

pytermor

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INTRODUCTION

1	Insta		2
	1.1	Installing into a project	2
	1.2	Demo installation	2
	1.3	Development installation	3
2	Featı	ures	4
	2.1	Flexible input formats	4
	2.2		4
	2.3	· ·	5
	2.4		5
	2.5	Named colors collection	5
	2.6		6
	2.7		6
	2.8		7
		•	
3	Exan		9
	3.1		9
	3.2	Demo	١7
4	Guid	e · High-level	22
	4.1	Core API I	22
	4.2	Text fragments	23
	4.3	Styles	23
	4.4	Colors	23
	4.5	fargs syntax	28
	4.6	Renderers	28
	4.7	Templates	30
	4.8	Number formatters	30
	4.9	es7s named colors collection	31
	4.10	Dynamic/deferred colors	31
5	Guid	e · Low-level	32
J	5.1	Core API II	
	5.2	SGR sequences	
	5.3	Sequence presets	
	5.4	xterm indexed colors	
	5.5	ANSI sequences review	
	5.6	Parser	
	5.7	Filters	
	5.8		+ / 18
	5.0	00101 spaces	rΟ

6	API reference	49			
	6.1 pytermor.ansi	. 51			
	6.2 pytermor.border	. 60			
	6.3 pytermor.color	. 67			
	6.4 pytermor.common				
	6.5 pytermor.config	. 92			
	6.6 pytermor.cval				
	6.7 pytermor.exception	. 93			
	6.8 pytermor.filter				
	6.9 pytermor.numfmt				
	6.10 pytermor.renderer				
	6.11 pytermor.style				
	6.12 pytermor.template				
	6.13 pytermor.term				
	6.14 pytermor.text	. 152			
7	Configuration	160			
/	7.1 Options				
	7.1 Options	. 100			
8	Appendix	162			
_	8.1 Tracers math	. 162			
	8.2 Approximation differences				
9	Changelog	168			
10) License	179			
10	/ Election	1//			
11	Docs guidelines	184			
Рy	ython Module Index 189				
	dex				
T					

(yet another) Python library initially designed for formatting terminal output using ANSI escape codes.

Provides *high-level* methods for working with text sections, colors, formats, alignment and wrapping, as well as *low-level* modules which allow to operate with *ANSI* sequences directly and also implement automatic format termination. Depending on the context and technical requirements either approach can be used. Also includes a set of additional number/string/time formatters for pretty output, filters, templating engine, escape sequence parser and provides support for several color spaces, which is also used for fluent color approximation if terminal capabilities do not allow to work in True Color mode. See *Features* page for the details.

No dependencies required, only Python Standard Library (although there are some for testing and docs building).

The library is extendable and supports a variety of formatters (called *renderers*), which determine the output syntax:

- SgrRenderer, global default; formats the text with ANSI escape sequences for terminal emulators;
- *TmuxRenderer*, suitable for integration with tmux (terminal multiplexer);
- *HtmlRenderer*, which makes a HTML page with all the formatting composed by CSS styles;
- *SgrDebugger*, same as SgrRenderer, but control bytes are replaced with a regular letter, therefore all the sequences are no longer sequences and can be seen as a text, for SGR debugging;
- etc.

INTRODUCTION 1

1

INSTALLATION

Python 3.8 or later should be installed and available in \$PATH; that's basically it if intended usage of the package is as a library.

1.1 Installing into a project

For injecting the library into an existing project. No extra dependencies required.

```
$ python -m pip install pytermor
```

If approximation time is essential, there is an option to install few extra dependencies (numpy and scipy), which allows to perform the approximation about 10x times faster (*details*):

```
$ python -m pip install 'pytermor[fast]'
```

1.2 Demo installation

Downloading source code for running some predefined examples (see *Examples — Demo*).

```
$ git clone git@github.com:delameter/pytermor.git
$ cd pytermor
$ ./run-cli examples/tone_neighbours.py
Virtual environment is not present
Initialize it in '/home/pt/venv-demo'? (y/n): y
[...]
```

1.3 Development installation

For library development (editable mode).

```
$ git clone git@github.com:delameter/pytermor.git --branch dev
$ cd pytermor
$ python -m venv venv
$ ./venv/bin/python -m pip install -e .
$ ./venv/bin/python -m pytermor
2.110.0.dev0
2023-11-24 20:58:30+03:00
```

2

FEATURES

2.1 Flexible input formats

fargs syntax allows to compose formatted text parts much faster and to keep the code compact:

```
import pytermor as pt

ex_st = pt.Style(bg='#ffff00', fg='black')
text = pt.FrozenText(
    'This is red ', pt.cv.RED,
    "This is white ",
    "This is black on yellow", ex_st,
)
pt.echo(text)
```

```
This is red This is white This is black on yellow
```

2.2 Content-aware format nesting

Template tags and non-closing *Fragments* allow to build complex formats:

```
import pytermor as pt

s = ":[fg=red]fg :[bg=blue]and bg :[fg=black]formatting with:[-] overlap:[-] support"
pt.echo(pt.TemplateEngine().substitute(s))
```

2.3 256 colors / True Color support

The library supports extended color modes:

- XTerm 256 colors indexed mode
- True Color RGB mode (16M colors)

```
import pytermor as pt

for outm in ['true_color', 'xterm_256', 'xterm_16']:
    for c in range((W:=80) + 1):
        b = pt.RGB.from_ratios(1 - (p := c / W), 2 * min(p, 1 - p), p).int
        f = pt.Fragment("", pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.GRAY_0, bg=b, bold=True))
        print(f.render(pt.SgrRenderer(outm)), end=["", "\n"][c >= W], flush=True)
```



2.4 Different color spaces

Currently supported spaces: RGB, HSV, XYZ, LAB. A color defined in any of these can be transparently translated into any other:

```
import pytermor as pt

col = pt.cvr.SUPERUSER
pt.echo(repr(col.rgb) + ", " + repr(col.hsv), col)
```

```
RGB[#F8B889][R=248 G=184 B=137]
HSV[H=25° S=45% V=97%]
```

2.5 Named colors collection

Registry containing more than 2400 named colors, in addition to default 256 from xterm palette. See es7s named colors collection.

```
$ /run-cli examples/list_named_rgb.py
```

```
blood
                    crimson
                    blood-red
                    sangria
                    alabama-crimson
                    crimson-glory
                    ue-red
                    vivid-crimson
                    utah-crimson
2458
                    carmine m-p
2459
                    cadmium-red
                    nintendo-red
                    spanish-red
                    ku-crimson
2463
                    red munsell
2464
                    fire-engine-red
2465
                     ruddy
```

2.6 Extendable renderers

Renderers is a family of classes responsible for creating formatted strings from *IRenderable* instances, which, in general, consist of a text piece and a *Style* – a set of formatting rules. Concrete implementation of the renderer determines the target format and/or platform.

This is how *SgrRenderer*, *HtmlRenderer*, *TmuxRenderer*, *SgrDebugger* (from top to bottom) output can be seen in a terminal emulator:

```
This is red This is white This is black on yellow

<span style="color: #800000">This is red </span><span style="">This is white
</span><span style="background-color: #ffff00; color: #000000">This is black on
yellow</span>

#[fg=red]This is red #[fg=default]This is white #[fg=black bg=#ffff00]This is black
on yellow#[fg=default bg=default]

(.[31m)This is red (.[39m)This is white (.[30;48;5;11m)This is black on
yellow(.[39;49m))
```

2.7 Number formatters

Set of highly customizable helpers, see *numfmt*.

format_si() output sample



format_time_ns() output samples

70/	0/4	_	70/	211	_
306ns	961ns	3µs	306 ns	961 ns	3 μs
9µs	29µs	93µs	9 μs	29 μs	93 μs
294µs	924µs	2ms	294 µs	924 µs	
9ms	28ms	90ms			
282ms	888ms	2s			2 s
8s	27s	1 m	8 s	27 s	
4m	14m	44m			
2h	7h	23h	2 h	7 h	23 h
3d	1 w	4 w	3 d	1 w	4 W
3mo	9mo	2yr	3 mo	9 mo	

format_time_delta() output sample

```
31.0s
   9.87s
                             1 min
  5 mins
              16 mins
                           50 mins
                             1d 2h
                                         2h 38min
2h 38min
             8h 16min
                                                      8h 16min
                                                                       1d 2h
   3d 9h
              10 days
                           1 month
                                                       10 days
                                                                     1 month
 months
            11 months
                             years
                                         3 months
                                                     11 months
```

2.8 Data dumps

Special formatters for raw binary/string data.

These examples were composed for a terminal 80-chars wide; tracers dynamically change the amount of elements per line at each <code>dump()</code> call.

Input data for all examples below was the same.

Listing 1: Decomposition into separate bytes by *BytesTracer*. Note the hexadecimal offset format.

```
0x00 | 3D 90 39 05
                    B9 54 BA 89
                                 90 A8 86 4C
                                               A3 99 75 DD
                                                            BC 02 0D 0A
0x14 | 7A E8 E6 40
                    76 4B 36 1C
                                 00 AD 02 E2
                                               61 45 FD 92
                                                            CD B6 71 02
0x28 | 4F 52 EC 39
                    64 22 68 6A
                                 2E 4E 80 1E
                                               67 07 31 0D
                                                            83 55 4D F2
0x3C | D0 D5 D9 41
                    72 54 6D 2B
                                 03 80 FE 95
                                              B3 28 C4 3E
                                                            FC BC 4E 30
                    99 B3 A4 93
                                 24 E9 43 E9
                                               30 B8 6A BC
0x50 | 5C 6B 5C C3
                                                            74 F9 EA 4A
0x64 | 30 4F 9A 38
                    71 DF B2 39
                                 19 30 56 7C
                                              73 91 56 6E
                                                           B8 38 48 F5
0x78 | B7 5B 08 BD
                    96 B5 4F 6E
```

Listing 2: Decomposition into UTF-8 sequences by StringTracer

```
3d efbfbd
                         39
                                05 efbfbd
                                                54 efbfbd efbfbd |=9 \cdot T
 0
 8
     efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd
                                4c efbfbd efbfbd
                                                       75
                                                             ddbc |Lu
16 |
         02
                 0d
                         0a
                                7a efbfbd efbfbd
                                                       40
                                                               76 | - z@v
24
         4b
                 36
                                00 efbfbd
                                                02 efbfbd
                         1c
                                                               61 | K6 · · · a
32
          45 efbfbd efbfbd
                              cdb6
                                        71
                                               02
                                                       4f
                                                               52 | Eq · OR
  | efbfbd
                 39
                                22
                                        68
                                                6a
                                                       2e
                                                               4e | 9d"hj.N
48 | efbfbd
                 1e
                         67
                                07
                                        31
                                                0d efbfbd
                                                               55 | ·g·1U
56
         4d efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd
                                                41
                                                               54 | MArT
                                                       72
64
         6d
                 2b
                         03 efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd
                                                               28 | m+·(
     efbfbd
                 3e efbfbd efbfbd
                                                30
                                                               6b |>N0\k
                                        4e
80
         5c
               c399 efbfbd efbfbd efbfbd
                                                24 efbfbd
                                                               43 |\\U\$C
                 30 efbfbd
                                6a efbfbd
                                                74 efbfbd efbfbd |0jt
88
     efbfbd
96
                 30
                         4f efbfbd
                                                     dfb2
                                                               39 | J008q9
```

(continues on next page)

2.8. Data dumps 7

(continued from previous page)

```
      104 | 19 30 56 7c
      73 efbfbd
      56 6e | ·0V | sVn

      112 | efbfbd 38 48 efbfbd efbfbd
      5b 08 efbfbd | 8H[·

      120 | efbfbd efbfbd
      4f 6e | On

      ------(124)
```

Listing 3: Decomposition into Unicode codepoints by StringUcpTracer

```
0 U+
       3D FFFD 39
                  05 FFFD 54 FFFD FFFD FFFD FFFD |=9·T
                  75 77C 02 0D 0A 7A FFFD FFFD |Lu \cdot z|
 11 | U+ 4C FFFD FFFD
                        00 FFFD 02 FFFD
 22 U+ 40 76
              4B
                 36 1C
                                      61 45 |@vK6···aE
 33 | U+ FFFD FFFD 376
                                      64 22 |q·OR9d"
                 71 02
                        4F 52 FFFD 39
 44 | U+ 68 6A 2E 4E FFFD 1E 67 07
                                   55 U+
       55
          4D FFFD FFFD FFFD 41 72 54 6D 2B UMArTm+
 66 | U+
       03 FFFD FFFD FFFD 28 FFFD 3E FFFD FFFD 4E | (>N
 77 | U+ 30 5C 6B
                 5C D9 FFFD FFFD FFFD 24 FFFD 43 |0\k\\U\$C
 88 | U+ FFFD 30 FFFD
                 6A FFFD 74 FFFD FFFD 4A 30 4F |0jtJ00
 99 | U+ FFFD 38 71 7F2 39 19 30 56 7C 73 FFFD | 8q9.0V | s
                 38 48 FFFD FFFD 5B 08 FFFD FFFD Vn8H[.
110 | U+ 56
           6E FFFD
121 | U+ FFFD 4F 6E
                                      | 0n
-----(124)
```

2.8. Data dumps 8

3

EXAMPLES

Most basic example:

```
import pytermor as pt

pt.force_ansi_rendering()
pt.echo('RED', 'red')
pt.echo('GREEN', pt.cv.GREEN)
pt.echo("This is warning, be warned", pt.Styles.WARNING)
```

```
red text
green text
This is warning, be warned
```

For more advanced ones proceed to the next section.

3.1 Rendering

The library can be split into two domains, the first one being "high-level" domain, which includes templating, style abstractions, text implementations which support aligning, wrapping, padding, etc., as well as number formatting helpers and a registry of preset colors.

The second one is "low-level", containing colors and color spaces definitions, helpers for composing various terminal escape sequences, the escape sequence abstractions themselves, as well as a large set of filters for chain-like application.

3.1.1 High-level

Imagine we want to colorize git --help output *manually*, i.e., we will not pipe an output of git and apply filters to do the job (yet), instead we copy-paste the output to python source code files as string literals and will try to add a formatting using all primary approaches.

Listing 1: Part of the input

```
These are common Git commands used in various situations:

start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)

clone Clone a repository into a new directory

init Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one

[..]
```

Part of the output

```
These are common Git commands used in various situations:

start a working area (see also: git help tutorial)

clone Clone a repository into a new directory

init Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one

[..]
```

The examples in this part are sorted from simple ones at the beginning to complicated ones at the end.

Isolated pre-rendering

Use *render()* method to apply a *style* to a string part individually for each of them:

```
import pytermor as pt

subtitle = pt.render("start a working area", pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.YELLOW, bold=True))
subtitle += " (see also: "
subtitle += pt.render("git help tutorial", pt.cv.GREEN)
subtitle += ")"

pt.echo(subtitle)
```

render() method uses *SgrRenderer* by default, which is set up automatically depending on output device characteristics and environment setup.

Note that render() accepts FT as format argument, which can be Style or Color or str or int (there are a few ways to define a color).

Fragments

Fragment is a basic class implementing IRenderable interface and contains a text string along with a Style instance and that's it.

Fragment instances can be safely concatenated with a regular *str* (but not with another *Fragment*) from the left side as well as from the right side (highlighted line). If you attempt to add one Fragment to another Fragment, you'll end up with a *Text* instance (see the example after next).

```
from collections.abc import Iterable
    import pytermor as pt
2
3
    data = [
4
        ("clone", "Clone a repository into a new directory"),
5
         ("init", "Create an empty Git repository or reinitialize an existing one"),
    ]
7
8
    st = pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.GREEN)
9
    for name, desc in data:
10
         frag = pt.Fragment(name.ljust(16), st)
11
        pt.echo(' ' + frag + desc)
12
```

Fragments in f-strings

Another approach to align a formatted text is to combine Python's *f-strings* with *Fragment* instances:

```
import pytermor as pt
   data = [
3
       ("bisect", "Use binary search to find the commit that introduced a bug"),
       ("diff", "Show changes between commits, commit and working tree, etc"),
       ("grep", "Print lines matching a pattern"),
6
   ]
7
   st = pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.GREEN)
   for name, desc in data:
10
       frag = pt.Fragment(name, st)
11
       pt.echo(f"
                    {frag:<16s}
                                   {desc}")
12
```

```
bisectUse binary search to find the commit that introduced a bugdiffShow changes between commits, commit and working tree, etcgrepPrint lines matching a pattern
```

Texts & FrozenTexts

Text is a general-purpose composite *IRenderable* implementation, which can contain any amount of strings linked with styles (i.e. *Fragment* instances).

Text also supports aligning, padding with specified chars to specified width, but most importantly it supports fargs syntax (for the details see *fargs syntax*), which allows to compose formatted text parts much faster and keeps the code compact. Generally speaking, the basic input parameter is either a tuple of string and *Style* or *Color*, which then will be applied to preceding string, or a standalone string. Usually explicit definition of a tuple is not neccessary, but there are cases, when it is:

```
import pytermor as pt

subtitle_st = pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.YELLOW, bold=True)
command_st = pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.GREEN)

text = pt.FrozenText(
    ("work on the current change ", subtitle_st),
    "(see also: ",
    "git help everyday", command_st,
    ")"

pt.echo(text)
```

```
work on the current change (see also: git help everyday)
```

FrozenText is an immutable version of *Text* (to be precise, its quite the opposite: Text is a child of FrozenText).

We will utilize aligning capabilities of FrozenText class in a following code fragment:

```
import pytermor as pt
1
2
    data = [
3
        ("add", "Add file contents to the index"),
        ("mv", "Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink"),
5
        ("restore", "Restore working tree files"),
6
    st = pt.Style(fg=pt.cv.GREEN)
8
    for name, desc in data:
10
        pt.echo([pt.FrozenText(" ", name, st, width=18, pad=4), desc])
11
```

```
add Add file contents to the index

mv Move or rename a file, a directory, or a symlink

restore Restore working tree files
```

At highlighted line we compose a *FrozenText* instance with command name and set up desired width (18=16+2 for right margin), and explicitly set up left padding with pad argument. Padding chars and regular spaces originating from the alignment process are always applied to the opposite sides of text.

Note that although <code>text.echo()</code> accepts a single <code>RT</code> as a first argument, it also accepts a sequence of them, which allows us to call echo just once. <code>common.RT</code> is a type var including <code>str</code> type and all <code>IRenderable</code> implementations.

Template tags

There is a support of library's internal tag format, which allows to inline formatting into the original string, and get the final result by calling just one method:

```
branch List, create, or delete branches

commit Record changes to the repository

merge Join two or more development histories together
```

Here "@st:[fg=yellow bold]" is a definition of a custom user style named "st", ":[st]" is a opening tag for that style, and ":[-]" is a closing tag matching the most recently opened one. See *Templates* for the details.

Regexp group substitution

A little bit artificial example, but this method can be applied to solve real tasks nevertheless. The trick is to apply the desired style to a string containing special characters like r"\1", which will represent regexp group 1 after passing it into re.sub(). The actual string being passed as 2nd argument will be ESC: [32m1;ESC: [m. Regexp substitution function will replace all \1 with a matching group in every line of the input, therefore the match will end up being surrounded with(already rendered) SGRs responsible for green text color, ???, PROFIT:

```
import re
   import pytermor as pt
2
   s = """
                           Download objects and refs from another repository
       fetch
       pull
                           Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local.
    →branch
      push
                           Update remote refs along with associated objects
8
   regex = re.compile(r''^(\s+)(\s+)(.+)$")
10
   for line in s.splitlines():
11
        pt.echo(
12
13
                 pt.render(r''\setminus 1'' + pt.Fragment(r''\setminus 2'', pt.cv.GREEN) + r''\setminus 3''),
14
                 line,
15
             )
16
        )
17
```

```
fetch Download objects and refs from another repository

pull Fetch from and integrate with another repository or a local

branch

push Update remote refs along with associated objects
```

For more complex logic it's usually better to extract it into separate function:

```
def replace_expand(m: re.Match) -> str:
    tpl = pt.render(r"\1" + pt.Fragment(r"\2", pt.cv.GREEN) + r"\3")
    return m.expand(tpl)
regex.sub(replace_expand, "...")
```

Another approach:

```
def replace_manual(m: re.Match) -> str:
    return pt.render(m.group(1) + pt.Fragment(m.group(2), pt.cv.GREEN) + m.group(3))
regex.sub(replace_manual, "...")
```

Refilters

Refilters (**Re**ndering **filters**) are usually applied in sequences, where each of those matches one or two named regexp groups and applies the specified styles accordingly.

In the example below we first (#10-12) implement _render() method in a new class inherited from <code>AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter</code>, then (#14-16) the refilter is created (note regexp group name 'cmd' and matching dictionary key, which value is a <code>FT</code>), then (#19) the refilter is applied and result is printed.

☑ Note: Although filters in general are classified as low-level, this example is placed into high-level group, because no manipulation at byte level or at color channel level is performed.

```
import re
   import pytermor as pt
2
   s = """
      reset
                         Reset current HEAD to the specified state
      switch
                         Switch branches
6
                          Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
      tag
8
9
   class SgrNamedGroupsRefilter(pt.AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter):
10
        def _render(self, v: pt.IT, st: pt.FT) -> str:
11
            return pt.render(v, st, pt.SgrRenderer)
12
13
   f = SgrNamedGroupsRefilter(
14
       re.compile(r''(\s+)(?P<\cmd>\S+)(.+)''),
15
        {"cmd": pt.cv.GREEN},
16
17
18
   pt.echo(pt.apply_filters(s, f))
```

```
reset Reset current HEAD to the specified state
switch Switch branches
tag Create, list, delete or verify a tag object signed with GPG
```

3.1.2 Low-level

The examples in this part are sorted from simple (for the developer) ones at the beginning to complicated (for the developer) ones at the end. But after you change the point of view, the results are reversed: first ones are most complicated for the interpreter to run, while the ones at the end are simplest (roughly one robust method per instance is invoked). Therefore, the answer to the question "which method is most suitable" should always be evaluated on the individual basis.

Preset compositions

Preset composition methods produce sequence instances or ready-to-print strings as if they were rendered by *SgrRenderer*. Methods with names starting with make_ return single sequence instance each, while methods named compose_* return *str*ings which are several sequences rendered and concatenated.

In the next example we create an SGR which sets background color to #008787 (highlighted line) by specifying xterm-256 code 30 (see *xterm-256 palette*), then compose a string which includes:

- CUP (Cursor Position) instruction: ESC: [1;1H;
- SGR instruction with our color: ESC: [48;5;30m;
- EL (Erase in Line) instruction: ESC [OK.

Effectively this results in a whole terminal line colored with a specified color, and note that we did not fill the line with spaces or something like that – this method is (in theory) faster, because the tty needs to process only \sim 10-20 characters of input instead of 120+ (average terminal width).

```
import pytermor as pt

col_sgr = pt.make_color_256(30, pt.ColorTarget.BG)

seq = pt.compose_clear_line_fill_bg(col_sgr)
pt.echo(seq + 'AAAA BBBB')
```

AAA BBBB

■ Note: compose_* methods do not belong to any *renderer*, so the decision of using or not using these depending on a terminal settings should be made by the developer on a higher level. The suggested implementation of conditional composite sequences would be to request current renderer setup and ensure <code>is_format_allowed</code> returns <code>True</code>, in which case it's ok to write composite sequences (as the default renderer already uses them):

```
seq = ""
if pt.RendererManager.get_default().is_format_allowed:
    seq = pt.compose_clear_line_fill_bg(pt.cv.NAVY_BLUE)
pt.echo(seq + 'AAAA BBBB')
```

Note: More consistent way of working with composite sequences would be to merge classes from ansi module with classes from text module, i.e. make ISequence children also inherit IRenderable interface and therefore be rendered using the same mechanism as for Text or Fragment, but that would require quite a bit of refactoring and, considering relatively rare usage of pre-rendered composites, was deferred for a time.

Assisted wrapping

Similar to the next one, but here we call helper method <code>ansi.enclose()</code>, which automatically builds the closing sequence complement to specified opening one, while there we pick and insert a closing sequence manually:

```
import pytermor as pt
pt.echo(pt.enclose(pt.SeqIndex.CYAN, "imported") + " rich.inspect")
```

imported rich.inspect

Manual wrapping

Pretty straightforward wrapping of target string into a format which, for example, colors the text with a specified color, can be performed with f-stings. All inheritors of *ISequence* class implement __str__() method, which ensures that they can be safely evaluated in f-strings even without format specifying.

Resetter, of closing sequence, in this case can vary; for example, it can be "hard-reset" sequence, which resets the terminal format stack completely (ESC: [m), or it can be text color reset sequence (ESC: [39m), or even more exotic ones.

SeqIndex class contains prepared sequences which can be inserted into f-string directly without any modifications:

```
import pytermor as pt
print(f"{pt.SeqIndex.CYAN}imported{pt.SeqIndex.RESET} rich.inspect", end="")
```

imported rich.inspect

Manual instantiating

In case of necessity of some non-standard sequence types or "illegal" parameter values there is also a possibility to build the sequence from the scratch, instantiating one of the base sequence classes and providing required parameters values:

```
import pytermor as pt

print(pt.SequenceCSI("J", 2).assemble(), end="")

# which is equivalent to:
print(pt.make_erase_in_display(2).assemble(), end="")
```

If your case is covered with an existing helper method in *term* package, use it instead of making new instance directly. This approach will make it easier to maintain the code, if something in internal logic of sequence base classes changes in the future.

Manual assembling (don't do this)

The last resort method which works in 100% is to assemble the sequence char by char manually, contain it as a string in source code and just print it when there is a necessity to do that. The only problem with this approach is an empirical rule, which says:

Each raw ANSI escape sequence in the source code reduces the readability of the whole file by 50%.

This means that even 2 SGRs would give 25% readability of the original, while 4 SGRs give 6% (this rule is a joke I made up just now, but the key idea should be true).

In short:

- they are hard to modify,
- they are hard to maintain,
- they are hard to debug.

Even if it seems OK for a while:

```
print('\x1b[41m', end="(¬¬)")
print('\x1b[1;1H\x1b[41m\x1b[0K', end="(00)")
```

...things get worse pretty fast:

```
print('\x1b[1;1H\x1b[38;2;232;232;22m\x1b[1;41m\x1b[0K', end="(°°)")
```

Compare with the next fragment, which does literally the same as the line from the example above, but is much easier to read thanks to low-level abstractions:

```
import pytermor as pt
print(
   pt.make_reset_cursor(),
   pt.make_color_rgb(232, 232, 22),
   pt.ansi.SeqIndex.BOLD,
   pt.ansi.SeqIndex.BG_RED,
   (continues on next page)
```

(continued from previous page)

```
pt.make_erase_in_line(),
sep="", end="(°~°)",
)
```

Or doing the same with high-level abstractions instead:

```
import pytermor as pt
st = pt.Style(fg=0xe8e816, bg='red', bold=True)
fill = pt.compose_clear_line_fill_bg(st.fg.to_sgr())
pt.echo(fill + "(°v°)", st)
```

```
(°v°)
```

✓ **Note:** The last example also automatically resets the terminal back to normal state, so that the text that is printed afterwards doesn't have any formatting, in contrast with other examples requiring to assemble and print *COLOR_OFF* and *BG_COLOR_OFF* (or just *RESET*) at the end (which is omitted).

3.2 Demo

There are several predefined examples made specifically for the demonstration of library's features located in examples directory. Use *second installation method* to obtain them along with the library source code. Command for running any example looks like this: ./run-cli examples/<FILENAME>

3.2.1 approximate.py

Script for finding the closest color to the specified one, in three color palettes: xterm-16, xterm-256, named colors. The library is using CIE76 E* formula in LAB color space as a default color difference computation algorithm.

Usage

```
./run-cli examples/approximate.py [-e[e...]] [-R|-H] [COLOR...]
```

Arguments

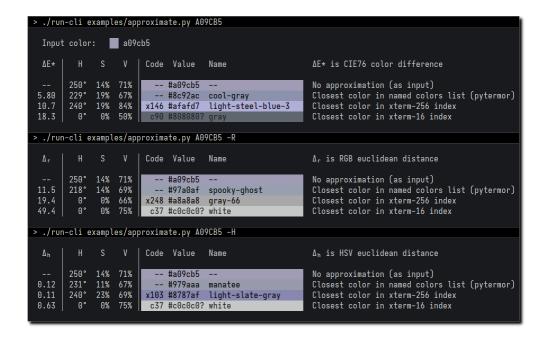
Any amount of **COLOR**(s) can be specified as arguments, and they will be approximated instead of the default (random) one. Required format is a string 1-6 characters long representing an integer(s) in a hexadecimal form: FFFFFF (case insensitive), or a name of the color in any format.

Options

-е	Increase results amount (can be used multiple times).
-R	Compute color difference using RGB euclidean distance formula.
-Н	Compute color difference using HSV euclidean distance formula.

Examples

```
./run-cli examples/approximate.py 3AEBA1 0bceeb 666
./run-cli examples/approximate.py red DARK_RED icathian-yellow
```



3.2.2 list_named_rgb.py

Example script printing all colors in named colors collection (*ColorRGB* registry), as a list or as a grid. Each cell in grid mode contains different set of data depending on its size: color number, color hex value, color name, all of these together (if big enough) or none at all (for very small ones).

The colors in either of modes are sorted using multi-level criteria in HSV color space, which can be described in a simpler way as follows:

- make 18 big groups of colors with more or less similar hue, and also one extra group for colors without a hue (i.e. colors with zero saturation);
- in each "hue group" make 5 more groups of colors separated by saturation value (19*5=95 groups total);
- in each "saturation group" sort colors by value (or, roughly speaking, brightness) forming 19*5*20=1900 groups total; these actually can hardly be named as "groups", as almost every one contains only one color;
- in each smallest group sort the colors by exact hue value; if they match, compare the exact saturation value; if they match, compare the exact value value (...);
- the colors should be deterministically sorted by now, as there are no colors with exactly the same H, S an V values (these would be the duplicates, which is prohibited by *Color* registries).

"Saturation groups" are clearly visible if the cells are small enough to allow the script to fit all the colors in a terminal window at once (here size of each cell is exactly 1x1 character, while the terminal width is set to 160 characters):



Usage

```
./run-cli examples/list_named_rgb.py [MODE [CELL_SIZE [CELL_HEIGHT]]]
```

Arguments

MODE

Either "list" or "grid".

CELL SIZE

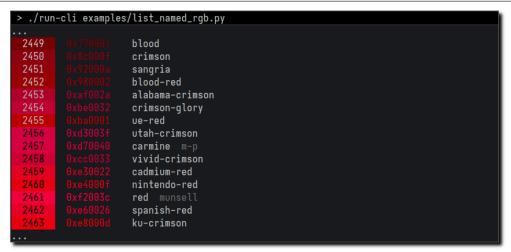
(grid only) Cell width, in characters. Also determines cell height if CELL_HEIGHT is not provided: the result height will be equal to cell width divided by 2, rounded down.

CELL HEIGHT

(grid only) Cell height, in characters.

Examples

```
list_named_rgb list
list_named_rgb grid 2
list_named_rgb grid 6 3
list_named_rgb grid 16 6
```





3.2.3 list_renderers.py

Print example output of combinations of all the renderers defined in the library and all possible output modes. No arguments or options. Table width adjusts for terminal size.

Usage

```
./run-cli examples/list_renderers.py
```

3.2.4 render_benchmark.py

Kind of profiling tool made for measuring how long does it take to render a colored text using different *IRenderable* implementations. No arguments or options.

Usage

```
./run-cli examples/render_benchmark.py
```

Examples

```
> ./run-cli examples/render_benchmark.py
                 (XTERM_256)
(XTERM_256)
                                                               p50
                                                                             p99
<Text>
                                    Inner total
<FrozenText>
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50
                                                                             p99
                                                                             p99
<Composite>
                  (XTERM_256)
                                                               p50 86.9 μs
                                    Inner total
<Fragment>
                 (XTERM_256)
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50 88.8 μs
                                                                             p99
<str> control
                 (XTERM_256)
<Text>
                  (XTERM_16)
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50
                                                                             p99
                                                                             p99
                 (XTERM_16)
(XTERM_16)
                                                               p50
<FrozenText>
                                    Inner total
<Composite>
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50 78.8 μs
                                                                             p99
                  (XTERM_16)
                                                               p50 83.3 μs
<Fragment>
                                    Inner total
                                                                             p99
<str> control
                  (XTERM_16)
                                                                             p99
<Text>
                  (NO_ANSI)
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50 50.0 μs
<FrozenText>
                  (NO_ANSI)
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50 50.3 μs
                                                                             p99
                 (NO_ANSI)
(NO_ANSI)
                                                               p50 14.7 μs
                                                                             p99
<Composite>
                                    Inner total
                                                               p50 13.7 μs
<Fragment>
                                    Inner total
                                                                             p99
                 (NO_ANSI)
<str> control
```

3.2.5 terminal_color_mode.py

Script made for manual testing of terminal color mode capabilities. No arguments of options. Run and follow the instructions.

Usage

```
./run-cli examples/terminal_color_mode.py
```

Examples

```
> ./run-cli examples/terminal_color_mode.py
...
Look at the rectangle below. In normal conditions you:

1) should see that it's a magenta rectangle with some purple letters inside;
2) should be able to read the full word (although it can be challenging);
3) can distinguish 3 sections of the rectangle with different brightness.

If ALL these conditions are met, your terminal is working in either 256 color mode or True Color mode. If ANY of these is false -- the terminal doesn't support neither 256-colors nor True Color mode and is operating in legacy 16-colors or even monochrome mode. It means that your terminal does not support advanced SGR formatting (or, which is more likely, these capabilities are disabled). Your environment variables are set as follows:

IERM=xterm=256color
COLORTERM=truecolor
```

3.2.6 tone neighbours.py

Script that prints the specified colors along with full spectre of closest colors with the same hue and value, but different saturation, and with the same hue and saturation, but different value (brightness). The original color and its RGB derivatives are placed in the middle column, the same colors approximated to xterm-256 palette are listed in the left column, the same colors approximated to named colors registry are listed in the right column.

Usage

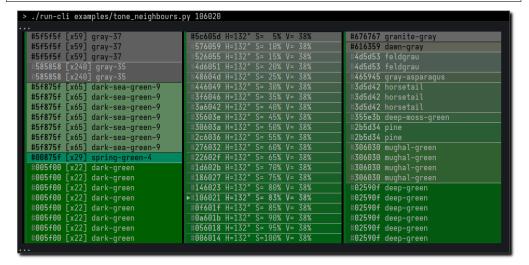
```
./run-cli examples/tone_neighbours.py [COLOR...]
```

Arguments

Any amount of **COLOR**(s) can be specified as arguments, and they will be approximated instead of the default (random) one. Required format is a string 1-6 characters long representing an integer(s) in a hexadecimal form: FFFFFF (case insensitive). Color names are not supported because the main purpose of this script is to find neighbours for the colors that are not in the index, not for the indexed ones.

Examples

./run-cli examples/tone_neighbours.py 3AEBA1 0bceeb 666



4

GUIDE · **HIGH-LEVEL**

4.1 Core APII

4.1.1 Glossary

rendering

A process of transforming text-describing instances into specified output format, e.g. instance of *Fragment* class with content and *Style* class containing colors and other text formatting can be rendered into terminal-compatible string with *SgrRenderer*, or into HTML markup with *HtmlRenderer*, etc.

style

Class describing text format options: text color, background color, boldness, underlining, etc. Styles can be inherited and merged with each other. See *Style* constructor description for the details.

color

Three main classes describing the colors: *Color16*, *Color256* and *ColorRGB*. The first one corresponds to 16-color terminal mode, the second – to 256-color mode, and the last one represents full RGB color space and filled with rather than color index palette. The first two also contain terminal *SGR* bindings.

4.1.2 Core methods

text.render([string, fmt, renderer])	
	•
text.echo([string, fmt, renderer, nl, file,])	
	•
<pre>color.resolve_color(subject[, color_type,])</pre>	Suggested usage is to transform the user input in
,	a free form in an attempt to find any matching
	color.
style.make_style([fmt])	General Style constructor.
style.merge_styles([origin, fallbacks,])	Bulk style merging method.

4.2 Text fragments

4.2.1 Fragment class hierarchy

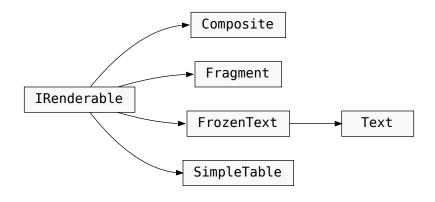


Fig. 1: IRenderable inheritance diagram

4.3 Styles

4.4 Colors

Primary method for getting a color by name is *resolve_color()*.

Suggested usage is to feed it the input in a free form and hope for the best. Supported formats include:

- int in a [0; 0xffffff] range;
- *str* containing a valid integer in hexadecimal form, optionally prefixed with "0x": "ddaa80", "0xAA9910", even "1";
- *str* starting with a "#" and consisting of 6 more hexadecimal characters, case insensitive (RGB regular form), e.g. "#0b0cca";

- *str* starting with a "#" and consisting of 3 more hexadecimal characters, case insensitive (RGB short form), e.g. "#666";
- *str* with a color name in any form distinguishable by the color resolver, e.g. 'red', 'navy blue', etc. (all preset color names listed in guide.ansi-presets and *es7s named colors collection*).

The method operates in three different modes depending on argument types: resolving by name, resolving by value and instantiating; all of three corresponding methods can be invoked independently, which makes $resolve_color()$ more like of a facade.

4.4.1 Resolving by name

If first argument of $resolve_color()$ is a str starting with any character except #, case-insensitive search through the registry of $color_type$ colors is performed. The main method is $Color_256.find_by_name()$ and his siblings in other color classes, so everything in this section can be applied to them as well.

The algorithm looks for the instance which has all the words from subject as parts of its name (the order must be the same). Color names are stored in registries as sets of tokens, which allows to use any form of input and get the correct result regardless. The only requirement is to separate the words in any matter (see the example below), so that they could be split to tokens which will be matched with the registry keys.

If color_type is omitted, the registries are accessed in this order: *Color16*, *Color256*, *ColorRGB*. Should any registry find a full match, the resolving is stopped and the result is returned.

```
>>> from pytermor import resolve_color
>>> resolve_color('deep-sky-blue-7')
<Color256[x23(#005f5f deep-sky-blue-7)]>
```

```
>>> resolve_color('DEEP SKY BLUE 7')
<Color256[x23(#005f5f deep-sky-blue-7)]>
```

```
>>> resolve_color('DeepSkyBlue7')
<Color256[x23(#005f5f deep-sky-blue-7)]>
```

```
>>> resolve_color('deepskyblue7')
Traceback (most recent call last):
LookupError: Color 'deepskyblue7' was not found in any registry
```

4.4.2 Registry implementation

When new color is created, it gets registered under it's exact original name, as well as under split and *normalized* set of tokens made from that name. Searching is performed first by exact query match, and then by exact match of split and *normalized* set of tokens made from the query.

Splitting string into tokens is performed by transitions between (lower cased letter OR underscore OR non-letter character) AND (upper-cased letter OR a digit). This rule in a form of a regular expression:

```
[W_]+|(?<=[a-z])(?=[A-Z0-9])
```

It covers all popular methods of writing an enumerated name. It is implied that queries to the registry will look like one of the cases below:

Case Example query		Split query	Normalized token set
snake_case	atomic_tangerine	('atomic',	('atomic',
		'tangerine')	'tangerine')
camelCase	atomicTangerine	('atomic',	
		'Tangerine')	
kebab-case	icathian-yellow	('icathian', 'yellow')	('icathian', 'yellow')
SCREAM-	ICATHIAN_YELLOW	('ICATHIAN', 'YELLOW')	
ING_CASE			
PascalCase	AirForceBlue	('Air', 'Force',	('air', 'force',
		'Blue')	'blue')
(mixed) AIR force-blue		('AIR', 'force',	
		'blue')	

Normalization consists of two operations: discarding all characters except latin letters, digits, underscore and hyphen, and translating all upper-cased letters to lower case.

Note: Known limitation of this approach is inability to correctly handle multi-cased queries which include transitions between lower case and upper case in the middle of the word (=token), e.g. "AtoMicTangErine" will end up being split into four tokens ('ato', 'mic', 'tang', 'erine'), and such query will fail with zero results. Pre-normalization instead of post-normalization can help here, but that will break all valid camel case and pascal case queries. The aforementioned query is more like an artificial example than a real case anyway, but if it's essential, then one way to fix it is to perform two searches instead of just one, i.e. first see if split token set exists in a registry, and if it's not – normalize it preemptively and try again.

4.4.3 Finding closest colors

When first argument of *resolve_color()* is specified as:

- 1) int in [0x000000; 0xFFFFFF] range, or
- 2) str in hexadecimal form: "RRGGBB" / "0xRRGGBB", or
- 3) str in full hexadecimal form: "#RRGGBB", or
- 4) str in short hexadecimal form: "#RGB",

and color_type is **present**, the result will be the best subject approximation to corresponding color index. Note that this value is expected to differ from the requested one (and sometimes differs a lot), unless the exact color requested is present in the index (e.g. #FF0000 can be found in all three color palettes).

Omit the second parameter to create an exact color: if color_type is **missing**, no searching is performed; instead a new nameless *ColorRGB* is instantiated and returned.

Integer values over the maximum of OxFFFFFF will be set to match the limit.

```
>>> from pytermor import resolve_color, Color256
>>> resolve_color("#333")
<ColorRGB[#333333]>

>>> resolve_color(0xfafef0)
<ColorRGB[#fafef0]>

>>> resolve_color(0x333333, Color256)
<Color256[x236(#303030 gray-19)]>
```

⚠ Important: The instance created this way is an "unbound" color, i.e. it does not end up in a registry or an index bound to its type, thus the resolver and approximation algorithms are unaware of its existence. The rationale for this is to keep the registries clean and immutable to ensure that the same input always resolves to the same output. If you absolutely want your new color to be accessible from a registry and color index, create it manually using a class constructor:

```
Color256(0x123456, code=257, register=True, index=True)
```

Although this will not work properly for xterm-indexed colors, because code 257 does not exist, and not a single terminal emulator does know anything about it, this can be used to extend <code>ColorRGB</code> color set, as it translates to SGRs explicitly (by color value).

Also there are two top-level methods that provide a capability to search for the colors closest to specified one in an indexed palette: find_closest() and approximate().

These methods are useful for finding applicable color alternatives if user's terminal is incapable of operating in more advanced mode. Usually it is done by the library automatically and transparently for both the developer and the end-user.

Both methods take value parameter which is a target color value, e.g. 0x404030, and color_type which determines the type of the result. If color_type is omitted, the searching is performed in *Color256* index.

find_closest() caches the results, i.e., the same search query will from then onward result in the same return value without the necessity of iterating through the color index. If that's not applicable, use approximate(), which is unaware of caching mechanism altogether.

The main difference between the methods is that <code>find_closest()</code> always returns the color with lowest color difference with the target, while <code>approximate()</code> takes third parameter <code>max_results</code>, which can be used to control how many colors we want to receive. Also note that the latter method response is not just the color instances, but a data class containing the color and numeric distance to the target.

```
>>> from pytermor import approximate
>>> print(*approximate(0x123456, Color256, 3), sep='\n')
ApxResult(color=<Color256[x24(#005f87 deep-sky-blue-6)]>, distance=19.69124894424491)
ApxResult(color=<Color256[x60(#5f5f87 medium-purple-7)]>, distance=22.56723105940626)
ApxResult(color=<Color256[x236(#303030 gray-19)]>, distance=24.151294783796793)
```

4.4.4 Approximator implementations

Approximation algorithm is as simple as iterating through all colors in the *lookup table*, computing the color distance between target color and each of those, and returning the minimal result.

Distance between two colors is calculated using CIE76 E* color difference formula in LAB color space¹. This method is considered to be an acceptable tradeoff between sRGB euclidean distance, which doesn't account for differences in human color perception, and CIE94/CIEDE2000, which are more complex and in general excessive for this task.

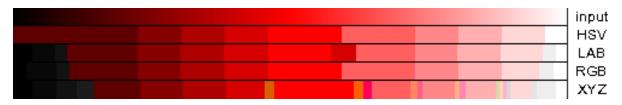


Fig. 2: Approximation of red colors using different color spaces for color distance computation

¹ http://www.brucelindbloom.com/index.html?Eqn DeltaE CIE76.html

More examples: Approximation differences

There are two approximator implementations in the library, the first one does not require any dependencies – _BruteForceApproximator, while the second one, _KDTreeApproximator, requires scipy package to be installed along with the library. The latter is about 10.06 times faster than the first one thanks to using optimized data structure². The library must be installed as pytermor[fast] in order to utilize it, which provides extra dependencies automatically.

▲ Important: Approximator implementation is selected automatically depending on availability of numpy and scipy packages.

There is a demo script which can illustrate the difference between approximated colors using different color distance formulas. For the details see *Examples — Demo — approximate.py*.

4.4.5 Lack Color class hierarchy

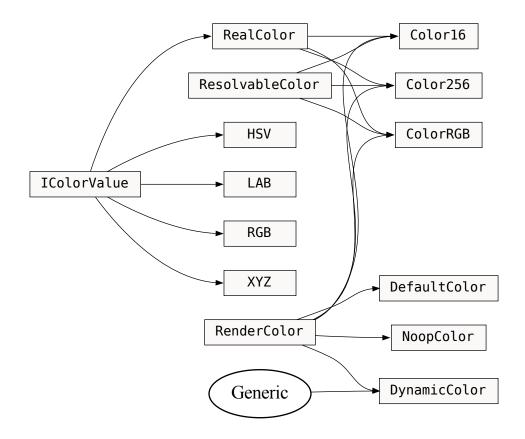


Fig. 3: Color inheritance diagram

 $^{^2\ \}text{https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.spatial.KDTree.html}$

4.5 fargs syntax

✓ Note: @TODO

4.6 Renderers

4.6.1 Renderer setup

The library provides options to select the output format, and that option comes in the form of *renderers* . Selecting the renderer can be accomplished in several ways:

- a. By using general-purpose functions *render()* and *echo()* both have an argument renderer (preferable; *introduced in v2.x*).
- b. Method *RendererManager.override()* sets the default renderer globally. After that calling *render()* will automatically invoke specified renderer and apply the required formatting (but only if renderer argument of render() method is left empty).
- c. Set up the config variable ***** renderer_classname directly or preliminary via * environment variable.
- d. Use renderer's instance method *IRenderer.render()* directly, but that's not recommended and possibly will be deprecated in the future.

Generally speaking, if you need to invoke a custom renderer just once or twice, it's convenient to use the first method for this matter, and use the second one in all the other cases.

On the contrary, if there is a necessity to use more than one renderer alternatingly, it's better to avoid using the global one at all, and just instantiate and invoke both renderers independently.

TL:DR

To unconditionally print formatted message to standard output, call *force_ansi_rendering()* and then *render()*.

4.6.2 Default renderers priority

When it comes to the rendering, *RendererManager* will use the **first non-empty** renderer from the list below:

- 1. Explicitly specified as argument renderer in methods render(), echo(), echoi().
- 2. Default renderer in global RendererManager class (see RendererManager.override())
- 3. Renderer class in the current loaded config: config.renderer classname.
- 4. Default library renderer SgrRenderer.

▲ Important: Argument > Global override > Current config > Library fallback

Also note that the approach of setting up a renderer with a config in one place and overriding the global one in another can cause hard-to-catch bugs when the attempts to change renderer mode with config value will seem to fail, whereas in fact they work, but with no effect, as the renderer defined in config always gets shadowed by a global override.

4.5. fargs syntax 28

4.6.3 Output mode auto-selection

SgrRenderer can be set up with automatic output mode *AUTO*. In that case the renderer will return *NO_ANSI* for any output device other than terminal emulator, or try to find a matching rule from this list:

Is a tty?	▶ TERM	ℰ COLORTERM¹	Result output mode
<any></any>			force_output_mode ²
No	<any></any>		NO_ANSI
Yes	xterm-256color	24bit, truecolor	TRUE_COLOR
	*-256color ³	<any></any>	XTERM_256
	xterm-color	<any></any>	XTERM_16
	xterm	<any></any>	NO_ANSI
	<any other=""></any>	<any></any>	default_output_mode ⁴

Table 1: Auto output mode parameters and results

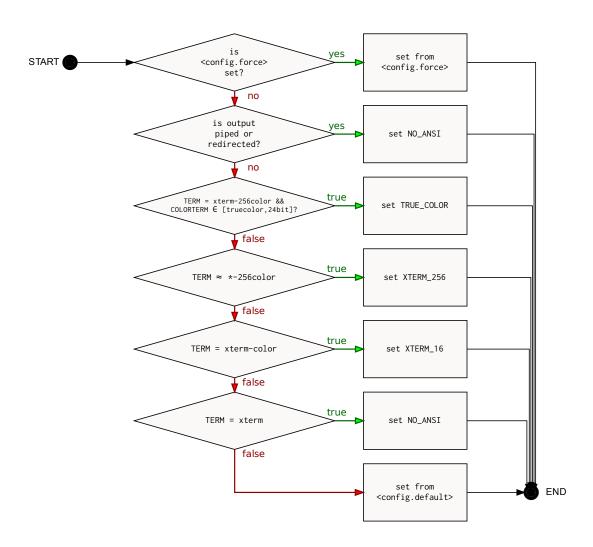


Fig. 4: Auto output mode algorithm

4.6. Renderers 29

¹ should both env. var requirements be present, they both must be true as well (i.e. logical AND is applied).

 $^{^{2}}$ empty by default and thus ignored

 $^{^3}$ * represents any string; that's how e.g. bash 5 determines the color support.

⁴ XTERM_256 by default, but can be customized.

4.6.4 Color mode fallbacks

There is a couple of approximation algorithms implemented in the library, the main purpose of which is to provide a nearest color supported by a user's terminal emulator when the original color is defined in a higher-order palette. For example, if user's terminal is only capable of displaying 256 colors, all <code>ColorRGB</code> instances will be automatically approximated to the nearest color available in the palette. Details described in <code>Finding closest colors</code> section.

4.6.5 # Renderer class hierarchy

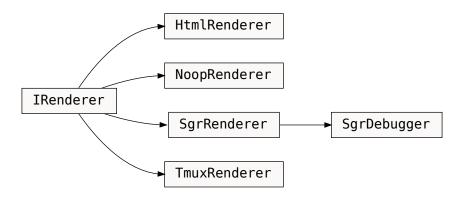


Fig. 5: IRenderer inheritance tree

4.7 Templates

4.8 Number formatters

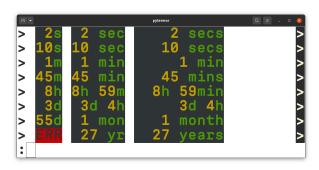
☑ Note: The library contains @TODO

4.7. Templates 30

4.8.1 Auto-float formatter

4.8.2 Prefixed-unit formatter

4.8.3 Time delta formatter



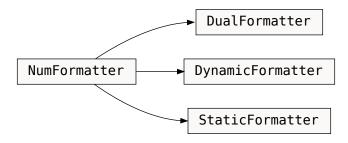


Fig. 6: NumFormatter inheritance tree

4.9 es7s named colors collection

☑ Note: @TODO

4.10 Dynamic/deferred colors

☑ Note: @TODO

5

GUIDE · LOW-LEVEL

5.1 Core API II

So, what's happening under the hood?

5.1.1 Glossary

ASCII

Basic charset developed back in 1960s, consisting of 128 code points. Nevertheless it is still used nowadays as a part of Unicode character set.

ANSI

..escape sequence is a standard for in-band signaling to control cursor location, color, font styling, and other options on video text terminals and terminal emulators. Certain sequences of bytes, most starting with an ASCII escape character ([ESC] 0x1B) and a bracket character ([0x5B), are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim.

SGR

..sequence is a subtype of *ANSI* escape sequences with a varying amount of parameters. SGR sequences used for changing the color of text or/and terminal background (in 3 different color modes), as well as for decorating text with italic font, underline, overline, cross-line, making it bold or blinking etc. Represented by *SequenceSGR* class.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI escape code

5.1.2 Core methods

ansi.SequenceSGR(*params)		Class representing SGR (Select Graphic Rendition)-type escape sequence with vary-
		ing amount of parameters.
term.make_color_256(code[, target])		Wrapper for creation of SequenceSGR that sets
		foreground (or background) to one of 256-color
		palette value.:
term.make_color_rgb(r, g, b[, target])		Wrapper for creation of SequenceSGR operating
		in True Color mode (16M). Valid values for r, g
		and b are in range of [0; 255]. This range lin-
		early translates into [0x00; 0xFF] for each chan-
		nel. The result value is composed as "#RRGGBB".
		For example, a sequence with color of #ff3300
		can be created with:
color.Color256.to_sgr([target,	up-	Make an SGR sequence out of Color.
per_bound])		
<pre>color.find_closest(value[, color_type])</pre>		Search and return nearest to value instance of
		specified color_type.

Sources

- 1. XTerm Control Sequences
- 2. ECMA-48 specification

5.2 SGR sequences

5.2.1 Format soft reset

We put these pieces together to create a SGR command. Thus, ESC[3m specifies bold (or bright) text, and ESC[31m specifies red foreground text. We can chain together parameters; for example, ESC[32;47m specifies green foreground text on a white background.

The following diagram shows a complete example for rendering the word "text" in red with a single underline.

ESC character
In Hex ASCII

Notes

• For terminals that support bright foreground colors, ESC[1;3Xm is usually equivalent to ESC[9Xm (where x is a digit in 0-7). However, the reverse does not seem to hold, at least anecdotally: ESC[2;9Xm usually does not render the same as ESC[3Xm.
• Not all terminals support every effect.

Fig. 1: https://chrisyeh96.github.io/2020/03/28/terminal-colors.html#color-schemes

There are two ways to manage color and attribute termination:

Note: This is how you **should** format examples:

- hard reset (SGR-0 or ESC: [0m)
- soft reset (SGR-22, 23, 24 etc.)

The main difference between them is that *hard* reset disables all formatting after itself, while *soft* reset disables only actually necessary attributes (i.e. used as opening sequence in Span instance's context) and keeps the other.

That's what Span class is designed for: to simplify creation of soft-resetting text spans, so that developer doesn't have to restore all previously applied formats after every closing sequence.

Example

We are given a text span which is initially *bold* and *underlined*. We want to recolor a few words inside of this span. By default this will result in losing all the formatting to the right of updated text span (because *RESET*, or :ESC: [0m, clears all text attributes).

However, there is an option to specify what attributes should be disabled or let the library do that for you:



As you can see, the update went well – we kept all the previously applied formatting. Of course, this method cannot be 100% applicable; for example, imagine that original text was colored blue. After the update "string" word won't be blue anymore, as we used SeqIndex.COLOR_OFF escape sequence to neutralize our own yellow color. But it still can be helpful for a majority of cases (especially when text is generated and formatted by the same program and in one go).

5.2.2 Working with Spans

Use Span constructor to create new instance with specified control sequence(s) as a opening/starter sequence and **automatically composed** closing sequence that will terminate attributes defined in opening sequence while keeping the others (soft reset).

Resulting sequence params' order is the same as argument's order.

Each sequence param can be specified as:

- string key (see ansi-presets);
- integer param value;
- existing *SequenceSGR* instance (params will be extracted).

It's also possible to avoid auto-composing mechanism and create Span with explicitly set parameters using Span.init_explicit().

5.2.3 Creating and applying SGRs

You can use any of predefined sequences from *SeqIndex* registry or create your own via standard constructor. Valid argument values as well as preset constants are described in ansi-presets page.

▲ Important: SequenceSGR with zero params ESC: [m is interpreted by terminal emulators as ESC: [0m, which is hard reset sequence.

There is also a set of methods for dynamic *SequenceSGR* creation:

• make_color_256() will produce sequence operating in 256-colors mode (for a complete list see ansi-presets);

• make_color_rgb() will create a sequence capable of setting the colors in True Color 16M mode (however, some terminal emulators doesn't support it).

To get the resulting sequence chars use assemble() method or cast instance to *str*.

```
> ()]
> b'(\x1b[4;7m)'
> 28:1b:5b:34:3b:37:6d:29
> :
```

- First line is the string with encoded escape sequence;
- Second line shows up the string in raw mode, as if sequences were ignored by the terminal;
- Third line is hexadecimal string representation.

5.2.4 SGR sequence structure

- 1. <u>ESC</u>: is escape *control character*, which opens a control sequence (can also be written as \x1b, \033 or \e).
- 2. [is sequence *classifier*; it determines the type of control sequence (in this case it's CSI (Control Sequence Introducer)).
- 3. 4 and 7 are *parameters* of the escape sequence; they mean "underlined" and "inversed" attributes respectively. Those parameters must be separated by ;.
- 4. m is sequence *terminator*; it also determines the sub-type of sequence, in our case SGR. Sequences of this kind are most commonly encountered.

5.2.5 Combining SGRs

One instance of SequenceSGR can be added to another. This will result in a new SequenceSGR with combined params.

5.2.6 Sequence class hierarchy

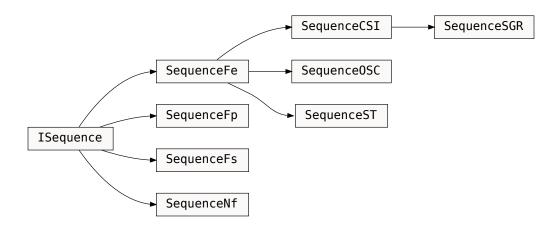


Fig. 2: ISequence inheritance tree

5.3 Sequence presets

Preset lists are omitted from API docs to avoid unnesessary duplication; summary list of all presets defined in the library (excluding util*) is displayed here.

☑ Note: USAGE - list all memthods that accept string keys of those prsets.

There are two types of color palettes used in modern terminals – first one containing 16 colors (*Color16*), and second one consisting of 256 colors (*Color256*). There is also True Color mode (referenced as *RGB* mode), but it is not palette-based.

Legend

- INT (intcode module -- 1st or 3rd SGR param value)
- STY (style module)

5.3.1 Meta, attributes, resetters

Name	INT	STY	Description
leta			
NOOP		V	No-operation; always assembled as empty string
RESET	0		Reset all attributes and colors
ttributes			
BOLD	1	V ¹	Bold or increased intensity
DIM	2	V	Faint, decreased intensity
ITALIC	3	V	Italic; not widely supported
UNDERLINED	4	V	Underline
BLINK_SLOW	5	\mathbf{V}^2	Set blinking to < 150 cpm
BLINK_FAST	6		Set blinking to 150+ cpm; not widely supported
INVERSED	7	V	Swap foreground and background colors
HIDDEN	8		Conceal characters; not widely supported
CROSSLINED	9	V	Strikethrough
DOUBLE_UNDERLINED	21		Double-underline; on several terminals disables
			BOLD instead
COLOR_EXTENDED	38		Set foreground color [indexed/RGB mode]; use
			make_color_256 and make_color_rgb instead
BG_COLOR_EXTENDED	48		Set background color [indexed/RGB mode]; use
			make_color_256 and make_color_rgb instead
OVERLINED	53	V	Overline; not widely supported
esetters	·		
BOLD_DIM_OFF	22	T	Disable BOLD and DIM attributes. Special aspects
2022_211_011			It's impossible to reliably disable them on a separat
			hasis.
ITALIC_OFF	23	+	Disable italic
UNDERLINED_OFF	24	+	Disable underlining
BLINK_OFF	25		Disable blinking
INVERSED_OFF	27		Disable inversing
HIDDEN_OFF	28	+	Disable conecaling
CROSSLINED_OFF	29	+	Disable strikethrough
COLOR_OFF	39	+	Reset foreground color
BG_COLOR_OFF	49	+	Reset background color
DG_COLOIL_OI I	13		Disable overlining

5.3.2 Color16 presets

	Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
For	reground <i>default</i> colors				
	BLACK	30		#000000	Black
	RED	31		#800000	Maroon
	GREEN	32		#008000	Green

 $^{^{1}}$ for this and subsequent items in "Attributes" section: as boolean flags. 2 as blink.

Table 1 – continued from previous page

_	Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
	YELLOW	33		#808000	Olive
	BLUE	34		#000080	Navy
	MAGENTA	35		#800080	Purple
	CYAN	36		#008080	Teal
	WHITE	37		#c0c0c0	Silver
Ва	ckground <i>default</i> colors				
	BG_BLACK	40		#000000	Black
	BG_RED	41		#800000	Maroon
	BG_GREEN	42		#008000	Green
	BG_YELLOW	43		#808000	Olive
	BG_BLUE	44		#000080	Navy
	BG_MAGENTA	45		#800080	Purple
	BG_CYAN	46		#008080	Teal
	BG_WHITE	47		#c0c0c0	Silver
Hic	sh-intensity foreground default co	lore			
Hiç	gh-intensity foreground <i>default</i> co	lors 90		#808080	Grey
Hiç		1		#808080 #ff0000	Grey Red
Hiç	GRAY	90			
Hiç	GRAY HI_RED	90		#ff0000	Red
Hiç	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN	90 91 92		#ff0000 #00ff00	Red Lime
Hiç	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW	90 91 92 93		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00	Red Lime Yellow
Hiç	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE	90 91 92 93 94		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff	Red Lime Yellow Blue
Hiç	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA	90 91 92 93 94 95		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN	90 91 92 93 94 95 96		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE	90 91 92 93 94 95 96		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE gh-intensity background default co	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #ffffff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE gh-intensity background default co	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 Diors		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #ffffff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red Lime
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE gh-intensity background default co	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 Diors		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #ffffff #ffffff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE gh-intensity background default co	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 Diors		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #808080 #ff0000 #00ff00	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red Lime
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE BG_GRAY BG_HI_RED BG_HI_GREEN BG_HI_YELLOW	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 Diors 100 101 102 103		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #ffffff #808080 #ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red Lime Yellow
	GRAY HI_RED HI_GREEN HI_YELLOW HI_BLUE HI_MAGENTA HI_CYAN HI_WHITE BG_GRAY BG_HI_RED BG_HI_GREEN BG_HI_BLUE BG_HI_BLUE	90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 Diors 100 101 102 103 104		#ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #ffff00 #0000ff #ff00ff #00ffff #ffffff #808080 #ff0000 #00ff00 #ffff00 #0000ff	Red Lime Yellow Blue Fuchsia Aqua White Grey Red Lime Yellow Blue

5.3.3 Color256 presets

Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_BLACK ³	0		#000000	
XTERM_MAROON	1		#800000	
XTERM_GREEN	2		#008000	
XTERM_OLIVE	3		#808000	
XTERM_NAVY	4		#000080	
XTERM_PURPLE_5	5		#800080	Purple ⁴
XTERM_TEAL	6		#008080	
XTERM_SILVER	7		#c0c0c0	
XTERM_GREY	8		#808080	
XTERM_RED	9		#ff0000	

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_LIME	10		#00ff00	
XTERM_YELLOW	11		#ffff00	
XTERM_BLUE	12		#0000ff	
XTERM_FUCHSIA	13		#ff00ff	
XTERM_AQUA	14		#00ffff	
XTERM_WHITE	15		#ffffff	
XTERM_GREY_0	16		#000000	
XTERM_NAVY_BLUE	17		#00005f	
XTERM_DARK_BLUE	18		#000087	
XTERM_BLUE_3	19		#0000af	
XTERM_BLUE_2	20		#0000d7	Blue3
XTERM_BLUE_1	21		#0000ff	
XTERM_DARK_GREEN	22		#005f00	
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_7	23		#005f5f	DeepSkyBlue4
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_6	24		#005f87	DeepSkyBlue4
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_5	25		#005faf	DeepSkyBlue4
XTERM_DODGER_BLUE_3	26		#005fd7	
XTERM_DODGER_BLUE_2	27		#005fff	
XTERM_GREEN_5	28		#008700	Green4
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_4	29		#00875f	
XTERM_TURQUOISE_4	30		#008787	
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_4	31		#0087af	DeepSkyBlue3
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_3	32		#0087d7	
XTERM_DODGER_BLUE_1	33		#0087ff	
XTERM_GREEN_4	34		#00af00	Green3
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_5	35		#00af5f	SpringGreen3
XTERM_DARK_CYAN	36		#00af87	
XTERM_LIGHT_SEA_GREEN	37		#00afaf	
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_2	38		#00afd7	
XTERM_DEEP_SKY_BLUE_1	39		#00afff	
XTERM_GREEN_3	40		#00d700	
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_3	41		#00d75f	
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_6	42		#00d787	SpringGreen2
XTERM_CYAN_3	43		#00d7af	
XTERM_DARK_TURQUOISE	44		#00d7d7	
XTERM_TURQUOISE_2	45		#00d7ff	
XTERM_GREEN_2	46		#00ff00	Green1
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_2	47		#00ff5f	
XTERM_SPRING_GREEN_1	48		#00ff87	
XTERM_MEDIUM_SPRING_GREEN	49		#00ffaf	
XTERM_CYAN_2	50		#00ffd7	
XTERM_CYAN_1	51		#00ffff	
XTERM_DARK_RED_2	52		#5f0000	DarkRed
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_8	53		#5f005f	DeepPink4
XTERM_PURPLE_6	54		#5 f00 87	Purple4
XTERM_PURPLE_4	55		#5f00af	
XTERM_PURPLE_3	56		#5 f00 d7	
XTERM_BLUE_VIOLET	57		#5f00ff	
XTERM_ORANGE_4	58		#5f5f00	
XTERM_GREY_37	59		#5f5f5f	
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_7	60		#5f5f87	MediumPurple4
XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_3	61		#5f5faf	
XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_2	62		#5f5fd7	SlateBlue3

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	? – continu	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_ROYAL_BLUE_1	63	011	#5f5fff	A Term manie
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_6	64		#5f8700	Chartreuse4
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_9	65		#5f875f	DarkSeaGreen4
XTERM_PALE_TURQUOISE_4	66		#5f8787	Darkseagreen+
XTERM_STEEL_BLUE	67		#5f87af	
XTERM_STEEL_BLUE_3	68		#5f87d7	
XTERM_CORNFLOWER_BLUE	69		#518747 #5f87ff	
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_5	70		#5faf00	Chartreuse3
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_8	70		#5faf5f	DarkSeaGreen4
XTERM_CADET_BLUE_2	72		#5faf87	CadetBlue
XTERM_CADET_BLUE	73		#5fafaf	Gauetblue
XTERM_SKY_BLUE_3	73		#5fafd7	
XTERM_STEEL_BLUE_2	75		#5fafff	SteelBlue1
				Chartreuse3
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_4	76		#5fd700	
XTERM_PALE_GREEN_4	77		#5fd75f	PaleGreen3
XTERM_SEA_GREEN_3	78		#5fd787	
XTERM_AQUAMARINE_3	79		#5fd7af	
XTERM_MEDIUM_TURQUOISE	80		#5fd7d7	
XTERM_STEEL_BLUE_1	81		#5fd7ff	
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_2	82		#5fff00	
XTERM_SEA_GREEN_4	83		#5fff5f	SeaGreen2
XTERM_SEA_GREEN_2	84		#5fff87	SeaGreen1
XTERM_SEA_GREEN_1	85		#5fffaf	
XTERM_AQUAMARINE_2	86		#5fffd7	Aquamarine1
XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_2	87		#5fffff	
XTERM_DARK_RED	88		#870000	
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_7	89		#87 00 5f	DeepPink4
XTERM_DARK_MAGENTA_2	90		#870087	DarkMagenta
XTERM_DARK_MAGENTA	91		#8700af	
XTERM_DARK_VIOLET_2	92		#8700d7	DarkViolet
XTERM_PURPLE_2	93		#8700ff	Purple
XTERM_ORANGE_3	94		#875 f00	Orange4
XTERM_LIGHT_PINK_3	95		#875 f 5f	LightPink4
XTERM_PLUM_4	96		#875 f 87	
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_6	97		#875faf	MediumPurple3
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_5	98		#875fd7	MediumPurple3
XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_1	99		#875fff	
XTERM_YELLOW_6	100		#878700	Yellow4
XTERM_WHEAT_4	101		#87875f	
XTERM_GREY_53	102		#878787	
XTERM_LIGHT_SLATE_GREY	103		#8787af	
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_4	104		#8787d7	MediumPurple
XTERM_LIGHT_SLATE_BLUE	105		#8787ff	
XTERM_YELLOW_4	106		#87af00	
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_6	107		#87af5f	DarkOliveGreen3
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_7	108		#87af87	DarkSeaGreen
XTERM_LIGHT_SKY_BLUE_3	109		#87afaf	
XTERM_LIGHT_SKY_BLUE_2	110		#87afd7	LightSkyBlue3
XTERM_SKY_BLUE_2	111		#87afff	<u> </u>
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_3	112		#87d700	Chartreuse2
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_4	113		#87d75f	DarkOliveGreen3
XTERM_PALE_GREEN_3	114		#87d787	
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_5	115		#87d7af	DarkSeaGreen3

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	INT	STY	n previous page RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_3	116	SIY	#87d7d7	A Termi manne
XTERM_SKY_BLUE_1	117		#87d7ff	
XTERM_CHARTREUSE_1	117		#87ff00	
XTERM_LIGHT_GREEN_2	119		#87ff5f	LightGreen
	119			LightGreen
XTERM_LIGHT_GREEN			#87ff87	
XTERM_PALE_GREEN_1	121		#87ffaf	
XTERM_AQUAMARINE_1	122		#87ffd7	
XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_1	123		#87ffff	D . 10
XTERM_RED_4	124		#af0000	Red3
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_6	125		#af005f	DeepPink4
XTERM_MEDIUM_VIOLET_RED	126		#af0087	N.F O
XTERM_MAGENTA_6	127		#af00af	Magenta3
XTERM_DARK_VIOLET	128		#af00d7	
XTERM_PURPLE	129		#af00ff	
XTERM_DARK_ORANGE_3	130		#af5f00	
XTERM_INDIAN_RED_4	131		#af5f5f	IndianRed
XTERM_HOT_PINK_5	132		#af5f87	HotPink3
XTERM_MEDIUM_ORCHID_4	133		#af5faf	MediumOrchid3
XTERM_MEDIUM_ORCHID_3	134		#af5fd7	MediumOrchid
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_2	135		#af5fff	
XTERM_DARK_GOLDENROD	136		#af8700	
XTERM_LIGHT_SALMON_3	137		#af875f	
XTERM_ROSY_BROWN	138		#af8787	
XTERM_GREY_63	139		#af87af	
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_3	140		#af87d7	MediumPurple2
XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_1	141		#af87ff	
XTERM_GOLD_3	142		#afaf00	
XTERM_DARK_KHAKI	143		#afaf5f	
XTERM_NAVAJO_WHITE_3	144		#afaf87	
XTERM_GREY_69	145		#afafaf	
XTERM_LIGHT_STEEL_BLUE_3	146		#afafd7	
XTERM_LIGHT_STEEL_BLUE_2	147		#afafff	LightSteelBlue
XTERM_YELLOW_5	148		#afd700	Yellow3
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_5	149		#afd75f	DarkOliveGreen3
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_6	150		#afd787	DarkSeaGreen3
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_4	151		#afd7af	DarkSeaGreen2
XTERM_LIGHT_CYAN_3	152		#afd7d7	
XTERM_LIGHT_SKY_BLUE_1	153		#afd7ff	
XTERM_GREEN_YELLOW	154		#afff00	
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_3	155		#afff5f	DarkOliveGreen2
XTERM_PALE_GREEN_2	156		#afff87	PaleGreen1
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_3	157		#afffaf	DarkSeaGreen2
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_1	158		#afffd7	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
XTERM_PALE_TURQUOISE_1	159		#afffff	
XTERM_RED_3	160		#d70000	
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_5	161		#d7005f	DeepPink3
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_3	162		#d70087	
XTERM_MAGENTA_3	163		#d700af	
XTERM_MAGENTA_5	164		#d700d7	Magenta3
XTERM_MAGENTA_4	165		#d700ff	Magenta2
XTERM_DARK_ORANGE_2	166		#d75f00	DarkOrange3
XTERM_INDIAN_RED_3	167		#d75f5f	IndianRed
VIEVLITINDIWIN KEN 2	107		#U/ JI JI	HotPink3

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_HOT_PINK_3	169		#d75faf	HotPink2
XTERM_ORCHID_3	170		#d75fd7	Orchid
XTERM_MEDIUM_ORCHID_2	171		#d75fff	MediumOrchid1
XTERM_ORANGE_2	172		#d78700	Orange3
XTERM_LIGHT_SALMON_2	173		#d7875f	LightSalmon3
XTERM_LIGHT_PINK_2	174		#d78787	LightPink3
XTERM_PINK_3	175		#d787af	
XTERM_PLUM_3	176		#d787d7	
XTERM_VIOLET	177		#d787ff	
XTERM_GOLD_2	178		#d7af00	Gold3
XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_5	179		#d7af5f	LightGoldenrod3
XTERM_TAN	180		#d7af87	
XTERM_MISTY_ROSE_3	181		#d7afaf	
XTERM_THISTLE_3	182		#d7afd7	
XTERM_PLUM_2	183		#d7afff	
XTERM_YELLOW_3	184		#d7d700	
XTERM_KHAKI_3	185	1	#d7d75f	
XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_3	186	1	#d7d787	LightGoldenrod2
XTERM_LIGHT_YELLOW_3	187		#d7d7af	Zigin Gorucin ouz
XTERM_GREY_84	188		#d7d7d7	
XTERM_LIGHT_STEEL_BLUE_1	189		#d7d7ff	
XTERM_YELLOW_2	190		#d7ff00	
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_2	191		#d7ff5f	DarkOliveGreen1
XTERM_DARK_OLIVE_GREEN_1	192		#d7ff87	Darkonvedreen
XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_2	193		#d7ffaf	DarkSeaGreen1
XTERM_HONEYDEW_2	194		#d7ffd7	DarkSeagreen
XTERM_LIGHT_CYAN_1	195		#d7ffff	
XTERM_RED_1	196		#ff0000	
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_4	190		#ff005f	DeepPink2
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_2	197		#110031 #ff0087	DeepPink1
XTERM_DEEP_PINK_1	198		#110007 #ff00af	Беергикт
XTERM_MAGENTA_2	200		#ff00d7	
XTERM_MAGENTA_1	201		#ff00ff	
XTERM_ORANGE_RED_1	202		#ff5f00	
XTERM_INDIAN_RED_1	203		#ff5f5f	7 1' D 11
XTERM_INDIAN_RED_2	204		#ff5f87	IndianRed1
XTERM_HOT_PINK_2	205		#ff5faf	HotPink
XTERM_HOT_PINK	206		#ff5fd7	
XTERM_MEDIUM_ORCHID_1	207		#ff5fff	
XTERM_DARK_ORANGE	208		#ff8700	
XTERM_SALMON_1	209		#ff875f	
XTERM_LIGHT_CORAL	210		#ff8787	
XTERM_PALE_VIOLET_RED_1	211		#ff87af	
XTERM_ORCHID_2	212		#ff87d7	
XTERM_ORCHID_1	213		#ff87ff	
XTERM_ORANGE_1	214		#ffaf00	
XTERM_SANDY_BROWN	215		#ffaf5f	
XTERM_LIGHT_SALMON_1	216		#ffaf87	
XTERM_LIGHT_PINK_1	217		#ffafaf	
XTERM_PINK_1	218		#ffafd7	
XTERM_PLUM_1	219		#ffafff	
XTERM_GOLD_1	220		#ffd700	
XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_4	221		#ffd75f	LightGoldenrod2

Table 2 – continued from previous page

Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_2	222		#ffd787	
XTERM_NAVAJO_WHITE_1	223		#ffd7af	
XTERM_MISTY_ROSE_1	224		#ffd7d7	
XTERM_THISTLE_1	225		#ffd7ff	
XTERM_YELLOW_1	226		#ffff00	
XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_1	227		#ffff5f	
XTERM_KHAKI_1	228		#ffff87	
XTERM_WHEAT_1	229		#ffffaf	
XTERM_CORNSILK_1	230		#ffffd7	
XTERM_GREY_100	231		#ffffff	
XTERM_GREY_3	232		#080808	
XTERM_GREY_7	233		#121212	
XTERM_GREY_11	234		#1c1c1c	
XTERM_GREY_15	235		#262626	
XTERM_GREY_19	236		#303030	
XTERM_GREY_23	237		#3a3a3a	
XTERM_GREY_27	238		#444444	
XTERM_GREY_30	239		#4e4e4e	
XTERM_GREY_35	240		#585858	
XTERM_GREY_39	241		#626262	
XTERM_GREY_42	242		#6c6c6c	
XTERM_GREY_46	243		#767676	
XTERM_GREY_50	244		#808080	
XTERM_GREY_54	245		#8a8a8a	
XTERM_GREY_58	246		#949494	
XTERM_GREY_62	247		#9e9e9e	
XTERM_GREY_66	248		#a8a8a8	
XTERM_GREY_70	249		#b2b2b2	
XTERM_GREY_74	250		#bcbcbc	
XTERM_GREY_78	251		#c6c6c6	
XTERM_GREY_82	252		#d0d0d0	
XTERM_GREY_85	253		#dadada	
XTERM_GREY_89	254		#e4e4e4	
XTERM_GREY_93	255		#eeeeee	

Sources

- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_escape_code
- 2. https://www.ditig.com/256-colors-cheat-sheet

³ First 16 colors are effectively the same as colors in *default* 16-color mode and share with them the same color values (and depend on terminal color scheme as well).

⁴ XTerm name list contains duplicates; variable names for these were slightly modified (different numbers at the end) to avoid

⁴ XTerm name list contains duplicates; variable names for these were slightly modified (different numbers at the end) to avoid namespace conflicts. Every changed name is displayed with **bold** font.

5.4 xterm indexed colors

5.4.1 Color16 and Color256 equivalents

Color16 palette consists of 16 base colors which are listed below. At the same time, they are part of *Color256* palette (the first 16 ones). Actual colors of *Color16* palette depend on user's terminal settings, i.e. the result color of *Color16* is not guaranteed to exactly match the corresponding color. That's why using this color type is discouraged, if you want to be sure that the result will match the expectations.

However, it doesn't mean that Color16 is useless. Just the opposite – it's ideal for situations when you don't actually **need** to set exact values and it's easier to specify estimation of desired color. I.e. setting color to 'red' is usually more than enough for displaying an error message – we don't really care about precise values of hue or brightness that will be used to display it.

The instances of Color256 with an exact Color16 counterpart have a private property _color16_equiv, which is used to determine the result of comparison between two colors – i.e., == opeartor will return *True* for pairs of equivalent colors:

```
>>> from pytermor import Color256, Color16
>>> Color256.get_by_code(1)
<Color256[x1(#800000? maroon)]>
```

```
>>> Color16.get_by_code(31)
<Color16[c31(#800000? red)]>
```

```
>>> Color256.get_by_code(1) == Color16.get_by_code(31)
True
```

At the same time, colors which share the color value, but behave differently due to equivalence mechanics are considered different:

```
>>> Color256.get_by_code(9)
<Color256[x9(#ff0000? red)]>
```

```
>>> Color256.get_by_code(196)
<Color256[x196(#ff0000 red-1)]>
```

```
>>> Color256.get_by_code(9) == Color256.get_by_code(196)
False
```

The approximation algorithm was explicitly made to ignore these colors because otherwise the results of transforming *RGB* values into e.g. Color256, would be unpredictable, in addition to different results for different users, depending on their terminal emulator setup. See also: <guide.approximation>.

5.4.2 xterm-256 palette

	000	001	002	003	004	005	006	007		
	#000000 008	#800000 009	#008000	#808000 011	#000080 012	#800080 013	#008080	#c0c0c0 015		
	#808080				#0000ff		#00ffff			
016 022 #005f0	028 9 #008700	034 #00af00	040 #00d700	046 #00ff00	082 #5fff00	076 #5fd700	070 #5faf00	064 #5f8700	058 #5f5f00	052 #5f0000
017 023 #0005f5	029 f #00875f	035 #00af5f	041 #00d75f	047 #00ff5f	083 #5fff5f	077 #5fd75f	071 #5faf5f	065 #5f875f	059 #5f5f5f	053 #5f005f
018 024 #0005f8	030 7 #008787	036 #00af87	042 #00d787	048 #00ff87	084 #5fff87	078 #5fd787	072 #5faf87	066 #5f8787	060 #5f5f87	054 #5f0087
019 025 #0005fa	031 f #0087af	037 #00afaf	043 #00d7af	049 #00ffaf	085 #5fffaf	079 #5fd7af	073 #5fafaf	067 #5f87af	061 #5f5faf	055 #5f00af
020 026 #0000d7 #005fd	032 7 #0087d7	038 #00afd7	044 #00d7d7	050 #00ffd7	086 #5fffd7	080 #5fd7d7	074 #5fafd7	068 #5f87d7	062 #5f5fd7	056 #5f00d7
021 027 #0000ff #005ff	033 f #0087ff	039 #00afff	045 #00d7ff	051 #00ffff	087 #5fffff	081 #5fd7ff	075 #5fafff	069 #5f87ff	063 #5f5fff	057 #5f00ff
093 099	105	111	117	123	159	153	147	141	135	129
#8700ff #875ff										
092 098 #875fd	104 7 #8787d7	110 #87afd7	116 #87d7d7	122 #87ffd7	158 #afffd7	152 #afd7d7	146 #afafd7	140 #af87d7	134 #af5fd7	128 #af00d7
091 097 #8700af #875fa	103 f #8787af	109 #87afaf	115 #87d7af	121 #87ffaf	157 #afffaf	151 #afd7af	145 #afafaf	139 #af87af	133 #af5faf	127 #af00af
090 096 #870087 #875f8	102 7 #878787	108 #87af87	114 #87d787	120 #87ff87	156 #afff87	150 #afd787	144 #afaf87	138 #af8787	132 #af5f87	126 #af0087
089 095 #875f5	101 f #87875f	107 #87af5f	113 #87d75f	119 #87ff5f	155 #afff5f	149 #afd75f	143 #afaf5f	137 #af875f	131 #af5f5f	125 #af005f
088 094 #875f0	100 9 #878700	106 #87af00	112 #87d700	118 #87ff00	154 #afff00	148 #afd700	142 #afaf00	136 #af8700	130 #af5f00	124 #af0000
160 166 #d70000 #d75f0	172 9 #d78700	178 #dfaf00	184 #dfdf00	190 #dfff00	226 #ffff00	220 #ffdf00	214 #ffaf00	208 #ff8700	202 #ff5f00	196 #ff0000
161 167 #d7005f #d75f5	173 f #d7875f	179 #dfaf5f	185 #dfdf5f	191 #dfff5f	227 #ffff5f	221 #ffdf5f	215 #ffaf5f	209 #ff875f	203 #ff5f5f	197 #ff005f
162 168 #d70087 #d75f8	174 7 #d78787	180 #dfaf87	186 #dfdf87	192 #dfff87	228 #ffff87	222 #ffdf87	216 #ffaf87	210 #ff8787	204 #ff5f87	198 #ff0087
163 169 #d75fa	175 f #d787af	181 #dfafaf	187 #dfdfaf	193 #dfffaf	229 #ffffaf	223 #ffdfaf	217 #ffafaf	211 #ff87af	205 #ff5faf	199 #ff00af
164 170 #d75fd	176 7 #d787d7	182 #dfafdf	188 #dfdfdf	194 #dfffdf	230 #ffffdf	224 #ffdfdf	218 #ffafdf	212 #ff87df	206 #ff5fdf	200 #ff00df
165 171	177	183	189	195	231	225	219	213	207	201
#d700ff #d75ff	f #d787ff			#dfffff	#ffffff	#ffdfff				
232 233 #080808 #12121	234 2 #1c1c1c	235 #262626	236 #303030	237 #3a3a3a	238 #444444	239 #4e4e4e	240 #585858	241 #626262	242 #6c6c6c	243 #767676
244 245 #808080 #8a8a8	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255

Fig. 3: Color256 mode palette

Sources

 ${\bf 1.\ https://www.tweaking4all.com/software/linux-software/xterm-color-cheat-sheet/}$

5.5 ANSI sequences review

5.5.1 Sequence classes

Sequences can be divided to 4 different classes depending on their classifier byte(s); a class indicates the application domain the purpose of the sequence in general. According to ECMA-48 specification the classes are: nF, Fp, Fe, Fs.

• **nF** escape sequences are mostly used for ANSI/ISO code-switching mechanisms. All **nF**-class sequences start with ESC: plus ASCII byte from the range 0x20-0x2F: (!"#\$%&'()*+\-./ and space).

They are represented by *SequenceNf* class without any specific implementations.

• **fP**-class sequences can be used for invoking private control functions. The characteristic property is that the first byte after <code>:ESC:</code> is always in range <code>0x30-0x3F</code> (0123456789:;<=>?).

They are represented by *SequenceFp* class, which, for example, assembles DECSC (Save Cursor) and DECRC (Restore Cursor) sequence types.

• Fe-class sequences are the most common ones and 99% of the sequences you will ever encounter will be of Fe class. ECMA-48 names them "C1 set sequences", and their *classifier* byte (the one right after escape byte) is from 0x40 to 0x5F range (@[\\]_^ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ).

These sequences are implemented in *SequenceFe* parent class, which is then subclassed by even more specific classes *SequenceST*, *SequenceOSC*, *SequenceCSI* and *(drums) SequenceSGR* – the one responsible for setting the terminal colors and formats (or at least the majority of them), and also the one that's going to be encountered most of the time. The examples include CUP, ED (Erase in Display), aforementioned SGR and much more.

• **Fs**-class sequences . . .

☑ Note: This

5.5.2 Sequence types

ECMA-48 introduces a list of terminal control functions and contains the implementation details and formats. Each of these usually has a 3+ letters abbreviation (SGR, CSI, EL, etc.) which determines the action that will be performed after the terminal receives control sequence of this function. Let's identify these abbreviations as sequence types.

At the time of writing (v2.75) *ansi* module contains the implementations of about 25 control sequence types (that should be read as "has seperated classes and/or factory methods and is also documented). However, ECMA-48 standard mentions about 160 sequence types.

The main principle of *pytermor* development was the rule "if I don't see it, it doesn't exist", which should be read as "Don't waste days and nights on specs comprehension and implementation of the features no one ever will use".

That's why the only types of sequences implemented are the ones that I personally encountered in the modern environment (and having a practical application, of course).

However, the library was designed to provide an easy way to extend the control sequences class hierarchy; what's more, this includes not only the extendability of the library itself (i.e., improvements in the context of library source code), but also the extra logic in the client code referencing the library classes. In case something important is missed – there is an Issues page on the GitHub, you are welcome to make a feature request.

5.6 Parser

5.7 Filters

5.7.1 Filter class hierarchy

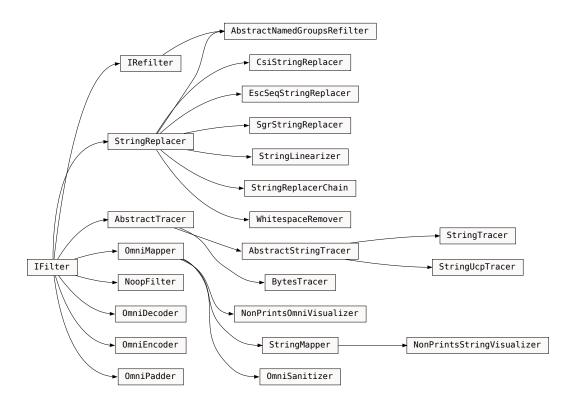


Fig. 4: IFilter inheritance tree

5.6. Parser 47

5.8 Color spaces

5.8.1 🚠 Color space transitions

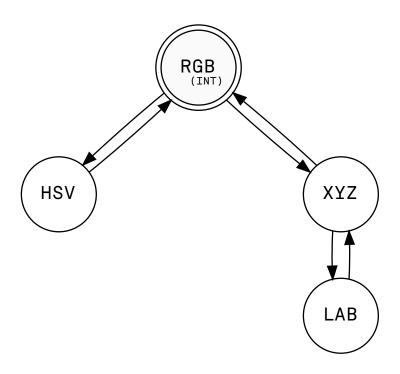


Fig. 5: Supported color spaces transition map

5.8. Color spaces 48

6

API REFERENCE

Almost all public classes are imported into the first package level on its initialization, which makes kind of a contract on library's API. The exceptions include some abstract superclasses or metaclasses, which generally should not be used outside of the library, but still can be imported directly using a full module path.

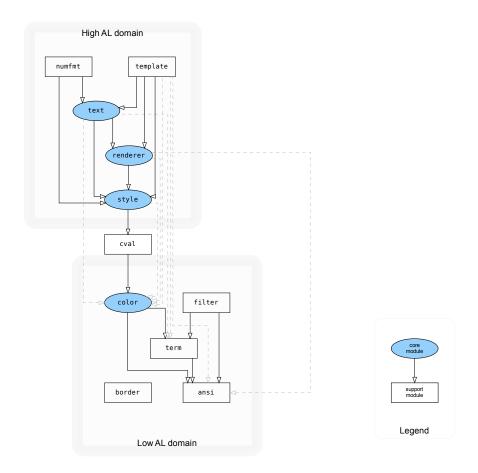


Fig. 1: Package internal imports graph Page 50, 2

 $^{^2}$ Overly common modules (exception, log, config and common itself) are not shown, as they turn the graph into a mess. Same applies to internal modules which name starts with $_$. border module is not shown because it does not import any other module and is not imported either.

ansi	Classes for working with ANSI escape sequences
	on a lower level.
border	Module for drawing various borders around text
	using ASCII and Unicode characters.
color	Abstractions for color definitions in three primary
	modes: 4-bit, 8-bit and 24-bit (xterm-16, xterm-
	256 and True Color/RGB, respectively).
common	Functions and classes commonly used throughout
	the library.
config	Library fine tuning module.
cval	Color preset lists.
exception	Library errors.
filter	Formatters for prettier output and utility classes
	to avoid writing boilerplate code when dealing
	with escape sequences.
numfmt	Various general-purpose numeric formatters and
	highlighters with prefix auto-select suitable for
	any SI unit or a unitless value as well, plus dedi-
	cated methods for formatting time intervals from
	femtoseconds to years.
renderer	Renderers transform Style instances into lower-
	level abstractions like SGR sequences, tmux-
	compatible directives, HTML markup etc., de-
	pending on a renderer type.
style	Reusable data classes that control the
	appearance of the output colors
	(text/background/underline) and attributes
	(bold, underlined, italic, etc.).
template	Internal template format parser and renderer.
term	Preset terminal control sequence builders.
text	"Front-end" module of the library containing ren-
	derables classes that support high-level opera-
	tions such as nesting-aware style application, con-
	catenating and cropping of styled strings before
	the rendering, text alignment and wrapping, etc.

6.1 pytermor.ansi

Classes for working with ANSI escape sequences on a lower level. Can be used for creating a variety of sequences including:

- SGR sequences (text and background coloring, other text formatting and effects);
- CSI sequences (cursor management, selective screen clearing);
- OSC (Operating System Command) sequences (various system commands).

A Sequence class hierarchy

Provides a bunch of ready-to-use sequence makers, as well as core method <code>get_closing_seq()</code> that queries SGR pairs registry and composes "counterpart" sequence for a specified one: every attribute that the latter modifies, will be changed back by the one that's being created, while keeping the other attributes untouched. This method is used by <code>SgrRenderer</code> and is essential for nested style processing, as regular <code>RESET</code> sequence cancels all the formatting applied to the output at the moment it's getting introduced to a terminal emulator, and is near to impossible to use because of that (at least when there is a need to perform partial attribute termination, e.g. for overlapping styles rendering).

Module Attributes

NOOP_SEQ	Special sequence in case one <i>has to</i> provide one or another SGR, but does not want any control sequences to be actually included in the output.
ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX	Regular expression that matches all classes of es-
	cape sequences.

Functions

<pre>contains_sgr(string, *codes)</pre>	Return the first match of <i>SGR</i> sequence in string
	with specified codes as params, strictly inside a
	single sequence in specified order, or <i>None</i> if noth-
	ing was found.
<pre>enclose(opening_seq, string)</pre>	
	param opening_seq
<pre>get_closing_seq(opening_seq)</pre>	
	param opening_seq
get_resetter_codes()	
parse(string)	
	param string
seq_from_dict(groupdict)	
1 (8 up uree)	

Classes

ColorTarget(value)	An enumeration.
<pre>ISequence(classifier[, interm, final, abbr])</pre>	Abstract ancestor of all escape sequences.
IntCode(value)	Complete or almost complete list of reliably work-
	ing SGR param integer codes.
SeqIndex()	Registry of static sequences that can be utilized
	without implementing an extra logic.
SequenceCSI([final, interm, abbr])	Class representing CSI-type ANSI escape se-
	quence.
SequenceFe(classifier, *params[, interm,])	C1 set sequences a wide range of sequences that
	includes CSI, OSC and more.
SequenceFp(classifier[, abbr])	Sequence class representing private control func-
	tions.
SequenceFs(classifier[, abbr])	Sequences referred by ECMA-48 as "independent
	control functions".
<pre>SequenceNf(classifier, final[, interm, abbr])</pre>	Escape sequences mostly used for ANSI/ISO
	code-switching mechanisms.
Sequence0SC(*params)	OSC-type sequence.
SequenceSGR(*params)	Class representing SGR-type escape sequence
	with varying amount of parameters.
SequenceST()	String Terminator sequence (ST).
SubtypedParam(value, subtype)	

```
class pytermor.ansi.ISequence(classifier, interm=None, final=None, abbr='ESC*')
```

Bases: Sized

Abstract ancestor of all escape sequences.

Parameters

- **classifier** (*str*) Classifier char, see *ANSI sequences review*.
- **interm** (*str*) Intermediate chars.
- **final** (str) Final char.
- **abbr** (*str*) Abbreviation for debug purposes.

class pytermor.ansi.**SequenceNf**(classifier, final, interm=None, abbr='nF')

Bases: ISequence

Escape sequences mostly used for ANSI/ISO code-switching mechanisms.

All **nF**-class sequences start with ESC: plus ASCII byte from the range 0x20-0x2F (space, !, ", #, \$, %, &, ', (,), *, +, ,, -, ., /).

Parameters

- **classifier** (*str*) Classifier char (0x20-0x2F)
- final (str) Final char (0x30-0x7E)
- interm (str) intermediate chars (0x20-0x2F)
- **abbr** Abbreviation for debug purposes.

assemble()

Build up actual byte sequence and return as an ASCII-encoded string.

Return type

str

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceFp(classifier, abbr='Fp')

Bases: ISequence

Sequence class representing private control functions.

All **Fp**-class sequences start with $\stackrel{....}{\underline{ESC}}$: plus ASCII byte in the range 0x30-0x3F (0-9, :, ;, <, =, >, ?).

Parameters

- **classifier** (*str*) Classifier char (0x30-0x3F)
- **abbr** Abbreviation for debug purposes.

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceFs(classifier, abbr='Fs')

Bases: ISequence

Sequences referred by ECMA-48 as "independent control functions".

All Fs-class sequences start with ESC: plus a byte in the range 0x60-0x7E (`, a-z, {, |, }).

Parameters

- **classifier** (*str*) Classifier char (0x60-0x7E)
- **abbr** Abbreviation for debug purposes.

class pytermor.ansi.**SequenceFe**(classifier, *params, interm=None, final=None, abbr='Fe')

Bases: ISequence

C1 set sequences – a wide range of sequences that includes CSI, OSC and more.

All **Fe**-class sequences start with ESC plus ASCII byte from 0x40 to 0x5F (@, [, \,], _, ^ and capital letters A-Z).

Parameters

- classifier (str) Classifier char (0x40-0x5F)
- params (int | str) Parameter chars (0x30-0x3F)
- interm (str) Intermediate chars (0x20-0x2F)
- **final** (*str*) Final char (0x40-0x7E)
- **abbr** Abbreviation for debug purposes.

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceST

Bases: SequenceFe

String Terminator sequence (ST). Terminates strings in other control sequences. Encoded as ESC: \ (0x1B 0x5C).

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceOSC(*params)

Bases: SequenceFe

OSC-type sequence. Starts a control string for the operating system to use. Encoded as ESC, plus params separated by :. The control string can contain bytes from ranges 0x08-0x0D, 0x20-0x7E and is usually terminated by ST.

Parameters

```
params (int | str) - Parameter chars (0x30-0x3F)
```

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceCSI(final=None, *params, interm=None, abbr='CSI')

Bases: SequenceFe

Class representing CSI-type ANSI escape sequence. All subtypes of this sequence start with ESC: [.

Sequences of this type are used to control text formatting, change cursor position, erase screen and more.

```
>>> from pytermor import *
>>> make_clear_line().assemble()
'[2K'
```

Parameters

- **final** (*str*) Final char (0x40-0x7E)
- params (int) Parameter chars (0x30-0x3F)
- interm (str) Intermediate chars. (0x21/0x3F)
- **abbr** (*str*) Abbreviation for debug purposes.

class pytermor.ansi.SequenceSGR(*params)

Bases: SequenceCSI

Class representing SGR-type escape sequence with varying amount of parameters. SGR sequences allow to change the color of text or/and terminal background (in 3 different color spaces) as well as set decorate text with italic style, underlining, overlining, cross-lining, making it bold or blinking etc.

```
>>> SequenceSGR(IntCode.HI_CYAN, 'underlined', 1)
<SGR[96;4;1m]>
```

To encode into control sequence byte-string invoke <code>assemble()</code> method or cast the instance to <code>str</code>, which internally does the same (this actually applies to all children of <code>ISequence</code>):

```
>>> SequenceSGR('blue', 'italic').assemble()
'[34;3m'
>>> str(SequenceSGR('blue', 'italic'))
'[34;3m'
```

The latter also allows fluent usage in f-strings:

```
>>> f'{SeqIndex.RED}should be red{SeqIndex.RESET}'
'[31mshould be red[0m'
```

Note: SequenceSGR with zero params ESC: [m is interpreted by terminal emulators as ESC [0m, which is hard reset sequence. The empty-string-sequence is predefined at module level as NOOP_SEQ.

☑ Note: The module doesn't distinguish "single-instruction" sequences from several ones merged together, e.g. Style(fg='red', bold=True) produces only one opening SequenceSGR instance:

```
>>> SequenceSGR(IntCode.BOLD, IntCode.RED).assemble()
'[1;31m'
```

...although generally speaking it is two of them (ESC [1m and ESC [31m). However, the module can automatically match terminating sequences for any form of input SGRs and translate it to specified format.

It is possible to add of one SGR sequence to another, resulting in a new one with merged params:

```
>>> SequenceSGR('blue') + SequenceSGR('italic')
<SGR[34;3m]>
```

Parameters

params (str | int | SubtypedParam | SequenceSGR) - Sequence params. Resulting param order is the same as an argument order. Each argument can be specified as:

- *str* any of *IntCode* names, case-insensitive;
- int IntCode instance or plain integer;
- SubtypeParam
- another SequenceSGR instance (params will be extracted).

property params: List[int | pytermor.ansi.SubtypedParam]

Returns

Sequence params as integers.

class pytermor.ansi.IntCode(value)

Bases: IntEnum

Complete or almost complete list of reliably working SGR param integer codes. Fully interchangeable with plain *int*. Suitable for *SequenceSGR* default constructor.

Note: *IntCode* predefined constants are omitted from documentation to avoid useless repeats and save space, as most of the time "higher-level" class *SeqIndex* will be more appropriate, and on top of that, the constant names are literally the same for *SeqIndex* and *IntCode*.

```
classmethod resolve(name)
                Parameters
                    name (str) -
                Return type
                    IntCode
class pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex
      Registry of static sequences that can be utilized without implementing an extra logic.
     RESET = \langle SGR[0m] \rangle
           Hard reset sequence.
     BOLD = \langle SGR[1m] \rangle
           Bold or increased intensity.
     DIM = \langle SGR[2m] \rangle
           Faint, decreased intensity.
      ITALIC = <SGR[3m]>
           Italic (not widely supported).
     UNDERLINED = \langle SGR[4m] \rangle
           Underline.
      CURLY_UNDERLINED = <SGR[4:3m]>
           Curly underline.
     BLINK\_SLOW = \langle SGR[5m] \rangle
           Set blinking to < 150 cpm.
     BLINK_FAST = \langle SGR[6m] \rangle
           Set blinking to 150+ cpm (not widely supported).
      INVERSED = \langle SGR[7m] \rangle
           Swap foreground and background colors.
     HIDDEN = \langle SGR[8m] \rangle
           Conceal characters (not widely supported).
      CROSSLINED = \langle SGR[9m] \rangle
           Strikethrough.
     DOUBLE UNDERLINED = <SGR[21m]>
           Double-underline. On several terminals disables BOLD instead.
     FRAMED = \langle SGR[51m] \rangle
           Rectangular border (not widely supported, to say the least).
      OVERLINED = \langle SGR[53m] \rangle
           Overline (not widely supported).
     BOLD_DIM_OFF = <SGR[22m]>
           Disable BOLD and DIM attributes.
           Special aspects. . . It's impossible to reliably disable them on a separate basis.
      ITALIC_OFF = <SGR[23m]>
           Disable italic.
     UNDERLINED_OFF = <SGR[24m]>
           Disable underlining.
```

57

 $BLINK_OFF = \langle SGR[25m] \rangle$

Disable blinking.

INVERSED_OFF = <SGR[27m]>

Disable inversing.

 $HIDDEN_OFF = \langle SGR[28m] \rangle$

Disable conecaling.

 $CROSSLINED_OFF = \langle SGR[29m] \rangle$

Disable strikethrough.

 $FRAMED_OFF = \langle SGR[54m] \rangle$

Disable border.

OVERLINED_OFF = <SGR[55m]>

Disable overlining.

UNDERLINE_COLOR_OFF = <SGR[59m]>

Reset underline color.

 $BLACK = \langle SGR[30m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x000000.

 $RED = \langle SGR[31m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x800000.

 $GREEN = \langle SGR[32m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x008000.

 $YELLOW = \langle SGR[33m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x808000.

 $BLUE = \langle SGR[34m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x000080.

 $MAGENTA = \langle SGR[35m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x800080.

 $CYAN = \langle SGR[36m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x008080.

WHITE = $\langle SGR[37m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0xc0c0c0.

 $COLOR_OFF = \langle SGR[39m] \rangle$

Reset foreground color.

 $BG_BLACK = \langle SGR[40m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x000000.

 $BG_RED = \langle SGR[41m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x800000.

 $BG_GREEN = \langle SGR[42m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x008000.

 $BG_YELLOW = \langle SGR[43m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x808000.

 $BG_BLUE = \langle SGR[44m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x000080.

$BG_MAGENTA = \langle SGR[45m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x800080.

$BG_CYAN = \langle SGR[46m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x008080.

$BG_WHITE = \langle SGR[47m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0xc0c0c0.

$BG_COLOR_OFF = \langle SGR[49m] \rangle$

Reset background color.

$GRAY = \langle SGR[90m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x808080.

$HI_RED = \langle SGR[91m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0xff0000.

$HI_GREEN = \langle SGR[92m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x00ff00.

HI_YELLOW = <SGR[93m]>

Set text color to 0xffff00.

$HI_BLUE = \langle SGR[94m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x0000ff.

$HI_MAGENTA = \langle SGR[95m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0xff00ff.

$HI_CYAN = \langle SGR[96m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0x00ffff.

$HI_WHITE = \langle SGR[97m] \rangle$

Set text color to 0xffffff.

$BG_GRAY = \langle SGR[100m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x808080.

$BG_HI_RED = \langle SGR[101m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0xff0000.

$BG_HI_GREEN = \langle SGR[102m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x00ff00.

$BG_HI_YELLOW = \langle SGR[103m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0xffff00.

$BG_HI_BLUE = \langle SGR[104m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x0000ff.

$BG_HI_MAGENTA = \langle SGR[105m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0xff00ff.

$BG_HI_CYAN = \langle SGR[106m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0x00ffff.

$BG_HI_WHITE = \langle SGR[107m] \rangle$

Set background color to 0xffffff.

class pytermor.ansi.ColorTarget(value)

Bases: Enum

An enumeration.

pytermor.ansi.NOOP_SEQ = <SGR/NOP>

Special sequence in case one *has to* provide one or another SGR, but does not want any control sequences to be actually included in the output.

NOOP_SEQ.assemble() returns empty string, NOOP_SEQ.params returns empty list:

```
>>> NOOP_SEQ.assemble()
"
>>> NOOP_SEQ.params
[]
```

▲ Important: Casting to *bool* results in False for all NOOP instances in the library (NOOP_SEQ, NOOP_COLOR and NOOP_STYLE). This is intended.

Can be safely added to regular *SequenceSGR* from any side, as internally *SequenceSGR* always makes a new instance with concatenated params from both items, rather than modifies state of either of them:

```
>>> NOOP_SEQ + SequenceSGR(1)
<SGR[1m]>
>>> SequenceSGR(3) + NOOP_SEQ
<SGR[3m]>
```

pytermor.ansi.ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX

Regular expression that matches all classes of escape sequences.

More specifically, it recognizes nF, Fp, Fe and Fs^1 classes. Useful for removing the sequences as well as for granular search thanks to named match groups, which include:

escape_byte

first byte of every sequence – ESC; , or 0x1B.

data

remaining bytes of the sequence (without escape byte) represented as one of the following groups: nf_class_seq, fp_class_seq, fe_class_seq or fs_class_seq; each of these splits further to even more specific subgroups:

- nf_classifier, nf_interm and nf_final as parts of nF-class sequences,
- fp_classifier for **Fp**-class sequences,

¹ ECMA-35 specification

- st_classifier, osc_classifier, osc_param, csi_classifier, csi_interm, csi_param, csi_final, fe_classifier, fe_param, fe_interm and fe_final for Fe-class generic sequences and subtypes (including SGRs),
- fs_classifier for Fs-class sequences.

☑ Note: Port Paul Flo Williams's VT500-Series Parser instead of messing with regular expressions.

```
pytermor.ansi.contains_sgr(string, *codes)
```

Return the first match of *SGR* sequence in string with specified codes as params, strictly inside a single sequence in specified order, or *None* if nothing was found.

The match object has one group (or, technically, two):

- Group #0: the whole matched SGR sequence;
- Group #1: the requested params bytes only.

Example regex used for searching: x1b[(?:|[d;]*;)(48;5)(?:|;[d;]*)m.

```
>>> contains_sgr(make_color_256(128).assemble(), 38)
<re.Match object; span=(0, 11), match='[38;5;128m'>
>>> contains_sgr(make_color_256(84, ColorTarget.BG).assemble(), 48, 5)
<re.Match object; span=(0, 10), match='[48;5;84m'>
```

Parameters

- **string** (*str*) String to search the SGR in.
- codes (int) Integer SGR codes to find.

Return type

re.Match | None

pytermor.ansi.parse(string)

Parameters

string(str) -

Return type

Iterable[pytermor.ansi.ISequence | str]

6.2 pytermor.border

Module for drawing various borders around text using ASCII and Unicode characters.

Module Attributes

ASCII_SINGLE	ASCII single line border.
ASCII_DOUBLE	ASCII double line border.
ASCII_DOTTED	ASCII dotted border.
LINE_SINGLE	Unicode single line border.
LINE_ROUNDED	Unicode rounded single line border.
LINE_BOLD	Unicode bold single line border.
LINE_DOUBLE	Unicode double line border.
LINE_DASHED	Unicode dashed line border, var. 1::.
LINE_DASHED_2	Unicode dashed line border, var. 2::.
LINE_DASHED_3	Unicode dashed line border, var. 3::.
LINE_DASHED_BOLD	Unicode bold dashed line border, var. 1::.
LINE_DASHED_BOLD_2	Unicode bold dashed line border, var. 2::.
LINE_DASHED_BOLD_3	Unicode bold dashed line border, var. 3::.
LINE_DASHED_HALF	Unicode dashed half-freq. line border::.
LINE_DASHED_HALF_BOLD	Unicode bold dashed half-freq. line border::.
BLOCK_THIN	Unicode thin (1/8) block border.
BLOCK_THIN_INNER	Unicode thin (1/8) block inner border.
BLOCK_THIN_ROUNDED	Unicode thin (1/8) block rounded border.
BLOCK_THICK	Unicode thick (1/2) block border.
BLOCK_THICK_INNER	Unicode thick (1/2) block inner border.
BLOCK_THICK_ROUNDED	Unicode thick (1/2) block rounded border.
BLOCK_DOTTED_REGULAR	Unicode dotted (1/4) block border.
BLOCK_DOTTED_COMPACT	Unicode dotted (1/4) block compact border.
BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LT	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 1::.
BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RT	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 2::.
BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LB	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 3::.
BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RB	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 4::.
BLOCK_FULL	Unicode full (1/1) block border.
DOTS	Braille dots border.
DOTS_INNER	Braille dots inner border.
DOTS_ROUNDED	Braille dots rounded border.
DOTS_LIGHT	Braille expanded dots border.
DOTS_HEAVY	Braille condensed dots border.

Classes

```
Border([l, tl, t, tr, r, bl, b, br]) Attribute diagram and argument order.
```

class pytermor.border.**Border**(l=", tl=", t=", t=", t=", t=", b=", b=", b=") Attribute diagram and argument order:

```
TL T TR 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3
\uparrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad L, TL, T, TR, R, BL, B, BR
L \qquad R \qquad 0 \qquad 4
\qquad \qquad \qquad 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7
BL \quad B \quad BR \qquad 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7
```

```
>>> data = ["example", "looooooooooooog", "string"]
>>> for line in LINE_SINGLE.make(12, data):
... print(line)
```

	(continued from previous pa
example	
1000000	
string	
ermor.border.ASCII_SINGLE	
ASCII single line border:	
Ascii single line bolder.	
++	
ASCII_SINGLE	
++	
1 1 ACCET DOVENT	
ermor.border.ASCII_DOUBLE	
ASCII double line border:	
**	
# ASCII_DOUBLE #	
**	
ermor.border. ASCII_DOTTED ASCII dotted border:	
ASCII dotted border.	
: ASCII_DOTTED :	
ermor.border.LINE_SINGLE	
Unicode single line border:	
LINE_SINGLE	
ermor.border.LINE_ROUNDED	
Unicode rounded single line border:	
LINE_ROUNDED	

	r.border.LINE_BOLD icode bold single line border:
	LINE_BOLD
	r.border. LINE_DOUBLE icode double line border:
UII	icode double line border:
	LINE_DOUBLE
pytermo	r.border.LINE_DASHED
Un	icode dashed line border, var. 1:
	LINE_DASHED
	r.border. LINE_DASHED_2 icode dashed line border, var. 2:
	LINE_DASHED_2
	r.border.LINE_DASHED_3
UII	icode dashed line border, var. 3:
	LINE_DASHED_3
pytermo:	r.border.LINE_DASHED_BOLD
	icode bold dashed line border, var. 1:
	LINE_DASHED_BOLD

русе	Unicode bold dashed line border, var. 2:
	LINE_DASHED_BOLD_2
pyte	rmor.border.LINE_DASHED_BOLD_3
	Unicode bold dashed line border, var. 3:
	LINE_DASHED_BOLD_3
pyte	rmor.border.LINE_DASHED_HALF
	Unicode dashed half-freq. line border:
	LINE_DASHED_HALF
pyte	rmor.border. LINE_DASHED_HALF_BOLD
	Unicode bold dashed half-freq. line border:
	LINE_DASHED_HALF_BOLD
pvte	rmor.border.BLOCK_THIN
.,	Unicode thin (1/8) block border:
	BLOCK_THIN
pyte	rmor.border.BLOCK_THIN_INNER
	Unicode thin (1/8) block inner border:
	BLOCK_THIN_INNER

<pre>pytermor.border.BLOCK_THIN_ROUNDED</pre>
Unicode thin (1/8) block rounded border:
BLOCK_THIN_ROUNDED
<pre>pytermor.border.BLOCK_THICK</pre>
Unicode thick (1/2) block border:
BLOCK_THICK
<pre>pytermor.border.BLOCK_THICK_INNER</pre>
Unicode thick (1/2) block inner border:
BLOCK_THICK_INNER
pytermor.border. BLOCK_THICK_ROUNDED Unicode thick (1/2) block rounded border:
BLOCK_THICK_ROUNDED
pytermor.border.BLOCK_DOTTED_REGULAR
Unicode dotted (1/4) block border:
BLOCK_DOTTED_REGULAR
<pre>pytermor.border.BLOCK_DOTTED_COMPACT</pre>
Unicode dotted (1/4) block compact border:
BLOCK_DOTTED_COMPACT

pyte	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 1:
	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LT
pyte	ermor.border.BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RT Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 2:
	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RT
	Armon hondon DI OCK DOTTED INITEODM I D
pyte	ermor.border.BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LB Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 3:
	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LB
pyte	ermor.border.BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RB
	Unicode uniform (1/4) block border, var. 4:
	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RB
pyte	ermor.border.BLOCK_FULL
	Unicode full (1/1) block border:
	BLOCK_FULL
pyte	ermor.border.DOTS
	Braille dots border:
	DOTS

pyte	rmor.border.DOTS_INNER
	Braille dots inner border:
	DOTS_INNER
pyte	rmor.border.DOTS_ROUNDED
	Braille dots rounded border:
	DOTS_ROUNDED
pyte	rmor.border. DOTS_LIGHT
	Braille expanded dots border:
	DOTS_LIGHT
pyte	rmor.border. DOTS_HEAVY Braille condensed dots border:
	DOTS_HEAVY

6.3 pytermor.color

Abstractions for color definitions in three primary modes: 4-bit, 8-bit and 24-bit (*xterm-16*, *xterm-256* and *True Color/RGB*, respectively). Provides a global registry for color searching by names and codes, as well as approximation algorithms, which are used for output devices with limited advanced color modes support. Renderers do that automatically and transparently for the developer, but the manual control over this process is also an option.

♣ Color class hierarchy

A Color space transitions

Supports 4 different color spaces: RGB, HSV, XYZ and LAB, and also provides methods to convert colors from any space to any other.

6.3. pytermor.color

Functions

<pre>approximate(value[, color_type, max_results])</pre>	Search for nearest to value colors of specified color_type and return the first max_results of them.
<pre>find_closest(value[, color_type])</pre>	Search and return nearest to value instance of specified color_type.
resolve_color(subject[, color_type,])	Suggested usage is to transform the user input in a free form in an attempt to find any matching color.

Classes

ApxResult(color, distance)	Approximation result.
Color16(value, code_fg, code_bg[, name,])	Variant of a Color operating within the most ba-
	sic color set xterm-16 .
Color256(value, code[, name, approx,])	Variant of a Color operating within relatively
	modern xterm-256 indexed color table.
ColorRGB(value[, name, approx, register,])	Variant of a Color operating within RGB color
	space.
DefaultColor()	Special Color instance rendering to SGR sequence telling the terminal to reset fg or bg color; same for <i>TmuxRenderer</i> . Useful when you inherit some <i>Style</i> with fg or bg color that you don't need, but at the same time you don't actually want to set up any color whatsoever::.
DynamicColor(*args, **kwargs)	Color that returns different values depending on internal class-level state that can be altered globally for all instances of a concrete implementation.
HSV(hue, saturation, value)	Initially HSV is a transformation of RGB color space; color is stored as 3 floats representing Hue channel [0;360], Saturation channel [0;1] and Value channel [0;1] correspondingly.
IColorValue()	
LAB(lum, a, b)	Color value in a <i>uniform</i> color space, CIELAB, which expresses color as three values: L* for perceptual lightness [0;100] and a* [-100;100] and b* [-100;100] for the four unique colors of human vision: red, green, blue and yellow.
NoopColor()	Special Color class always rendering into empty string.
RGB(value)	Color value stored internally as an 24-bit integer.
RealColor(value)	, c
RenderColor()	Abstract superclass for other Colors.
ResolvableColor(name[, code, aliases,])	Mixin for other Colors.
<i>XYZ</i> (x, y, z)	Color in XYZ space is represented by three floats: Y is the luminance [0;100], Z is quasi-equal to blue [0;100) (of CIE RGB), and X is a mix of the three CIE RGB curves chosen to be nonnegative [0;100).

6.3. pytermor.color 68

```
class pytermor.color.RGB(value)
     Bases: IColorValue
     Color value stored internally as an 24-bit integer. Base for more complex color classes. Channels'
     values are within [0;255] range.
     Initialize an instance with one integer value.
          Parameters
              value (int) – 24-bit integer in 0xRRGGBB format.
     classmethod diff(c1, c2)
          RGB euclidean distance
              Return type
                 float
     classmethod from_channels(red, green, blue)
          Initialize a new instance with integer channel values.
              Parameters
                  • red (int) – Red channel value [0;255]
                  • green (int) – Green channel value [0;255]
                  • blue (int) - Blue channel value [0;255]
              Return type
                  RGB
     classmethod from_ratios(rr, gr, br)
          Initialize a new instance with floating-point channel values.
              Parameters
                  • rr (float) - Red channel value [0;1]
                 • gr (float) – Green channel value [0;1]
                  • br (float) – Blue channel value [0;1]
              Return type
                 RGB
     property red: int
          Red channel value [0;255]
     property green: int
          Green channel value [0;255]
     property blue: int
          Blue channel value [0;255]
     property int: int
          Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)
     property rgb: RGB
          Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)
     property hsv: HSV
```

property xyz: XYZ

Color value in HSV space (three floats)

Color value in XYZ space (three floats)

property lab: LAB

Color value in LAB space (three floats)

class pytermor.color.HSV(hue, saturation, value)

Bases: IColorValue

Initially HSV is a transformation of RGB color space; color is stored as 3 floats representing Hue channel [0;360], Saturation channel [0;1] and Value channel [0;1] correspondingly. Supports direct (fast) transformation to RGB and indirect (=slow) to all other spaces through using more than one conversion with HSV \rightarrow RGB being the first one.

classmethod diff(c1, c2)

HSV euclidean distance

Return type

float

property hue: float

Hue channel value [0;360]

property saturation: float

Saturation channel value [0;1]

property value: float

Value channel value [0;1]

property int: int

Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)

property rgb: RGB

Color value in RGB space (3×8 -bit ints)

property hsv: HSV

Color value in HSV space (three floats)

property xyz: XYZ

Color value in XYZ space (three floats)

property lab: LAB

Color value in LAB space (three floats)

class pytermor.color.XYZ(x, y, z)

Bases: IColorValue

Color in XYZ space is represented by three floats: Y is the luminance [0;100], Z is quasi-equal to blue [0;100) (of CIE RGB), and X is a mix of the three CIE RGB curves chosen to be nonnegative [0;100). CIE 1931 XYZ color space was one of the first attempts to produce a color space based on measurements of human color perception. Setting Y as luminance has the useful result that for any given Y value, the XZ plane will contain all possible chromaticities at that luminance.

lacksquare Note: x and z values can be above 100.

classmethod diff(c1, c2)

Color distance in XYZ space.

▲ Warning: This one is written on the analogy of other diffs, just for the completeness, therefore it can actually be a little bit incorrect or even outright wrong.

```
Return type
                 float
     property x: float
         X channel value [0:100)
     property y: float
         Luminance [0;100]
     property z: float
          Quasi-equal to blue [0;100)
     property int: int
          Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)
     property rgb: RGB
          Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)
     property hsv: HSV
          Color value in HSV space (three floats)
     property xyz: XYZ
         Color value in XYZ space (three floats)
     property lab: LAB
          Color value in LAB space (three floats)
class pytermor.color.LAB(lum, a, b)
     Bases: IColorValue
```

Color value in a *uniform* color space, CIELAB, which expresses color as three values: L* for perceptual lightness [0;100] and a* [-100;100] and b* [-100;100] for the four unique colors of human vision: red, green, blue and yellow. CIELAB was intended as a perceptually uniform space, where a given numerical change corresponds to a similar perceived change in color. Like the CIEXYZ space it derives from, CIELAB color space is a device-independent, "standard observer" model.

```
classmethod diff(c1, c2)
     CIE76 color difference
        Return type
            float
property lum: float
    Luminance [0;100]
property a: float
    Green-magenta axis, [-100;100] in general, but can be less/more
property b: float
    Blue-yellow axis, [-100;100] in general, but can be less/more
property int: int
    Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)
property rgb: RGB
     Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)
property hsv: HSV
     Color value in HSV space (three floats)
```

property xyz: XYZ

Color value in XYZ space (three floats)

property lab: LAB

Color value in LAB space (three floats)

class pytermor.color.RenderColor

Abstract superclass for other Colors. Provides interfaces for transforming RGB values to SGRs for different terminal modes.

☑ Note: There is no actual need in this superclass, better merge it into ResolvableColor.

Because:

- if a color can be resolved, then
- it has a registry with real color values,
- which can be rendered to e.g. SGR.

Special cases like *NoopColor* or *DefaultColor* neither can be rendered nor be resolved.

abstract to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper_bound=None)

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See Color256.to_sgr() for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

abstract to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

Parameters

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

```
Bases: Generic[_RCT]
```

Mixin for other Colors. Implements color searching by name and approximation (i.e., determining closest to specified value color from a set).

classmethod names()

All registried colors' names of this type.

Return type

Iterable[Tuple[str]]

classmethod find_by_name(name)

Case-insensitive search through registry contents.

See also:

resolve_color() for additional usage details.

```
Parameters
                 name (str) – Name to search for.
              Return type
                 RCT
     classmethod find_closest(value, read cache=True, write cache=True)
          Search and return color instance nearest to value.
          See also:
          color.find_closest() for the details
                 value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) - Target color/color value.
              Return type
                 RCT
     classmethod approximate(value, max results=1)
          Search for the colors nearest to value and return the first max_results.
          See also:
          color.approximate() for the details
              Parameters
                 • value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) - Target color/color value.
                 • max_results - Result limit.
              Return type
                 List[ApxResult[ RCT]]
     property name: str | None
          Color name, e.g. "navy-blue".
class pytermor.color.ApxResult(color, distance)
     Bases: Generic[_RCT]
     Approximation result.
     color: RCT
         Found Color instance.
     distance: float
          Color difference between this instance and the approximation target.
final class pytermor.color.Color16(value, code fg, code bg, name=None, *, approx=False,
                                       register=False, aliases=None)
     Bases: RealColor, RenderColor, ResolvableColor[Color16]
     Variant of a Color operating within the most basic color set - xterm-16. Represents basic color-
     setting SGRs with primary codes 30-37, 40-47, 90-97 and 100-107 (see guide.ansi-presets.
     color16).
```

▲ Important: In general, you should not create your own instances of this class; it's possible, but meaningless, because all possible color values and SGR code mappings are created on library initialization by the library itself (see cv). What's more, this probably would cause value or code collisions with existing instances.

Parameters

- **value** (*int | IColorValue*) Color value as 24-bit integer in RGB space, or any instance implementing color value interface (e.g. *HSV*).
- **code_fg** (*int*) Int code for a foreground color setup, e.g. 30.
- **code_bg** (*int*) Int code for a background color setup. e.g. 40.
- name (str) Name of the color, e.g. "red".
- **approx** (*bool*) Allow to use this color for approximations.
- **register** (*bool*) Allow to resolve this color by name.
- aliases (list[str]) Alternative color names (used in resolve_color()).

property code_fg: int

Int code for a foreground color setup, e.g. 30.

property code_bg: int

Int code for a background color setup. e.g. 40.

classmethod get_by_code(code)

Get a *Color16* instance with specified code. Only *foreground* (=text) colors are indexed, therefore it is not possible to look up for a *Color16* with given background color (on second thought, it is actually possible using *find_closest()*).

Parameters

code (int) - Foreground integer code to look up for (see guide.ansi-presets.
color16).

Raises

LookupError – If no color with specified code is found.

Return type

Color16

```
to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper_bound=None)
```

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See Color256.to_sgr() for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

Parameters

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

classmethod approximate(value, max_results=1)

Search for the colors nearest to value and return the first max_results.

See also:

color.approximate() for the details

Parameters

```
• value (pytermor.color.IColorValue / int) - Target color/color value.
```

```
• max_results - Result limit.
```

Return type

List[ApxResult[RCT]]

classmethod find_by_name(name)

Case-insensitive search through registry contents.

See also:

resolve_color() for additional usage details.

Parameters

name (str) – Name to search for.

Return type

RCT

classmethod find_closest(value, read_cache=True, write_cache=True)

Search and return color instance nearest to value.

See also:

color.find_closest() for the details

Parameters

value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) - Target color/color value.

Return type

RCT

format_value(prefix='0x')

Format color value as "0xRRGGBB".

Return type

str

property hsv: HSV

Color value in HSV space (three floats)

property int: int

Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)

property lab: LAB

Color value in LAB space (three floats)

property name: str | None

Color name, e.g. "navy-blue".

classmethod names()

All registried colors' names of this type.

Return type

Iterable[Tuple[str]]

property rgb: RGB

Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)

property xyz: XYZ

Color value in XYZ space (three floats)

final class pytermor.color.**Color256**(value, code, name=None, *, approx=False, register=False, aliases=None, color16 equiv=None)

Bases: RealColor, RenderColor, ResolvableColor[Color256]

Variant of a Color operating within relatively modern **xterm-256** indexed color table. Represents SGR complex codes 38;5;* and 48;5;* (see *Color256 presets*).

Parameters

- **value** (*int | IColorValue*) Color value as 24-bit integer in RGB space, or any instance implementing color value interface (e.g. *HSV*).
- code (int) Int code for a color setup, e.g. 52.
- name (str) Name of the color, e.g. "dark-red".
- **approx** (*bool*) Allow to use this color for approximations.
- **register** (*bool*) Allow to resolve this color by name.
- aliases (t.List[str]) Alternative color names (used in resolve_color()).
- **color16_equiv** (Color16) *Color16* counterpart (applies only to codes 0-15). For the details see *Color16* and *Color256* equivalents.

```
to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper_bound=None)
```

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Each Color type represents one SGR type in the context of colors. For example, if upper_bound is set to *Color16*, the resulting SGR will always be one of 16-color index table, even if the original color was of different type – it will be approximated just before the SGR assembling.

The reason for this is the necessity to provide a similar look for all users with different terminal settings/ capabilities. When the library sees that user's output device supports 256 colors only, it cannot assemble True Color SGRs, because they will be ignored (if we are lucky), or displayed in a glitchy way, or mess up the output completely. The good news is that the process is automatic and in most cases the library will manage the transformations by itself. If it's not the case, the developer can correct the behaviour by overriding the renderers' output mode. See <code>SgrRenderer</code> and <code>OutputMode</code> docs.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) -
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made.

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

```
Parameters
    target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
Return type
```

str

property code: int

Int code for a color setup, e.g. 52.

```
classmethod get_by_code(code)
     Get a Color256 instance with specified code (=position in the index).
         Parameters
             code (int) – Color code to look up for (see Color256 presets).
         Raises
             LookupError – If no color with specified code is found.
         Return type
             Color256
classmethod approximate(value, max results=1)
     Search for the colors nearest to value and return the first max_results.
     See also:
     color.approximate() for the details
         Parameters
             • value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) - Target color/color value.
             • max_results - Result limit.
         Return type
             List[ApxResult[ RCT]]
classmethod find_by_name(name)
     Case-insensitive search through registry contents.
     resolve_color() for additional usage details.
         Parameters
             name (str) – Name to search for.
         Return type
             RCT
classmethod find_closest(value, read_cache=True, write_cache=True)
     Search and return color instance nearest to value.
     See also:
     color.find_closest() for the details
             \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{value} & (\textit{pytermor.color.IColorValue} & \textit{|} & int) - Target color/color value. \\ \end{tabular}
         Return type
             RCT
format_value(prefix='0x')
     Format color value as "0xRRGGBB".
         Return type
             str
property hsv: HSV
     Color value in HSV space (three floats)
property int: int
     Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)
```

```
property lab: LAB
          Color value in LAB space (three floats)
     property name: str | None
          Color name, e.g. "navy-blue".
     classmethod names()
          All registried colors' names of this type.
              Return type
                 Iterable[Tuple[str]]
     property rgb: RGB
          Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)
     property xyz: XYZ
          Color value in XYZ space (three floats)
final class pytermor.color.ColorRGB(value, name=None, *, approx=False, register=False,
                                         aliases=None, variation map=None)
     Bases: RealColor, RenderColor, ResolvableColor[ColorRGB]
     Variant of a Color operating within RGB color space. Presets include es7s named colors, a unique
```

Parameters

• **value** (*int* / *IColorValue*) – Color value as 24-bit integer in RGB space (e.g. 0x73a9c2), or any instance implementing color value interface (e.g. *HSV*).

collection of colors compiled from several known sources after careful selection. However, it's not

• name (str) – Name of the color, e.g. "moonstone-blue".

limited to aforementioned color list and can be easily extended.

- **approx** (*bool*) Allow to use this color for approximations.
- register (bool) Allow to resolve this color by name.
- **aliases** (t.List[str]) Alternative color names (used in resolve_color()).
- **variation_map** (*t.Dict[int, str]*) Mapping {*int: str*}, where keys are hex values, and values are variation names.

```
to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper bound=None)
```

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See Color256.to_sgr() for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

```
Parameters
```

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

```
Parent color for color variations. Empty for regular colors.
property variations: Dict[str, _RCT]
     List of color variations. Variation of a color is a similar color with almost the same name, but
    with differing suffix. The main idea of variations is to provide a basis for fuzzy searching,
    which will return several results for one query; i.e., when the query matches a color with
    variations, the whole color family can be considered a match, which should increase searching
    speed.
classmethod approximate(value, max results=1)
     Search for the colors nearest to value and return the first max_results.
     See also:
     color.approximate() for the details
         Parameters
             • value (pytermor.color.IColorValue / int) - Target color/color value.
             • max_results - Result limit.
         Return type
            List[ApxResult[ RCT]]
classmethod find_by_name(name)
     Case-insensitive search through registry contents.
     See also:
     resolve_color() for additional usage details.
         Parameters
            name (str) – Name to search for.
         Return type
             RCT
classmethod find_closest(value, read cache=True, write cache=True)
     Search and return color instance nearest to value.
     See also:
     color.find_closest() for the details
         Parameters
            value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) - Target color/color value.
         Return type
            RCT
format_value(prefix='0x')
    Format color value as "0xRRGGBB".
         Return type
            str
property hsv: HSV
     Color value in HSV space (three floats)
property int: int
     Color value in RGB space (24-bit integer within [0; 0xFFFFFF] range)
```

property base: Optional[_RCT]

```
property lab: LAB
          Color value in LAB space (three floats)
     property name: str | None
          Color name, e.g. "navy-blue".
     classmethod names()
          All registried colors' names of this type.
              Return type
                 Iterable[Tuple[str]]
     property rgb: RGB
          Color value in RGB space (3 \times 8-bit ints)
     property xyz: XYZ
          Color value in XYZ space (three floats)
class pytermor.color.NoopColor
```

Bases: RenderColor

Special Color class always rendering into empty string.

A Important: Casting to bool results in False for all NOOP instances in the library (NOOP_SEQ, NOOP_COLOR and NOOP_STYLE). This is intended.

to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper_bound=None)

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See Color256.to_sgr() for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by TmuxRenderer.

Parameters

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

class pytermor.color.DefaultColor

Bases: RenderColor

Special Color instance rendering to SGR sequence telling the terminal to reset fg or bg color; same for TmuxRenderer. Useful when you inherit some Style with fg or bg color that you don't need, but at the same time you don't actually want to set up any color whatsoever:

```
>>> from pytermor import *
>>> DEFAULT_COLOR.to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.BG)
<SGR [49m]>
```

NOOP_COLOR is treated like a placeholder for parent's attribute value and doesn't change the result:

```
>>> from pytermor import SgrRenderer, render
>>> sgr_renderer = SgrRenderer(OutputMode.XTERM_16)
>>> render("MISMATCH", Style(Styles.INCONSISTENCY, fg=NOOP_COLOR), sgr_renderer)
'[93;101mMISMATCH[39;49m'
```

MISMATCH

While DEFAULT_COLOR is actually resetting the color to default (terminal) value:

```
>>> render("MISMATCH", Style(Styles.INCONSISTENCY, fg=DEFAULT_COLOR), sgr_
--renderer)
'[39;101mMISMATCH[49m'
```

MISMATCH

to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper bound=None)

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- **upper_bound** (*Optional*[*Type*[*Color*]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See *Color256.to_sgr()* for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

Parameters

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

class pytermor.color.DynamicColor(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: RenderColor, Generic[_T]
```

Color that returns different values depending on internal class-level state that can be altered globally for all instances of a concrete implementation. Supposed usage is to make a subclass of <code>DynamicColor</code> and define state type, which will be shared between all instances of a new class. Also concrete implementation of <code>update()</code> method is required, which should contain logic for transforming some external parameters into the state. State can be of any type, from plain <code>RGB</code> value to complex dictionaries or custom classes.

There is also an extractor parameter, which is not shared between instances of same subclass, rather being an instance attribute. This parameter represents the logic of transforming one shared state into several different colors, which therefore can be used as is, or be included as a fg/bg attributes of Style instances.

Full usage example can be found at *Dynamic/deferred colors* docs page.

Parameters

extractor – Concrete implementation of "state" -> "color" transformation logic. Can be a callable, which will be invoked with a state variable as a first argument, or can be a string, in which case it will be used to extract the color value from the instance itself, with this string as an attribute name, or it can be *None*, in which

case it implies that state variable is instance of *Color* or it descendant and it can be returned on extraction without transformation, as is.

_DEFERRED: ClassVar[bool] = False

Class variable responsible for enabling deferred mode. In this mode there is a possibility to delay an initialization of the state of a concrete class and to create all dependant entities regardless. When state is still uninitialized, the return color will be NOOP_COLOR, which automatically updates to an actual color after state creation. See *Dynamic/deferred colors* for the details.

classmethod update(**kwargs)

Set new internal state for all instances of this class.

```
to_sgr(target=ColorTarget.FG, upper bound=None)
```

Make an SGR sequence out of Color. Used by SgrRenderer.

Parameters

- target (ColorTarget) Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
- upper_bound (Optional[Type[Color]]) Required result Color type upper boundary, i.e., the maximum acceptable color class, which will be the basis for SGR being made. See Color256.to_sgr() for the details.

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
to_tmux(target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Make a tmux markup directive, which will change the output color to this color's value (after tmux processes and prints it). Used by *TmuxRenderer*.

Parameters 4 8 1

```
target (ColorTarget) - Sequence context (FG, BG, UNDERLINE).
```

Return type

str

```
pytermor.color.resolve_color(subject, color_type=None, approx_cache=True)
```

Suggested usage is to transform the user input in a free form in an attempt to find any matching color. The method operates in three different modes depending on arguments: resolving by name, resolving by value and instantiating.

See Color resolving for the details.

Parameters

- **subject** (CDT) Color name or hex value to search for.
- color_type (Optional[Type[_RCT]]) Target color type (Color16, Color256 or ColorRGB).
- approx_cache Use the approximation cache for resolving by value mode or ignore it. For the details see <code>find_closest</code> and <code>approximate</code> which are actually invoked by this method under the hood.

Raises

LookupError – If nothing was found in either of registries.

Returns

Color instance with specified name or value.

Return type

_RCT

pytermor.color.find_closest(value, color type=None)

Search and return nearest to value instance of specified color_type. If color_type is omitted, search for the closest *Color256* element. This method caches the results.

See guide.approximation for the details.

Parameters

- value (pytermor.color.IColorValue | int) Target color/color value.
- color_type (Optional[Type[_RCT]]) Target color type (Color16, Color256 or ColorRGB).

Returns

Nearest to value color instance of specified type.

Return type

RCT

pytermor.color.approximate(value, color_type=None, max_results=1)

Search for nearest to value colors of specified color_type and return the first max_results of them. If color_type is omitted, search for the closest *Color256* instances. This method is similar to the *find_closest()*, although they differ in some aspects:

- approximate() returns list of results instead of the closest one;
- approximate() results also contain numeric distances from the target color to found ones;
- find_closest() caches the results, while approximate() ignores the cache completely.

Parameters

- value (pytermor.color.IColorValue / int) Target color/color value.
- color_type (Optional[Type[_RCT]]) Target color type (Color16, Color256 or ColorRGB).
- max_results (int) Return no more than max_results items.

Returns

Pairs of closest Color instance(s) found with their distances to the target color, sorted by distance descending, i.e., element at index 0 is the closest color found, paired with its distance to the target; element with index 1 is second-closest color (if any) and corresponding distance value, etc.

Return type

List[ApxResult[_RCT]]

6.4 pytermor.common

Functions and classes commonly used throughout the library.

Module Attributes

CDT	CDT (Color descriptor type) represents a RGB color value.
CXT	
FT	FT (Format type) is a style descriptor.
RT	RT (Renderable type) includes regular strs as well
	as IRenderable implementations.
filtern	Shortcut for filtering out Nones from sequences.
filterf	Shortcut for filtering out falsy values from se-
	quences.
filtere	Shortcut for filtering out falsy AND empty values
	from sequences.

Functions

but(cls, inp)	Return all elements from inp <i>except</i> instances of cls.
char_range(start, stop)	Yields all the characters from range of [c1; c2], inclusive (end character c2 is also present , in
	contrast with classic range(), which excludes
1 1('	stop value from the results).
chunk (items, size)	Split item list into chunks of size size and return
coale(*arg)	these chunks as <i>tuples</i> .
coalf(*arg)	Return first non-empty arg Return first non-falsy arg
coaln(*arg)	Return first arg that is not None
cut(s, max_len[, align, overflow])	Return first arg that is not None
curts, max_ient, angn, overnow])	param s
filterev(mapping)	Shortcut for filtering out falsy AND empty values
	from mappings.
filterfv(mapping)	Shortcut for filtering out falsy values from map-
	pings.
filternv(mapping)	Shortcut for filtering out None values from map-
	pings.
<pre>fit(s, max_len[, align, overflow, fill])</pre>	param s
<pre>flatten(items[, level_limit, track, catch])</pre>	Unpack a list consisting of any amount of nested
	lists to 1d-array, or flat list, eliminating all the
	nesting.
flatten1(items)	Take a list of nested lists and unpack all nested
(7)	elements one level up.
flip_unpack(d)	Unpack each value of a dictionary and return a
	new dictionary with unpacked values mapped as
<pre>get_qname(obj)</pre>	keys and with corresponding keys as values. Convenient method for getting a class name for
get_qname(obj)	the instances as well as for the classes themselves,
	in case where a variable in question can be both.
get_subclasses(target)	Traverse the inheritance tree and return a flat list
get_baserabbes(target)	of all descendants of cls (full hierarchy).
<pre>instantiate(bound, subject[, default])</pre>	Instantiate a class by a definition subject and en-
general services generally and an analysis	sure that it is an instance of bound argument or a
	subclass of it.
isimmutable(arg)	Test arg for mutability.
isiterable(arg)	Test if arg is an Iterable.
ismutable(arg)	Test arg for mutability.
<pre>joine(*arg[, sep])</pre>	Drop all empty valuues args, map the rest to str
	and join them with sep.
<pre>joinf(*arg[, sep])</pre>	Drop all falsy values from args, map the rest to
	str and join them with sep.
<pre>joinn(*arg[, sep])</pre>	Drop all Nones from args, map the rest to str and
	join them with sep.
only(cls, inp)	Return all elements from inp that are instances of
	cls.
others(cls, inp)	Return all elements from inp <i>except</i> instances of
(1.1.)	cls and its children classes.
ours(cls, inp)	Return all elements from inp that <i>are</i> instances of
16.	cls or its children classes.
pad(n)	Convenient method to use instead of "".
and de (a)	ljust(n).
5.24. pytermor.common	Convenient method to use instead of "\n" * n. 85

Classes

Align(value)	Align type.
ExtendedEnum(value)	Standard Enum with a few additional methods on
	top.

pytermor.common.CDT

CDT represents a RGB color value. Primary handler is resolve_color(). Valid values include:

- *str* with a color name in any form distinguishable by the color resolver; the color lists can be found at: guide.ansi-presets and *es7s named colors collection*;
- *str* starting with a "#" and consisting of 6 more hexadecimal characters, case insensitive (RGB regular form), e.g. "#0b0cca";
- *str* starting with a "#" and consisting of 3 more hexadecimal characters, case insensitive (RGB short form), e.g. "#666";
- int in a [0; 0xffffff] range.

alias of TypeVar('CDT', int, str)

pytermor.common.CXT

☑ Note: TODO

alias of TypeVar('CXT', int, str, IColorValue, RenderColor, None)

pytermor.common.FT

FT is a style descriptor. Used as a shortcut precursor for actual styles. Primary handler is <code>make_style()</code>.

alias of TypeVar('FT', int, str, IColorValue, Style, None)

pytermor.common.RT

RT includes regular strs as well as IRenderable implementations.

alias of TypeVar('RT', str, IRenderable)

class pytermor.common.ExtendedEnum(value)

Bases: Enum

Standard Enum with a few additional methods on top.

classmethod list()

Return all enum values as list.

Example

[1, 10]

Return type

List[T]

classmethod dict()

Return mapping of all enum keys to corresponding enum values.

Example

{<ExampleEnum.VAL1: 1>: 1, <ExampleEnum.VAL2: 10>: 10}

Return type

Dict[str, _T]

```
class pytermor.common.Align(value)
     Bases: str, ExtendedEnum
     Align type.
pytermor.common.pad(n)
     Convenient method to use instead of "".ljust(n).
          Return type
pytermor.common.padv(n)
     Convenient method to use instead of "\n" * n.
          Return type
             str
pytermor.common.cut(s, max len, align=Align.LEFT, overflow=")
         Parameters
               • s (str) -
               • max_len (int) -
               • align (pytermor.common.Align / str) -
               • overflow -
         Return type
pytermor.common.fit(s, max len, align=Align.LEFT, overflow=", fill='')
         Parameters
               • s (str) -
               • max_len (int) -
               • align (pytermor.common.Align | str) -
               • overflow (str) -
               • fill (str) -
          Return type
pytermor.common.instantiate(bound, subject, default=None)
```

Instantiate a class by a definition subject and ensure that it is an instance of bound argument or a subclass of it. subject can be either:

- a qualified class name as a string, e.g. 'logging.StreamHandler'
- · a local class name as a string, e.g. 'SgrRenderer'
- a type, e.g. logging.StreamHandler or pytermor.SgrRenderer
- an instance, e.g. logging.StreamHandler() or pytermor.SgrRenderer(), in which case a function does not create any new instances, just performs the type check.

The return value is guaranteed to be a subclass of bound: either instantiated from subject definition, or, if that attempt fails for some reason, an instance provided as a default. The only exception to this is when a default is not a subclass of bound itself, in which case None will be returned, should the instantiating OR type checking fail.

Parameters

• **subject** (*Union*[str, Type[_T], _T]) - required type of the instance defined as a str or type, or already instantiated object of bound type

- **bound** $(Type[_T])$ type or supertype of the result
- **default** fallback result which is returned if an instantiating or type, checking fail; must be an instance or a subclass of bound, or it will be replaced with **None**

Returns

instance defined in subject or a default

Return type

bound or its subclass, or None

```
pytermor.common.get_qname(obj)
```

Convenient method for getting a class name for the instances as well as for the classes themselves, in case where a variable in question can be both.

```
>>> get_qname("aaa")
'str'
>>> get_qname(ExtendedEnum)
'<ExtendedEnum>'
```

Return type

str

pytermor.common.only(cls, inp)

Return all elements from inp that are instances of cls.

Return type

List[T]

pytermor.common.but(cls, inp)

Return all elements from inp *except* instances of cls.

Return type

List[T]

pytermor.common.ours(cls, inp)

Return all elements from inp that *are* instances of cls or its children classes.

Return type

 $List[_T]$

pytermor.common.others(cls, inp)

Return all elements from inp *except* instances of cls and its children classes.

Return type

List[T]

pytermor.common.chunk(items, size)

Split item list into chunks of size size and return these chunks as tuples.

```
>>> ', '.join(map(str, chunk(range(10), 3)))
'(0, 1, 2), (3, 4, 5), (6, 7, 8), (9,)'
```

Parameters

- **items** (*Iterable*[_*T*]) Input elements.
- size (int) Chunk size.

Return type

 $Iterator[Tuple[_T, ...]]$

pytermor.common.get_subclasses(target)

Traverse the inheritance tree and return a flat list of all descendants of cls (full hierarchy).

```
>>> from pytermor import SequenceCSI, Color16
>>> get_subclasses(SequenceCSI())
[<class 'pytermor.ansi.SequenceSGR'>, <class 'pytermor.ansi._NoOpSequenceSGR'>]
```

```
>>> get_subclasses(Color16)
[]
```

Parameters

 $target (_T) -$

Return type

Iterable[Type[_T]]

pytermor.common.ismutable(arg)

Test arg for mutability. Only build-in types are supported. Mutability is determined by trying to compute a hash of an argument.

Return type

bool

pytermor.common.isimmutable(arg)

Test arg for mutability. Only build-in types are supported. Mutability is determined by trying to compute a hash of an argument.

Return type

bool

pytermor.common.isiterable(arg)

Test if arg is an Iterable.

▲ Important: This method was designed for traversing sequences and was explicitly implemented not to count *str*, *bytes* and *bytearrays* as iterables to prevent breaking them down in a recursive descent algorithms.

Return type

bool

pytermor.common.flatten1(items)

Take a list of nested lists and unpack all nested elements one level up.

```
>>> flatten1([1, 2, [3, 4], [[5, 6]]])
[1, 2, 3, 4, [5, 6]]
```

Return type

 $List[_T]$

```
pytermor.common.flatten(items, level_limit=0, *, track=False, catch=False)
```

Unpack a list consisting of any amount of nested lists to 1d-array, or flat list, eliminating all the nesting. Note that nesting can be irregular, i.e. one part of initial list can have deepest elements on 3rd level, while the other – on 5th level.

1 Attention: Tracking of visited objects is not performed by default, i.e., circular references and self-references will be unpacked again and again endlessly, until max recursion depth limit exceeds with a RecursionError. The tracking can be enabled with setting track parameter to True. Another option is to set catch parameter to True, which will make the function stop upon receiveing a RecursionError instead of raising it all the way to the top.

```
>>> flatten([1, 2, [3, [4, [[5]], [6, 7, [8]]]]))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
```

Parameters

- items (Iterable[Union[_T, Iterable[_T]]]) N-dimensional iterable to unpack.
- **level_limit** (*int*) Adjust how many levels deep can unpacking proceed, e.g. if set to 1, only 2nd-level elements will be raised up to level 1, but not the deeper ones. If set to 2, the first two levels will be unpacked, while keeping the 3rd and others. O disables the limit.

Note that altering/disabling this limit doesn't affect max recursion depth limiting mechanism, which will (sooner or later) interrupt the attempt to descent on a hierarchy with a self-referencing object or several objects forming a circular reference(s).

- **track** Setting to *True* enables tracking mechanism which forbids descending into already visited items for a second time, thus allowing to flatten circular-and/or self-referencing structures.
- **catch** Setting to *True* suppresses RecursionError, and instead of raising an exception the function just stops descending further.

Return type

 $List[_T]$

pytermor.common.flip_unpack(d)

Unpack each value of a dictionary and return a new dictionary with unpacked values mapped as keys and with corresponding keys as values.

```
>>> flip_unpack({1: ['a', 'b', 'c'], 2: ['d', 'e', 'f']})
{'a': 1, 'b': 1, 'c': 1, 'd': 2, 'e': 2}
```

Parameters

```
d (dict[~_KT, collections.abc.Iterable[~_VT]]) - dictionary in form {key1: [val1, val2, ...], key2: [val3, val4, ...], ...}
```

Returns

dictionary in form {val1: key1, val2: key1, ..., val3: key2, val4: key2, ...}

Return type

```
dict[\sim_VT, \sim_KT]
```

```
pytermor.common.char_range(start, stop)
```

Yields all the characters from range of [c1; c2], inclusive (end character c2 is **also present**, in contrast with classic range(), which excludes stop value from the results).

```
>>> ''.join(char_range('1', '9'))
'123456789'
```

Note: In some cases the result will seem to be incorrect, i.e. this: pt.char_range('¹', '⁴') yields 8124 characters total. The reason is that the algoritm works with input characters as Unicode codepoints, and '¹', '⁴' are relatively distant from each other: "¹" U+B9, "⁴" Ux2074, which leads to an unexpected results. Character ranges in Python regular expessetions, e.g. [¹-⁴], work the same way.

:param start; Character to start from (inclusive) :param stop; Character to stop at (inclusive)

pytermor.common.filtern = functools.partial(<class 'filter'>, <function <lambda>>)
 Shortcut for filtering out Nones from sequences.

pytermor.common.filterf = functools.partial(<class 'filter'>, <function <lambda>>)
 Shortcut for filtering out falsy values from sequences.

pytermor.common.filtere = functools.partial(<class 'filter'>, <function <lambda>>)
 Shortcut for filtering out falsy AND empty values from sequences.

pytermor.common.filternv(mapping)

Shortcut for filtering out None values from mappings.

$$dict[\sim_KT, \sim_VT]$$

pytermor.common.filterfv(mapping)

Shortcut for filtering out falsy values from mappings.

Return type

$$dict[\sim_KT, \sim_VT]$$

pytermor.common.filterev(mapping)

Shortcut for filtering out falsy AND empty values from mappings.

Return type

$$dict[\sim_KT, \sim_VT]$$

pytermor.common.coaln(*arg)

Return first arg that is not None

Return type

 $Optional[_T]$

pytermor.common.coalf(*arg)

Return first non-falsy arg

Return type

Optional[T]

pytermor.common.coale(*arg)

Return first non-empty arg

Return type

Optional[_T]

pytermor.common.joinn(*arg, sep=")

Drop all *Nones* from args, map the rest to *str* and join them with sep.

Return type

str

pytermor.common.joinf(*arg, sep=")

Drop all falsy values from args, map the rest to str and join them with sep.

Return type

str

pytermor.common.joine(*arg, sep=")

Drop all empty valuues args, map the rest to *str* and join them with sep.

Return type

str

6.5 pytermor.config

Library fine tuning module.

Functions

<pre>force_ansi_rendering()</pre>	Shortcut for forcing all control sequences to be
	present in the output of a global renderer.
force_no_ansi_rendering()	Shortcut for disabling all output formatting of a
	global renderer.

Classes

Config(*[, renderer_classname,])	Configuration variables container.
ConfigManager()	YES

Configuration variables container. Values can be modified in three ways:

a) create new *Config* instance from scratch and activate with *ConfigManager.set()*:

```
>>> ConfigManager.set(Config(force_output_mode='auto'))
```

b) modify attribute(s) of exising *Config* instance returned by *ConfigManager.get()*:

```
>>> ConfigManager.get().prefer_rgb = False
```

c) preliminarily set the corresponding \checkmark environment variables to intended values, and the default config instance will catch them up on creating (suitable for the development or debugging).

See also:

Environment variable list is located in *Configuration* guide section.

Parameters

- renderer_classname (str) Explicitly set renderer class (e.g. TmuxRenderer).
- **force_output_mode** (*str*) Explicitly set output mode (e.g. xterm_16; any *value* from *OutputMode* enum is valid).
- default_output_mode (str) Output mode to use as a fallback value when renderer is unsure about user's terminal capabilities (e.g. xterm_16; any value from OutputMode enum is valid). Initial value is xterm_256.

- **prefer_rgb** (*boo1*) By default SGR renderer uses 8-bit color mode sequences for *Color256* instances (as it should), even when the output device supports more advanced 24-bit/True Color mode. With this option set to *True Color256* will be rendered using True Color sequences instead, provided the terminal emulator supports them. Most of the time the results from different color modes are indistinguishable from each other, however, there *are* rare cases, when it does matter.
- **trace_renders** (*bool*) Set to *True* to log hex dumps of rendered strings. Note that default handler is logging.NullHandler, so in order to see the traces another attached handler is required.

```
class pytermor.config.ConfigManager
    YES
    classmethod set(config=None)
        why

classmethod get()
    because
    Return type
        Config
```

pytermor.config.force_ansi_rendering()

Shortcut for forcing all control sequences to be present in the output of a global renderer.

Note that it applies only to the renderer that is set up as default at the moment of calling this method, i.e., all previously created instances, as well as the ones that will be created afterwards, are unaffected.

pytermor.config.force_no_ansi_rendering()

Shortcut for disabling all output formatting of a global renderer.

6.6 pytermor.cval

Color preset lists.

- 16x *Color16* (16 unique)
- 256x Color256 (247 unique)
- 2305x ColorRGB (2298 unique)

6.7 pytermor.exception

Library errors.

6.6. pytermor.cval 93

Exceptions

```
ApproximatorLockedException(*args)
 ApproximatorUnlockedException(*args)
 ArgCountError(actual, *expected)
 ArgTypeError(arg value,
                                          *ex-
                            arg name,
 pected type)
 ColorCodeConflictError(code, existing_color,
 ColorNameConflictError(key,
                                 existing_color,
 ...)
 ConflictError
 LogicError
 NotInitializedError
 ParseError(groupdict)
 UserAbort
 UserCancel
exception pytermor.exception.LogicError
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ParseError(groupdict)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ConflictError
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.NotInitializedError
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ArgTypeError(arg value, arg name, *expected_type,
                                              suggestion=None)
     Bases: Exception
```

```
with_traceback()
          Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ArgCountError(actual, *expected)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
          Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.UserCancel
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
          Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.UserAbort
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ColorNameConflictError(key, existing color, new color)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ColorCodeConflictError(code, existing color, new color)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
          Exception.with_traceback(tb) - set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ApproximatorLockedException(*args)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
exception pytermor.exception.ApproximatorUnlockedException(*args)
     Bases: Exception
     with_traceback()
         Exception.with traceback(tb) – set self. traceback to tb and return self.
```

6.8 pytermor.filter

Formatters for prettier output and utility classes to avoid writing boilerplate code when dealing with escape sequences. Also includes several Python Standard Library methods rewritten for correct work with strings containing control sequences.

♣ Filter class hierarchy

Module Attributes

SGR_SEQ_REGEX	Regular expression that matches <i>SGR</i> sequences.
CSI_SEQ_REGEX	Regular expression that matches CSI sequences (a
	superset which includes SGRs).
CONTROL_CHARS	Set of ASCII control characters: 0x00-0x08,
	0x0E-0x1F and 0x7F.
WHITESPACE_CHARS	Set of ASCII whitespace characters: 0x09-0x0D
	and 0x20 .
PRINTABLE_CHARS	Set of ASCII "normal" characters, i.e. non-control
	and non-space ones: letters, digits and punctua-
	tion (0x21-0x7E).
NON_ASCII_CHARS	Set of bytes that are invalid in ASCII-7 context:
	0x80-0xFF.
IT	input-type
OT	output-type
PTT	pattern type
RPT	replacer type
MPT	# map

Functions

<pre>apply_filters(inp, *args)</pre>	Method for applying dynamic filter list to a target string/bytes.
<pre>center_sgr(string, width[, fillchar])</pre>	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.
	center.
<pre>dump(data[, tracer_cls, extra, force_width])</pre>	
<pre>get_max_ucs_chars_cp_length(string)</pre>	
<pre>get_max_utf8_bytes_char_length(string)</pre>	cc
<pre>ljust_sgr(string, width[, fillchar])</pre>	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.
	ljust.
rjust_sgr(string, width[, fillchar])	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.
	rjust.

Classes

<pre>AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter(*args, **kwargs)</pre>	Substitute the input by applying following rules:
AbstractStringTracer(*args, **kwargs)	
AbstractTracer(*args, **kwargs)	
BytesTracer(*args, **kwargs)	str/bytes as byte hex codes, grouped by 4
CsiStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)	Find all <i>CSI</i> seqs (i.e., starting with ESC: [) and replace with given string.
EscSeqStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)	,
IFilter(*args, **kwargs)	Main idea is to provide a common interface for string filtering, that can make possible working with filters like with objects rather than with functions/lambdas.
<pre>IRefilter(*args, **kwargs)</pre>	Refilters are rendering filters (output is str with SGRs).
NonPrintsOmniVisualizer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: str, bytes.
NonPrintsStringVisualizer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: str.
NoopFilter(*args, **kwargs)	
OmniEncoder(*args, **kwargs) OmniMapper(*args, **kwargs)	
(mni Mannari ^arge ^^ktwarge)	T
Omitinapper (args, kwargs)	Input type: str, bytes.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: str, bytes.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> .
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string.
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string. a . str as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by charac-
OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacerChain(*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string. a . str as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by characters
<pre>OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs) OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs) SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs) StringMapper(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs) StringReplacerChain(*args, **kwargs) StringTracer(*args, **kwargs) StringUcpTracer(*args, **kwargs)</pre>	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> . Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string. a . str as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by characters

$\verb"pytermor.filter.SGR_SEQ_REGEX"$

Regular expression that matches SGR sequences. Group 3 can be used for sequence params extraction.

```
pytermor.filter.CSI_SEQ_REGEX
     Regular expression that matches CSI sequences (a superset which includes SGRs).
pytermor.filter.CONTROL_CHARS
     Set of ASCII control characters: 0x00-0x08, 0x0E-0x1F and 0x7F.
pytermor.filter.WHITESPACE_CHARS
     Set of ASCII whitespace characters: 0x09-0x0D and 0x20.
pytermor.filter.PRINTABLE_CHARS
     Set of ASCII "normal" characters, i.e. non-control and non-space ones: letters, digits and punctua-
     tion (0x21-0x7E).
pytermor.filter.NON_ASCII_CHARS
     Set of bytes that are invalid in ASCII-7 context: 0x80-0xFF.
pytermor.filter.IT
     input-type
     alias of TypeVar('IT', str, bytes)
pytermor.filter.OT
     output-type
     alias of TypeVar('OT', str, bytes)
pytermor.filter.PTT
     pattern type
     alias of Union[IT, Pattern[IT]]
pytermor.filter.RPT
     replacer type
     alias of Union[OT, Callable[[Match[OT]], OT]]
pytermor.filter.MPT
     # map
     alias of Dict[int, IT]
class pytermor.filter.IFilter(*args, **kwargs)
     Bases: Generic[IT, OT]
     Main idea is to provide a common interface for string filtering, that can make possible working
     with filters like with objects rather than with functions/lambdas.
          Return type
              IFilter
     apply(inp, extra=None)
          Apply the filter to input str or bytes.
              Parameters
                  • inp (IT) – input string
                  • extra (Optional [Any]) - additional options
```

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.IRefilter(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: IFilter[IT, str]
```

Refilters are rendering filters (output is str with SGRs).

Return type

IFilter

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional[Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.OmniPadder(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: IFilter[IT, IT]
```

```
apply(inp, extra=None)
```

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.StringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: IFilter[str, str]
```

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.StringReplacerChain(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: StringReplacer
```

.

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.EscSeqStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: StringReplacer
```

,

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.SgrStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: StringReplacer
```

Find all *SGR* seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string. More specific version of CsiReplacer.

Parameters

```
repl (RPT[str]) – Replacement, can contain regexp groups (see apply_filters()).
```

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input *str* or *bytes*.

Parameters

• inp (IT) – input string

• extra (Optional [Any]) - additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.CsiStringReplacer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: StringReplacer

Find all *CSI* seqs (i.e., starting with <u>ESC</u>: [) and replace with given string. Less specific version of SgrReplacer, as CSI consists of SGR and many other sequence subtypes.

Parameters

```
repl (RPT[str]) – Replacement, can contain regexp groups (see apply_filters()).
```

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.StringLinearizer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: StringReplacer

Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string. Most obvious application is pre-formatting strings for log output in order to keep the messages one-lined.

Parameters

```
repl (RPT[str]) - Replacement character(s).
```

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.WhitespaceRemover(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: StringReplacer

Special case of StringLinearizer. Removes all the whitespaces from the input string.

```
apply(inp, extra=None)
```

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter(*args, **kwargs)

```
Bases: IRefilter[str], StringReplacer
```

Substitute the input by applying following rules:

- Named groups which name is found in group_st_map keys are replaced with themselves styled as specified in a corresponding map values.
- Regular/unnamed groups are kept as is, unless there is an "" (empty string) key in group_st_map, in which case a style corresponding to such key is applied to all these groups.
- Groups with names not present in the map, as well as lookaheads and lookbehinds, are kept as is (unstyled).
- Non-capturing groups' contents and matched characters not belonging to any group are thrown away.
- Not matched parts of the input are kept as is.

```
>>> import pytermor as pt
>>> class SgrNamedGroupsRefilter(AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter):
...     def _render(self, v: IT, st: FT) -> str:
...         return pt.render(v, st, pt.SgrRenderer(pt.OutputMode.XTERM_16))
>>> SgrNamedGroupsRefilter(
...         re.compile(r'<?(<)(?P<val>.+?)(>)>?'),
...         {"val": pt.cv.GREEN},
... ).apply("text <<li>link>> text")
'text <[32mlink[39m> text']
```

Parameters

```
group_st_map (dict[str, FT]) -
```

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input *str* or *bytes*.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

```
class pytermor.filter.OmniMapper(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
Bases: IFilter[IT, IT]
```

Input type: *str*, *bytes*. Abstract mapper. Replaces every character found in map keys to corresponding map value. Map should be a dictionary of this type: dict[int, str|bytes]; moreover, length of *str/bytes* must be strictly 1 character (ASCII codepage). If there is a necessity to map Unicode characters, *StringMapper* should be used instead.

```
>>> OmniMapper({0x20: '.'}).apply(b'abc def ghi')
b'abc.def.ghi'
```

For mass mapping it is better to subclass <code>OmniMapper</code> and override two methods <code>-_get_default_keys</code> and <code>_get_default_replacer</code>. In this case you don't have to manually compose a replacement map with every character you want to replace.

Parameters

override (MPT) – a dictionary with mappings: keys must be *ints*, values must be either a single-char *strs* or *bytes*.

See

NonPrintsOmniVisualizer

```
apply(inp, extra=None)
```

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional[Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

```
class pytermor.filter.StringMapper(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
Bases: OmniMapper[str]
```

a

Return type

IFilter

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input *str* or *bytes*.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.NonPrintsOmniVisualizer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: OmniMapper

Input type: str, bytes. Replace every whitespace character with ...

Return type

IFilter

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input *str* or *bytes*.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.NonPrintsStringVisualizer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: StringMapper

Input type: str. Replace every whitespace character with "·", except newlines. Newlines are kept and get prepneded with same char by default, but this behaviour can be disabled with keep_newlines = False.

```
>>> NonPrintsStringVisualizer(keep_newlines=False).apply("S"+os.linesep+"K")
'SK'
```

Parameters

keep_newlines (*bool*) – When *True*, transform newline characters into "\n", or into just "" otherwise.

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional[Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.OmniSanitizer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: OmniMapper

Input type: *str*, *bytes*. Replace every control character and every non-ASCII character (0x80-0xFF) with ".", or with specified char. Note that the replacement should be a single ASCII character, because Omni - filters are designed to work with *str* inputs and *bytes* inputs on equal terms.

Parameters

repl (*IT*) – Value to replace control/non-ascii characters with. Should be strictly 1 character long.

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

• inp (IT) – input string

• extra (Optional [Any]) - additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.AbstractTracer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: *IFilter*[*IT*, str]

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.BytesTracer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: AbstractTracer[bytes]

str/bytes as byte hex codes, grouped by 4

Listing 1: Example output

```
      0x00 | 35 30 20 35 34 20 35 35 20 C2 B0 43 20 20 33 39 20 2B 30 20

      0x14 | 20 20 33 39 6D 73 20 31 20 52 55 20 20 E2 88 86 20 35 68 20

      0x28 | 31 38 6D 20 20 20 EE 8C 8D 20 E2 80 8E 20 2B 32 30 C2 B0 43

      0x3C | 20 20 54 68 20 30 31 20 4A 75 6E 20 20 31 36 20 32 38 20 20

      0x50 | E2 96 95 E2 9C 94 E2 96 8F 46 55 4C 4C 20
```

Return type

IFilter

get_max_chars_per_line(inp, addr_shift)

For the details see *Tracers math*.

Parameters

- inp (bytes) -
- addr_shift (int) -

Return type

int

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.AbstractStringTracer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: AbstractTracer[str]

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional[Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.StringTracer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: AbstractStringTracer

str as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by characters

Listing 2: Example output

0	ī	35	30	20	35	34	20	35	35	20	c2b0	43	20	[50_54_55_°C_
12	i	20	33	39	20	2b	30	20						_39_+039m
24	Ì	73	20	31	20	52	55	20	20	e28886	20	35	68	s_1_RU5h
36	I	20	31	38	6d	20	20	20	ee8c8d	20	e2808e	20	2b	_18m+
48	1	32	30	c2b0	43	20	20	54	68	20	30	31	20	20°CTh_01_
60	1	4a	75	6e	20	20	31	36	20	32	38	20	20	Jun16_28
72	Ι	e29695	e29c94	e2968f	46	55	4 c	4 c	20					√ FULL_

Return type

IFilter

get_max_chars_per_line(inp, addr_shift)

For the details see *Tracers math*.

Parameters

- inp (str) -
- addr_shift (int) -

Return type

int

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

- inp (IT) input string
- extra (Optional[Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

class pytermor.filter.StringUcpTracer(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: AbstractStringTracer str as Unicode codepoints

Listing 3: Example output

```
0 | U+
              20
                      34
                             36 20 34 36 20 34
                                                         36
                                                                 20 B0 43 20 20 33
                                                                                             39 20 2B<sub>4</sub>
\hookrightarrow | _{\square}46_{\square}46_{\square}46_{\square}^{\circ}C_{\square}39_{\square}+
  18 U+
              30
                    20
                             20 20 35 20 6D 73
                                                         20
                                                                 31 20 52 55 20 20 2206 20 37
\rightarrow 0_{\cup\cup\cup}5_{\cup}ms_{\cup}1_{\cup}RU_{\cup\cup\cup}7
                             32 33 6D 20 20 20 FA93 200E 20 2B 31 33 B0
  36 | U+
              68
                    20
                                                                                             43 20 20 _
\hookrightarrow h_23m_2+13°C_2
                             20 30 32 20 4A 75
  54 U+
              46 72
                                                          6E
                                                                 20 20 30 32 3A 34
                                                                                             38 20 20 ...
\rightarrow | Fr_02_Jun_02:48_0
 72 | U+ 2595 2714 258F 46 55 4C 4C 20
→ | ✓ FULL
```

Return type

IFilter

get_max_chars_per_line(inp, addr shift)

For the details see *Tracers math*.

Parameters

inp -

Return type

int

apply(inp, extra=None)

Apply the filter to input str or bytes.

Parameters

- **inp** (*IT*) input string
- extra (Optional [Any]) additional options

Returns

transformed string; the type can match the input type, as well as be different – that depends on filter type.

Return type

OT

```
class pytermor.filter.TracerExtra(label: 'str' = ", addr_shift: 'int' = 0, hash: 'bool' = False)
```

pytermor.filter.dump(data, tracer_cls=None, extra=None, force_width=None)

Return type

str

6.8. pytermor.filter 107

```
pytermor.filter.get_max_ucs_chars_cp_length(string)
          Return type
              int
pytermor.filter.get_max_utf8_bytes_char_length(string)
          Return type
              int
pytermor.filter.ljust_sgr(string, width, fillchar='')
     SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.ljust.
     Return a left-justified string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character
     (default is a space).
          Return type
              str
pytermor.filter.center_sgr(string, width, fillchar='')
     SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.center.
     Return a centered string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character (default
     is a space).
          Return type
              str
pytermor.filter.rjust_sgr(string, width, fillchar='')
     SGR-formatting-aware implementation of str.rjust.
     Return a right-justified string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character
     (default is a space).
          Return type
              str
pytermor.filter.apply_filters(inp, *args)
     Method for applying dynamic filter list to a target string/bytes.
     Example (will replace all ESC: control characters to E and thus make SGR params visible):
     >>> from pytermor import SeqIndex
     >>> test_str = f'{SeqIndex.RED}test{SeqIndex.COLOR_OFF}'
     >>> apply_filters(test_str, SgrStringReplacer('E\2\3\4'))
     'E[31mtestE[39m'
     >>> apply_filters('[31mtest[39m', OmniSanitizer)
     '.[31mtest.[39m'
     Note that type of inp argument must be same as filter parameterized input type (IT), i.e.
     StringReplacer is IFilter[str, str] type, so you can apply it only to str-type inputs.
          Parameters
               • inp (IT) – String/bytes to filter.
               • args (Union[IFilter, Type[IFilter]]) - Instance(s) implementing IFilter
                 or their type(s).
```

6.8. pytermor.filter 108

Return type OT

6.9 pytermor.numfmt

Various general-purpose numeric formatters and highlighters with prefix auto-select suitable for any SI unit or a unitless value as well, plus dedicated methods for formatting time intervals from femtoseconds to years.

h Formatter class hierarchy

Module Attributes

PREFIXES_SI_DEC	Prefix	preset	used	by	<pre>format_si()</pre>	and
	format	_bytes_	human().		

Functions

format_auto_float(val, req_len[, al-	Dynamically adjust decimal digit amount and for-
low_exp_form])	mat to fill up the output string with as many sig-
	nificant digits as possible, and keep the output
	length strictly equal to req_len at the same time.
<pre>format_bytes_human(val[, auto_color])</pre>	Invoke special case of fixed-length SI formatter
	optimized for processing byte-based values.
<pre>format_si(val[, unit, auto_color])</pre>	Invoke fixed-length decimal SI formatter; format
	value as a unitless value with SI-prefixes; a unit
	can be provided as an argument of format()
	method.
<pre>format_si_binary(val[, unit, auto_color])</pre>	Invoke fixed-length binary SI formatter which for-
	mats value as binary size ("KiB", "MiB") with base
	1024.
<pre>format_thousand_sep(val[, separator])</pre>	Returns input val with integer part split
	into groups of three digits, joined then with
	separator string.
<pre>format_time(val_sec[, auto_color])</pre>	Invoke dynamic-length general-purpose time for-
	matter, which supports a wide range of output
	units, including seconds, minutes, hours, days,
	weeks, months, years, milliseconds, microsec-
	onds, nanoseconds etc.
<pre>format_time_delta(val_sec[, max_len,</pre>	Format time interval using the most suitable for-
auto_color])	mat with one or two time units, depending on
	max_len argument.
<pre>format_time_delta_longest(val_sec[,</pre>	Wrapper around format_time_delta() with pre-
auto_color])	set longest formatter.
<pre>format_time_delta_shortest(val_sec[,</pre>	Wrapper around format_time_delta() with pre-
_auto_color])	set shortest formatter.
<pre>format_time_ms(value_ms[, auto_color])</pre>	Invoke a variation of formatter_time specifically
	configured to format small time intervals.
<pre>format_time_ns(value_ns[, auto_color])</pre>	Wrapper for <pre>format_time_ms()</pre> expecting input
	value as nanoseconds.
highlight(string)	

Classes

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<pre>DualBaseUnit(name[, in_next,])</pre>	TU
DualFormatter([fallback, units, auto_color,]	
DualFormatterRegistry()	Simple DualFormatter registry for storing format- ters and selecting the suitable one by max output length.
DynamicFormatter([fallback, units,])	A simplified version of static formatter for cases, when length of the result string doesn't matter too much (e.g., for log output), and you don't have intention to customize the output (too much).
<pre>Highlighter([dim_units])</pre>	S
NumFormatter(auto_color, highlighter)	
StaticFormatter([fallback, max_value_len,	.]) Format value using settings passed to constructor.
SupportsFallback()	
Note lower-cased 'k' prefix. class pytermor.numfmt.Highlighter(dim_un	its=True)
S	
S colorize(string) parse and highlight	
<pre>colorize(string)</pre>	
colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters	
<pre>colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) -</pre>	
<pre>colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters</pre>	
<pre>colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters</pre>	
<pre>colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters</pre>	
colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) - Returns Return type Text apply(intp, frac, sep, pfx, unit) highlight already parsed Parameters • intp (str) -	
colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) - Returns Return type Text apply(intp, frac, sep, pfx, unit) highlight already parsed Parameters • intp (str) - • frac (str) -	
colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) - Returns Return type Text apply(intp, frac, sep, pfx, unit) highlight already parsed Parameters • intp (str) - • frac (str) - • sep (str) -	
colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) - Returns Return type Text apply(intp, frac, sep, pfx, unit) highlight already parsed Parameters • intp (str) - • frac (str) -	
<pre>colorize(string) parse and highlight Parameters string (str) - Returns Return type Text apply(intp, frac, sep, pfx, unit) highlight already parsed Parameters intp (str) - frac (str) - sep (str) - pfx (str) -</pre>	

class pytermor.numfmt.StaticFormatter(fallback=None, *, max_value_len=None,

auto_color=None, allow_negative=None,
allow_fractional=None, discrete_input=None, unit=None,
unit_separator=None, mcoef=None, pad=None,
legacy_rounding=None, prefixes=None,
prefix_refpoint_shift=None, value_mapping=None,
highlighter=None)

Bases: NumFormatter

Format value using settings passed to constructor. The purpose of this class is to fit into specified string length as much significant digits as it's theoretically possible by using multipliers and unit prefixes. Designed for metric systems with bases 1000 or 1024.

The key property of this formatter is maximum length – the output will not excess specified amount of characters no matter what (that's what is "static" for).

You can create your own formatters if you need fine tuning of the output and customization. If that's not the case, there are facade methods <code>format_si()</code>, <code>format_si_binary()</code> and <code>format_bytes_human()</code>, which will invoke predefined formatters and doesn't require setting up.

- **fallback** (StaticFormatter) For any (constructing) instance attribute without a value (=None): look up for this attribute in fallback instance, and if the value is specified, take it and save as yours own; if the attribute is undefined in fallback as well, use the default class value for this attribute instead.
- max_value_len (int) [default: 4] Target string length. Must be at least 3, because it's a minimum requirement for formatting values from 0 to 999. Next number to 999 is 1000, which will be formatted as "1k".
 - Setting allow_negative to *True* increases lower bound to 4 because the values now can be less than 0, and minus sign also occupies one char in the output.
- Setting mcoef to anything other than 1000.0 also increases the minimum by 1, to 5. The reason is that non-decimal coefficients like 1024 require additional char to render as switching to the next prefix happens later: "999 b", "1000 b", "1001 b", \dots "1023 b", "1 Kb".
- auto_color (boo1) [default: False] Enable automatic colorizing of the result. Color depends on order of magnitude of the value, and always the same, e.g.: blue color for numbers in [1000; 10⁶) and [10⁻³; 1) ranges (prefixes nearest to 1, kilo- and milli-); cyan for values in [10⁶; 10⁹) and [10⁻⁶; 10⁻³) ranges (next ones, mega-/micro-), etc. The values from [1; 999] are colored in neutral gray. See Highlighter.
- **allow_negative** (*bool*) [default: *True*] Allow negative numbers handling, or (if set to *False*) ignore the sign and round all of them to 0.0. This option effectively increases lower limit of max_value_len by 1 (when enabled).
- allow_fractional (boo1) [default: *True*] Allows the usage of fractional values in the output. If set to *False*, the results will be rounded. Does not affect lower limit of max_value_len.
- **discrete_input** (*bool*) [default: *False*] If set to *True*, truncate the fractional part off the input and do not use floating-point format for *base output*, i.e., without prefix and multiplying coefficient. Useful when the values are originally discrete (e.g., bytes). Note that the same effect could be achieved by setting allow_fractional to *False*, except that it will influence prefixed output as well ("1.08 kB" -> "1kB").
- **unit** (*str*) [default: empty *str*] Unit to apply prefix to (e.g., "m", 'B"). Can be empty.

- unit_separator (str) [default: a space] String to place in between the value and the (prefixed) unit. Can be empty.
- mcoef (float) [default: 1000.0] Multiplying coefficient applied to the value:

$$V_{out} = V_{in} * b^{(-m/3)},$$

where: V_{in} is an input value, V_{out} is a numeric part of the output, b is mcoef (base), and m is the order of magnitude corresponding to a selected unit prefix. For example, in case of default (decimal) formatter and input value equal to 17345989 the selected prefix will be "M" with the order of magnitude = 6:

$$V_{out} = 17345989 * 1000^{(-6/3)} = 17345989 * 10^{-6} = 17.346.$$

- pad (bool | Align) [default: False] @TODO
- legacy_rounding (bool) [default: False] @TODO
- **prefixes** (*list[str|None]*) [default: *PREFIXES_SI_DEC*] Prefix list from min power to max. Reference point (with zero-power multiplier, or 1.0) is determined by searching for *None* in the list provided, therefore it's a requirement for the argument to have at least one *None* value. Prefix list for a formatter without fractional values support could look like this:

Prefix step is fixed to $log_{10}1000 = 3$, as specified for metric prefixes.

- **prefix_refpoint_shift** (*int*) [default: 0] Should be set to a non-zero number if input represents already prefixed value; e.g. to correctly format a variable, which stores the frequency in MHz, set prefix shift to 2; the formatter then will render 2333 as "2.33 GHz" instead of incorrect "2.33 kHz".
- value_mapping (t.Dict[float, RT] | t.Callable[[float], RT]) @TODO
- highlighter (t. Type [Highlighter] / Highlighter) ...

get max len(unit=None)

Parameters

unit (Optional[str]) - Unit override. Set to None to use formatter default.

Returns

Maximum length of the result. Note that constructor argument is max_value_len, which is a different parameter.

Return type

int

format(val, unit=None, auto_color=None)

Parameters

- val (float) Input value.
- unit (Optional[str]) Unit override. Set to None to use formatter default.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode, *bool* to enable/disable auto-colorizing, *None* to use formatter default value.

Returns

Formatted value, *Text* if colorizing is on, *str* otherwise.

Return type

RT

Bases: NumFormatter

A simplified version of static formatter for cases, when length of the result string doesn't matter too much (e.g., for log output), and you don't have intention to customize the output (too much).

Note: Mp mp not note

class pytermor.numfmt.BaseUnit(oom: 'float', unit: 'str' = ", prefix: 'str' = ", _integer: 'bool' = None)

Bases: NumFormatter

Formatter designed for time intervals. Key feature of this formatter is ability to combine two units and display them simultaneously, e.g. return "3h 48min" instead of "228 mins" or "3 hours", etc.

It is possible to create custom formatters if fine tuning of the output and customization is necessary; otherwise use a facade method <code>format_time_delta()</code>, which selects appropriate formatter by specified max length from a preset list.

Example output:

```
"10 secs", "5 mins", "4h 15min", "5d 22h"
```

- fallback (DualFormatter) -
- units (t.List[DualBaseUnit]) -
- **auto_color** (*bool*) If *True*, the result will be colorized depending on unit type.
- allow_negative (bool) -
- allow_fractional (bool) -
- unit_separator (str) -
- pad (bool / Align) Set to *True* to pad the value with spaces on the left side and ensure it's length is equal to max_len, or to False to allow shorter result strings.
- plural_suffix (str) -
- overflow_msg (str) -
- highlighter (t. Type [Highlighter]) -

property max_len: int

This property cannot be set manually, it is computed on initialization automatically.

Returns

Maximum possible output string length.

```
format(val sec, auto color=None)
```

Pretty-print difference between two moments in time. If input value is too big for the current formatter to handle, return "OVERFLOW" string (or a part of it, depending on max_len).

Parameters

- val_sec (float) Input value in seconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing, *None* to use formatter default value.

Returns

Formatted time delta, Text if colorizing is on, str otherwise.

Return type

RT

format_base(val sec, auto color=None)

Pretty-print difference between two moments in time. If input value is too big for the current formatter to handle, return *None*.

Parameters

- **val_sec** (*float*) Input value in seconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing, *None* to use formatter default value.

Returns

Formatted value as *Text* if colorizing is on; as *str* otherwise. Returns *None* on overflow.

Return type

Optional[RT]

TU

▲ Important: in_next and overflow_after are mutually exclusive, and either of them is required.

- **name** (*str*) A unit name to display.
- **in_next** (*int*) The base how many current units the next (single) unit contains, e.g., for an hour in context of days:

```
CustomBaseUnit("hour", 24)
```

- **overflow_after** (*int*) Value upper limit.
- **custom_short** (*str*) Use specified short form instead of first letter of name when operating in double-value mode.
- **collapsible_after** (*int*) Min threshold for double output to become a regular one.

class pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry

Simple DualFormatter registry for storing formatters and selecting the suitable one by max output length.

```
register(*formatters)
....

find_matching(max_len)
....

    Return type
        pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter | None

get_by_max_len(max_len)
....

    Return type
        pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter | None

get_shortest()
....

    Return type
        pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter | None

get_longest()
....

    Return type
        pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter | None

get_longest()
....

Return type
        pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter | None
```

pytermor.numimt.iormat_thousand_sep(val, separator='')

Returns input val with integer part split into groups of three digits, joined then with separator string.

```
>>> format_thousand_sep(260341)
'260 341'
>>> format_thousand_sep(-9123123123.55, ',')
'-9,123,123,123.55'
```

Max output len

```
(L + max(0, floor(M/3))),
```

where *L* is val length, and *M* is order of magnitude of val

Parameters

- val (int | float) value to format
- **separator** (*str*) character(s) to use as thousand separators

Return type

str

```
pytermor.numfmt.format_auto_float(val, req_len, allow_exp_form=True)
```

Dynamically adjust decimal digit amount and format to fill up the output string with as many significant digits as possible, and keep the output length strictly equal to req_len at the same time.

For values impossible to fit into a string of required length and when rounding doesn't help (e.g. 12 500 000 and 5 chars) algorithm switches to scientific notation, and the result looks like '1.2e7'. If this feature is explicitly disabled with allow_exp_form = False, then:

1) if absolute value is less than 1, zeros will be returned ('0.0000');

2) if value is a big number (like 10^9), ValueError will be raised instead.

```
>>> format_auto_float(0.012345678, 5)
'0.012'
>>> format_auto_float(0.123456789, 5)
'0.123'
>>> format_auto_float(1.234567891, 5)
'1.235'
>>> format_auto_float(12.34567891, 5)
'12.35'
>>> format_auto_float(123.4567891, 5)
'123.5'
>>> format_auto_float(1234.567891, 5)
'1235'
>>> format_auto_float(1234.567891, 5)
' 1235'
>>> format_auto_float(12345.67891, 5)
' 12346'
```

Max output len

adjustable

Parameters

- val (float) Value to format.
- req_len (int) Required output string length.
- **allow_exp_form** (*bool*) Allow scientific notation usage when that's the only way of fitting the value into a string of required length.

Raises

ValueError – When value is too long and allow_exp_form is *False*.

Return type

str

```
pytermor.numfmt.format_si(val, unit=None, auto_color=None)
```

Invoke fixed-length decimal SI formatter; format value as a unitless value with SI-prefixes; a unit can be provided as an argument of format() method. Suitable for formatting any SI unit with values from 10^{-30} to 10^{32} .

Total maximum length is $max_value_len + 2$, which is **6** by default (4 from value + 1 from separator and + 1 from prefix). If the unit is defined and is a non-empty string, the maximum output length increases by length of that unit.

Listing 4: Extending the formatter

```
my_formatter = StaticFormatter(formatter_si)
```

```
>>> format_si(1010, 'm²')
'1.01 km²'
>>> format_si(0.223, 'g')
'223 mg'
>>> format_si(1213531546, 'W') # great scott
'1.21 GW'
>>> format_si(1.22e28, 'eV') # the Planck energy
'12.2 ReV'
```

Max output len

6

- val (float) Input value (unitless).
- unit (Optional[str]) A unit override [default unit is an empty string].
- auto_color (Optional[bool]) Color mode override, bool to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, None to use formatters' setting value [False by default].

Returns

Formatted value, *Text* if colorizing is on, *str* otherwise.

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_si_binary(val, unit=None, auto color=False)

Invoke fixed-length binary SI formatter which formats value as binary size ("KiB", "MiB") with base 1024. Unit can be customized. Covers values from 0 to 10^{32} .

While being similar to formatter_si, this formatter differs in one aspect. Given a variable with default value = 995, formatting it results in "995 B". After increasing it by 20 it equals to 1015, which is still not enough to become a kilobyte – so returned value will be "1015 B". Only after one more increase (at 1024 and more) the value will morph into "1.00 KiB" form.

That's why the initial max_value_len should be at least 5 – because it is a minimum requirement for formatting values from 1023 to -1023. However, The negative values for this formatter are disabled by default and rendered as 0, which decreases the max_value_len minimum value back to 4.

Total maximum length of the result is $max_value_len + 4 = 8$ (base + 1 from separator + 1 from unit + 2 from prefix, assuming all of them have default values defined in formatter_si_binary).

Listing 5: Extending the formatter

```
my_formatter = StaticFormatter(formatter_si_binary)
```

```
>>> format_si_binary(1010) # 1010 b < 1 kb
'1010 B'
>>> format_si_binary(1080)
'1.05 KiB'
>>> format_si_binary(45200)
'44.1 KiB'
>>> format_si_binary(1.258 * pow(10, 6), 'b')
'1.20 Mib'
```

Max output len

8

Parameters

- val (float) Input value in bytes.
- unit (Optional[str]) A unit override [default unit is "B"].
- **auto_color** (*bool*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Returns

Formatted value, *Text* if colorizing is on, *str* otherwise.

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_bytes_human(val, auto color=False)

Invoke special case of fixed-length SI formatter optimized for processing byte-based values. Inspired by default stats formatting used in htop. Comprises traits of both preset SI formatters, the key ones being:

- expecting integer inputs;
- prohibiting negative inputs;
- operating in decimal mode with the base of 1000 (not 1024);
- the absence of units and value-unit separators in the output, while prefixes are still present;
- (if colors allowed) utilizing *Highlighter* with a bit customized setup, as detailed below.

Total maximum length is $max_value_len + 1$, which is 5 by default (4 from value + 1 from prefix).

Note:

Default highlighter for this formatter does not render units (as well as prefixes) dimmed. The main reason for that is the absence of actual unit in the output of this formatter, while prefixes are still there; this allows to format the fractional output this way: [1].57[k], where brackets [] indicate brighter colors.

This format is acceptable because only essential info gets highlighted; however, in case of other formatters with actual units in the output this approach leads to complex and mixed-up formatting; furthermore, it doesn't matter if the highlighting affects the prefix part only or both prefix and unit parts – in either case it's just too much formatting on a unit of surface: [1].53 [Ki]B (looks patchworky).

Tuble 2. Behault formatters comparison							
Value	SI(unit='B')	SI_BINARY	BYTES_HUMAN				
1568	'1.57 kB'	'1.53 KiB'	'1.57k'				
218371331	'218 MB'	'208 MiB'	'218M'				
0.25	'250 mB' ¹	'0 B'	'0'				
-1218371331232	'-1.2 TB'	'0 B'	'0'				

Table 2: Default formatters comparison

Listing 6: Extending the formatter

my_formatter = StaticFormatter(formatter_bytes_human, unit_separator=" ")

```
>>> format_bytes_human(990)
'990'
>>> format_bytes_human(1010)
'1.01k'
>>> format_bytes_human(45200)
'45.2k'
>>> format_bytes_human(1.258e6)
'1.26M'
```

Max output len

5

- val (int | float) Input value in bytes.
- **auto_color** (*boo1*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

 $^{^{1}}$ 250 millibytes is not something you would see every day

Returns

Formatted value, Text if colorizing is on, str otherwise.

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_time(val_sec, auto_color=None)

Invoke dynamic-length general-purpose time formatter, which supports a wide range of output units, including seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds etc.

Listing 7: Extending the formatter

```
my_formatter = DynamicFormatter(formatter_time, unit_separator=" ")

>>> format_time(12)
'12.0 s'
>>> format_time(65536)
```

```
>>> format_time(0.00324)
'3.2 ms'
```

'18 h'

Max output len

varying

Parameters

- val_sec (float) Input value in seconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Return type

RT

```
pytermor.numfmt.format_time_ms(value ms, auto color=None)
```

Invoke a variation of formatter_time specifically configured to format small time intervals.

Listing 8: Extending the formatter

```
my_formatter = DynamicFormatter(formatter_time_ms, unit_separator=" ")

>>> format_time_ms(1)
'Ims'
>>> format_time_ms(344)
'344ms'
>>> format_time_ms(0.967)
'967µs'
```

Parameters

- value_ms (float) Input value in milliseconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Returns

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_time_ns(value ns, auto color=None)

Wrapper for format_time_ms() expecting input value as nanoseconds.

```
>>> format_time_ns(1003000)
'1ms'
>>> format_time_ns(3232332224)
'3s'
>>> format_time_ns(9932248284343.32)
'2h'
```

Parameters

- value_ns (float) Input value in nanoseconds.
- auto_color (Optional[bool]) Color mode override, bool to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, None to use formatters' setting value [False by default].

Returns

Return type

RT

```
pytermor.numfmt.format_time_delta(val sec, max len=None, auto color=None)
```

Format time interval using the most suitable format with one or two time units, depending on max_len argument. Key feature of this formatter is an ability to combine two units and display them simultaneously, e.g. return "3h 48min" instead of "228 mins" or "3 hours", and on top of that – fixed-length output.

There are predefined formatters with output lengths of **3**, **4**, **5**, **6** and **10** characters. Therefore, you can pass in any value from 3 inclusive and it's guarenteed that result's length will be less or equal to required length. If *max_len* is omitted, longest registred formatter will be used.

☑ Note: Negative values are supported by formatters 5 and 10 only.

```
>>> format_time_delta(10, 3)
'10s'
>>> format_time_delta(10, 6)
'10.0s'
>>> format_time_delta(15350, 4)
'4 h'
>>> format_time_delta(15350)
'4h 15min'
```

Max output len

3, 4, 5, 6, 10

- val_sec (float) Input value in seconds.
- max_len (Optional[int]) Maximum output string length (total).
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_time_delta_shortest(val sec, auto color=None)

Wrapper around format_time_delta() with pre-set shortest formatter.

Max output len

3

Parameters

- val_sec (float) Input value in seconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.format_time_delta_longest(val_sec, auto_color=None)

Wrapper around format_time_delta() with pre-set longest formatter.

Max output len

10

Parameters

- val_sec (float) Input value in seconds.
- **auto_color** (*Optional[bool]*) Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable colorizing depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

Return type

RT

pytermor.numfmt.highlight(string)

☑ Note: @TODO

Max output len

same as input

Parameters

string (str) – input text

Return type

RT

6.10 pytermor.renderer

Renderers transform *Style* instances into lower-level abstractions like *SGR sequences*, tmux-compatible directives, HTML markup etc., depending on a renderer type. Default global renderer type is *SgrRenderer*.

A Renderer class hierarchy

Classes

HtmlRenderer()	Translate <i>Styles</i> attributes into a rudimentary
	HTML markup.
<pre>IRenderer(*[, allow_cache, allow_format])</pre>	Renderer interface.
NoopRenderer()	Special renderer type that does nothing with the
	input string and just returns it as is (i.e.
OutputMode(value)	Determines what types of SGR sequences are al-
	lowed to use in the output.
RendererManager()	Class for global rendering mode setup.
SgrDebugger([output_mode])	Subclass of regular SgrRenderer with two differ-
	ences instead of rendering the proper ANSI es-
	cape sequences it renders them with ESC char-
	acter replaced by "", and encloses the whole se-
	quence into '()' for visual separation.
SgrRenderer([output_mode, io])	Default renderer invoked by Text.render().
TmuxRenderer()	Translates Styles attributes into tmux-
	compatible markup.

class pytermor.renderer.RendererManager

Class for global rendering mode setup. For the details and recommendations see *Renderer setup*.

▲ Important: All methods which are named render and have an argument named renderer (e.g., text.render()) use the global default one if said argument is omitted or set to None.

classmethod override(renderer=None)

Override a global default renderer. Resolving priority is described in *Default renderers priority*.

Parameters

renderer (Optional [Union [IRenderer, Type [IRenderer]]]) — Can be provided as a type, in which case manager will instantiate it with default arguments, or as already instantiated and set up renderer, which will be registered as global. Calling this method without an argument resets the override, which makes default renderer class will be the one defined in configuration instead (see renderer_classname).

classmethod get()

Get current renderer instance. Resolving priority is described in *Default renderers priority*.

Return type

IRenderer

class pytermor.renderer.IRenderer(*, allow_cache=None, allow_format=None)
 Renderer interface.

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

abstract render(string, fmt=None)

Apply colors and attributes described in fmt argument to string and return the result. Output format depends on renderer's class, which defines the implementation.

⚠ Important: Renderer's method IRenderer.render() can work only with primitive str instances. IRenderable instances like Fragment or Text should be rendered using module-level function render() or their own instance method IRenderable. render().

Parameters

- **string** (*str*) String to format.
- **fmt** (*Optional[FT]*) Style or color to apply. If fmt is a IColor instance, it is assumed to be a foreground color. See *FT*.

Returns

String with formatting applied, or without it, depending on renderer settings.

Return type

str

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

clone(*args, **kwargs)

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

T

class pytermor.renderer.OutputMode(value)

Bases: str, ExtendedEnum

Determines what types of SGR sequences are allowed to use in the output.

NO_ANSI = 'no_ansi'

The renderer discards all color and format information completely.

$XTERM_16 = 'xterm_16'$

16-colors mode. Enforces the renderer to approximate all color types to *Color16* and render them as basic mode selection SGR sequences (ESC: [31m, ESC: [42m etc). See Color. approximate() for approximation algorithm details.

XTERM_256 = 'xterm_256'

256-colors mode. Allows the renderer to use either *Color16* or *Color256* (but RGB will be approximated to 256-color pallette).

TRUE_COLOR = 'true_color'

RGB color mode. Does not apply restrictions to color rendering.

AUTO = 'auto'

Lets the renderer select the most suitable mode by itself. See *Output mode auto-selection* for the details.

Bases: IRenderer

Default renderer invoked by *Text.render()*. Transforms *Color* instances defined in fmt into ANSI control sequence bytes and merges them with input string. Type of resulting *SequenceSGR* depends on type of *Color* instances in fmt argument and current output mode of the renderer.

- 1. *ColorRGB* can be rendered as True Color sequence, 256-color sequence or 16-color sequence depending on specified *OutputMode* and Config.prefer_rgb.
- 2. Color256 can be rendered as 256-color sequence or 16-color sequence.
- 3. Color16 will be rendered as 16-color sequence.
- 4. Nothing of the above will happen and all formatting will be discarded completely if output device is not a terminal emulator or if the developer explicitly set up the renderer to do so (OutputMode.NO_ANSI).

Renderer approximates RGB colors to closest **indexed** colors if terminal doesn't support RGB output. In case terminal doesn't support even 256 colors, it falls back to 16-color palette and picks closest samples again the same way. See <code>OutputMode</code> documentation for exact mappings.

```
>>> SgrRenderer(OutputMode.XTERM_256).render('text', Styles.WARNING_LABEL)
'[1;33mtext[22;39m'
>>> SgrRenderer(OutputMode.NO_ANSI).render('text', Styles.WARNING_LABEL)
'text'
```

Detailed Output Mode . AUTO algorithm is described in Output mode auto-selection.

Cache allowed

True

Format allowed

False if output_mode is OutputMode.NO_ANSI, True otherwise.

Parameters

- **output_mode** (*str* / OutputMode) can be set up explicitly, or kept at the default value *OutputMode.AUTO*; in the latter case the renderer will select the appropriate mode by itself (see *Output mode auto-selection*).
- **io** (*t.10*) specified in order to check if output device is a tty or not and can be omitted when output mode is set up explicitly.

render(string, fmt=None)

Apply colors and attributes described in fmt argument to string and return the result. Output format depends on renderer's class, which defines the implementation.

▲ Important: Renderer's method IRenderer.render() can work only with primitive str instances. IRenderable instances like Fragment or Text should be rendered using module-level function render() or their own instance method IRenderable. render().

- **string** (*str*) String to format.
- **fmt** (*Optional[FT]*) Style or color to apply. If fmt is a IColor instance, it is assumed to be a foreground color. See *FT*.

Returns

String with formatting applied, or without it, depending on renderer settings.

Return type

str

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

clone()

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

SgrRenderer

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and False otherwise.

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

class pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer

Bases: IRenderer

Translates *Styles* attributes into tmux-compatible markup.¹

```
>>> TmuxRenderer().render('text', Style(fg='blue', bold=True))
'#[fg=blue bold]text#[fg=default nobold]'
```

Cache allowed

True

Format allowed

True, because tmux markup can be used without regard to the type of output device and its capabilities – all the dirty work will be done by the multiplexer himself.

render(string, fmt=None)

Apply colors and attributes described in fmt argument to string and return the result. Output format depends on renderer's class, which defines the implementation.

▲ Important: Renderer's method IRenderer.render() can work only with primitive str instances. IRenderable instances like Fragment or Text should be rendered using module-level function render() or their own instance method IRenderable. render().

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ tmux is a commonly used terminal multiplexer.

Parameters

- **string** (*str*) String to format.
- **fmt** (*Optional[FT]*) Style or color to apply. If fmt is a IColor instance, it is assumed to be a foreground color. See *FT*.

Returns

String with formatting applied, or without it, depending on renderer settings.

Return type

str

clone(*args, **kwargs)

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

 $_{T}$

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and False otherwise.

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

class pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer

Bases: IRenderer

Special renderer type that does nothing with the input string and just returns it as is (i.e. raw text without any <code>Styles</code> applied. Often used as a default argument value (along with similar "NoOps" like <code>NOOP_STYLE</code>, <code>NOOP_COLOR</code> etc.)

```
>>> NoopRenderer().render('text', Style(fg='green', bold=True))
'text'
```

Cache allowed

False

Format allowed

False, nothing to apply \rightarrow nothing to allow.

render(string, fmt=None)

Return the string argument untouched, don't mind the fmt.

- **string** (*str*) String to format ignore.
- **fmt** (Optional[FT]) Style or color to appl discard.

Return type

str

clone(*args, **kwargs)

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

T

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and False otherwise.

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

class pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer

Bases: IRenderer

Translate *Styles* attributes into a rudimentary HTML markup. All the formatting is inlined into style attribute of the elements. Can be optimized by extracting the common styles as CSS classes and referencing them by DOM elements instead.

```
>>> HtmlRenderer().render('text', Style(fg='red', bold=True))
'<span style="color: #800000; font-weight: 700">text</span>'
```

Cache allowed

True

Format allowed

True, because the capabilities of the terminal have nothing to do with HTML markup meant for web-browsers.

render(*string*, *fmt=None*)

Apply colors and attributes described in fmt argument to string and return the result. Output format depends on renderer's class, which defines the implementation.

⚠ Important: Renderer's method IRenderer.render() can work only with primitive str instances. IRenderable instances like Fragment or Text should be rendered using module-level function render() or their own instance method IRenderable. render().

Parameters

- **string** (*str*) String to format.
- **fmt** (*Optional[FT]*) Style or color to apply. If fmt is a IColor instance, it is assumed to be a foreground color. See *FT*.

Returns

String with formatting applied, or without it, depending on renderer settings.

Return type

str

clone(*args, **kwargs)

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

T

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and False otherwise.

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

class pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger(output mode=OutputMode.AUTO)

Bases: SgrRenderer

Subclass of regular *SgrRenderer* with two differences – instead of rendering the proper ANSI escape sequences it renders them with <u>ESC</u>: character replaced by "", and encloses the whole sequence into '()' for visual separation.

Can be used for debugging of assembled sequences, because such a transformation reliably converts a control sequence into a harmless piece of bytes completely ignored by the terminals.

```
>>> SgrDebugger(OutputMode.XTERM_16).render('text', Style(fg='red', bold=True))
'([1;31m)text([22;39m)'
```

Cache allowed

True

Format allowed

adjustable

property is_format_allowed: bool

Returns

True if renderer is set up to produce formatted output and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

is_256_color_supported()

Return *True* if it's OK to use xterm-256 color palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

property is_caching_allowed: bool

Returns

True if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

is_true_color_supported()

Return *True* if the output device can handle True Color/RGB palette and *False* otherwise. Non-SGR renderers returns *True* if formatting is allowed, and *false* when it's not.

Return type

bool

render(*string*, *fmt*=*None*)

Apply colors and attributes described in fmt argument to string and return the result. Output format depends on renderer's class, which defines the implementation.

⚠ Important: Renderer's method IRenderer.render() can work only with primitive str instances. IRenderable instances like Fragment or Text should be rendered using module-level function render() or their own instance method IRenderable. render().

Parameters

- **string** (*str*) String to format.
- **fmt** (*Optional[FT]*) Style or color to apply. If fmt is a IColor instance, it is assumed to be a foreground color. See *FT*.

Returns

String with formatting applied, or without it, depending on renderer settings.

Return type

str

clone()

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

Return type

SgrDebugger

set_format_always()

Force all control sequences to be present in the output.

set_format_auto()

Reset the force formatting flag and let the renderer decide by itself (see *SgrRenderer* docs for the details).

set_format_never()

Force disabling of all output formatting.

6.11 pytermor.style

Reusable data classes that control the appearance of the output – colors (text/background/underline) and attributes (*bold*, *underlined*, *italic*, etc.). Instances can inherit attributes from each other, which allows to avoid meaningless definition repetitions; multiple inheritance is also supported.

Module Attributes

NOOP_STYLE	Special style passing the text through without any
	modifications.

Functions

is_ft(arg)	
make_style([fmt])	General Style constructor.
<pre>merge_styles([origin, fallbacks, overwrites])</pre>	Bulk style merging method.

Classes

FrozenStyle(*args, **kwargs)	
MergeMode(value)	An enumeration.
Style([fallback, fg, bg, frozen, bold, dim,])	Create new text render descriptior.
Styles()	Some ready-to-use styles which also can be used
	as examples.

```
class pytermor.style.MergeMode(value)
```

Bases: str, Enum
An enumeration.

Create new text render descriptior.

Both fg and bg can be specified as existing Color instance as well as plain str or int (for the details see $resolve_color()$).

```
>>> Style(fg='green', bold=True)

<Style[green +BOLD]>
>>> Style(bg=0x0000ff)

<Style[/#0000ff]>
>>> Style(fg='DeepSkyBlue1', bg='gray3')

<Style[x39/x232]>
```

Attribute merging from fallback works this way:

• If constructor argument is *not* empty (*True*, *False*, Color etc.), keep it as attribute value.

• If constructor argument is empty (*None*, NOOP_COLOR), take the value from fallback's corresponding attribute.

See <code>merge_fallback()</code> and <code>merge_overwrite()</code> methods and take the differences into account. The method used in the constructor is the first one.

▲ Important: Both empty (i.e., *None*) attributes of type Color after initialization will be replaced with special constant NOOP_COLOR, which behaves like there was no color defined, and at the same time makes it safer to work with nullable color-type variables. Merge methods are aware of this and trear NOOP_COLOR as *None*.

▲ Important: *None* and NOOP_COLOR are always treated as placeholders for fallback values, i.e., they can't be used as *resetters* – that's what DEFAULT_COLOR is for.

Parameters

- **fallback** (Style) Copy empty attributes from speicifed fallback style. See *merge_fallback()*.
- **fg** (*CXT*) Foreground (=text) color.
- **bg** (*CXT*) Background color.
- **frozen** (*bool*) Set to *True* to make an immutable instance.
- **bold** (*bool*) Bold or increased intensity.
- **dim** (*bool*) Faint, decreased intensity.
- italic (bool) Italic.
- underlined (bool) Underline.
- **overlined** (*bool*) Overline.
- **crosslined** (*bool*) Strikethrough.
- **double_underlined** (bool) Double underline.
- **curly_underlined** (*bool*) Curly underline.
- **underline_color** (*CXT*) Underline color, if applicable.
- **inversed** (*bool*) Swap foreground and background colors.
- **blink** (*bool*) Blinking effect.
- **framed** (bool) Enclosed in a rectangle border.
- **class_name** (*str*) Custom class name for the element.

```
property fg: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor
Foreground (i.e., text) color. Can be set as CDT or Color, stored always as Color.
```

```
property bg: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor
Background color. Can be set as CDT or Color, stored always as Color.
```

property underline_color: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor
Underline color. Can be set as CDT or Color, stored always as Color.

bold: bool

Bold or increased intensity (depending on terminal settings).

dim: bool

Faint, decreased intensity.

Note:

Terminals apply this effect to foreground (=text) color, but when it's used together with *inversed*, they usually make the background darker instead.

Also note that usually it affects indexed colors only and has no effect on RGB-based ones (True Color mode).

italic: bool

Italic (some terminals may display it as inversed instead).

underlined: bool

Underline.

overlined: bool

Overline.

crosslined: bool

Strikethrough.

double_underlined: bool

Double underline.

curly_underlined: bool

Curly underline.

inversed: bool

Swap foreground and background colors. When inversed effect is active, changing the background color will actually change the text color, and vice versa.

blink: bool

Blinking effect. Supported by a limited set of *renderers*.

framed: bool

Add a rectangular border around the text; the border color is equal to the text color. Supported by a limited set of *renderers* and (even more) limited amount of terminal emulators.

class_name: str

Arbitary string used by some *renderers*, e.g. by `HtmlRenderer`, which will include the value of this property to an output element class list. This property is not inheritable.

clone(frozen=False)

Make a copy of the instance. Note that a copy is mutable by default even if an original was frozen.

Parameters

frozen – Set to *True* to make an immutable instance.

Return type

Style

autopick_fg()

Pick fg_color depending on bg_color. Set fg_color to either 3% gray (almost black) if background is bright, or to 80% gray (bright gray) if it is dark. If background is None, do nothing.

☑ Note: check if there is a better algorithm, because current thinks text on #000080 should be black

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Return type

Style

flip()

Swap foreground color and background color. Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Return type

Style

merge(mode, other)

Method that allows specifying merging mode as an argument. Initially designed for template substitutions done by *TemplateEngine*. Invokes either of these (depending on mode value):

- merge_fallback()
- merge_overwrite()
- merge_replace()

Parameters

- mode (MergeMode) Merge mode to use.
- **other** (Style) Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

merge_fallback(fallback)

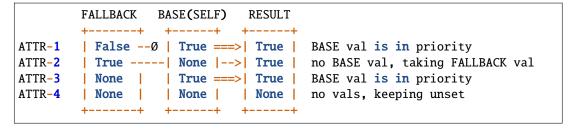
Merge current style with specified fallback style, following the rules:

- 1. self attribute value is in priority, i.e. when both self and fallback attributes are defined, keep self value.
- 2. If self attribute is *None*, take the value from fallback's corresponding attribute, and vice versa.
- 3. If both attribute values are *None*, keep the *None*.

All attributes corresponding to constructor arguments except fallback are subject to merging. NOOP_COLOR is treated like *None* (default for fg and bg).

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 9: Merging different values in fallback mode



See also:

merge_styles for the examples.

Parameters

fallback (Style) - Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

merge_overwrite(overwrite)

Merge current style with specified overwrite *style*, following the rules:

- overwrite attribute value is in priority, i.e. when both self and overwrite attributes are defined, replace self value with overwrite one (in contrast to merge_fallback(), which works the opposite way).
- 2. If self attribute is *None*, take the value from overwrite's corresponding attribute, and vice versa.
- 3. If both attribute values are *None*, keep the *None*.

All attributes corresponding to constructor arguments except fallback are subject to merging. NOOP_COLOR is treated like *None* (default for *fg* and *bg*).

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 10: Merging different values in overwrite mode

```
BASE(SELF) OVERWRITE
                               RESULT
                  +----+
         True ==0 | False ---> | False |
                                        OVERWRITE val is in priority
ATTR-1
ATTR-2
        None
                  | True --->| True |
                                        OVERWRITE val is in priority
                                        no OVERWRITE val, keeping BASE val
ATTR-3
        | True ==== | None | ==> | True |
ATTR-4
        None
                  None
                         None
                                        no vals, keeping unset
        +----+
```

See also:

merge_styles for the examples.

Parameters

overwrite (Style) – Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type Style

merge_replace(replacement)

Not an actual "merge": discard all the attributes of the current instance and replace them with the values from replacement. Generally speaking, it makes sense only in *TemplateEngine* context, as style management using the template tags is quite limited, while there are far more elegant ways to do the same from the regular python code.

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 11: Merging different values in replace mode

```
BASE(SELF)
                   REPLACE
                               RESULT
                  +----+
                            +----+
        | False =0 | True --->| True |
ATTR-1
                                       REPLACE val is in priority
ATTR-2
                                       REPLACE val is in priority
        | True ==0 | False -->| False |
ATTR-3
        | None | | False -->| False |
                                       REPLACE val is in priority
ATTR-4
        | True ==0 | None ---> | None |
                                        ... even when it is unset
                  +----+
```

Parameters

replacement (Style) – Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

class pytermor.style.FrozenStyle(*args, **kwargs)

Bases: Style

autopick_fg()

Pick fg_color depending on bg_color. Set fg_color to either 3% gray (almost black) if background is bright, or to 80% gray (bright gray) if it is dark. If background is None, do nothing.

☑ Note: check if there is a better algorithm, because current thinks text on #000080 should be black

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Return type

Style

property bg: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor

Background color. Can be set as *CDT* or Color, stored always as Color.

clone(frozen=False)

Make a copy of the instance. Note that a copy is mutable by default even if an original was frozen.

Parameters

frozen – Set to *True* to make an immutable instance.

Return type

Style

property fg: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor

Foreground (i.e., text) color. Can be set as *CDT* or Color, stored always as Color.

flip()

Swap foreground color and background color. Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Return type

Style

merge(mode, other)

Method that allows specifying merging mode as an argument. Initially designed for template substitutions done by *TemplateEngine*. Invokes either of these (depending on mode value):

- merge_fallback()
- merge_overwrite()
- merge_replace()

Parameters

- mode (MergeMode) Merge mode to use.
- **other** (Style) Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

merge_fallback(fallback)

Merge current style with specified fallback style, following the rules:

1. self attribute value is in priority, i.e. when both self and fallback attributes are defined, keep self value.

- 2. If self attribute is *None*, take the value from fallback's corresponding attribute, and vice versa.
- 3. If both attribute values are *None*, keep the *None*.

All attributes corresponding to constructor arguments except fallback are subject to merging. NOOP_COLOR is treated like *None* (default for *fg* and *bg*).

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 12: Merging different values in fallback mode

```
FALLBACK BASE(SELF) RESULT

+----+ +----+

ATTR-1 | False --Ø | True ===> | True | BASE val is in priority

ATTR-2 | True ----- | None | --> | True | no BASE val, taking FALLBACK val

ATTR-3 | None | | True ===> | True | BASE val is in priority

ATTR-4 | None | | None | None | no vals, keeping unset

+-----+ +----+ +----+
```

See also:

merge_styles for the examples.

Parameters

fallback (Style) – Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type Style

merge_overwrite(overwrite)

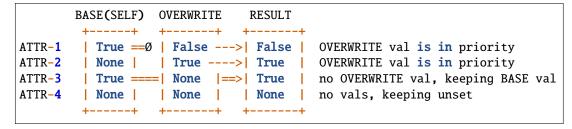
Merge current style with specified overwrite *style*, following the rules:

- 1. overwrite attribute value is in priority, i.e. when both self and overwrite attributes are defined, replace self value with overwrite one (in contrast to <code>merge_fallback()</code>, which works the opposite way).
- 2. If self attribute is *None*, take the value from overwrite's corresponding attribute, and vice versa.
- 3. If both attribute values are *None*, keep the *None*.

All attributes corresponding to constructor arguments except fallback are subject to merging. NOOP_COLOR is treated like *None* (default for *fg* and *bg*).

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 13: Merging different values in overwrite mode



See also:

merge_styles for the examples.

Parameters

overwrite (Style) - Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

merge_replace(replacement)

Not an actual "merge": discard all the attributes of the current instance and replace them with the values from replacement. Generally speaking, it makes sense only in <code>TemplateEngine</code> context, as style management using the template tags is quite limited, while there are far more elegant ways to do the same from the regular python code.

Modifies the instance in-place and returns it as well (for chained calls).

Listing 14: Merging different values in replace mode

```
BASE(SELF) REPLACE RESULT

+----+ +----+

ATTR-1 | False =Ø | True ---> | True | REPLACE val is in priority

ATTR-2 | True ==Ø | False --> | False | REPLACE val is in priority

ATTR-3 | None | | False --> | False | REPLACE val is in priority

ATTR-4 | True ==Ø | None ---> | None | ... even when it is unset

+----+ +----+ +----+
```

Parameters

replacement (Style) - Style to merge the attributes with.

Return type

Style

property underline_color: pytermor.color.RenderColor | pytermor.color.RealColor
Underline color. Can be set as CDT or Color, stored always as Color.

bold: bool

Bold or increased intensity (depending on terminal settings).

dim: bool

Faint, decreased intensity.

☑ Note:

Terminals apply this effect to foreground (=text) color, but when it's used together with *inversed*, they usually make the background darker instead.

Also note that usually it affects indexed colors only and has no effect on RGB-based ones (True Color mode).

italic: bool

Italic (some terminals may display it as inversed instead).

underlined: bool

Underline.

overlined: bool

Overline.

crosslined: bool

Strikethrough.

double_underlined: bool

Double underline.

curly_underlined: bool

Curly underline.

inversed: bool

Swap foreground and background colors. When inversed effect is active, changing the background color will actually change the text color, and vice versa.

blink: bool

Blinking effect. Supported by a limited set of *renderers*.

framed: bool

Add a rectangular border around the text; the border color is equal to the text color. Supported by a limited set of *renderers* and (even more) limited amount of terminal emulators.

class_name: str

Arbitary string used by some *renderers*, e.g. by `HtmlRenderer`, which will include the value of this property to an output element class list. This property is not inheritable.

```
pytermor.style.NOOP_STYLE = <*_NoOpStyle[]>
```

Special style passing the text through without any modifications.

▲ Important: Casting to *bool* results in False for all NOOP instances in the library (NOOP_SEQ, NOOP_COLOR and NOOP_STYLE). This is intended.

This class is immutable, i.e. *LogicError* will be raised upon an attempt to modify any of its attributes, which could potentially lead to schrödinbugs:

```
st1.merge_fallback(Style(bold=True), [Style(italic=False)])
```

If st1 is a regular style instance, it's safe to call self-modifying methods, but if it happens to be a *NOOP_STYLE*, the statement could have been alter the internal state of the style, which is referenced all over the library, which could lead to the changes appearing in an unexpected places.

To be safe from this outcome one could merge styles via frontend method <code>merge_styles</code>, which always makes a copy of origin argument and thus cannot lead to such results.

class pytermor.style.Styles

Some ready-to-use styles which also can be used as examples. All instances are immutable.

```
WARNING = <*Style[yellow]>
WARNING_LABEL = <*Style[yellow +BOLD]>
WARNING_ACCENT = <*Style[hi-yellow]>
ERROR = <*Style[red]>
ERROR_LABEL = <*Style[red +BOLD]>
ERROR_ACCENT = <*Style[hi-red]>
CRITICAL = <*Style[hi-white|x160]>
CRITICAL_LABEL = <*Style[hi-white|x160 +BOLD]>
CRITICAL_ACCENT = <*Style[hi-white|x160 +BLIN +BOLD]>
INCONSISTENCY = <*Style[hi-yellow|x160]>
pytermor.style.make_style(fmt=None)
```

General *Style* constructor. Accepts a variety of argument types:

• CDT (str or int)

This argument type implies the creation of basic *Style* with the only attribute set being *fg* (i.e., text color). For the details on color resolving see *resolve_color()*.

• Style

Existing style instance. Return it as is.

• None

```
Return NOOP_STYLE.
```

```
Parameters
```

```
fmt (FT) – See FT.
```

Return type

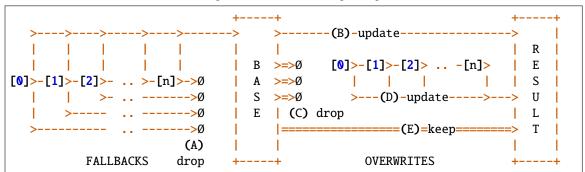
Style

```
pytermor.style.merge_styles(origin = <* NoOpStyle[]>, *, fallbacks=(), overwrites=())
```

Bulk style merging method. First merge fallbacks styles with the origin in the same order they are iterated, using <code>merge_fallback()</code> algorithm; then do the same for overwrites styles, but using <code>merge_overwrite()</code> merge method.

▲ Important: The original origin is left untouched, as all the operations are performed on its clone. To make things clearer the name of the argument differs from the ones that are modified in-place (base and origin).

Listing 15: Dual mode merge diagram



The key actions are marked with (A) to (E) letters. In reality the algorithm works in slightly different order, but the exact scheme would be less illustrative.

(A),(B)

Iterate fallback styles one by one; discard all the attributes of a current fallback style, that are already set in origin style (i.e., that are not *Nones*). Update all origin style empty attributes with corresponding fallback values, if they exist and are not empty. Repeat these steps for the next fallback in the list, until the list is empty.

Listing 16: Fallback merge algorithm example №1

In the example above:

- the first fallback will be ignored, as fg is already set;
- the second fallback will be applied (origin style will now have *bold* set to *True*;

• which will make the handler ignore third fallback completely; if third fallback was encountered earlier than the 2nd one, origin *bold* attribute would have been set to *False*, but alas.

☑ Note: Fallbacks allow to build complex style conditions, e.g. take a look into *Highlighter.colorize()* method:

```
int_st = merge_styles(st, fallbacks=[Style(bold=True)])
```

Instead of using Style(st, bold=True) the merging algorithm is invoked. This changes the logic of "bold" attribute application – if there is a necessity to explicitly forbid bold text at origin/parent level, one could write:

```
STYLE_NUL = Style(STYLE_DEFAULT, cv.GRAY, bold=False)
STYLE_PRC = Style(STYLE_DEFAULT, cv.MAGENTA)
STYLE_KIL = Style(STYLE_DEFAULT, cv.BLUE)
...
```

As you can see, resulting int_st will be bold for all styles other than STYLE_NUL.

Listing 17: Fallback merge algorithm example №2

(C),(D),(E)

Iterate overwrite styles one by one; discard all the attributes of a origin style that have a non-empty counterpart in overwrite style, and put corresponding overwrite attribute values instead of them. Keep origin attribute values that have no counterpart in current overwrite style (i.e., if attribute value is *None*). Then pick next overwrite style from the input list and repeat all these steps.

Listing 18: Overwrite merge algorithm example

In the example above all the overwrites will be applied in order they were put into *list*, and the result attribute values are equal to the last encountered non-empty values in overwrites list.

- **origin** (Style) Initial style, or the source of attributes.
- **fallbacks** (*Iterable*[Style]) List of styles to be used as a backup attribute storage, or. in other words, to be "merged up" with the origin; affects the unset attributes of the current style and replaces these values with its own. Uses <code>merge_fallback()</code> merging strategy.
- overwrites (Iterable[Style]) List of styles to be used as attribute storage

force override regardless of actual origin attribute valuee (so called "merging down" with the origin).

Returns

Clone of origin style with all specified styles merged into.

Return type

Style

6.12 pytermor.template

Internal template format parser and renderer.

Module Attributes

substitute(tpl)	yes
render(tpl[, renderer])	yes yes

Functions

render(tpl[, renderer])	yes yes
substitute(tpl)	yes

Classes

```
TemplateEngine([custom_styles, global_style]) @TODO
```

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{class} & pytermor.template. \textbf{TemplateEngine} (custom\_styles=None, global\_style=<*\_NoOpStyle[]>) \\ & @ TODO \\ \end{tabular}
```

```
\label{eq:pytermor.template.substitute} \begin{aligned} & \text{pytermor.template.substitute}(tpl) \\ & \text{yes} \end{aligned}
```

Return type

Text

pytermor.template.render(tpl, renderer=None)
 yes yes

Return type

str

6.13 pytermor.term

Preset terminal control sequence builders.

Module Attributes

RCP_REGEX	Regular expression for RCP (Report Cursor Posi-
	tion) sequence parsing.

Functions

compose_clear_line_fill_bg(basis[, line, col-	
umn])	param basis
	_
compose_hyperlink(url[, label])	Syntax.
confirm([attempts, default, keymap, prompt,	Ensure the next action is manually confirmed by
])	user.
<pre>decompose_report_cursor_position(string)</pre>	Parse RCP sequence that usually comes from a
	terminal as a response to QCP sequence and con-
	tains a cursor's current line and column.
<pre>get_char_width(char, block)</pre>	General-purpose method for getting width of a
	character in terminal columns.
<pre>get_preferable_wrap_width([force_width])</pre>	Return preferable terminal width for comfort
	reading of wrapped text (max=120).
<pre>get_terminal_width([fallback, pad])</pre>	Return current terminal width with an optional
	"safety buffer", which ensures that no unwanted
	line wrapping will happen.
guess_char_width(c)	Determine how many columns are needed to dis-
	play a character in a terminal.
make_clear_display()	Create ED sequence that clears an entire screen.
<pre>make_clear_display_after_cursor()</pre>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the
	screen from cursor to the end of the screen.
<pre>make_clear_display_before_cursor()</pre>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the
	screen from cursor to the beginning of the screen.
<pre>make_clear_history()</pre>	Create ED sequence that clears history, i.e., in-
	visible lines on the top that can be scrolled back
	down.
<pre>make_clear_line()</pre>	Create EL sequence that clears an entire line at
	the cursor position.
<pre>make_clear_line_after_cursor()</pre>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line
	from cursor to the end of the same line.
<pre>make_clear_line_before_cursor()</pre>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line
1 250(15 (15)	from cursor to the beginning of the same line.
<pre>make_color_256(code[, target])</pre>	Wrapper for creation of SequenceSGR that sets
	foreground (or background) to one of 256-color
1 1 1 (15 (17)	palette value.:
<pre>make_color_rgb(r, g, b[, target])</pre>	Wrapper for creation of SequenceSGR operating
	in True Color mode (16M). Valid values for r, g
	and b are in range of [0; 255]. This range lin-
	early translates into [0x00; 0xFF] for each chan-
	nel. The result value is composed as "#RRGGBB".
	For example, a sequence with color of #ff3300 can be created with::.
	continues on next page

6.13. pytermor.term 142

Table 3 – continued from previous page

	ied from previous page
<pre>make_disable_alt_screen_buffer()</pre>	C
<pre>make_enable_alt_screen_buffer()</pre>	С
<pre>make_erase_in_display([mode])</pre>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the
	screen or the entire screen.
<pre>make_erase_in_line([mode])</pre>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line
	or the entire line at the cursor position.
make_hide_cursor()	С
<pre>make_hyperlink()</pre>	Create a hyperlink in the text (supported by lim-
	ited amount of terminals).
<pre>make_move_cursor_down([lines])</pre>	Create CUD (Cursor Down) sequence that moves
	the cursor down by specified amount of lines.
<pre>make_move_cursor_down_to_start([lines])</pre>	Create CNL (Cursor Next Line) sequence that
	moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and
	down by specified amount of lines.
<pre>make_move_cursor_left([columns])</pre>	Create CUB (Cursor Back) sequence that moves
	the cursor left by specified amount of columns.
<pre>make_move_cursor_right([columns])</pre>	Create CUF (Cursor Forward) sequence that
	moves the cursor right by specified amount of
	columns.
<pre>make_move_cursor_up([lines])</pre>	Create CUU (Cursor Up) sequence that moves the
	cursor up by specified amount of lines.
<pre>make_move_cursor_up_to_start([lines])</pre>	Create CPL (Cursor Previous Line) sequence that
	moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and
	up by specified amount of lines.
<pre>make_query_cursor_position()</pre>	Create QCP (Query Cursor Position) sequence
	that requests an output device to respond with
	a structure containing current cursor coordinates
	(RCP).
<pre>make_reset_cursor()</pre>	Create CUP sequence without params, which
	moves the cursor to top left corner of the screen.
<pre>make_restore_cursor_position()</pre>	1
	example
	ESC 8
make_restore_screen()	C
make_save_cursor_position()	C
make_save_cursor_position()	example
	ESC: 7
	·
make_save_screen()	С
make_set_cursor([line, column])	Create CUP sequence that moves the cursor to
	specified amount line and column.
make_set_cursor_column([column])	Create CHA (Cursor Character Absolute) se-
	quence that sets cursor horizontal position to
	column.
<pre>make_set_cursor_line([line])</pre>	Create VPA (Vertical Position Absolute) sequence
\L	that sets cursor vertical position to line.
make_show_cursor()	C
<pre>measure_char_width(char[, clear after])</pre>	Low-level function that returns the exact charac-
·	ter width in terminal columns.
<pre>wait_key([block])</pre>	Wait for a key press on the console and return it.

$\verb"pytermor.term.RCP_REGEX"$

Regular expression for RCP sequence parsing. See decompose_report_cursor_position().

```
pytermor.term.make_color_256(code, target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Wrapper for creation of *SequenceSGR* that sets foreground (or background) to one of 256-color palette value.:

```
>>> make_color_256(141)
<SGR[38;5;141m]>
```

See also:

Color256 class.

Parameters

- **code** (*int*) Index of the color in the palette, 0 255.
- target (ColorTarget) -

Example

ESC: [38;5;141m

Return type

SequenceSGR

```
pytermor.term.make_color_rgb(r, g, b, target=ColorTarget.FG)
```

Wrapper for creation of *SequenceSGR* operating in True Color mode (16M). Valid values for r, g and b are in range of [0; 255]. This range linearly translates into [0x00; 0xFF] for each channel. The result value is composed as "#RRGGBB". For example, a sequence with color of #ff3300 can be created with:

```
>>> make_color_rgb(255, 51, 0)
<SGR[38;2;255;51;0m]>
```

See also:

ColorRGB class.

Parameters

- **r** (*int*) Red channel value, 0 255.
- **g** (*int*) Blue channel value, 0 255.
- **b** (*int*) Green channel value, 0 255.
- target (ColorTarget) -

Example

ESC: [38;2;255;51;0m

Return type

SequenceSGR

pytermor.term.make_reset_cursor()

Create CUP sequence without params, which moves the cursor to top left corner of the screen. See <code>make_set_cursor()</code>.

Example

ESC: [H

Return type

SequenceCSI

```
pytermor.term.make_set_cursor(line=1, column=1)
```

Create CUP sequence that moves the cursor to specified amount line and column. The values are 1-based, i.e. (1; 1) is top left corner of the screen.

Note: Both sequence params are optional and defaults to 1 if omitted, e.g. ESC: [; 3H is effectively ESC: [1; 3H, and ESC: [4H is the same as ESC: [4; H or ESC: [4; 1H.

```
Example
ESC: [9;15H
Return type
SequenceCSI
```

```
pytermor.term.make_move_cursor_up(lines=1)
```

Create CUU sequence that moves the cursor up by specified amount of lines. If the cursor is already at the top of the screen, this has no effect.

```
Example
ESC: [2A

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

```
pytermor.term.make_move_cursor_down(lines=1)
```

Create CUD sequence that moves the cursor down by specified amount of lines. If the cursor is already at the bottom of the screen, this has no effect.

Create CUB sequence that moves the cursor left by specified amount of columns. If the cursor is already at the left edge of the screen, this has no effect.

```
Example
ESC: [4D

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

```
pytermor.term.make_move_cursor_right(columns=1)
```

Create CUF sequence that moves the cursor right by specified amount of columns. If the cursor is already at the right edge of the screen, this has no effect.

Create CPL sequence that moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and up by specified amount of lines.

```
Example
ESC: [2F

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

```
pytermor.term.make_move_cursor_down_to_start(lines=1)
```

Create CNL sequence that moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and down by specified amount of lines.

Example

ESC: [3E

Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_set_cursor_line(line=1)

Create VPA sequence that sets cursor vertical position to line.

Example

ESC: [9d

Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_set_cursor_column(column=1)

Create CHA sequence that sets cursor horizontal position to column.

Parameters

column (*int*) – New cursor horizontal position.

Example

ESC [15G

Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_query_cursor_position()

Create QCP sequence that requests an output device to respond with a structure containing current cursor coordinates (RCP).

⚠ Warning: Sending this sequence to the terminal may **block** infinitely. Consider using a thread or set a timeout for the main thread using a signal.

Example

ESC [6n

Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_erase_in_display(mode=0)

Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen or the entire screen. Cursor position does not change.

Parameters

mode (int) - Sequence operating mode.

- If set to 0, clear from cursor to the end of the screen.
- If set to 1, clear from cursor to the beginning of the screen.
- If set to 2, clear the entire screen.
- If set to 3, clear terminal history (xterm only).

Example

ESC: [0]

Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_clear_display_after_cursor()

Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen from cursor to the end of the screen. Cursor position does not change.

Example ESC: [0] Return type

SequenceCSI

pytermor.term.make_clear_display_before_cursor()

Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen from cursor to the beginning of the screen. Cursor position does not change.

```
Example
ESC: [1]
Return type
SequenceCSI
```

pytermor.term.make_clear_display()

Create ED sequence that clears an entire screen. Cursor position does not change.

```
Example
ESC: [2J
Return type
SequenceCSI
```

pytermor.term.make_clear_history()

Create ED sequence that clears history, i.e., invisible lines on the top that can be scrolled back down. Cursor position does not change. This is a xterm extension.

```
Example
ESC: [3J

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

pytermor.term.make_erase_in_line(mode=0)

Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line or the entire line at the cursor position. Cursor position does not change.

Parameters

mode (int) – Sequence operating mode.

- If set to 0, clear from cursor to the end of the line.
- If set to 1, clear from cursor to the beginning of the line.
- If set to 2, clear the entire line.

```
Example
ESC: [0K

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

pytermor.term.make_clear_line_after_cursor()

Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line from cursor to the end of the same line. Cursor position does not change.

```
Example
ESC: [0K

Return type
SequenceCSI
```

```
pytermor.term.make_clear_line_before_cursor()
     Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line from cursor to the beginning of the same line.
     Cursor position does not change.
          Example
             ESC: [1K
         Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_clear_line()
     Create EL sequence that clears an entire line at the cursor position. Cursor position does not
     change.
         Example
             ESC: [2K
         Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_show_cursor()
     C
         Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_hide_cursor()
     C
         Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_save_screen()
     C
          Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_restore_screen()
     C
          Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_enable_alt_screen_buffer()
     C
          Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_disable_alt_screen_buffer()
     C
         Return type
             SequenceCSI
pytermor.term.make_hyperlink()
     Create a hyperlink in the text (supported by limited amount of terminals). Note that a complete set
     of commands to define a hyperlink consists of 4 oh them (two OSC-8 and two ST).
     See also:
     compose_hyperlink()`.
          Return type
             SequenceOSC
```

```
pytermor.term.make_save_cursor_position()
         Example
            :ESC: 7
         Return type
             SequenceFp
pytermor.term.make_restore_cursor_position()
         Example
            ESC: 8
         Return type
             SequenceFp
pytermor.term.compose_clear_line_fill_bg(basis, line=None, column=None)
         Parameters
               • basis (SequenceSGR) -
               • line (Optional[int]) -
               • column (Optional[int]) -
         Return type
             str
pytermor.term.compose_hyperlink(url, label=None)
     Syntax:
     (OSC 8;;) (url) (ST) (label) (OSC 8;;) (ST)
     where OSC is ESC: ], and ST is ESC: \.
         Parameters
               • url (str) -
               • label (Optional[str]) -
         Example
            ESC:]8;;http://localhostESC:\TextESC:]8;;ESC:\
         Return type
pytermor.term.decompose_report_cursor_position(string)
     Parse RCP sequence that usually comes from a terminal as a response to QCP sequence and contains
     a cursor's current line and column.
        ✓ Note: make a separate Seq class for this?
     >>> decompose_report_cursor_position('[9;15R')
     (9, 15)
         Parameters
             string (str) – Terminal response with a sequence.
             Current line and column if the expected sequence exists in string, None otherwise.
         Return type
             Optional[Tuple[int, int]]
```

pytermor.term.get_terminal_width(fallback=80, pad=2)

Return current terminal width with an optional "safety buffer", which ensures that no unwanted line wrapping will happen.

Parameters

- fallback (int) Default value when shutil is unavailable and ✗ COLUMNS is unset
- pad (int) Additional safety space to prevent unwanted line wrapping.

Return type

int

```
pytermor.term.get_preferable_wrap_width(force width=None)
```

Return preferable terminal width for comfort reading of wrapped text (max=120).

Parameters

force_width (Optional[int]) - Ignore current terminal width and use this value
as a result.

Return type

int

```
pytermor.term.wait_key(block=True)
```

Wait for a key press on the console and return it.

Parameters

block (bool) – Determines setup of O NONBLOCK flag.

Return type

Optional[AnyStr]

 $\label{eq:confirm} \begin{subarray}{ll} pytermor.term. \textbf{confirm} (attempts=1, default=False, keymap=None, prompt=None, quiet=False, required=False) \end{subarray}$

Ensure the next action is manually confirmed by user. Print the terminal prompt with prompt text and wait for a keypress. Return *True* if user pressed Y and *False* in all the other cases (by default).

Valid keys are Y and N (case insensitive), while all the other keys and combinations are considered invalid, and will trigger the return of the default value, which is *False* if not set otherwise. In other words, by default the user is expected to press either Y or N, and if that's not the case, the confirmation request will be automatically failed.

Ctrl+C instantly aborts the confirmation process regardless of attempts count and raises UserAbort.

Example keymap (default one):

```
keymap = {"y": True, "n": False}
```

Parameters

- attempts (int) Set how many times the user is allowed to perform the input before auto-cancellation (or auto-confirmation) will occur. 1 means there will be only one attempt, the first one. When set to -1, allows to repeat the input infinitely.
- **default** (*bool*) Default value that will be returned when user presses invalid key (e.g. Backspace, Ctrl+Q etc.) and his attempts counter decreases to 0. Setting this to *True* effectively means that the user's only way to deny the request is to press N or Ctrl+C, while all the other keys are treated as Y.
- **keymap** (Optional[Mapping[str, bool]]) Key to result mapping.
- prompt (Optional[str]) String to display before each input attempt. Default is: "Press Y to continue, N to cancel, Ctrl+C to abort: "

- quiet (bool) If set to *True*, suppress all messages to stdout and work silently.
- **required** (*bool*) If set to *True*, raise *UserCancel* or *UserAbort* when user rejects to confirm current action. If set to *False*, do not raise any exceptions, just return *False*.

Raises

- *UserAbort* On corresponding event, if required is *True*.
- *UserCancel* On corresponding event, if required is *True*.

Returns

True if there was a confirmation by user's input or automatically, False otherwise.

Return type

bool

pytermor.term.get_char_width(char, block)

General-purpose method for getting width of a character in terminal columns.

Uses <code>guess_char_width()</code> method based on unicodedata package, or/and QCP-RCP ANSI control sequence communication protocol.

Parameters

- char (str) Input char.
- **block** (*bool*) Set to *True* if you prefer slow, but 100% accurate *measuring* (which **blocks** and requires an output tty), or *False* for a device-independent, deterministic and non-blocking *guessing*, which works most of the time, although there could be rare cases when it is not precise enough.

Return type

int

pytermor.term.measure_char_width(char, clear after=True)

Low-level function that returns the exact character width in terminal columns.

The main idea is to reset a cursor position to 1st column, print the required character and *QCP* control sequence; after that wait for the response and parse it. Normally it contains the cursor coordinates, which can tell the exact width of a character in question.

After reading the response clear it from the screen and reset the cursor to column 1 again.

▲ Important: The stdout must be a tty. If it is not, consider using <code>guess_char_width()</code> instead, or IOError will be raised.

▲ Warning: Invoking this method produces a bit of garbage in the output stream, which looks like this: [3;2R. By default, it is hidden using screen line clearing (see clear_after).

▲ Warning: Invoking this method may block infinitely. Consider using a thread or set a timeout for the main thread using a signal if that is unwanted.

Parameters

- char (str) Input char.
- **clear_after** (*bool*) Send *EL* control sequence after the terminal response to hide excessive utility information from the output if set to *True*, or leave it be otherwise.

```
Raises
IOError – If stdout is not a terminal emulator.
Return type
int
```

pytermor.term.guess_char_width(c)

Determine how many columns are needed to display a character in a terminal.

Returns -1 if the character is not printable. Returns 0, 1 or 2 for other characters.

Utilizes unicodedata table. A terminal emulator is unnecessary.

```
Parameters
c (str) –
Return type
int
```

6.14 pytermor.text

"Front-end" module of the library containing *renderables* – classes that support high-level operations such as nesting-aware style application, concatenating and cropping of styled strings before the rendering, text alignment and wrapping, etc. Also provides rendering entrypoints *render()* and *echo()*.

Fragment class hierarchy

Functions

<pre>apply_style_selective(regex, string[, st])</pre>	Main purpose: application of under(over cross)lined styles to strings containing more than one word.
apply_style_words_selective(string, st)	
	•
distribute_padded()	
	param max_len
echo([string, fmt, renderer, nl, file,])	
	•
echoi([string, fmt, renderer, file, flush])	echo inline
is_rt(arg)	
render([string, fmt, renderer])	
	•
<pre>wrap_sgr(rendered, width[, indent_first,])</pre>	A workaround to make standard library textwrap.wrap() more friendly to an SGR-formatted strings.

6.14. pytermor.text 152

Classes

```
Composite(*parts)
                                                  Simple class-container supporting concatenation
                                                  of any IRenderable instances with each other
                                                  without extra logic on top of it.
                                                  <Immutable>
 Fragment([string, fmt, close_this, close_prev])
 FrozenText(*fargs[, width, align, fill, ...])
                                                  Multi-fragment text with style nesting support.
 IRenderable()
 SimpleTable(*rows[, width, sep, border st])
                                                  Deprecated since version 2.74.
 Text(*fargs[, width, align, fill, overflow, ...])
class pytermor.text.IRenderable
     Bases: Sized, ABC
     T
     abstract as_fragments()
          a-s
              Return type
                 List[Fragment]
     abstract raw()
          pass
              Return type
     abstract render(renderer=None)
          pass
              Return type
     abstract set_width(width)
          raise NotImplementedError
     abstract property has_width: bool
          return self. width is not None
     abstract property allows_width_setup: bool
          return False
class pytermor.text.Fragment(string=", fmt=None, *, close_this=True, close_prev=False)
     Bases: IRenderable
     <Immutable>
     Can be formatted with f-strings. The text:s mode is required. Supported features:
        • width [of the result];
        • max length [of the content];
        • alignment;
        • filling.
```

6.14. pytermor.text 153

```
>>> f"{Fragment('1234567890'):*^8.4s}"
     '**1234**'
          Parameters
               • string (str) -
               • fmt (FT) -
               • close_this (bool) -
               • close_prev (bool) -
     as_fragments()
          a-s
              Return type
                 List[Fragment]
     raw()
          pass
              Return type
     property has_width: bool
          return self._width is not None
     property allows_width_setup: bool
          return False
     render(renderer=None)
          pass
              Return type
                 str
     set_width(width)
          raise NotImplementedError
class pytermor.text.FrozenText(*fargs, width=None, align=None, fill='', overflow=", pad=0,
                                  pad_styled=True)
     Bases: IRenderable
     Multi-fragment text with style nesting support.
          Parameters
              align (str / Align) – default is left
     as_fragments()
          a-s
              Return type
                 List[Fragment]
     raw()
          pass
              Return type
```

str

```
render(renderer=None)
         Core rendering method
             Parameters
                 renderer -
             Returns
             Return type
     property allows_width_setup: bool
         return False
     property has_width: bool
         return self._width is not None
     set_width(width)
         raise NotImplementedError
class pytermor.text.Text(*fargs, width=None, align=None, fill='', overflow=", pad=0,
                           pad_styled=True)
     Bases: FrozenText
     set_width(width)
         raise NotImplementedError
     property allows_width_setup: bool
         return False
     as_fragments()
         a-s
             Return type
                 List[Fragment]
     property has_width: bool
         return self._width is not None
     raw()
         pass
             Return type
                 str
     render(renderer=None)
         Core rendering method
             Parameters
                 renderer -
             Returns
             Return type
class pytermor.text.Composite(*parts)
     Bases: IRenderable
```

6.14. pytermor.text 155

without extra logic on top of it. Renders parts joined by an empty string.

Simple class-container supporting concatenation of any IRenderable instances with each other

```
Parameters
             parts (RT) – text parts in any format implementing IRenderable interface.
     as_fragments()
         a-s
             Return type
                 List[Fragment]
     raw()
         pass
             Return type
     render(renderer=None)
         pass
             Return type
                 str
     set_width(width)
         raise NotImplementedError
     property has_width: bool
         return self. width is not None
     property allows_width_setup: bool
         return False
class pytermor.text.SimpleTable(*rows, width=None, sep='', border st=<* NoOpStyle[]>)
     Bases: IRenderable
```

Deprecated since version 2.74: SimpleTable is discouraged to use as it has very limited application and will be replaced with something much more generic in the future.

Table class with dynamic (not bound to each other) rows. By defualt expands to the maximum width (terminal size).

Allows 0 or 1 dynamic-width cell in each row, while all the others should be static, i.e., be instances of *FrozenText*.

```
>>> echo(
       SimpleTable(
. . .
       Γ
. . .
           Text("1", width=1),
. . .
           Text("word", width=6, align='center'),
. . .
           Text("smol string"),
       ],
. . .
. . .
           Text("2", width=1),
. . .
           Text("padded word", width=6, align='center', pad=2),
. . .
           . . .
       ],
. . .
       width=30,
       sep="|"
...), file=sys.stdout)
|1| word |smol string
|2| padd |biiiiiiiiiiiiiii|
```

Create

```
Parameters
```

a-s

raw()

```
• rows (t.Iterable[RT]) -
               • width (int) - Table width, in characters. When omitted, equals to terminal size
                 if applicable, and to fallback value (80) otherwise.
               • sep (str) -
               • border_st (Style) -
     as_fragments()
              Return type
                 List[Fragment]
          pass
              Return type
     property allows_width_setup: bool
          return False
     property has_width: bool
          return self. width is not None
     render(renderer=None)
          pass
              Return type
                 str
     set_width(width)
          raise NotImplementedError
pytermor.text.render(string=", fmt=<*_NoOpStyle[]>, renderer=None)
          Parameters
               • string (Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]) - 2
               • fmt (FT) - 2
               • renderer (Optional [Union [IRenderer, Type [IRenderer]]]) - 2
          Returns
          Return type
              Union[str, List[str]]
pytermor.text.echo(string=", fmt=<*_NoOpStyle[]>, renderer=None, *, nl=True, file=None,
                    flush=True, wrap=False, indent_first=0, indent_subseq=0)
          Parameters
               • string (Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]) -
               • fmt (FT) -
               • renderer (Optional[IRenderer]) -
```

157 6.14. pytermor.text

• nl (bool) -

```
• file (Optional[IO]) - if not set, sys.stdout will be used instead
               • flush (bool) -
               • wrap (bool | int) -
               • indent_first (int) -
               • indent_subseq (int) -
pytermor.text.echoi(string=", fmt=<*_NoOpStyle[]>, renderer=None, *, file=None, flush=True)
     echo inline
          Parameters
               • string (Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]) -
               • fmt (FT) -
               • renderer (Optional [IRenderer]) -
               • file (Optional[IO]) - if not set, sys.stdout will be used instead
               • flush (bool) -
          Returns
          Return type
              None
pytermor.text.distribute\_padded(max\ len:\ int,\ *values:\ str,\ pad\ left:\ int=0,\ pad\ right:\ int=0)
pytermor.text.distribute_padded(max_len: int, *values: RT, pad_left: int = 0, pad_right: int = 0)
                                    \rightarrow Text
          Parameters
               • max_len -
               • values -
               • pad_left -
               • pad_right -
          Returns
pytermor.text.wrap_sgr(rendered, width, indent first=0, indent subseq=0)
     A workaround to make standard library textwrap.wrap() more friendly to an SGR-formatted
     strings.
     The main idea is
          Parameters
               • rendered (str | list[str]) -
               • width (int) -
               • indent_first (int) -
               • indent_subseq (int) -
          Return type
pytermor.text.apply_style_words_selective(string, st)
          Return type
              Sequence[Fragment]
```

6.14. pytermor.text 158

```
pytermor.text.apply_style_selective(regex, string, st=<*_NoOpStyle[]>)
```

Main purpose: application of under(over|cross)lined styles to strings containing more than one word. Although the method can be used with any style and splitting rule provided. The result is a sequence of *Fragments* with styling applied only to specified parts of the original string.

Regex should consist of two groups, first for parts to apply style to, second for parts to return without any style (see NOOP_STYLE). This regex is used internally for python's re.findall() method.

The example below demonstrates how to color all the capital letters in the string in red color:

```
>>> render([
... *apply_style_selective(
... re.compile(R'([A-Z]+)([^A-Z]+|$)'),
... "A few CAPITALs",
... Style(fg='red'),
... )
... ], renderer=SgrRenderer(OutputMode.XTERM_16))
['[31mA[39m', 'few ', '[31mCAPITAL[39m', 's']
```

A few CAPITALs

Parameters

- regex (Pattern) -
- string (str) -
- st (Style) -

Return type

Sequence[Fragment]

6.14. pytermor.text

7

CONFIGURATION

The library initializes it's own config class right before first read attempt via <code>ConfigManager.get()</code>. There are 3 ways to customize the setup:

a) create new *Config* instance from scratch and make it current with *ConfigManager.set()*:

```
>>> from pytermor import ConfigManager, Config
>>> ConfigManager.set(Config(force_output_mode='auto'))
```

b) modify attribute(s) of exising *Config* instance returned by *ConfigManager.get()*, e.g.:

```
>>> ConfigManager.get().prefer_rgb = False
```

c) preliminarily set the corresponding \mathcal{F} environment variable(s) to required values, and config manager will catch them up upon initialization (upon first read access, to be preciese). This method is suitable for the development or debugging.

☑ Note:

This is how env. var names are rendered in docs: FENVVAR_NAME And these are configuration option names: option_name

7.1 Options

renderer_classname

F PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASSNAME

Sets default renderer class (e.g. TmuxRenderer). Default renderer class is used for rendering if there is no explicitly specified one. Corresponding environment variable is . See also: *Default renderers priority*.

force_output_mode

PYTERMOR_FORCE_OUTPUT_MODE

is a standard for in-band signaling to control cursor location, color, font styling, and other options on video text terminals and terminal emulators. Certain sequences of bytes, most starting with an ASCII escape character and a bracket character, are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim.

default_output_mode

▶ PYTERMOR_DEFAULT_OUTPUT_MODE

is a standard for in-band signaling to control cursor location, color, font styling, and other options on video text terminals and terminal emulators. Certain sequences of bytes, most starting with an ASCII escape character and a bracket character, are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim.

prefer_rgb

PYTERMOR_PREFER_RGB

is a standard for in-band signaling to control cursor location, color, font styling, and other options on video text terminals and terminal emulators. Certain sequences of bytes, most starting with an ASCII escape character and a bracket character, are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim.

trace_renders

PYTERMOR_TRACE_RENDERS

is a standard for in-band signaling to control cursor location, color, font styling, and other options on video text terminals and terminal emulators. Certain sequences of bytes, most starting with an ASCII escape character and a bracket character, are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim. yare-yare-daze

7.1. Options 161

8

APPENDIX

8.1 Tracers math

The library provides a few implementations of *AbstractTracer*, each of them having an algorithm that determines the maximum amount of data per line depending on current output device (terminal) width. Some of these algorithms are non-linear and for the clarity listed below.

8.1.1 BytesTracer

Display str/bytes as byte hex codes, grouped by 4.

Listing 1: Example output

```
0x00 | 35 30 20 35
                     34 20 35 35
                                  20 C2 B0 43
0x14 | 20 20 33 39
                     6D 73 20 31
                                  20 52 55 20
                                               20 E2 88 86
                                                             20 35 68 20
0x28 | 31 38 6D 20
                     20 20 EE 8C
                                  8D 20 E2 80
                                               8E 20 2B 32
                                                             30 C2 B0 43
                                  4A 75 6E 20
                                               20 31 36 20
                                                             32 38 20 20
0x3C | 20 20 54 68
                    20 30 31 20
0x50 | E2 96 95 E2
                    9C 94 E2 96
                                  8F 46 55 4C
                                               4C 20
```

The amount of characters that will fit into one line (with taking into account all the formatting and the fact that chars are displayed in groups of 4) depends on terminal width and on max address value (the latter determines the size of the leftmost field – current line address). Let's express output line length L_O in a general way – through C_L (characters per line) and L_{adr} (length of maximum address value for given input):

$$L_{O} = L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex},$$

$$L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}),$$

$$L_{hex} = 3C_{L} + floor(\frac{C_{L}}{4}),$$

$$(8.1)$$

where:

- $L_{spc} = 3$ is static whitespace total length,
- $L_{sep} = 1$ is separator ("|") length,
- $L_{Ihex} = len(L_I)$ is length of (hexadecimal) length of input. Here is an example, consider input data I 10 bytes long:

$$L_I = len(I) = 10_{10} = A_{16},$$
 $L_{Ihex} = len(L_I) = len(A_{16}) = 1,$ $L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{1}{2}) = 4,$

which corresponds to address formatted as **0x0A**. One more example – input data 1000 bytes long:

$$L_I = len(I) = 1000_{10} = 3E8_{16},$$

$$L_{Ihex} = len(L_I) = len(3E8_{16}) = 3,$$

$$L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{3}{2}) = 6,$$

which matches the length of an actual address 0x03E8). Note that the expression $2 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2})$ is used for rounding L_{adr} up to next even integer to avoid printing the addresses in 0x301 form, and displaying them more or less aligned instead. The first constant item 2 in (8.1) represents 0x prefix.

• L_{hex} represents amount of chars required to display C_L hexadecimal bytes. First item $3C_L$ is trivial and corresponds to every byte's hexadecimal value plus a space after (giving us 2+1=3, e.g. 34), while the second one represents one extra space character per each 4-byte group.

Let's introduce L_T as current terminal width, then $L_O \leqslant L_T$, which leads to the following inequation:

$$L_{snc} + L_{sen} + L_{adr} + L_{hex} \leq L_T$$
.

Substitute the variables:

$$3 + 1 + 2 + 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) + 3C_L + floor(\frac{C_L}{4}) \leqslant L_T.$$

Suppose we limit C_L values to the integer factor of 4, then:

$$3C_L + floor(\frac{C_L}{4}) = 3.25C_L \qquad \forall C_L \in [4, 8, 12..),$$
 (8.2)

which gives us:

$$6 + 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) + 3.25C_L \leqslant L_T,$$

$$3.25C_L \leqslant L_T - 2 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 6,$$

$$13C_L \leqslant 4L_T - 8 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 24.$$

8.1. Tracers math

Therefore:

$$C_{Lmax} = floor(\frac{4L_T - 4 \cdot ceil(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 24}{13}).$$

Last step would be to round the result (down) to the nearest integer factor of 4 as we have agreed earlier in (8.2).

8.1.2 StringTracer

Display *str* as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by characters.

Listing 2: Example output

0	١	35	30	20	35	34	20	35	35	20	c2b0	43	20	50_54_55_°C_
12	-	20	33	39	20	2b	30	20	20	20	33	39	6d	_39_+039m
24	-	73	20	31	20	52	55	20	20	e28886	20	35	68	s_1_RU5h
36	-	20	31	38	6d	20	20	20	ee8c8d	20	e2808e	20	2b	_18m+
48	-1	32	30	c2b0	43	20	20	54	68	20	30	31	20	20°CTh_01_
60	-	4 a	75	6e	20	20	31	36	20	32	38	20	20	Jun16_28
72	I	e29695	e29c94	e2968f	46	55	4c	4c	20					✓FULL_

Calculations for this class are different, although the base formula for output line length L_O is the same:

$$L_O = L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex},$$

$$L_{adr} = len(L_I),$$

$$L_{hex} = (2C_{Umax} + 1) \cdot C_L$$

where:

- $L_{spc} = 3$ is static whitespace total length,
- $L_{sep} = 2$ is separators "|" total length,
- L_{adr} is length of maximum address value and is equal to *length* of *length* of input data without any transformations (because the output is decimal, in contrast with BytesTracer),
- L_{hex} is hex representation length (2 chars multiplied to C_{Umax} plus 1 for space separator per each character),
- C_{Umax} is maximum UTF-8 bytes amount for a single codepoint encountered in the input (for example, C_{Umax} equals to 1 for input string consisting of ASCII-7 characters only, like "ABCDE", 2 for "", 3 for "" and 4 for "", which is U+10FFFF),
- $L_{chr} = C_L$ is char representation length (equals to C_L), and
- C_L is chars per line setting.

Then the condition of fitting the data to a terminal can be written as:

$$L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex} + L_{chr} \leqslant L_T$$

where L_T is current terminal width. Next:

$$3 + 2 + L_{adr} + (2C_{Umax} + 1) \cdot C_L + C_L, \leq L_T$$

$$L_{adr} + 5 + (2C_{Umax} + 2) \cdot C_L, \leqslant L_T$$

Express C_L through L_T , L_{adr} and C_{Umax} :

$$(2C_{Umax} + 2) \cdot C_L \leqslant L_T - L_{adr} - 5,$$

8.1. Tracers math

Therefore maximum chars per line equals to:

$$C_{Lmax} = floor(\frac{L_T - L_{adr} - 5}{2C_{Umax} + 2}).$$

Example

Consider terminal width is 80, input data is 64 characters long and consists of U+10FFFF codepoints only $(C_{Umax} = 4)$. Then:

$$L_{adr} = len(L_I) = len(64) = 2,$$

 $C_{Lmax} = floor(\frac{78 - 2 - 5}{8 + 2}),$
 $= floor(7.1) = 7.$

Note: Max width value used in calculations is slightly smaller than real one, that's why output lines are 78 characters long (instead of 80) – there is a 2-char reserve to ensure that the output will fit to the terminal window regardless of terminal emulator type and implementation.

The calculations always consider the maximum possible length of input data chars, and even if it will consist of the highest order codepoints only, it will be perfectly fine.

Listing 3: Example output of highest order codepoints

```
0 | f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 |
7 | f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 |
14 | ...
```

8.1.3 StringUcpTracer

Display str as Unicode codepoints.

Listing 4: Example output

```
0 | U+
                         36 20 34 36 20 34
            20
                                                        20 B0 43 20 20 33
                                                                                 39 20 2B.
                   34
\hookrightarrow 1.46.46.46. ° 1.39. +
            30
                         20 20 35 20 6D 73
                                                  20
                                                        31 20 52 55 20 20 2206 20 37
\hookrightarrow 0 0 0 0 1 RU 0 7
                         32 33 6D 20 20 20 FA93 200E 20 2B 31 33 B0
 36 | U+ 68
                                                                                 43 20 20
\hookrightarrow | h \_ 23m \_ \_ \_ + 13 °C \_ \_
 54 U+
            46
                         20 30 32 20 4A 75
                                                        20 20 30 32 3A 34
                                                                                 38 20 20 __
\hookrightarrow | Fr_02_Jun_02:48_0
 72 | U+ 2595 2714 258F 46 55 4C 4C 20
                                                                                            I ✓ FULL...
```

Calculations for StringUcpTracer are almost the same as for StringTracer, expect that sum of static parts of L_O equals to 7 instead of 5 (because of "U+" prefix being displayed).

The second difference is using C_{UCmax} instead of C_{Umax} ; the former variable is the amount of "n" in U+nnnn identifier of the character, while the latter is amount of bytes required to encode the character in UTF-8. Final formula is:

$$C_{Lmax} = floor(\frac{L_T - L_{adr} - 7}{C_{UCmax} + 2}).$$

8.1. Tracers math

8.2 Approximation differences

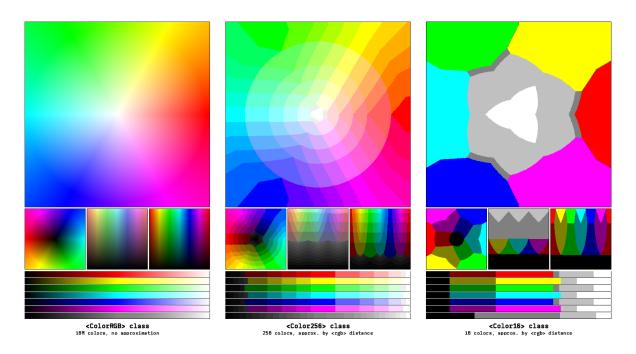


Fig. 1: Color approximation using RGB distance

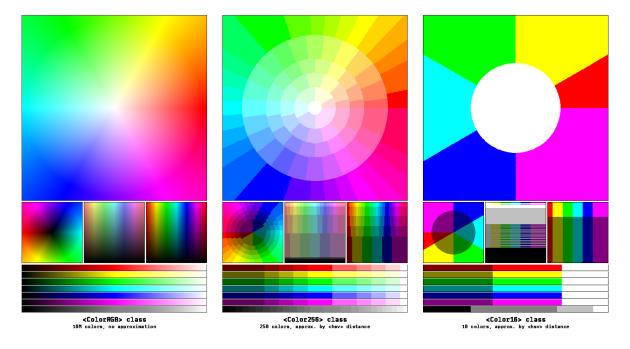


Fig. 2: Color approximation using HSV distance

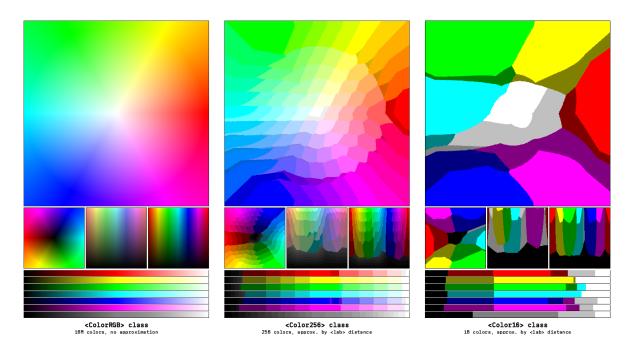


Fig. 3: Color approximation using LAB distance

9

CHANGELOG

9.1 Releases

This project uses Semantic Versioning – https://semver.org (starting from v2.0)

9.1.1 pending

- . . .
- [REFACTOR] ResolvableColor signature
- [DOCS]
- [TESTS] add resolving tests
- [NEW] flip_unpack, ismutable, isimmutable
- [NEW] extended highlight()
- [REFACTOR] flatten
- [REFACTOR] separated python-texlive base image to its own repository
- [NEW] filtere, filterev, joinciak
- [FIX] filtern, filterenv
- [DOCS] demo page
- [DOCS] make_docs_sshots automation script
- [DOCS] term-output/example001-007 images
- [DOCS] demo page
- [DOCS] make_docs_sshots automation script
- [DOCS] term-output/example001-007 images

9.1.2 2.108-dev

Nov 23

- [DOCS] colored LaTeX output
- [DOCS] examples
- [DOCS] features WIP
- [DOCS] index rewrite
- [DOCS] LaTeX terminal output examples formatting
- [DOCS] bgcolor latex custom class
- [DOCS] tracers math
- [FIX] Color16, Color256, ColorRGB hash computation
- [FIX] pt.fit('N', 1) unexpected results
- [FIX] color16 equiv approximation issue
- [FIX] conflict color tokens are allowed as long as original names differ
- [FIX] legacy virtual SequenceSGR descendants
- [FIX] missing imports
- [FIX] noop color .id read
- [FIX] now highlight() correctly handles strings like 'NNNNNX'
- [FIX] restricted DynamicColor to RenderColor functionally
- changelog update
- pre-build scripts
- [NEW] border module
- [NEW] docker-compose config for nginx docs web-server
- [NEW] DynamicColor
- [NEW] deferred cval instantiating
- [NEW] extended unit prefixes (femto, atto-, Exa-)
- [REFACTOR] DynamicColor deferred mechanism
- [REFACTOR] color.approximate() internals
- [REFACTOR] latex configuration files
- [REFACTOR] made Color256 non-deferred
- [REFACTOR] split color hierarchy into ResolvableColor, RenderColor and RealColor
- [REMOVE] log module
- [UPDATE] README.md

9.1.3 2.99-dev

Aug 23

- · [CI/CD] artifact uploading
- [DOCS] Renderers and ANSI sequences review pages
- [DOCS] library structure diagram optimized for dark mode
- [FIX] logging
- [FIX] format_auto_float edge case
- [FIX] DualFormatter tuning
- [FIX] imports
- [FIX] template splitter mode
- [FIX] compose_clear_line_fill_bg now correctlyl handle requests to fill line from the middle
- [FIX] SequenceNf assembling
- docker image based on python 3.10 <- 3.8
- · test dependencies
- missing imports
- [NEW] common helpers: only, but, ours, others, isiterable, flatten, char_range
- [NEW] auto-normalization of RGB values
- [NEW] substitute, is rt, cut, fit
- [NEW] AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter, AbstractRegexValRefilter, AbstractStringTracer, AbstractTracer, IRefilter, OmniPadder
- [NEW] highlighter._multiapply
- [NEW] Text constructor fragment in args autodetect
- [NEW] TestSgrVisualizer
- [NEW] automated customizing of library structure diagram generation
- [NEW] added tuple support into fargs-parsing
- [NEW] http colors
- [NEW] template option STYLE WORDS SELECTIVE COMMA
- [NEW] +16 named colors
- [NEW] +1 more named color
- [NEW] addr offset param for Tracers
- [NEW] fit support for fillchar customizing
- [NEW] Tracers handling empty input
- [NEW] +1 named color
- [NEW] TempateEngine global_style argument TempalteEngine.render() method
- [NEW] color difference formula updated to CIE76 E*
- [NEW] xkcd named colors
- [NEW] fargs now support arbitrary order of arguments independent of their types
- [REFACTOR] transferred make_* methods from ansi to term. and parser to ansi
- [REFACTOR] moved trace() from filter to log

- [REFACTOR] render tracing log level
- [REFACTOR] simplified ArgTypeError
- [REFACTOR] optimized imports
- [REFACTOR] TemplateEngine
- [REFACTOR] measure fit
- [REFACTOR] merged conv and *color* modules into sole *color*, also merged two class hierarchies into one
- [REFACTOR] color transformation methods
- [REMOVE] AbstractRegexValRefilter, StringAligner
- [REMOVE] TemplateRenderer
- [TESTS] common module
- [TESTS] covered *filter* module
- [TESTS] template
- [TESTS] 99% coverage
- [TESTS] 100% coverage
- [TESTS] fix params
- [TESTS] 100% coverage again

9.1.4 v2.75-dev

Jun 23

- [DOCS] fixed pydoc escaped spaces to stop python's warnings whining that breaks the CI
- [FIX] ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX
- [FIX] ESC_SEQ_REGEX
- [FIX] filter.AbstractTracer faulty offset rendering
- [FIX] flake8
- [FIX] make_clear_display_and_history() -> make_clear_history()
- [FIX] *numfmt* exports
- [FIX] pydeps invocation
- [FIX] template options parsing issue
- add __updated__ field to init file
- add updated field in _version.py
- CI coverage now running on python 3.10 (was 3.8)
- cleanup
- · disabled verbose mode on CI
- · pdf documentation
- replaced GITHUB_TOKEN secret to COVERALLS_REPO_TOKEN
- upload to coveralls debug mode !@#\$
- [NEW] IRenderable.raw() method
- [NEW] Text.split_by_spaces(), Composite

- [NEW] "frozen" Style attribute
- [NEW] 'skylight-blue' named color
- [NEW] +3 base sequence classes, +26 preset sequences
- [NEW] __str__ methods override for named tuples RGB, HSV
- [NEW] contains_sgr method
- [NEW] cval atlassian colors
- [NEW] parser module
- [NEW] force_ansi_rendering, force_no_ansi_rendering
- [NEW] LAB, XYZ named tuples + conversions
- [NEW] StringReplacerChain filter
- [NEW] Style, SgrRenderer and TmuxRenderer support of all the above
- [NEW] TemplateEngine comment support
- [NEW] Tracers auto-width mode
- [NEW] utilmisc color transform methods overloaded
- [NEW] add ColorTarget enum as there are three extended color modes instead of two
- [NEW] add SubtypedParam support that allows specifying SGRs with subparams like 'ESC[4:3m'
- [NEW] implement missing 1st-level sequence classes
- [NEW] IntCodes: FRAMED (+`` OFF``), UNDERLINE_COLOR_EXTENDED (+`` OFF``)
- [NEW] math rendering as png
- [NEW] SeqIndex: CURLY_UNDERLINED, FRAMED, FRAMED_OFF
- [REFACTOR] split commons into log and excepiton modules
- [REFACTOR] TemplateEngine
- [REFACTOR] color resolver
- [REFACTOR] made measure and trace private
- [REFACTOR] sequence internal composition
- [REFACTOR] split PYTERMOR_OUTPUT_MODE env var into PYTERMOR_FORCE_OUTPUT_MODE and PYTERMOR_AUTO_OUTPUT_MODE
- [REWORK] util* -> numfmt, filter, conv
- [REWORK] doc pages tree
- [TESTS] 83% coverage
- [TESTS] Style/IColor reprs
- [TESTS] coverage 87%
- [TESTS] moar
- [UPDATE] Update coverage.yml

9.1.5 v2.48-dev

Apr 23

- [DOCS] small fixes
- [DOCS] updated changelog
- [FIX] measure_char_width and get_char_width internal logic
- [FIX] pipelines
- [FIX] AbstractTracer failure on empty input
- [FIX] StaticFormatter padding
- [FIX] bug in SimpleTable renderer when row is wider than a terminal
- [FIX] debug logging
- coverage git ignore
- cli-docker make command
- Dockerfile for repeatable builds
- hatch as build backend
- · copyrights update
- · host system/docker interchangable building automations
- [NEW] format_time, format_time_ms, format_time_ns
- [NEW] Hightlighter from static methods to real class
- [NEW] lab_to_rgb()
- [NEW] numeric formatters fallback mechanics
- [REFACTOR] TDF_REGISTRY -> dual_registry- ``FORMATTER_` constants from top-level imports
- [REFACTOR] utilnum._TDF_REGISTRY -> TDF_REGISTRY
- [REFACTOR] edited highlighter styles
- [REFACTOR] naming:
 - CustomBaseUnit -> DualBaseUnit
 - DynamicBaseFormatter -> DynamicFormatter
 - StaticBaseFormatter -> StaticFormatter
- [TESTS] numeric formatters colorizing
- [UPDATE] README
- [UPDATE] license is now Lesser GPL v3

9.1.6 v2.40-dev

Feb 23

- [DOCS] changelog update
- [DOCS] utilnum module
- [DOCS] rethinking of references style
- [FIX] parse method of TemplateEngine
- [FIX] Highlighter

- [FIX] critical *Styles* color
- 2023 copytight update
- [NEW] coveralls.io integration
- [NEW] echoi, flatten, flatten1 methods; SimpleTable class
- [NEW] StringLinearizer, WhitespaceRemover
- [NEW] text Fragments validation
- [NEW] Configuration class
- [NEW] hex rst text role
- [NEW] utilnum.format_bytes_human()
- [NEW] add es7s C45/Kalm to rgb colors list
- [NEW] methods percentile and median; render_benchmark example
- [REFACTOR] *IRenderable* rewrite
- [REFACTOR] distribute_padded overloads
- [REFACTOR] attempt to break cyclic dependency of util.* modules
- [REFACTOR] moved color transformations and type vars from _commons
- [TESTS] additional coverage for utilnum

9.1.7 v2.32-dev

Jan 23

- [DOCS] utilnum update
- [DOCS] docstrings, typing
- [DOCS] utilnum module
- [FIX] format_prefixed and format_auto_float inaccuracies
- [FIX] Text.prepend typing
- [FIX] TmuxRenderer RGB output
- [NEW] Color256 aliases "colorNN"
- [NEW] Highlighter from es7s, colorizing options of utilnum helpers
- [NEW] IRenderable result caching
- [NEW] pad, padv helpers
- [NEW] prefix_refpoint_shift argument of PrefixedUnitFormatter
- [NEW] PrefixedUnitFormatter inheritance
- [NEW] String and FixedString base renderables
- [NEW] style.merge_styles()
- [NEW] Renderable eq methods
- [NEW] StyledString
- [NEW] utilmisc get_char_width(), guess_char_width(), measure_char_width()
- [NEW] style merging strategies: merge_fallback(), merge_overwrite
- [NEW] subsecond delta support for TimeDeltaFormatter
- [TESTS] utilnum update

• [TESTS] integrated in-code doctests into pytest

9.1.8 v2.23-dev

- [FIX] OmniHexPrinter missed out newlines
- [NEW] dump printer caching
- [NEW] Printers and Mappers
- [NEW] SgrRenderer now supports non-default IO stream specifying
- [NEW] utilstr.StringHexPrinter and utilstr.StringUcpPrinter
- [NEW] add missing hsv_to_rgb function
- [NEW] extracted *resolve*, *approximate*, *find_closest* from *Color* class to module level, as well as color transform functions
- [NEW] split Text to Text and FrozenText

9.1.9 v2.18-dev

- [FIX] Disabled automatic rendering of echo() and render().
- [NEW] ArgCountError migrated from es7s/core.
- [NEW] black code style.
- [NEW] cval autobuild.
- [NEW] Add OmniHexPrinter and chunk() helper.
- [NEW] Typehinting.

9.1.10 v2.14-dev

Dec 22

- [DOCS] Docs design fixes.
- [NEW] confirm() helper command.
- [NEW] EscapeSequenceStringReplacer filter.
- [NEW] examples/terminal_benchmark script.
- [NEW] StringFilter and OmniFilter classes.
- [NEW] Minor core improvements.
- [NEW] RGB and variations full support.
- [TESTS] Tests for *color* module.

9.1.11 v2.6-dev

Nov 22

- [NEW] TemplateEngine implementation.
- [NEW] *Text* nesting.
- [REFACTOR] Changes in ConfigurableRenderer.force_styles logic.
- [REFACTOR] Got rid of Span class.
- [REFACTOR] Package reorganizing.
- [REFACTOR] Rewrite of *color* module.

9.1.12 v2.2-dev

Oct 22

- [NEW] TmuxRenderer
- [NEW] wait_key() input helper.
- [NEW] Color config.
- [NEW] IRenderable` interface.
- [NEW] Named colors list.

9.1.13 v2.1-dev

Aug 22

- [NEW] Color presets.
- [TESTS] More unit tests for formatters.

9.1.14 v2.0-dev

Jul 22

- [REWORK] Complete library rewrite.
- [DOCS] sphinx and readthedocs integration.
- [NEW] High-level abstractions Color, Renderer and Style.
- [TESTS] pytest and coverage integration.
- [TESTS] Unit tests for formatters and new modules.

9.1.15 v1.8

Jun 22

- [NEW] format_prefixed_unit extended for working with decimal and binary metric prefixes.
- [NEW] sequence.NOOP SGR sequence and span.NOOP format.
- [NEW] format_time_delta extended with new settings.
- [NEW] Added 3 formatters: format_prefixed_unit, format_time_delta, format_auto_float.
- [NEW] Max decimal points for auto_float extended from (2) to (max-2).
- [REFACTOR] Utility classes reorganization.

- [REFACTOR] Value rounding transferred from format_auto_float to format_prefixed_unit.
- [TESTS] Unit tests output formatting.

9.1.16 v1.7

May 22

- [FIX] Print reset sequence as \e[m instead of \e[0m.
- [NEW] Span constructor can be called without arguments.
- [NEW] Added span.BG_BLACK format.
- [NEW] Added *ljust_sgr*, *rjust_sgr*, *center_sgr* util functions to align strings with SGRs correctly.
- [NEW] Added SGR code lists.

9.1.17 v1.6

- [REFACTOR] Renamed code module to sgr because of conflicts in PyCharm debugger (pydevd_console_integration.py).
- [REFACTOR] Ridded of EmptyFormat and AbstractFormat classes.
- [TESTS] Excluded tests dir from distribution package.

9.1.18 v1.5

• [REFACTOR] Removed excessive EmptySequenceSGR – default SGR class was specifically implemented to print out as empty string instead of \e[m if constructed without params.

9.1.19 v1.4

- [NEW] Span.wrap() now accepts any type of argument, not only str.
- [NEW] Added equality methods for SequenceSGR and Span classes/subclasses.
- [REFACTOR] Rebuilt Sequence inheritance tree.
- [TESTS] Added some tests for fmt.* and seq.* classes.

9.1.20 v1.3

- [NEW] Added span.GRAY and span.BG_GRAY format presets.
- [REFACTOR] Interface revisioning.

9.1.21 v1.2

- [NEW] EmptySequenceSGR and EmptyFormat classes.
- [NEW] opening_seq and closing_seq properties for Span class.

9.1.22 v1.1

Apr 22

• [NEW] Autoformat feature.

9.1.23 v1.0

• First public version.

9.1.24 v0.90

Mar 22

• First commit.

9.1. Releases 178

10

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11

DOCS GUIDELINES

(mostly as a reminder for myself)

11.1 General

• Basic types and built-in values should be surrounded with asterisks:

```
*True* \rightarrow True

*None* \rightarrow None

*int* \rightarrow int
```

• Library classes, methods, etc. should be enclosed in single backticks in order to become a hyperlinks:

```
`SgrRenderer.render()` \rightarrow SgrRenderer.render()
```

If class name is ambiguous (e.g., there is a glossary term with the same name), the solution is to specify the type explicitly:

```
:class:`.Style` \rightarrow Style
```

• Argument names and string literals should be wrapped in double backticks:

```
``arg1`` \rightarrow arg1
```

•

11.2 Custom text roles

• Sequences with ESC control char should be enclosed in a custom text role :ansi: to visually distinguish the ESC from regular chars:

```
: \texttt{ansi:`ESC[m`} \rightarrow \texttt{ESC} \texttt{[m}
```

• (*deprecated*) Another approach is to just pad the ESC with spaces and include in literal text span. This triggers automatic application of custom style, but only for HTML, and is useless for e.g. PDF:

```
``ESC [31m ESC [m`` 
ightarrow ESC [31m ESC [m
```

• Config options and corresponding environment variables both have a dedicated custom text roles:

```
:option:`renderer_classname` → ♣ renderer_classname
:envvar:`PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASSNAME` → ♣ PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASSNAME
```

• Colors should be defined using special role :colorbox::

```
- :colorbox:`0xBADA90` → #bada90
- :colorbox:`icathian-yellow` → #e7c899
```

11.3 Hexadecimals

Hexadecimal numbers should be displayed using :hex: role (applies to all examples below except the last one). In general, when the characters are supposed to be typed manually, or when the result length is 6+ chars, it's better to use lower case; when the numbers are distinct or "U+" notation is used, the upper case is acceptable:

```
separate bytes
0x1B 0x23 0x88

Unicode codepoints
U+21BC; U+F0909

hex dump
"0x 00 AF 00 BB 11 BD AA B5"

UTF-8
e0a489 efbfbe efbfaf f0af8cb3
```

RGB colors (int/str forms) 0xeb0c0c; #ff00ff

escaped strings

```
import re
"\u21bc", "\U000f0909", re.compile(R"\x1b\[[0-9;]*m")
```

11.4 References

External pages		github and gitlab
	`github`_ and	
	`gitlab /gitlab.com `_	
	github: //github.com	
External pydoc		re.Match
	:class:`re.Match`	
Internal page		Guide · Low-level or high-level
	`guide-lo` or	
	`high-level <guide-hi>`</guide-hi>	
Internal page setup		
1	guide.core-api-1:	
Internal pydoc		wait_key(), Style
	`wait_key()`,	
	:class:`.Style`	
	-	
Internal anchor		References
	`References`_	
Term in glossary		rendering
	<pre>:term:`rendering`</pre>	

11.5 Headers

11.5.1 Section header

Subsection header

Paragraph header

Rubric

(continues on next page)

11.4. References

11.6 Admonitions Primer

- **†** Danger: For injecting the library into an existing project. A coloured icon: , some more text.
- **X** Error: Downloading source code for running some predefined examples.
- **① Attention:** Tracking of visited objects is not performed by default.
- **A** Important: Template tags and non-closing *Fragments* allow to build complex formats.
- Caution: Python 3.8 or later should be installed and available in \$PATH.
- ▲ Warning: Registry containing more than 2400 named colors, in addition to default 256 from xterm palette.
- **☑ Note:** This is how *SgrRenderer* output can be seen in a terminal emulator.

Tip: A color defined in any of these can be transparently translated into any other.

Hint: *fargs syntax* allows to compose formatted text parts much faster.

☑ Note: The library supports XTerm 256 colors indexed mode and True Color RGB mode.

☑ Note:

Renderers are classes responsible for creating formatted strings from *IRenderable* instances.

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

p pytermor, 50 pytermor.ansi, 51pytermor.border, 60 pytermor.color, 67 pytermor.common, 83 pytermor.config, 92 pytermor.cval, 93 pytermor.exception, 93 pytermor.filter,96 pytermor.numfmt, 109 pytermor.renderer, 121 pytermor.style, 130 pytermor.template, 141 pytermor.term, 142 pytermor.text, 152

INDEX

Symbols	ArgTypeError, 94
_DEFERRED (pytermor.color.DynamicColor attribute), 82	<pre>as_fragments() (pytermor.text.Composite method), 156 as_fragments() (pytermor.text.Fragment method), 154</pre>
A	as_fragments() (pytermor.text.FrozenText method), 154 as_fragments() (pytermor.text.IRenderable method), 153
a (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71	as_fragments() (pytermor.text.SimpleTable method), 157
AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter (class in pytermon.filter), 102	as_fragments() (pytermor.text.Text method), 155
AbstractStringTracer (class in pytermon.filter), 106	ASCII, 32
AbstractTracer (class in pytermor.filter), 105	ASCII_DOTTED (in module pytermor.border), 62
Align (class in pytermor.common), 86	ASCII_DOUBLE (in module pytermor.border), 62
	ASCII_SINGLE (in module pytermor.border), 62
allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.Composite property), 156	assemble() (pytermor.ansi.SequenceNf method), 53
allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.Fragment property), 154	AUTO (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123
allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.FrozenText property), 155 allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.IRenderable property), 153	autopick_fg() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 135
- 40	autopick_fg() (pytermon.style.Trozenstyle method), 132
allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.SimpleTable property), 157	autopick_ig() (pytermonstyte.styte method), 132
allows_width_setup (pytermor.text.Text property), 155	D
ANSI, 32	В
apply() (pytermor.filter.AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter method),	b (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
102	base (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 78
apply() (pytermor.filter.AbstractStringTracer method), 106	BaseUnit (class in pytermor.numfmt), 113
apply() (pytermor.filter.AbstractTracer method), 105	bg (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 135
apply() (pytermor.filter.BytesTracer method), 105	bg (pytermor.style.Style property), 131
apply() (pytermor.filter.CsiStringReplacer method), 101	BG_BLACK (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply() (pytermor.filter.EscSeqStringReplacer method), 100	BG_BLUE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply() (pytermor.filter.IFilter method), 98	BG_COLOR_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor.filter.IRefilter method), 99	BG_CYAN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor.filter.NonPrintsOmniVisualizer method), 104 apply() (pytermor.filter.NonPrintsStringVisualizer method), 104	BG_GRAY (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermon.filter.OmniMapper method), 103	BG_GREEN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply() (pytermoi.filter.OmniPadder method), 99	BG_HI_BLUE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermon.filter.OmniSanitizer method), 104	BG_HI_CYAN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor.filter.SgrStringReplacer method), 104	BG_HI_GREEN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor, filter. StringLinearizer method), 100	BG_HI_MAGENTA (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor, filter. StringMapper method), 103	BG_HI_RED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor, filter. StringReplacer method), 99	BG_HI_WHITE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor, filter. StringReplacer Chain method), 100	BG_HI_YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor, filter. String Tracer method), 106	BG_MAGENTA (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply() (pytermor.filter.StringUcpTracer method), 107	BG_RED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply() (pytermor.filter.WhitespaceRemover method), 101	BG_WHITE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
apply() (pytermor.numfmt.Highlighter method), 110	BG_YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply_filters() (in module pytermor.filter), 108	BLACK (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
apply_style_selective() (in module pytermor.text), 158	blink (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 138
apply_style_words_selective() (in module pytermor.text),	blink (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132
158	BLINK_FAST (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
approximate() (in module pytermor.color), 83	BLINK_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
approximate() (pytermor.color.Color16 class method), 74	BLINK_SLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
approximate() (pytermor.color.Color256 class method), 77	BLOCK_DOTTED_COMPACT (in module pytermor.border), 65
approximate() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB class method), 79	BLOCK_DOTTED_REGULAR (in module pytermor.border), 65
<pre>approximate() (pytermor.color.ResolvableColor class method),</pre>	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LB (in module pytermor.border), 66
73	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_LT (in module pytermor.border), 65
ApproximatorLockedException, 95	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RB (in module pytermor.border), 66
ApproximatorUnlockedException, 95	BLOCK_DOTTED_UNIFORM_RT (in module pytermor.border), 66 BLOCK_FULL (in module pytermor.border), 66
ApxResult (class in pytermor.color), 73	BLOCK_TOLL (in module pytermor.border), 66 BLOCK_THICK (in module pytermor.border), 65
AraCountError 05	block_inter (in module pytermor.border), 03

BLOCK_THICK_INNER (in module pytermor.border), 65	CURLY_UNDERLINED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
BLOCK_THICK_ROUNDED (in module pytermor.border), 65	curly_underlined (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137
BLOCK_THIN (in module pytermor.border), 64	curly_underlined (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132
BLOCK_THIN_INNER (in module pytermor.border), 64	cut() (in module pytermor.common), 87
BLOCK_THIN_ROUNDED (in module pytermor.border), 64	CXT (in module pytermor.common), 86
BLUE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57	CYAN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
blue (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69	Б
BOLD (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56 bold (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137	D
bold (pytermorstyle.Style attribute), 131	<pre>decompose_report_cursor_position() (in module</pre>
BOLD_DIM_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	pytermor.term), 149
Border (class in pytermor.border), 61	default_output_mode
but() (in module pytermor.common), 88	command line option, 161
BytesTracer (class in pytermor.filter), 105	DefaultColor (class in pytermor.color), 80
	dict() (pytermor.common.ExtendedEnum class method), 86
C	diff() (pytermor.color.HSV class method), 70
	diff() (pytermor.color.LAB class method), 71
CDT (in module pytermor.common), 86	diff() (pytermor.color.RGB class method), 69
center_sgr() (in module pytermor.filter), 108	diff() (pytermor.color.XYZ class method), 70
char_range() (in module pytermor.common), 90 chunk() (in module pytermor.common), 88	DIM (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
class_name (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 138	dim (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137 dim (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 131
class_name (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	distance (pytermor.color.ApxResult attribute), 73
clone() (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer method), 128	distribute_padded() (in module pytermor.text), 158
clone() (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer method), 123	DOTS (in module pytermor.border), 66
clone() (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer method), 127	DOTS_HEAVY (in module pytermor.border), 67
clone() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method), 129	DOTS_INNER (in module pytermor.border), 66
clone() (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer method), 125	DOTS_LIGHT (in module pytermor.border), 67
clone() (pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer method), 126	DOTS_ROUNDED (in module pytermor.border), 67
clone() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 135	DOUBLE_UNDERLINED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
clone() (pytermor.style.Style method), 132	double_underlined (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137
coale() (in module pytermor.common), 91	double_underlined (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132
coalf() (in module pytermor.common), 91	DualBaseUnit (class in pytermor.numfmt), 114
coaln() (in module pytermor.common), 91	DualFormatter (class in pytermor.numfmt), 113
code (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 76 code_bg (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 74	DualFormatterRegistry (class in pytermor.numfmt), 114
code_fg (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 74	dump() (in module pytermor.filter), 107 DynamicColor (class in pytermor.color), 81
color, 22	DynamicFormatter (class in pytermor.numfmt), 112
color (pytermor.color.ApxResult attribute), 73	Dynamic Col (class in pytermomanyme), 112
Color16 (class in pytermor.color), 73	E
Color256 (class in pytermor.color), 75	_
COLOR_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57	echo() (in module pytermor.text), 157
ColorCodeConflictError, 95	echoi() (in module pytermor.text), 158
colorize() (pytermor.numfmt.Highlighter method), 110	enclose() (in module pytermor.ansi), 59
ColorNameConflictError, 95	environment variable, 28 COLORTERM, 29
ColorRGB (class in pytermor.color), 78 ColorTarget (class in pytermor.ansi), 58	COLUMNS, 150
COLORTERM. 29	environment variable, 28
COLUMNS, 150	ENVVAR_NAME, 160
command line option	PYTERMOR_DEFAULT_OUTPUT_MODE, 161
default_output_mode, 161	PYTERMOR_FORCE_OUTPUT_MODE, 160
force_output_mode, 160	PYTERMOR_PREFER_RGB, 161
prefer_rgb, 161	PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASSNAME, 160, 185
renderer_classname, 160	PYTERMOR_TRACE_RENDERS, 161
trace_renders, 161	TERM, 29
<pre>compose_clear_line_fill_bg() (in module pytermor.term),</pre>	ENVVAR_NAME, 160
149	ERROR (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
compose_hyperlink() (in module pytermor.term), 149	ERROR_ACCENT (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
Composite (class in pytermor.text), 155	ERROR_LABEL (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138 ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX (in module pytermor.ansi), 59
Config (class in pytermor.config), 92	EscSeqStringReplacer (class in pytermor.filter), 100
ConfigManager (class in pytermor.config), 93 confirm() (in module pytermor.term), 150	ExtendedEnum (class in pytermor.common), 86
ConflictError, 94	Extended Entire (class at pyter moneon money, 00
contains_sgr() (in module pytermor.ansi), 60	F
CONTROL_CHARS (in module pytermor.filter), 98	
CRITICAL (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138	fg (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 135
CRITICAL_ACCENT (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138	fg (pytermor.style.Style property), 131
CRITICAL_LABEL (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138	filtere (in module pytermor.common), 91
CROSSLINED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	filterev() (in module pytermor.common), 91
crosslined (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137	filterf (in module pytermor.common), 91 filterfv() (in module pytermor.common), 91
crosslined (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	filtern (in module pytermor.common), 91
CROSSLINED_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57	filternv() (in module pytermor.common), 91
CSI_SEQ_REGEX (in module pytermor.filter), 97	find_by_name() (pytermor.color.Color16 class method), 75
LEINTEINGUODINGOT LEIGEE IN DUTOPMOPHITOPI III	

<pre>find_by_name() (pytermor.color.Color256 class method), 77</pre>	<pre>get_max_ucs_chars_cp_length() (in module pytermor.filter),</pre>
find_by_name() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB class method), 79	107
find_by_name() (pytermor.color.ResolvableColor class method),	<pre>get_max_utf8_bytes_char_length() (in module</pre>
72 find_closest() (in module pytermor.color), 82	pytermor.filter), 108 get_preferable_wrap_width() (in module pytermor.term),
find_closest() (in module pytermor.cotor), 82 find_closest() (pytermor.color.Color16 class method), 75	150
find_closest() (pytermor.color.Color256 class method), 77	<pre>get_qname() (in module pytermor.common), 88</pre>
find_closest() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB class method), 79	get_shortest() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry
<pre>find_closest() (pytermor.color.ResolvableColor class method),</pre>	method), 115
73	<pre>get_subclasses() (in module pytermor.common), 88</pre>
find_matching() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry	get_terminal_width() (in module pytermor.term), 149
method), 115	GRAY (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
fit() (in module pytermor.common), 87 flatten() (in module pytermor.common), 89	GREEN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57 green (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
flatten() (in module pytermon.common), 89	guess_char_width() (in module pytermor.term), 152
flip() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 135	guess_char_wrach() (in mounte pytermonterm), 132
flip() (pytermor.style.Style method), 133	Н
flip_unpack() (in module pytermor.common), 90	
force_ansi_rendering() (in module pytermor.config), 93	has_width (pytermor.text.Composite property), 156
force_no_ansi_rendering() (in module pytermor.config), 93	has_width (pytermor.text.Fragment property), 154 has_width (pytermor.text.FrozenText property), 155
force_output_mode	has_width (pytermor.text.Irlozentext property), 153
command line option, 160	has_width (pytermor.text.Nenaerable property), 155
format() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter method), 114 format() (pytermor.numfmt.DynamicFormatter method), 113	has_width (pytermor.text.Text property), 155
format() (pytermor.numfmt.StaticFormatter method), 112	HI_BLUE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_auto_float() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 115	HI_CYAN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_base() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter method), 114	HI_GREEN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_bytes_human() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 117	HI_MAGENTA (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_si() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 116	HI_RED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_si_binary() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 117	HI_WHITE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58 HI_YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 58
format_thousand_sep() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 115	HIDDEN (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
format_time() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 119 format_time_delta() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 120	HIDDEN_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
format_time_delta_longest() (in module pytermor.numfmt),	highlight() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 121
121	Highlighter (class in pytermor.numfmt), 110
<pre>format_time_delta_shortest() (in module</pre>	HSV (class in pytermor.color), 70
pytermor.numfmt), 121	hsv (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75
format_time_ms() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 119	hsv (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 77
format_time_ns() (in module pytermor.numfmt), 120	hsv (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 79 hsv (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
format_value() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 75	hsv (pytermon.colon.IAB property), 71
format_value() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 77 format_value() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 79	hsv (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
Fragment (class in pytermor.text), 153	hsv (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
FRAMED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	HtmlRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 127
framed (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 138	hue (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
framed (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	1
FRAMED_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57	
from_channels() (pytermor.color.RGB class method), 69	IFilter (class in pytermor.filter), 98
from_ratios() (pytermor.color.RGB class method), 69	INCONSISTENCY (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
FrozenStyle (class in pytermor.style), 134 FrozenText (class in pytermor.text), 154	instantiate() (in module pytermor.common), 87
FT (in module pytermor.common), 86	int (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75
2.2 (at mounte pytermonominon), se	int (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 77
G	int (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 79
	int (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 int (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
get() (pytermor.config.ConfigManager class method), 93	int (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
get() (pytermor.renderer.RendererManager class method), 122 get_by_code() (pytermor.color.Color16 class method), 74	int (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
get_by_code() (pytermor.color.Color10 class method), 74 get_by_code() (pytermor.color.Color256 class method), 76	IntCode (class in pytermor.ansi), 55
get_by_max_len() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry	INVERSED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
method), 115	inversed (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137
get_char_width() (in module pytermor.term), 151	inversed (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132
get_closing_seq() (in module pytermor.ansi), 58	INVERSED_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
get_longest() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry	IRefilter (class in pytermor, filter), 99 IRendorable (class in pytermor, 152)
method), 115	IRenderable (class in pytermor.text), 153 IRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 122
get_max_chars_per_line() (pytermor.filter.BytesTracer	is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer
method), 105 get_max_chars_per_line() (pytermor.filter.StringTracer	method), 128
method), 106	is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer
get_max_chars_per_line() (pytermor.filter.StringUcpTracer	method), 123
method), 107	is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer
<pre>get_max_len() (pytermor.numfmt.StaticFormatter method),</pre>	method), 127
112	is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method), 129
	memou), 12/

is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer method), 125	LINE_DASHED_HALF_BOLD (in module pytermor.border), 64 LINE_DOUBLE (in module pytermor.border), 63
is_256_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer:TmuxRenderer	LINE_ROUNDED (in module pytermor.border), 62
method), 126 is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer	LINE_SINGLE (in module pytermor.border), 62 list() (pytermor.common.ExtendedEnum class method), 86
property), 128 is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer property), 122	ljust_sgr() (in module pytermor.filter), 108 LogicError, 94
is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer	lum (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
property), 127 is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger	M
property), 129 is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer property), 125	MAGENTA (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57 make_clear_display() (in module pytermor.term), 147 make_clear_display_after_cursor() (in module
is_caching_allowed (pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer property), 126	pytermor.term), 146 make_clear_display_before_cursor() (in module
is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer property), 128	pytermor.term), 147 make_clear_history() (in module pytermor.term), 147
is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer property), 122	make_clear_line() (in module pytermor.term), 148 make_clear_line_after_cursor() (in module pytermor.term),
is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer property), 127	147 make_clear_line_before_cursor() (in module
is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger property), 128	pytermor.term), 147 make_color_256() (in module pytermor.term), 143
is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer property),	make_color_rgb() (in module pytermor.term), 144 make_disable_alt_screen_buffer() (in module
125 is_format_allowed (pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer	pytermor.term), 148
property), 126 is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer	make_enable_alt_screen_buffer() (in module pytermor.term), 148
method), 128 is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer	make_erase_in_display() (in module pytermonterm), 146 make_erase_in_line() (in module pytermonterm), 147
method), 123 is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer	make_hide_cursor() (in module pytermor.term), 148 make_hyperlink() (in module pytermor.term), 148
method), 127	make_move_cursor_down() (in module pytermor.term), 145 make_move_cursor_down_to_start() (in module
is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method), 129	pytermor.term), 145
is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer method), 125	make_move_cursor_left() (in module pytermor.term), 145 make_move_cursor_right() (in module pytermor.term), 145
is_true_color_supported() (pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer method), 126	make_move_cursor_up() (in module pytermon.term), 145 make_move_cursor_up_to_start() (in module pytermon.term), 145
ISequence (class in pytermor.ansi), 52 isimmutable() (in module pytermor.common), 89	<pre>make_query_cursor_position() (in module pytermor.term),</pre>
isiterable() (in module pytermor.common), 89	146
ismutable() (in module pytermor.common), 89	<pre>make_reset_cursor() (in module pytermor.term), 144 make_restore_cursor_position() (in module pytermor.term),</pre>
IT (in module pytermor.filter), 98 ITALIC (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	149
italic (pytermonansasocquaex attribute), 30	make_restore_screen() (in module pytermor.term), 148
italic (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	<pre>make_save_cursor_position() (in module pytermor.term),</pre>
ITALIC_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	149 make_save_screen() (in module pytermor.term), 148
J	make_set_cursor() (in module pytermonterm), 144 make_set_cursor_column() (in module pytermonterm), 146
joine() (in module pytermor.common), 92	make_set_cursor_line() (in module pytermor.term), 146
joinf() (in module pytermor.common), 91 joinn() (in module pytermor.common), 91	make_show_cursor() (in module pytermor.term), 148 make_style() (in module pytermor.style), 138
1	max_len (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter property), 113 measure_char_width() (in module pytermor.term), 151
LAR (also in motormous also) 71	merge() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 135
LAB (class in pytermor.color), 71 Lab (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75	merge() (pytermor.style.Style method), 133
lab (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 73	merge_fallback() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 135
lab (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 79	merge_fallback() (pytermor.style.Style method), 133 merge_overwrite() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 136
lab (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70	merge_overwrite() (pytermor.style.Style method), 133
lab (pytermor.color.LAB property), 72	merge_replace() (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle method), 137
lab (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69	merge_replace() (pytermor.style.Style method), 134
lab (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71	merge_styles() (in module pytermor.style), 139
LINE_BOLD (in module pytermor.border), 62	MergeMode (class in pytermor.style), 130
LINE_DASHED (in module pytermor.border), 63	module
LINE_DASHED_2 (in module pytermor.border), 63	pytermor, 50
LINE_DASHED_3 (in module pytermor.border), 63 LINE_DASHED_BOLD (in module pytermor.border), 63	pytermor.ansi, 51
LINE_DASHED_BOLD (in module pytermor.border), 63 LINE_DASHED_BOLD_2 (in module pytermor.border), 63	<pre>pytermor.border, 60 pytermor.color, 67</pre>
LINE_DASHED_BOLD_2 (in module pytermor.border), 65 LINE_DASHED_BOLD_3 (in module pytermor.border), 64	pytermor.color, 6/ pytermor.common, 83
LINE DASHED HALF (in module pytermor.border), 64	nytermor config 92

pytermor.cval,93	pytermor.exception
pytermor.exception, 93	module, 93
pytermor.filter,96	pytermor.filter
pytermor.numfmt, 109	module, 96
pytermor.renderer, 121	pytermor.numfmt
pytermor.style, 130	module, 109
pytermor.template, 141	pytermor.renderer
pytermor.term, 142	module, 121
pytermor.text, 152	pytermor.style
MPT (in module pytermor.filter), 98	module, 130
ii I (iii module pytermor.jiiter), 70	
N.I.	pytermor.template
N	module, 141
(pytermor.term
name (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75	module, 142
name (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78	pytermor.text
name (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80	module, 152
name (pytermor.color.ResolvableColor property), 73	PYTERMOR_DEFAULT_OUTPUT_MODE, 161
names() (pytermor.color.Color16 class method), 75	PYTERMOR_FORCE_OUTPUT_MODE, 160
names() (pytermor.color.Color256 class method), 78	PYTERMOR_PREFER_RGB, 161
names() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB class method), 80	
names() (pytermor.color.ResolvableColor class method), 72	PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASSNAME, 160, 185
NO_ANSI (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123	PYTERMOR_TRACE_RENDERS, 161
	_
NON_ASCII_CHARS (in module pytermor.filter), 98	R
NonPrintsOmniVisualizer (class in pytermor.filter), 103	
NonPrintsStringVisualizer (class in pytermor.filter), 104	raw() (pytermor.text.Composite method), 156
NOOP_SEQ (in module pytermor.ansi), 59	raw() (pytermor.text.Fragment method), 154
NOOP_STYLE (in module pytermor.style), 138	raw() (pytermor.text.FrozenText method), 154
NoopColor (class in pytermor.color), 80	raw() (pytermor.text.IRenderable method), 153
NoopRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 126	raw() (pytermor.text.SimpleTable method), 157
NotInitializedError, 94	raw() (pytermor.text.Text method), 155
NOCINICIALIZEUEITOI, 94	RCP_REGEX (in module pytermor.term), 143
^	
O	RED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
Owni Mannay (algas in mutayman filtar) 100	red (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
Omni Mapper (class in pytermor.filter), 102	register() (pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatterRegistry method)
OmniPadder (class in pytermor.filter), 99	115
OmniSanitizer (class in pytermor.filter), 104	render() (in module pytermor.template), 141
only() (in module pytermor.common), 88	render() (in module pytermor.text), 157
OT (in module pytermor.filter), 98	render() (pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer method), 127
others() (in module pytermor.common), 88	render() (pytermor.renderer.IRenderer method), 122
ours() (in module pytermor.common), 88	render() (pytermor.renderer.NoopRenderer method), 126
OutputMode (class in pytermor.renderer), 123	**
OVERLINED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56	render() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method), 129
overlined (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137	render() (pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer method), 124
	render() (pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer method), 125
overlined (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	render() (pytermor.text.Composite method), 156
OVERLINED_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57	render() (pytermor.text.Fragment method), 154
override() (pytermor.renderer.RendererManager class method),	render() (pytermor.text.FrozenText method), 154
122	render() (pytermor.text.IRenderable method), 153
	render() (pytermor.text.SimpleTable method), 157
P	render() (pytermor.text.Text method), 155
pad() (in module pytermor.common), 87	RenderColor (class in pytermor.color), 72
padv() (in module pytermor.common), 87	renderer_classname
params (pytermor.ansi.SequenceSGR property), 55	command line option, 160
parse() (in module pytermor.ansi), 60	RendererManager (class in pytermor.renderer), 122
ParseError, 94	rendering, 22
prefer_rgb	RESET (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56
command line option, 161	ResolvableColor (class in pytermor.color), 72
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	resolve() (pytermor.ansi.IntCode class method), 55
PREFIXES_SI_DEC (in module pytermor.numfmt), 110	resolve_color() (in module pytermor.color), 82
PRINTABLE_CHARS (in module pytermor.filter), 98	RGB (class in pytermor.color), 68
PTT (in module pytermor.filter), 98	rgb (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75
pytermor	
module, 50	rgb (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78
pytermor.ansi	rgb (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80
module, 51	rgb (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
pytermor.border	rgb (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
module, 60	rgb (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
pytermor.color	rgb (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
	rjust_sgr() (in module pytermor.filter), 108
module, 67	RPT (in module pytermor.filter), 98
pytermor.common	RT (in module pytermor.common), 86
module, 83	KI (in module pytermon.common), oo
pytermor.config	
module, 92	S
pytermor.cval	_
module, 93	saturation (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
-,	SeaIndex (class in pytermor, ansi), 56

SequenceCSI (class in pytermor.ansi), 54	UserAbort, 95
SequenceFe (class in pytermor.ansi), 53	UserCancel, 95
SequenceFp (class in pytermor.ansi), 53	,
	V/
SequenceFs (class in pytermor.ansi), 53	V
SequenceNf (class in pytermor.ansi), 53	7 (
SequenceOSC (class in pytermor.ansi), 54	value (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
SequenceSGR (class in pytermor.ansi), 54	variations (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 79
SequenceST (class in pytermor.ansi), 54	1 1 1 1
set() (pytermor.config.ConfigManager class method), 93	W
<pre>set_format_always() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger</pre>	: 1 () (: 1.1 1.1 1.50
method), 129	wait_key() (in module pytermor.term), 150
	WARNING (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
<pre>set_format_auto() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method),</pre>	WARNING_ACCENT (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
129	
<pre>set_format_never() (pytermor.renderer.SgrDebugger method),</pre>	WARNING_LABEL (pytermor.style.Styles attribute), 138
	WHITE (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
129	WHITESPACE_CHARS (in module pytermor.filter), 98
set_width() (pytermor.text.Composite method), 156	WhitespaceRemover (class in pytermor.filter), 101
<pre>set_width() (pytermor.text.Fragment method), 154</pre>	
set_width() (pytermor.text.FrozenText method), 155	with_traceback()
	(pytermor.exception.ApproximatorLockedException
set_width() (pytermor.text.IRenderable method), 153	method), 95
<pre>set_width() (pytermor.text.SimpleTable method), 157</pre>	
set_width() (pytermor.text.Text method), 155	<pre>with_traceback()</pre>
**	(pytermor.exception.ApproximatorUnlockedException
SGR, 32	method), 95
SGR_SEQ_REGEX (in module pytermor.filter), 97	**
SgrDebugger (class in pytermor.renderer), 128	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ArgCountError method),</pre>
	95
SgrRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 124	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ArgTypeError method),</pre>
SgrStringReplacer (class in pytermor.filter), 100	95
SimpleTable (class in pytermor.text), 156	
	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ColorCodeConflictError</pre>
StaticFormatter (class in pytermor.numfmt), 110	method), 95
StringLinearizer (class in pytermor.filter), 101	
StringMapper (class in pytermor.filter), 103	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ColorNameConflictError
	method), 95
StringReplacer (class in pytermor.filter), 99	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ConflictError method),</pre>
StringReplacerChain (class in pytermor.filter), 100	94
StringTracer (class in pytermor.filter), 106	
StringUcpTracer (class in pytermor.filter), 107	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.LogicError method), 94</pre>
	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.NotInitializedError</pre>
style, 22	method), 94
Style (class in pytermor.style), 130	
	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.ParseError method), 94</pre>
Stulog (class in nutermoretula) 120	
Styles (class in pytermor.style), 138	
Styles (class in pytermor.style), 138 substitute() (in module pytermor.template), 141	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95</pre>
	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95
substitute() (in module pytermor.template), 141	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95</pre>
	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95
substitute() (in module pytermor.template), 141	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158
substitute() (in module pytermor.template), 141	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95
substitute() (in module pytermor.template), 141	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71</pre>
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155	<pre>with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71</pre>
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorBmethod), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorBmethod), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorBB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorBB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 125 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 To_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 125 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 To_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.temt), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DolorDefaultColor method), 81	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Y
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.temt), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color176 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color176 method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DornamicColor method), 82	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGlor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 80	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Y
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGB method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DoloraGlor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 80	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Y y (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.temt), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Bamethod), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.Solor.Dolor.	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yellow (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.temt), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yellow (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.temt), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.ColorRGB property), 80 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 71 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yellow (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.ColorRGB method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.ColorBB method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Bamethod), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.Bamethod), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.Bamethod), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Dolor.Dolor.method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 U underline_color (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 137	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 U underline_color (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 137 underline_color (pytermor.style.Style property), 131	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 U underline_color (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 137 underline_color (pytermor.style.Style property), 131	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DopfaultColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color26method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 72 trace_renders command line option, 161 TracerExtra (class in pytermor.filter), 107 TRUE_COLOR (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 U underline_color (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle property), 131 UNDERLINE_COLOR_OFF (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57 UNDERLINED (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 56 underlined (pytermor.style.FrozenStyle attribute), 137 underlined (pytermor.style.Style attribute), 132	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57
T TemplateEngine (class in pytermor.template), 141 TERM, 29 Text (class in pytermor.text), 155 TmuxRenderer (class in pytermor.renderer), 125 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 78 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_sgr() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 74 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color16 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.Color256 method), 76 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 81 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DefaultColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.DynamicColor method), 82 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.NoopColor method), 80 to_tmux() (pytermor.color.RenderColor method), 72 trace_renders	with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserAbort method), 95 with_traceback() (pytermor.exception.UserCancel method), 95 wrap_sgr() (in module pytermor.text), 158 X x (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 XTERM_16 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XTERM_256 (pytermor.renderer.OutputMode attribute), 123 XYZ (class in pytermor.color), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.Color16 property), 75 xyz (pytermor.color.Color256 property), 78 xyz (pytermor.color.HSV property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.LAB property), 70 xyz (pytermor.color.RGB property), 69 xyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 Yyz (pytermor.color.XYZ property), 71 YELLOW (pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex attribute), 57