bg_title   = 4          strike_title  = False          underline_title = False
fg_title   = 231        italic_title   = False          title_indent   = 2
bold_title = False       inverse_title  = False          lines_title_body = 1
dim_title  = False       hidden_title   = False

#-----
# Footnote Attributes
#-----
msg_footnote = ""       align_footnote = Align.RIGHT   blinking_footnote = False
bg_footnote   = 4       strike_footnote = False          underline_footnote = False
fg_footnote   = 231     italic_footnote = False          footnote_indent   = 2
bold_footnote = False   inverse_footnote = False          lines_body_footnote = 1
dim_footnote  = False   hidden_footnote = False
```

Example:

```

paragraph = """
    Guido van Rossum, a Dutch programmer, created Python in the late 1980s
    as a hobby project. He started working on it in December 1989 at Cent-
    rum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands.

    Python was first released on February 20, 1991. Python was named after
    the 1970s BBC comedy sketch series Monty Python's Flying Circus.
    """

import fancyprint as fp

msg = fp.FancyMessage()

msg.msg_title = "TITLE"
msg.msg_footnote = "FOOTNOTE"

msg.print_fancy_message(paragraph)

fp.ins_newline(2)

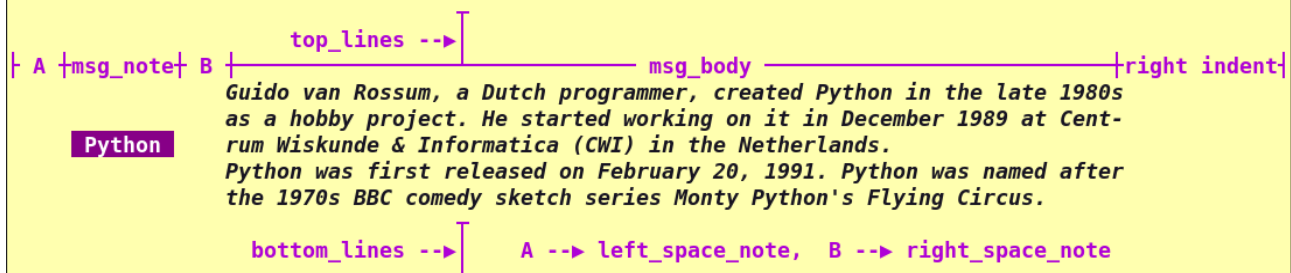
msg.msg_note = "Python"
msg.position_note = 4
msg.print_fancy_note(paragraph)

```

Diagram Description



Body_Lines:6 Space_Available:70 N.Cols: 100 N.Lines:20



Body_Lines:5 Space_Available:73 N.Cols: 100 N.Lines:11

FancyFormat Class

This class contains two methods:

`print_fancy_format(data, style)` → Two arguments, the data to print and the line style.
`reset_fancy_format()` → It resets all the attributes to their default values.

Examples: `import fancyprint as fp`
`tbl = fp.FancyFormat()`

Case 1: Passing any type of variable.
`tbl.print_fancy_format("Hello World...!")`

Output:

```
+-----+
| Hello World...! |
+-----+
```

Case 2: Passing an empty list.
`tbl.print_fancy_format([])`

Output:

```
+-----+
| none |
+-----+
```

Case 3: Passing single item in a list.
`my_list = ["Hello World...!"]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+-----+
| Hello World...! |
+-----+
```

Case 4: Passing single item in a row to a list.
`my_list = [["hello there!"]]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+-----+
| hello there! |
+-----+
```

Case 5: Passing a list.
`my_list = [1,2,3,4]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+---*---*---*---+
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
+---*---*---*---+
```

`my_list = ["Terminology","hello there!", "I am Miguelito"]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+-----*-----*-----+
| Terminology | hello there! | I am Migue |
+-----*-----*-----+
```

Case 6: Passing a list in a single row.
`my_list = [[1,2,3,4]]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+---*---*---*---+
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
+---*---*---*---+
```

`my_list = [["Terminology","hello there!", "I am Hello"]]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+-----*-----*-----+
| Terminology | hello there! | I am Hello |
+-----*-----*-----+
```

Case 7: Passing a list with a some combination of rows and cols.
`my_list = [[5,"hello"],6,50,[45]]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+-----*-----*-----+
| [5, 'hello'] | 6 | 50 | [45] |
+-----*-----*-----+
```

`my_list1 = [10,[50],[250],['C'],['H'],10,20]`
`tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)`

Output:

```
+---*---*---*---*---*---+
| 10 | [50] | [250] | ['C'] | ['H'] | 10 | 20 |
+---*---*---*---*---*---+
```

Case 8: Passing a list with rows and one col.
`my_list = [[10],[20],[30],[40]]`

```
tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list)
```

```
Output: +-----+          +-----+
        | R1C1 |          | 10 |
        | R1C2 |          | 20 |
        | R1C3 |          | 30 |
        | R1C4 |          | 40 |
        +-----+          +-----+
```

Case 9:

Passing a list with a some combination of rows and cols.

```
my_list = [
    ["R1C1", "R1C2", "R1C3"],
    ["R2C1", "R2C2", "R2C3"],
    ["R3C1", "R3C2", "R3C3"]]
```

```
my_list = [
    ["R1C1", "R1C2", "R1C3"],
    ["R2C1", "R2C2", "R2C3"],
    ["R3C1", "R3C2", "R3C3"]]
```

```
tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list1)
```

```
Output: +-----+-----+-----+-----+
        | R1C1 | R1C2 | R1C3 | R1C4 |
        | R2C1 | R2C2 | R2C3 | R2C4 |
        | R3C1 | R3C2 | R3C3 | R3C4 |
        | R4C1 | R4C2 | R4C3 | R4C4 |
        +-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
tbl.horizontal_line_under_header_on= True
tbl.middle_horizontal_line_on      = True
tbl.print_fancy_format(my_list1)
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| R1C1 | R1C2 | R1C3 | R1C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| R2C1 | R2C2 | R2C3 | R2C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| R3C1 | R3C2 | R3C3 | R3C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| R4C1 | R4C2 | R4C3 | R4C4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Note: Although the main idea is to use list type, `print_fancy_format(tbl)` accepts any type of variable. Refer to [Demo 3](#) figure.

Attributes in FancyFormat Class:

```
#-----
# General Use Section
#-----
adj → adjust
```

```
adj_top_margin = 0    adj_bottom_margin = 0    adj_indent = 2    set_fill_chr = "----"    set_layout = Layout.HORIZONTAL
adj_top_space  = 0    adj_bottom_space  = 0    adj_space  = 2    update_list = False
```

`adj_top_margin` Lines to be added between the terminal (\$) and the title. It only accepts int values.
`adj_top_space` Lines to be added between title and top list. It only accepts int values.

`adj_bottom_margin` Lines to be added between the end of the list or footnote to the terminal (\$).
`adj_bottom_space` Lines to be added between the bottom of the list and the footnote. It only accepts int values.

`adj_indent` Space from the left terminal to the first character in the list to be printed. It only accepts int values.
`adj_space` Space from the left of the box to the first character in the list to be printed. It only accepts int values.

`set_fill_chr` When a list is not complete in the data, it will be filled out with some characters. `fill_chr` will be converted to string.

`update_list` Notice that every single element in the list being passed will be converted to string in a temporary internal list. If you want to save this conversion to your original list then set to True. It only works with the list type of variable.

`set_layout` This option only works with `set`, `frozenset` or `range` type of variables.

Note: `adj_top_space` won't work if the title is not set up. Also `adj_bottom_space` won't work if the footnote is not set up. Use `adj_top_margin` or `adj_bottom_margin` or `ins_newline(n)`, or `print("\n")` if you need more space.

```
#-----
# Title Section
```

```
#-----
msg_title = ""          align_title = "justify"    hidden_title = False
bold_title = False      italic_title = False      inverse_title = False
bg_title = -1           strike_title = False      blinking_title = False
fg_title = -1           dim_title = False          underline_title = False
```

msg_title The title name for the list. It only accepts string values, by defaults is empty.

bold_title It only accepts two int values 0 and 1, by defaults is set to 0.

bg_title and **fg_title** accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default value from the system are -1 and 256.

align_title It accepts 4 values, left (l), justify (j), center (c), and right (r).

```
#-----
# Footnote Section
```

```
#-----
msg_footnote = ""      align_footnote = "justify"    hidden_footnote = False
bold_footnote = False  italic_footnote = False      inverse_footnote = False
bg_footnote = -1       strike_footnote = False      blinking_footnote = False
fg_footnote = -1       dim_footnote = False          underline_footnote = False
```

msg_footnote The title name for the list. It only accepts string values, by default is empty.

bold_footnote It only accepts two int values 0 and 1, by defaults is set to 0.

bg_footnote and **fg_footnote** accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

align_footnote It accepts 4 values, left (l), justify (j), center (c), and right (r).

```
#-----
# Data Section
```

```
#-----
align_data = "justify"  hidden_data = False          inverse_data = False
bold_data = False       italic_data = False          blinking_data = False
bg_data = -1            strike_data = False          underline_data = False
fg_data = -1            dim_data = False              bg_all_cell_data = True
```

bg_all_cell_data The bg color will affect the entire cell or just the data.

align_data It accepts 4 values, left (l), justify (j), center (c), and right (r).

bg_data and **fg_data** accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

```
#-----
# Horizontal Line Section
```

```
#-----
top_horizontal_line_chr = "-"    bottom_horizontal_line_chr = "-"    middle_horizontal_line_chr = "-"
top_horizontal_line_on = True     bottom_horizontal_line_on = True     middle_horizontal_line_on = False
bold_horizontal_line = False      bg_horizontal_line = -1              fg_horizontal_line = -1
```

middle_horizontal_line_on These are the lines below the data. Check **Case 9:** for reference.

bg_horizontal_line and **fg_horizontal_line** accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

For more reference check Figure 1.

```
#-----  
# Vertical Line Section  
#-----  
bold_vertical_line = False      left_vertical_line_chr  = "|"  
bg_vertical_line   = -1        middle_vertical_line_chr = "|"  
fg_vertical_line   = -1        right_vertical_line_chr  = "|"
```

`middle_vertical_line_chr` A string type. The char used to make the horizontal line. For more reference check Figure 2.
`right_vertical_line_chr` A string type. Refer to Figure 1.
`left_vertical_line_chr` A string type. Refer to Figure 1.
`bg_vertical_line` and `fg_vertical_line` Accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

```
#-----  
# External Corner Section  
#-----  
top_left_corner_chr  = "+"      bottom_right_corner_chr = "+"      bold_corner_chr = False  
top_right_corner_chr = "+"      bottom_left_corner_chr  = "+"      bg_corner_chr  = -1  
fg_corner_chr        = -1
```

`top_left_corner_chr` A string type. For reference check Figure 1. By default set to "+"
`top_right_corner_chr` A string type. For reference check Figure 1. By default set to "+"
`bottom_right_corner_chr` A string type. For reference check Figure 1. By default set to "+"
`bottom_left_corner_chr` A string type. For reference check Figure 1. By default set to "+"
`bg_corner_chr` and `fg_corner_chr` Accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

```
#-----  
# Middle Corner Section  
#-----  
bold_inner_corner_chr = False    middle_top_corner_chr    = "+"    right_lateral_corner_chr = "+"  
bg_inner_corner_chr   = -1       middle_inner_corner_chr  = "+"    left_lateral_corner_chr  = "+"  
fg_inner_corner_chr   = -1       middle_bottom_corner_chr = "+"
```

`bg_corner_chr` and `fg_corner_chr` Accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

For reference check Figure 3 and 4.

```
#-----  
# Header Section  
#-----  
align_header = "justify"    hidden_header = False    inverse_header = False  
bold_header  = False        italic_header  = False    blinking_header = False  
bg_header    = -1           strike_header  = False    underline_header = False  
fg_header    = -1           dim_header     = False    bg_all_cell_header = True
```

`bg_all_cell_data` The bg color will affect the entire cell or just the header.
`align_header` It accepts 4 values, left (l), justify (j), center (c), and right (r).
`bg_header` and `fg_header` Accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

Attributes for the header lines

```
bold_vertical_header_line_chr = False    right_vertical_header_line_chr = "|"  
bg_vertical_header_line_chr   = -1        left_vertical_header_line_chr  = "|"
```

```
fg_vertical_header_line_chr    = -1          middle_vertical_header_line_chr    = "|"          For reference check Figure 3 and 4.
#-----
# Header Under Line Section
#-----
```

Attributes for the line below the header text

```
bold_under_line_header = False          horizontal_line_under_header_on = False
bg_under_line_header   = -1             horizontal_line_under_header_chr = "-"
fg_under_line_header   = -1
```

horizontal_line_under_header_on Horizontal lines between headers and the first data row.

bg_under_line_header and fg_under_line_header Accepts int values from -1 to 256. Default values from the system are -1 and 256.

Attributes for the header corners (left, middles and right)

```
bold_corner_under_line_header = False    left_corner_under_line_header_chr    = "+"
bg_corner_under_line_header   = -1        right_corner_under_line_header_chr   = "+"
fg_corner_under_line_header   = -1        middle_corner_under_line_header_chr = "+"
```

For more reference see figure 3.

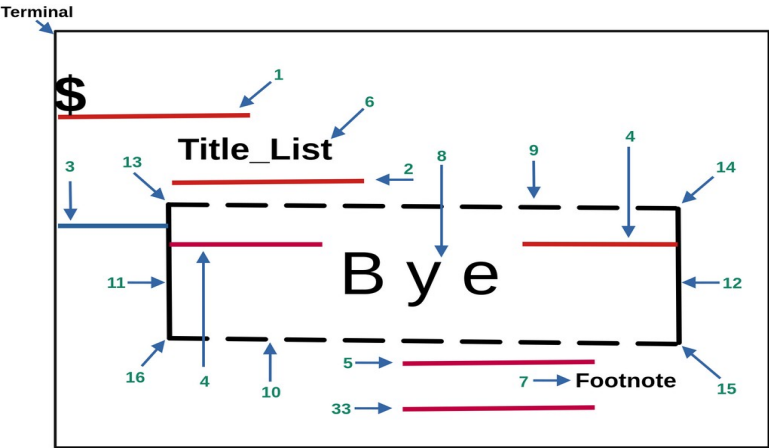


Figure 1

1.- adj_top_margin	2.- top_space	3.- adj_indent
4.- adj_space	5.- bottom_space	6.- msg_title
7.- msg_footnote	8.- data	9.- top_horizontal_line_chr
10.- bottom_horizontal_line_chr	11.- left_vertical_line_chr	12.- right_vertical_line_chr
13.- top_left_corner_chr	14.- top_right_corner_chr	15.- bottom_right_corner_chr
16.- bottom_left_corner_chr	33.- adj_bottom_margin	

17.- middle_top_corner_chr
18.- middle_vertical_line_chr
19.- middle_bottom_corner_chr

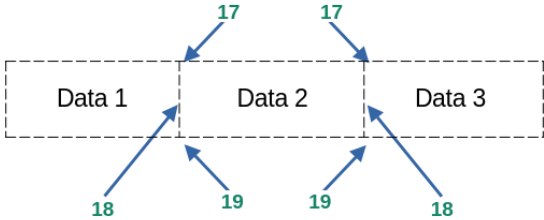


Figure 2

20.- header
21.- horizontal_line_under_header_chr
22.- left_vertical_header_line_chr
23.- right_vertical_header_line_chr
24.- left_corner_under_line_header_chr
25.- right_corner_under_line_header_chr
26.- middle_horizontal_line_chr
27.- left_lateral_corner_chr
28.- right_lateral_corner_chr

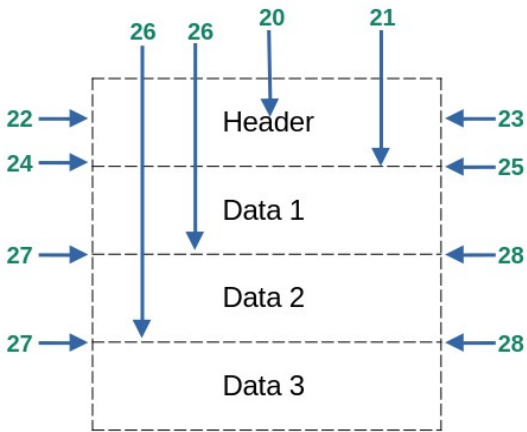


Figure 3

29.- middle_vertical_header_line_chr
30.- middle_corner_under_line_header_chr
31.- middle_inner_corner_chr
32.- set_fill_chr

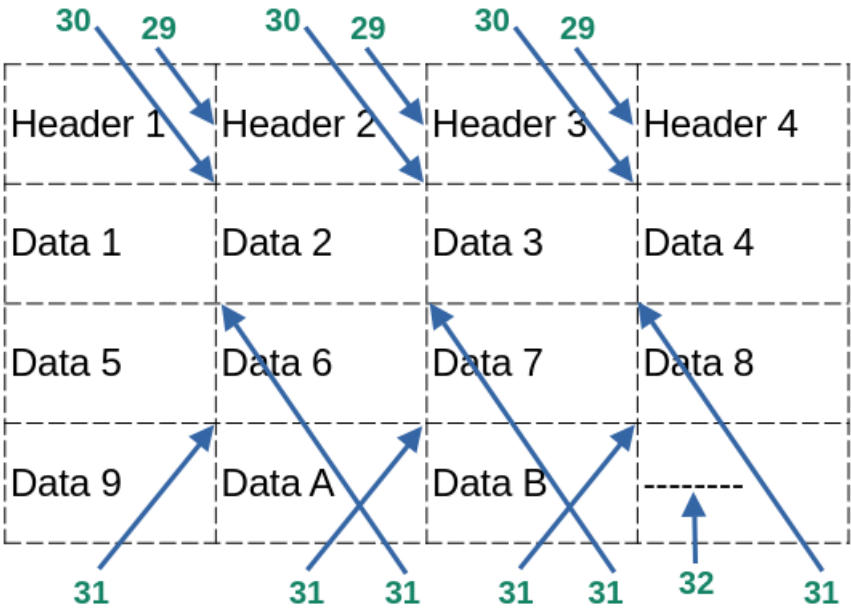
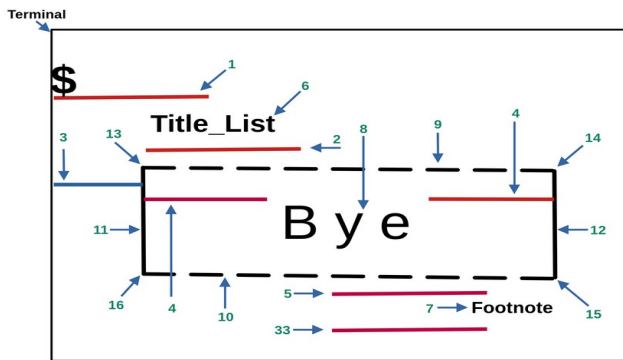


Figure 4

Summarize



Note: 2 and 33 only work if the title and footnote exist.

Figure 1

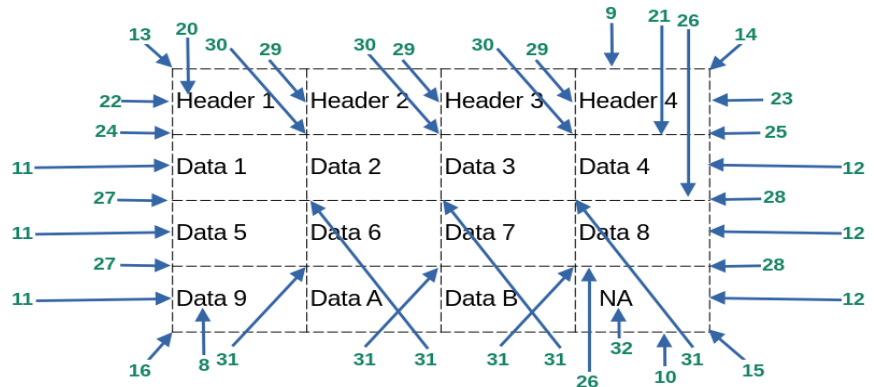


Figure 5

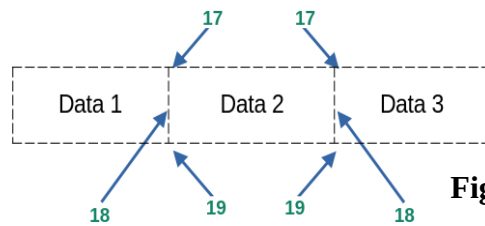


Figure 2

1.- adj_top_margin	2.- top_space	3.- adj_indent
4.- adj_space	5.- bottom_space	6.- msg_title
7.- msg_footnote	8.- data	9.- top_horizontal_line_chr
10.- bottom_horizontal_line_chr	11.- left_vertical_line_chr	12.- right_vertical_line_chr
13.- top_left_corner_chr	14.- top_right_corner_chr	15.- bottom_right_corner_chr
16.- bottom_left_corner_chr	17.- middle_top_corner_chr	18.- middle_vertical_line_chr
19.- middle_bottom_corner_chr	20.- header	21.- horizontal_line_under_header_chr
22.- left_vertical_header_line_chr	23.- right_vertical_header_line_chr	24.- left_corner_under_line_header_chr
25.- right_corner_under_line_header_chr	26.- middle_horizontal_line_chr	27.- left_lateral_corner_chr
28.- right_lateral_corner_chr	29.- middle_vertical_header_line_chr	30.- middle_corner_under_line_header_chr
31.- middle_inner_corner_chr	32.- set_fill_chr	33. adj_bottom_margin

Horizontal Line Default Values:

top_horizontal_line_on = 1

middle_horizontal_line_on = 0

bottom_horizontal_line_on = 1

horizontal_line_under_header_on = 0

bg_all_cell_data/header Default Values:

bg_all_cell_data = True

bg_all_cell_header = True

Some Other Default Values:

align_title = "justify"

align_footnote = "justify"

msg_title = ""

msg_footnote = ""

align_data = "justify"

align_header = "justify"

update_list = False

set_layout = Layout.HORIZONTAL

Examples:

Demo 1. Default Values

```
import fancyprint as fp

tlb = fp.FancyFormat()
lst = [
    ["Header 1", "Header 2", "Header 3", "Header 4"],
    ["R2C1", "R2C2", "R2C3", "R2C4"],
    ["R3C1", "R3C2", "R3C3", "R3C4"],
    ["R3C1", "R3C2"]
]

tlb.print_fancy_format(lst)
```

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
R2C1	R2C2	R2C3	R2C4
R3C1	R3C2	R3C3	R3C4
R4C1	R4C2	----	----

Demo 2. A Little bit of Customization

```
import fancyprint as fp

tlb = fp.FancyFormat()
lst = [
    ["Header 1", "Header 2", "Header 3", "Header 4"],
    ["R2C1", "R2C2", "R2C3", "R2C4"],
    ["R3C1", "R3C2", "R3C3", "R3C4"],
    ["R4C1", "R4C2"]
]
```

```
tlb.msg_title = " Title "
tlb.align_title = fp.Align.CENTER
tlb.bold_title = True
tlb.fg_title = 21
tlb.bg_title = 231
```

```
tlb.bg_header = 90
tlb.fg_header = 231
tlb.horizontal_line_under_header_on = True
```

```
tlb.align_data = fp.Align.CENTER
tlb.fg_data = 14
```

```
tlb.msg_footnote = " Footnote "
tlb.align_footnote = fp.Align.RIGHT
tlb.bold_footnote = True
tlb.bg_footnote = 231
tlb.fg_footnote = 21
```

```
tlb.print_fancy_format(lst)
```

```
lst = [
    ["Header"],
    ["R2C1"],
    ["R3C1"],
    ["R4C1"]
]
```

```
tlb.print_fancy_format(lst, fp.Line_Style.SINGLE)
```

Title			
Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
R2C1	R2C2	R2C3	R2C4
R3C1	R3C2	R3C3	R3C4
R4C1	R4C2	----	----
Footnote			

Title
Header
R2C1
R3C1
R4C1
Footnote

Demo 3 → Type of Variables

The diagram illustrates the memory representation of various data types in Python, categorized into six cases:

- int**: A yellow box labeled 'int' contains a red box with the value '2547'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 1'.
- bool**: A yellow box labeled 'bool' contains a red box with the value 'True'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 0'.
- str**: A yellow box labeled 'str' contains a red box with the value 'Hello There'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 4'.
- complex**: A yellow box labeled 'complex' contains a red box with the value '45.8+698.0j'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 3'.
- float**: A yellow box labeled 'float' contains a red box with the value '25.987'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 2'.
- complex**: A yellow box labeled 'complex' contains a red box with the value '(45.9+25j)'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 3'.

A dashed line separates the top section from the bottom section, which is enclosed in a white border.

Range Data: A yellow box labeled 'Range Data' contains a red box with the values '0', '2', '4', '6', '8', '10', '12', and '14'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 5'.

Dictionary: A yellow box labeled 'Dictionary' contains a red box with the following structure:

Keys	Values
NAME	Miguel
LAST_1	Aguilar
LAST_2	Cuesta

Below the dictionary is a cyan box labeled 'Case 6'.

Range Data: A yellow box labeled 'Range Data' contains a red box with the values '0', '2', '4', '6', '8', '10', '12', and '14'. Below it is a cyan box labeled 'Case 5'.

Demo 4. Some More Customization

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
Data 1 Data 5 Data 9	Data 2 Data 6 Data A	Data 3 Data 7 Data B	Data 4 Data 8 ----

Demo 5. Two List Joined

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6	Data 7	Data 8
Data 9	Data A	Data B	---

Header 1	Header 2	Header 3	Header 4
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6	Data 7	Data 8
Data 9	Data A	Data B	---

Pen Class

This class contains two methods:

```
draw_line(size=0, layout=Layout.HORIZONTAL, tail="\N{BLACK DIAMOND}", body="-", head="\N{BLACK DIAMOND}")
```

```
draw_rectangle(length=3, width=3, style=Line_Style.DASH)
```

Rectangle Default Values

top_left_corner_chr = "+"	top_horizontal_line_chr = "-"	right_vertical_line_chr = " "
top_right_corner_chr = "+"	bottom_horizontal_line_chr = "-"	left_vertical_line_chr = " "
bottom_right_corner_chr = "+"		
bottom_left_corner_chr = "+"	refill_bg_color = False	

Line Default Values

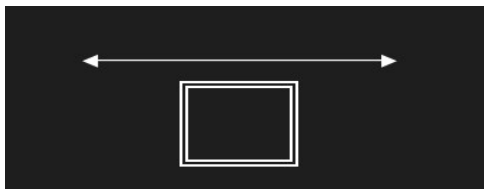
```
bold_draw_line = False  
bg_draw_line = -1  
fg_draw_line = -1
```

General Default Values

```
adj_indent = 0
```

Example:

```
import fancyprint as fp  
pen = fp.Pen()  
pen.adj_indent = 8  
pen.draw_line(size=20, layout=fp.Layout.HORIZONTAL, tail=fp.Unicode.BLACK_LEFT_POINTING_TRIANGLE,  
              body=fp.Unicode.EM_DASH, head=fp.Unicode.BLACK_RIGHT_POINTING_TRIANGLE)  
fp.ins_newline(2)  
pen.adj_indent = 14  
pen.draw_rectangle(length=8, width=4, style=fp.Line_Style.DOUBLE)
```



Report bugs at → acma.mex@hotmail.com

FanyPrint module is not a big thing, but I hope you find useful occasionally. Python 3.12.1 or greater is required.

Note: fancyprint module has been tested on RedHat 9, Centos Stream 9, AlmaLinux 9, and Windows 10.