



# **pytermor**

***Release 2.78.0.dev0***

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(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 `ansi` module which allows operating with SGR (Select Graphic Rendition) SGR and also implements automatic “soft” format termination. Depending on the context and technical requirements either approach can be used. Also includes a set of additional number/string/date formatters for pretty output.

Key feature of this library is extendability and a variety of formatters (called *renderers*), which determine the output syntax:

- *SgrRenderer* (global default)
- *TmuxRenderer*
- *HtmlRenderer*
- *SgrDebugger* (mostly for development)
- etc.

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

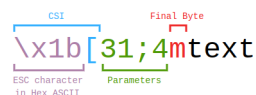
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**Todo:** This is how you **should** format examples:

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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.



#### 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>

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# 1

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## 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.

Listing 1: Installing into a project

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

Listing 2: Standalone installation (for developing or experimenting)

```
$ git clone git@github.com:delameter/pytermor.git .  
$ python -m venv venv  
$ PYTHONPATH=. venv/bin/python -m pytermor  
v2.41.1-dev1:Feb-23
```

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# 2

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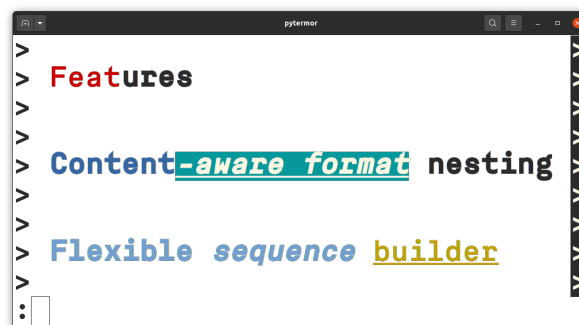
## FEATURES

One of the core concepts of the library is `Span` class. `Span` is a combination of two control sequences; it wraps specified string with pre-defined leading and trailing SGR definitions.

Example code:

### 2.1 Content-aware format nesting

Compose text spans with automatic content-aware span termination. Preset spans can safely overlap with each other (as long as they require different *breaker* sequences to reset).



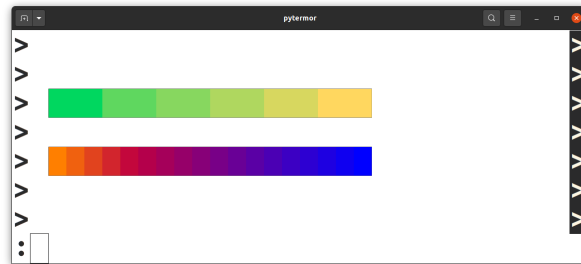
## 2.2 Flexible sequence builder

Create your own *SGR sequences* using default constructor, which accepts color/attribute keys, integer codes and even existing *SGRs*, in any amount and in any order. Key resolving is case-insensitive.

## 2.3 256 colors / True Color support

The library supports extended color modes:

- XTerm 256 colors indexed mode (see `ansi-presets`);
- True Color RGB mode (16M colors).



## 2.4 Customizable output formats

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**Todo:** @TODOTODO

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## 2.5 String and number formatters

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**Todo:** @TODOTODO

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# 3

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## LIBRARY STRUCTURE

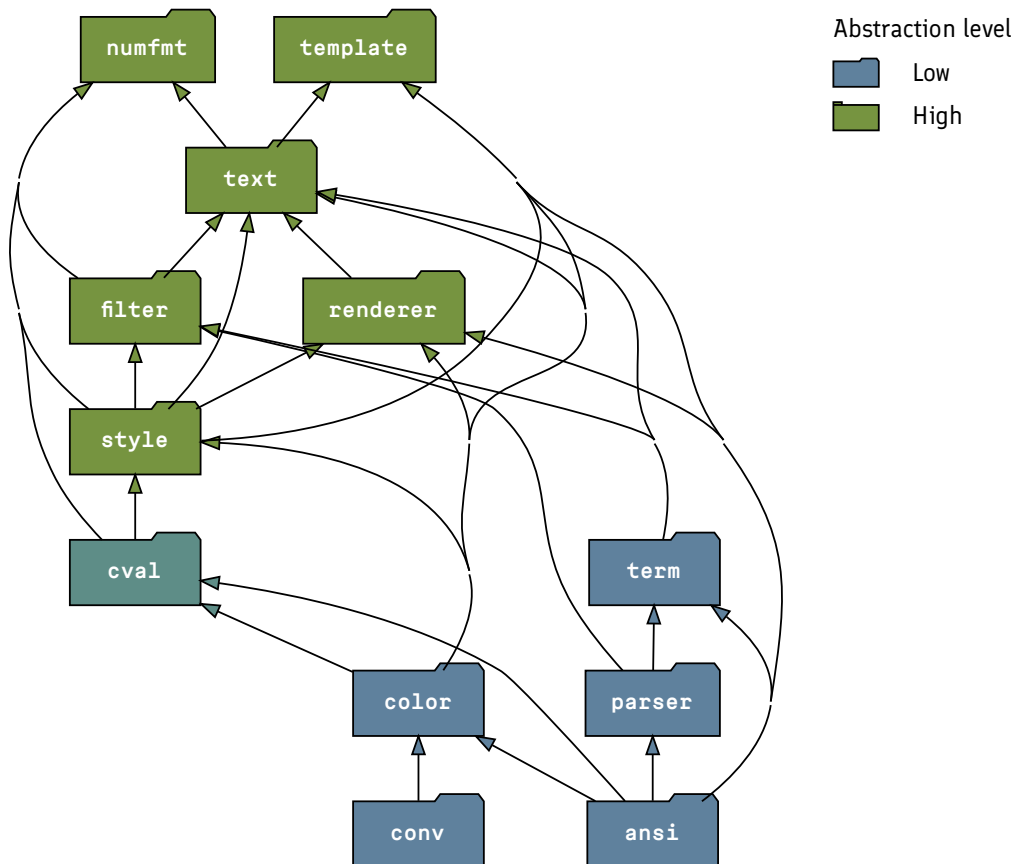


Fig. 1: Module dependency graph<sup>Page 7, 1</sup>

<i>ansi</i>	Classes for working with ANSI escape sequences on a lower level.
<i>color</i>	Abstractions for color definitions in three primary modes: 4-bit, 8-bit and 24-bit ( <code>xterm-16</code> , <code>xterm-256</code> and <code>True Color/RGB</code> , respectively).
<i>common</i>	
<i>config</i>	Library fine tuning.
<i>conv</i>	A
<i>cval</i>	Color preset list:
<i>exception</i>	
<i>filter</i>	Formatters for prettier output and utility classes to avoid writing boilerplate code when dealing with escape sequences.
<i>log</i>	
<i>numfmt</i>	utilnum
<i>parser</i>	
<i>renderer</i>	Renderers transform <i>Style</i> instances into lower-level abstractions like <i>SGR sequences</i> , tmux-compatible directives, HTML markup etc., depending on renderer type.
<i>style</i>	Reusable data classes that control the appearance of the output -- colors (text/background/underline) and attributes ( <i>bold</i> , <i>underlined</i> , <i>italic</i> , etc.).
<i>template</i>	
<i>term</i>	A
<i>text</i>	"Front-end" module of the library.

<sup>1</sup> 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 `_`.

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# 4

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## GUIDE · HIGH-LEVEL

### 4.1 Core API

#### 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 different classes describing the color options: *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 rather than color index palette. The first two also contain terminal *SGR* bindings.

#### 4.1.2 Core methods

---

*text.render*([string, fmt, renderer, no\_log])

.

---

*text.echo*([string, fmt, renderer, nl, file, ...])

.

---

*color.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.

---

*style.make\_style*([fmt])

General *Style* constructor.

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*style.merge\_styles*([origin, fallbacks, ...])

Bulk style merging method.

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## 4.2 Text fragments

### 4.2.1 Renderable class hierarchy

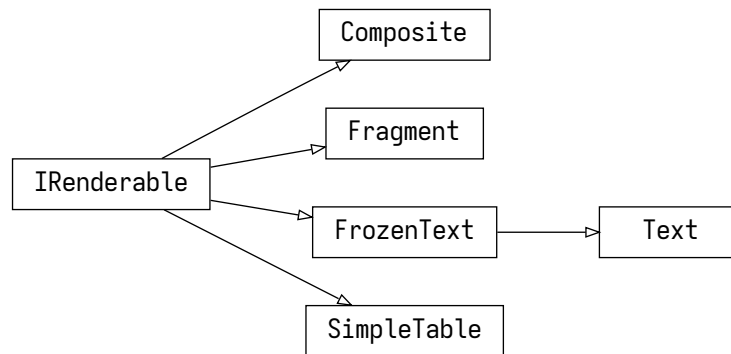


Fig. 1: *IRenderable* inheritance diagram

## 4.3 Styles

## 4.4 Colors

### 4.4.1 Color mode fallbacks

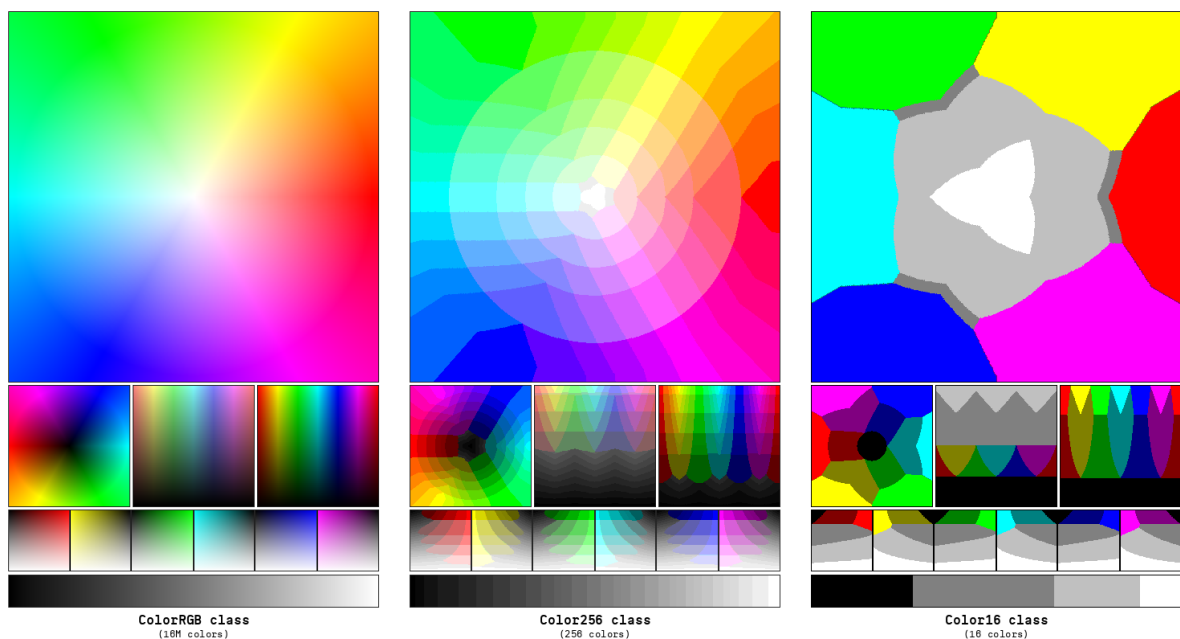


Fig. 2: Color approximations for indexed modes

## 4.4.2 Color class hierarchy

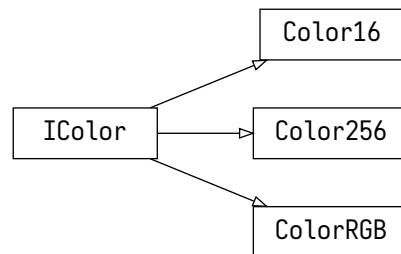


Fig. 3: IColor inheritance diagram

## 4.5 Renderers

### 4.5.1 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:

- By using general-purpose functions `render()` and `echo()` – both have an argument `renderer` (preferable; introduced in v2.x).
- Method `RendererManager.set_default()` sets the default renderer globally. After that calling `render()` will automatically invoke a said renderer and apply the required formatting (but only if `renderer` argument of `render()` method is left empty).
- Set up the config variable `Config.renderer_class` directly or via environment variable.
- 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, 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 alternately, 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()`.

### 4.5.2 Default renderers priority

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

1. Explicitly specified as argument `renderer` in methods *render()*, *echo()*, *echoi()*.
2. Default renderer in global *RendererManager* class (see *RendererManager.set\_default()*)
3. Renderer class in the current loaded library config: *Config.renderer\_class*.
4. Value from environment variable `PYTERMOR_RENDERER_CLASS`.
5. Default library renderer *SgrRenderer*.

Argument > RendererManager > Config > Environment > Library's default

### 4.5.3 Renderer class hierarchy

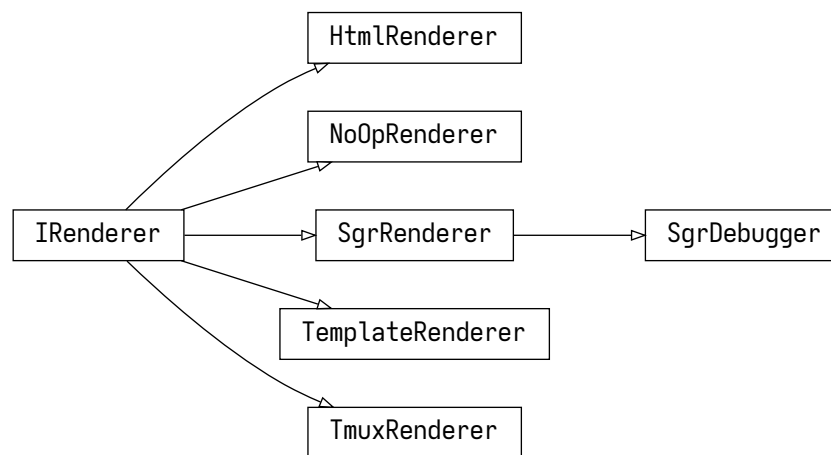


Fig. 4: *IRenderer* inheritance tree

## 4.6 Filters

### 4.6.1 Filter class hierarchy

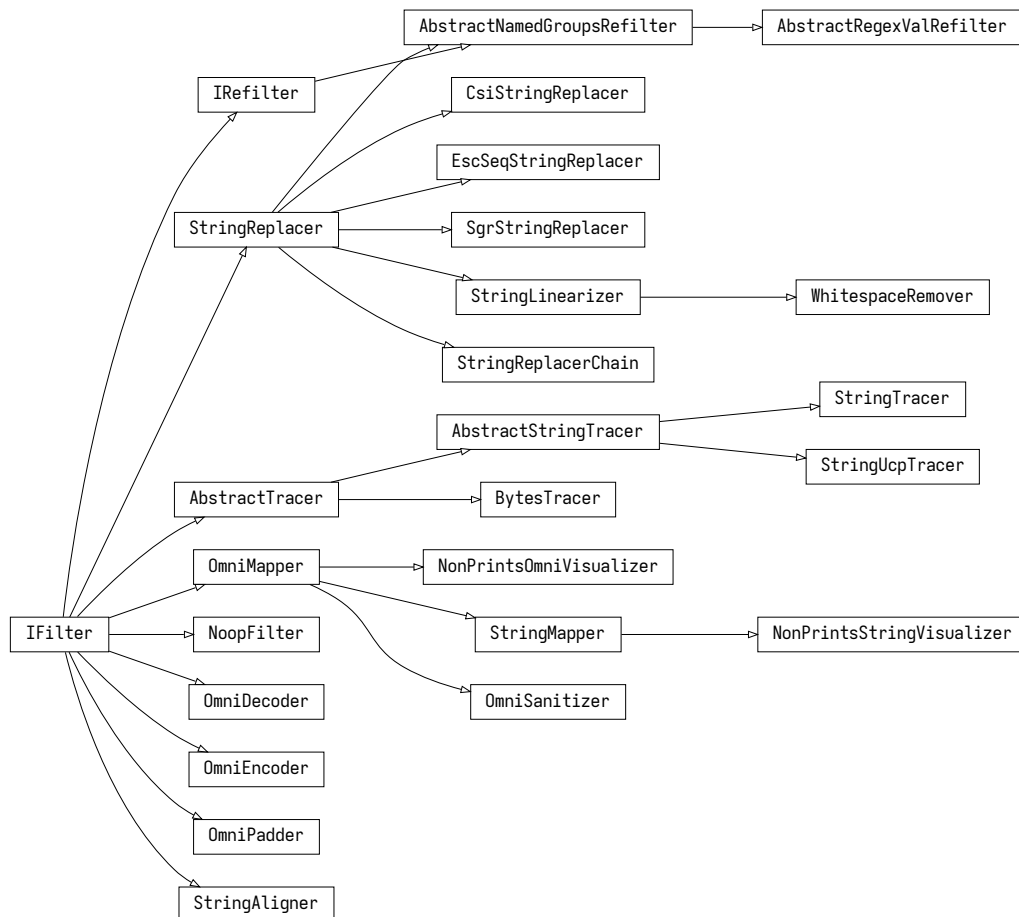


Fig. 5: *IFilter* inheritance tree

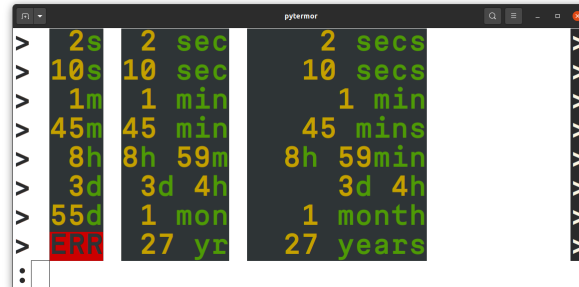
## 4.7 Number formatters

**Todo:** The library contains @TODO

#### 4.7.1 Auto-float formatter

#### 4.7.2 Prefixed-unit formatter

#### 4.7.3 Time delta formatter



#### 4.7.4 NumFormatter class hierarchy

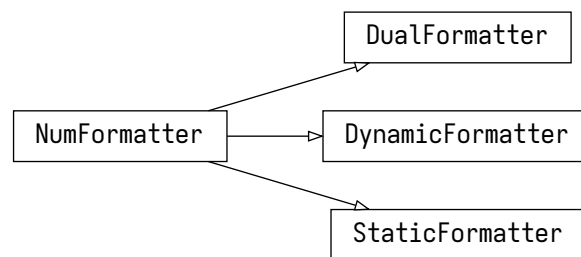


Fig. 6: NumFormatter inheritance tree

### 4.8 Named colors collection

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**Todo:** @TODO

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# 5

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## GUIDE · LOW-LEVEL

### 5.1 Core API

So, what's happening under the hood?

#### 5.1.1 Glossary

##### **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 and a bracket character, are embedded into text. The terminal interprets these sequences as commands, rather than text to display verbatim.<sup>1</sup>

##### **SGR**

*ANSI 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 decorate text with italic style, underlining, overlining, cross-lining, making it bold or blinking etc. Represented by *SequenceSGR* class.

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI\\_escape\\_code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_escape_code)

## 5.1.2 Core methods

<code>ansi.SequenceSGR(*params)</code>	Class representing SGR (Select Graphic Rendition)-type escape sequence with varying amount of parameters.
<code>ansi.make_color_256(code[, target])</code>	Wrapper for creation of <a href="#">SequenceSGR</a> that sets foreground (or background) to one of 256-color palette value.:
<code>ansi.make_color_rgb(r, g, b[, target])</code>	Wrapper for creation of <a href="#">SequenceSGR</a> 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::
<code>color.Color256.to_sgr([target, upper_bound])</code>	Make an <a href="#">SGR sequence</a> out of IColor.

### Sources

1. XTerm Control Sequences
2. ECMA-48 specification

## 5.2 SGR sequences

### 5.2.1 Format soft reset

There are two ways to manage color and attribute termination:

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

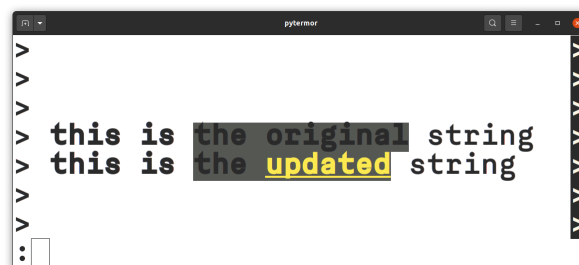
The main difference between them is that *hard* reset disables all formatting after itself, while *soft* reset disables only actually necessary attributes (i.e. used as opening sequence in Span instance's context) and keeps the other.

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.

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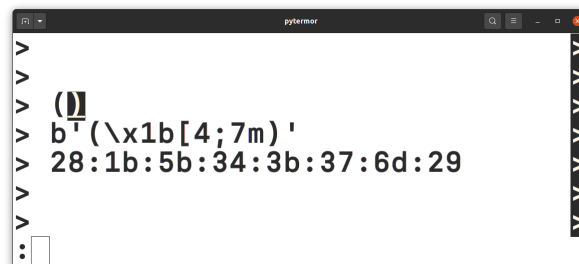
**Important:** `SequenceSGR` with zero params `ESC [m` is interpreted by terminal emulators as `ESC [0m`, which is *hard* reset sequence.

---

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`.



- 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. ESC is escape *control character*, which opens a control sequence (can also be written as `\x1b`, `\033` or `\e`).
2. `[` is sequence *introducer*; 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

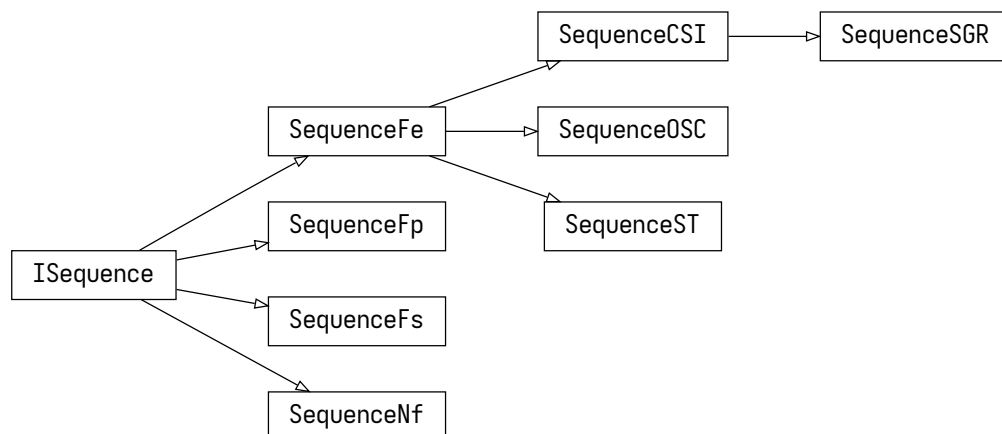


Fig. 1: `ISequence` inheritance tree

## 5.3 Sequence presets

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

---

**Todo:** USAGE - list all memthods that accept string keys of those presets.

---

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
<b>Meta</b>				
	NOOP		<b>V</b>	No-operation; always assembled as empty string
	RESET	<b>0</b>		Reset all attributes and colors
<b>Attributes</b>				
	BOLD	1	<b>V<sup>1</sup></b>	Bold or increased intensity
	DIM	2	<b>V</b>	Faint, decreased intensity
	ITALIC	3	<b>V</b>	Italic; <i>not widely supported</i>
	UNDERLINED	4	<b>V</b>	Underline
	BLINK_SLOW	5	<b>V<sup>2</sup></b>	Set blinking to < 150 cpm
	BLINK_FAST	6		Set blinking to 150+ cpm; <i>not widely supported</i>
	INVERSED	7	<b>V</b>	Swap foreground and background colors
	HIDDEN	8		Conceal characters; <i>not widely supported</i>
	CROSSLINED	9	<b>V</b>	Strikethrough
	DOUBLE_UNDERLINED	21		Double-underline; <i>on several terminals disables BOLD instead</i>
	COLOR_EXTENDED	38		Set foreground color [ <i>indexed/RGB</i> mode]; use <i>make_color_256</i> and <i>make_color_rgb</i> instead
	BG_COLOR_EXTENDED	48		Set background color [ <i>indexed/RGB</i> mode]; use <i>make_color_256</i> and <i>make_color_rgb</i> instead
	OVERLINED	53	<b>V</b>	Overline; <i>not widely supported</i>
<b>Resetters</b>				
	BOLD_DIM_OFF	22		Disable BOLD and DIM attributes. <i>Special aspects... It's impossible to reliably disable them on a separate basis.</i>
	ITALIC_OFF	23		Disable italic
	UNDERLINED_OFF	24		Disable underlining
	BLINK_OFF	25		Disable blinking
	INVERSED_OFF	27		Disable inversing
	HIDDEN_OFF	28		Disable concealing
	CROSSLINED_OFF	29		Disable strikethrough
	COLOR_OFF	39		Reset foreground color
	BG_COLOR_OFF	49		Reset background color
	OVERLINED_OFF	55		Disable overlining

<sup>1</sup> for this and subsequent items in “Attributes” section: as boolean flags.

<sup>2</sup> as blink.

### 5.3.2 Color16 presets

	Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
<b>Foreground default colors</b>					
	BLACK	30		#000000	Black
	RED	31		#800000	Maroon
	GREEN	32		#008000	Green
	YELLOW	33		#808000	Olive
	BLUE	34		#000080	Navy
	MAGENTA	35		#800080	Purple
	CYAN	36		#008080	Teal
	WHITE	37		#c0c0c0	Silver
<b>Background default colors</b>					
	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
<b>High-intensity foreground default colors</b>					
	GRAY	90		#808080	Grey
	HI_RED	91		#ff0000	Red
	HI_GREEN	92		#00ff00	Lime
	HI_YELLOW	93		#ffff00	Yellow
	HI_BLUE	94		#0000ff	Blue
	HI_MAGENTA	95		#ff00ff	Fuchsia
	HI_CYAN	96		#00ffff	Aqua
	HI_WHITE	97		#ffffff	White
<b>High-intensity background default colors</b>					
	BG_GRAY	100		#808080	Grey
	BG_HI_RED	101		#ff0000	Red
	BG_HI_GREEN	102		#00ff00	Lime
	BG_HI_YELLOW	103		#ffff00	Yellow
	BG_HI_BLUE	104		#0000ff	Blue
	BG_HI_MAGENTA	105		#ff00ff	Fuchsia
	BG_HI_CYAN	106		#00ffff	Aqua
	BG_HI_WHITE	107		#ffffff	White

### 5.3.3 Color256 presets

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

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

	<b>Name</b>	INT	STY	<b>RGB code</b>	<b>XTerm name</b>
	XTERM_CYAN_1	51		#00ffff	
	XTERM_DARK_RED_2	52		#5f0000	<b>DarkRed</b>
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_8	53		#5f005f	<b>DeepPink4</b>
	XTERM_PURPLE_6	54		#5f0087	<b>Purple4</b>
	XTERM_PURPLE_4	55		#5f00af	
	XTERM_PURPLE_3	56		#5f00d7	
	XTERM_BLUE_VIOLET	57		#5f00ff	
	XTERM_ORANGE_4	58		#5f5f00	
	XTERM_GREY_37	59		#5f5f5f	
	XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_7	60		#5f5f87	<b>MediumPurple4</b>
	XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_3	61		#5f5faf	
	XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_2	62		#5f5fd7	<b>SlateBlue3</b>
	XTERM_ROYAL_BLUE_1	63		#5f5fff	
	XTERM_CHARTREUSE_6	64		#5f8700	<b>Chartreuse4</b>
	XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_9	65		#5f875f	<b>DarkSeaGreen4</b>
	XTERM_PALE_TURQUOISE_4	66		#5f8787	
	XTERM_STEEL_BLUE	67		#5f87af	
	XTERM_STEEL_BLUE_3	68		#5f87d7	
	XTERM_CORNFLOWER_BLUE	69		#5f87ff	
	XTERM_CHARTREUSE_5	70		#5faf00	<b>Chartreuse3</b>
	XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_8	71		#5faf5f	<b>DarkSeaGreen4</b>
	XTERM_CADET_BLUE_2	72		#5faf87	<b>CadetBlue</b>
	XTERM_CADET_BLUE	73		#5fafaf	
	XTERM_SKY_BLUE_3	74		#5fafd7	
	XTERM_STEEL_BLUE_2	75		#5fafff	<b>SteelBlue1</b>
	XTERM_CHARTREUSE_4	76		#5fd700	<b>Chartreuse3</b>
	XTERM_PALE_GREEN_4	77		#5fd75f	<b>PaleGreen3</b>
	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	<b>SeaGreen2</b>
	XTERM_SEA_GREEN_2	84		#5fff87	<b>SeaGreen1</b>
	XTERM_SEA_GREEN_1	85		#5fffaf	
	XTERM_AQUAMARINE_2	86		#5fffd7	<b>Aquamarine1</b>
	XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_2	87		#5ffffff	
	XTERM_DARK_RED	88		#870000	
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_7	89		#87005f	<b>DeepPink4</b>
	XTERM_DARK_MAGENTA_2	90		#870087	<b>DarkMagenta</b>
	XTERM_DARK_MAGENTA	91		#8700af	
	XTERM_DARK_VIOLET_2	92		#8700d7	<b>DarkViolet</b>
	XTERM_PURPLE_2	93		#8700ff	<b>Purple</b>
	XTERM_ORANGE_3	94		#875f00	<b>Orange4</b>
	XTERM_LIGHT_PINK_3	95		#875f5f	<b>LightPink4</b>
	XTERM_PLUM_4	96		#875f87	
	XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_6	97		#875faf	<b>MediumPurple3</b>
	XTERM_MEDIUM_PURPLE_5	98		#875fd7	<b>MediumPurple3</b>
	XTERM_SLATE_BLUE_1	99		#875fff	
	XTERM_YELLOW_6	100		#878700	<b>Yellow4</b>
	XTERM_WHEAT_4	101		#87875f	
	XTERM_GREY_53	102		#878787	
	XTERM_LIGHT_SLATE_GREY	103		#8787af	

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

	<b>Name</b>	<b>INT</b>	<b>STY</b>	<b>RGB code</b>	<b>XTerm name</b>
	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	
	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
	XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_3	116		#87d7d7	
	XTERM_SKY_BLUE_1	117		#87d7ff	
	XTERM_CHARTREUSE_1	118		#87ff00	
	XTERM_LIGHT_GREEN_2	119		#87ff5f	LightGreen
	XTERM_LIGHT_GREEN	120		#87ff87	
	XTERM_PALE_GREEN_1	121		#87ffaaf	
	XTERM_AQUAMARINE_1	122		#87ffd7	
	XTERM_DARK_SLATE_GRAY_1	123		#87ffff	
	XTERM_RED_4	124		#af0000	Red3
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_6	125		#af005f	DeepPink4
	XTERM_MEDIUM_VIOLET_RED	126		#af0087	
	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

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

	<b>Name</b>	<b>INT</b>	<b>STY</b>	<b>RGB code</b>	<b>XTerm name</b>
	XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_3	157		#afffaf	DarkSeaGreen2
	XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_1	158		#afffd7	
	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
	XTERM_HOT_PINK_4	168		#d75f87	HotPink3
	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		#d7d75f	
	XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_3	186		#d7d787	LightGoldenrod2
	XTERM_LIGHT_YELLOW_3	187		#d7d7af	
	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	
	XTERM_DARK_SEA_GREEN_2	193		#d7ffaaf	DarkSeaGreen1
	XTERM_HONEYDEW_2	194		#d7ffd7	
	XTERM_LIGHT_CYAN_1	195		#d7ffff	
	XTERM_RED_1	196		#ff0000	
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_4	197		#ff005f	DeepPink2
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_2	198		#ff0087	DeepPink1
	XTERM_DEEP_PINK_1	199		#ff00af	
	XTERM_MAGENTA_2	200		#ff00d7	
	XTERM_MAGENTA_1	201		#ff00ff	
	XTERM_ORANGE_RED_1	202		#ff5f00	
	XTERM_INDIAN_RED_1	203		#ff5f5f	
	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	

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

	Name	INT	STY	RGB code	XTerm name
	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		#ffa000	
	XTERM_SANDY_BROWN	215		#ffa05f	
	XTERM_LIGHT_SALMON_1	216		#ffa087	
	XTERM_LIGHT_PINK_1	217		#ffa0af	
	XTERM_PINK_1	218		#ffa0d7	
	XTERM_PLUM_1	219		#ffa0ff	
	XTERM_GOLD_1	220		#ffd700	
	XTERM_LIGHT_GOLDENROD_4	221		#ffd75f	<b>LightGoldenrod2</b>
	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	

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

## Sources

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI\\_escape\\_code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ANSI_escape_code)
2. <https://www.ditig.com/256-colors-cheat-sheet>

## 5.4 xterm-256 palette

Actual colors of *default* palette depend on user's terminal settings, i.e. the result color of *Color16* is not guaranteed to exactly match the corresponding color listed below. What's more, note that *default* palette is actually a part of *indexed* one (first 16 colors of 256-color table).

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**Todo: (Verify)** The approximation algorithm was explicitly made to ignore these colors because otherwise the results of transforming *RGB* values into *indexed* ones would be unpredictable, in addition to different results for different users, depending on their terminal emulator setup.

---

However, it doesn't mean that *Color16* is useless. Just the opposite – it's ideal for situations when you don't actually **have 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 of precise hue or brightness values for it.

---

**Todo:** Approximation algorithm is as simple as iterating through all colors in the *lookup table* (which contains all possible ...)

---

---

	<b>000</b> #000000	<b>001</b> #800000	<b>002</b> #008000	<b>003</b> #808000	<b>004</b> #000080	<b>005</b> #800080	<b>006</b> #008080	<b>007</b> #c0c0c0			
	<b>008</b> #808080	<b>009</b> #ff0000	<b>010</b> #00ff00	<b>011</b> #ffff00	<b>012</b> #0000ff	<b>013</b> #ff00ff	<b>014</b> #00ffff	<b>015</b> #ffffff			
<b>016</b> #000000	<b>022</b> #005f00	<b>028</b> #008700	<b>034</b> #00af00	<b>040</b> #00d700	<b>046</b> #00ff00	<b>052</b> #5fff00	<b>058</b> #5fd700	<b>064</b> #5faf00	<b>070</b> #5f8700	<b>076</b> #5f5f00	<b>082</b> #5f0000
<b>017</b> #00005f	<b>023</b> #005f5f	<b>029</b> #00875f	<b>035</b> #00af5f	<b>041</b> #00d75f	<b>047</b> #00ff5f	<b>053</b> #5fff5f	<b>059</b> #5fd75f	<b>065</b> #5faf5f	<b>071</b> #5f875f	<b>077</b> #5f5f5f	<b>083</b> #5f005f
<b>018</b> #000087	<b>024</b> #005f87	<b>030</b> #008787	<b>036</b> #00af87	<b>042</b> #00d787	<b>048</b> #00ff87	<b>054</b> #5fff87	<b>060</b> #5fd787	<b>066</b> #5faf87	<b>072</b> #5f8787	<b>078</b> #5f5f87	<b>084</b> #5f0087
<b>019</b> #0000af	<b>025</b> #005faf	<b>031</b> #0087af	<b>037</b> #00afaf	<b>043</b> #00d7af	<b>049</b> #00ffaf	<b>055</b> #5fffaf	<b>061</b> #5fd7af	<b>067</b> #5fafaf	<b>073</b> #5f87af	<b>079</b> #5f5faf	<b>085</b> #5f00af
<b>020</b> #0000d7	<b>026</b> #005fd7	<b>032</b> #0087d7	<b>038</b> #00afd7	<b>044</b> #00dd7	<b>050</b> #00ffd7	<b>056</b> #5fffd7	<b>062</b> #5fd7d7	<b>068</b> #5fadd7	<b>074</b> #5f87d7	<b>080</b> #5f5fd7	<b>086</b> #5f00d7
<b>021</b> #0000ff	<b>027</b> #005fff	<b>033</b> #0087ff	<b>039</b> #00afff	<b>045</b> #00d7ff	<b>051</b> #00ffff	<b>057</b> #5fffff	<b>063</b> #5fd7ff	<b>069</b> #5fafff	<b>075</b> #5f87ff	<b>081</b> #5f5fff	<b>087</b> #5f00ff
<b>093</b> #8700ff	<b>099</b> #875fff	<b>105</b> #8787ff	<b>111</b> #87afff	<b>117</b> #87d7ff	<b>123</b> #87ffff	<b>129</b> #afffff	<b>135</b> #afd7ff	<b>141</b> #afafff	<b>147</b> #af87ff	<b>153</b> #af5fff	<b>159</b> #af00ff
<b>092</b> #8700d7	<b>098</b> #875fd7	<b>104</b> #8787d7	<b>110</b> #87afd7	<b>116</b> #87dd7	<b>122</b> #87ffd7	<b>128</b> #afffd7	<b>134</b> #afd7d7	<b>140</b> #afadd7	<b>146</b> #af87d7	<b>152</b> #af5fd7	<b>158</b> #af00d7
<b>091</b> #8700af	<b>097</b> #875faf	<b>103</b> #8787af	<b>109</b> #87afaf	<b>115</b> #87d7af	<b>121</b> #87ffaf	<b>127</b> #afffaf	<b>133</b> #afd7af	<b>139</b> #afafaf	<b>145</b> #af87af	<b>151</b> #af5faf	<b>157</b> #af00af
<b>090</b> #870087	<b>096</b> #875f87	<b>102</b> #878787	<b>108</b> #87af87	<b>114</b> #87d787	<b>120</b> #87ff87	<b>126</b> #afff87	<b>132</b> #afd787	<b>138</b> #afaf87	<b>144</b> #af8787	<b>150</b> #af5f87	<b>156</b> #af0087
<b>089</b> #87005f	<b>095</b> #875f5f	<b>101</b> #87875f	<b>107</b> #87af5f	<b>113</b> #87d75f	<b>119</b> #87ff5f	<b>125</b> #afff5f	<b>131</b> #afd75f	<b>137</b> #afaf5f	<b>143</b> #af875f	<b>149</b> #af5f5f	<b>155</b> #af005f
<b>088</b> #870000	<b>094</b> #875f00	<b>100</b> #878700	<b>106</b> #87af00	<b>112</b> #87d700	<b>118</b> #87ff00	<b>124</b> #afff00	<b>130</b> #afd700	<b>136</b> #afaf00	<b>142</b> #af8700	<b>148</b> #af5f00	<b>154</b> #af0000
<b>160</b> #d70000	<b>166</b> #d75f00	<b>172</b> #d78700	<b>178</b> #dfaf00	<b>184</b> #dfd700	<b>190</b> #dffff0	<b>196</b> #ffff00	<b>202</b> #ffdf00	<b>208</b> #ffaf00	<b>214</b> #ff8700	<b>220</b> #ff5f00	<b>226</b> #ff0000
<b>161</b> #d7005f	<b>167</b> #d75f5f	<b>173</b> #d7875f	<b>179</b> #dfaf5f	<b>185</b> #dfd75f	<b>191</b> #dfff5f	<b>197</b> #ffff5f	<b>203</b> #ffdf5f	<b>209</b> #ffaf5f	<b>215</b> #ff875f	<b>221</b> #ff5f5f	<b>227</b> #ff005f
<b>162</b> #d70087	<b>168</b> #d75f87	<b>174</b> #d78787	<b>180</b> #dfaf87	<b>186</b> #dfd787	<b>192</b> #dfff87	<b>198</b> #ffff87	<b>204</b> #ffdf87	<b>210</b> #ffaf87	<b>216</b> #ff8787	<b>222</b> #ff5f87	<b>228</b> #ff0087
<b>163</b> #d700af	<b>169</b> #d75faf	<b>175</b> #d787af	<b>181</b> #dfafaf	<b>187</b> #dfd7af	<b>193</b> #dfffaf	<b>199</b> #ffffaf	<b>205</b> #ffdfaf	<b>211</b> #ffafaf	<b>217</b> #ff87af	<b>223</b> #ff5faf	<b>229</b> #ff00af
<b>164</b> #d700d7	<b>170</b> #d75fd7	<b>176</b> #d787d7	<b>182</b> #dfafd7	<b>188</b> #dfd7d7	<b>194</b> #dffd7	<b>200</b> #fffd7	<b>206</b> #ffaf7	<b>212</b> #ff87d7	<b>218</b> #ff5fd7	<b>224</b> #ff00d7	<b>230</b> #ff00d7
<b>165</b> #d700ff	<b>171</b> #d75fff	<b>177</b> #d787ff	<b>183</b> #dfaaff	<b>189</b> #dfd7ff	<b>195</b> #dfffff	<b>201</b> #fffff	<b>207</b> #ffdf	<b>213</b> #ffaf	<b>219</b> #ff87	<b>225</b> #ff5f	<b>231</b> #ff00
<b>232</b> #080808	<b>233</b> #121212	<b>234</b> #1c1c1c	<b>235</b> #262626	<b>236</b> #303030	<b>237</b> #3a3a3a	<b>238</b> #444444	<b>239</b> #4e4e4e	<b>240</b> #585858	<b>241</b> #626262	<b>242</b> #6c6c6c	<b>243</b> #767676
<b>244</b> #808080	<b>245</b> #8a8a8a	<b>246</b> #949494	<b>247</b> #9e9e9e	<b>248</b> #a8a8a8	<b>249</b> #b2b2b2	<b>250</b> #bcbcbc	<b>251</b> #c6c6c6	<b>252</b> #d0d0d0	<b>253</b> #dadada	<b>254</b> #e4e4e4	<b>255</b> #eeeeee

Fig. 2: Indexed mode palette

## Sources

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 introducer 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 ESC is always in range 0x30-0x3F (0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; < = > ? ).

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 *introducer* byte (the one right after escape byte) is from 0x40 to 0x5F range ( @ [ \ ] \_ ^ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ).

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 (Cursor Position), ED (Erase in Display), aforementioned SGR and much more.

- **Fs**-class sequences ...

---

**Todo:** 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 separated 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 Color spaces and transformations

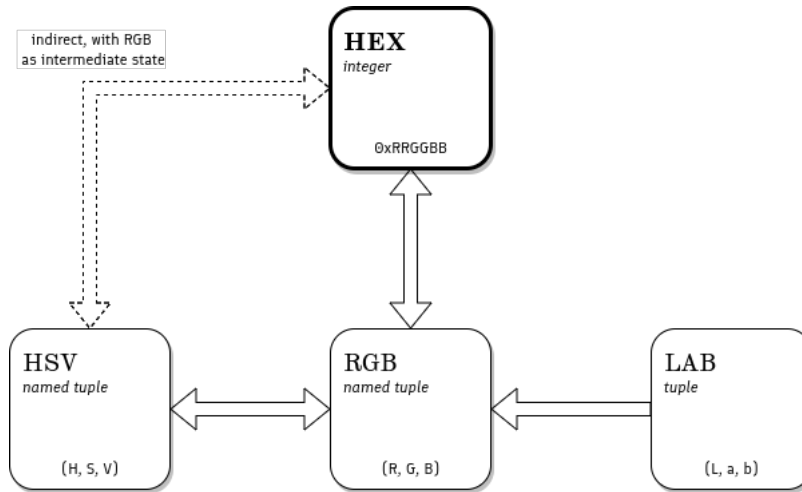


Fig. 3: Supported color spaces and transformations

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# 6

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## API REFERENCE

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**Note:** 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.

---



<i>ansi</i>	Classes for working with ANSI escape sequences on a lower level.
<i>color</i>	Abstractions for color definitions in three primary modes: 4-bit, 8-bit and 24-bit ( <code>xterm-16</code> , <code>xterm-256</code> and <code>True Color/RGB</code> , respectively).
<i>common</i>	
<i>config</i>	Library fine tuning.
<i>conv</i>	A
<i>cval</i>	Color preset list:
<i>exception</i>	
<i>filter</i>	Formatters for prettier output and utility classes to avoid writing boilerplate code when dealing with escape sequences.
<i>log</i>	
<i>numfmt</i>	utilnum
<i>parser</i>	
<i>renderer</i>	Renderers transform <i>Style</i> instances into lower-level abstractions like <i>SGR sequences</i> , tmux-compatible directives, HTML markup etc., depending on renderer type.
<i>style</i>	Reusable data classes that control the appearance of the output -- colors (text/background/underline) and attributes ( <i>bold</i> , <i>underlined</i> , <i>italic</i> , etc.).
<i>template</i>	
<i>term</i>	A
<i>text</i>	"Front-end" module of the library.

## 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).

Provides a bunch of ready-to-use sequence makers, as well as core method `get_closing_seq()` 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 *SgrRenderer* and is essential for nested style processing, as regular *RESET* 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

<code>NOOP_SEQ</code>	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.
-----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Functions

<code>compose_clear_line_fill_bg(basis[, line])</code>	<b>param basis</b>
<code>compose_hyperlink(url[, label])</code>	Syntax: (OSC 8 ; ;) (url) (ST) (label) (OSC 8 ; ;) (ST), where <i>OSC</i> is ESC ].
<code>enclose(opening_seq, string)</code>	<b>param opening_seq</b>
<code>get_closing_seq(opening_seq)</code>	<b>param opening_seq</b>
<code>get_resetter_codes()</code>	
<code>make_clear_display()</code>	Create ED sequence that clears an entire screen.
<code>make_clear_display_after_cursor()</code>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen from cursor to the end of the screen.
<code>make_clear_display_before_cursor()</code>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen from cursor to the beginning of the screen.
<code>make_clear_history()</code>	Create ED sequence that clears history, i.e., invisible lines on the top that can be scrolled back down.
<code>make_clear_line()</code>	Create EL (Erase in Line) sequence that clears an entire line at the cursor position.
<code>make_clear_line_after_cursor()</code>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line from cursor to the end of the same line.
<code>make_clear_line_before_cursor()</code>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line from cursor to the beginning of the same line.
<code>make_color_256(code[, target])</code>	Wrapper for creation of <a href="#">SequenceSGR</a> that sets foreground (or background) to one of 256-color palette value.:
<code>make_color_rgb(r, g, b[, target])</code>	Wrapper for creation of <a href="#">SequenceSGR</a> 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:.
<code>make_disable_alt_screen_buffer()</code>	C
<code>make_enable_alt_screen_buffer()</code>	C
<code>make_erase_in_display([mode])</code>	Create ED sequence that clears a part of the screen or the entire screen.
<code>make_erase_in_line([mode])</code>	Create EL sequence that clears a part of the line or the entire line at the cursor position.
<code>make_hide_cursor()</code>	C
<code>make_hyperlink()</code>	Create a hyperlink in the text ( <i>supported by limited amount of terminals</i> ).
<code>make_move_cursor_down([lines])</code>	Create CUD (Cursor Down) sequence that moves the cursor down by specified amount of lines.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>make_move_cursor_down_to_start([lines])</code>	Create CNL (Cursor Next Line) sequence that moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and down by specified amount of <code>lines</code> .
<code>make_move_cursor_left([columns])</code>	Create CUB (Cursor Back) sequence that moves the cursor left by specified amount of <code>columns</code> .
<code>make_move_cursor_right([columns])</code>	Create CUF (Cursor Forward) sequence that moves the cursor right by specified amount of <code>columns</code> .
<code>make_move_cursor_up([lines])</code>	Create CUU (Cursor Up) sequence that moves the cursor up by specified amount of <code>lines</code> .
<code>make_move_cursor_up_to_start([lines])</code>	Create CPL (Cursor Previous Line) sequence that moves the cursor to the beginning of the line and up by specified amount of <code>lines</code> .
<code>make_query_cursor_position()</code>	Create QCP (Query Cursor Position) sequence that requests an output device to respond with a structure containing current cursor coordinates (RCP).
<code>make_reset_cursor()</code>	Create CUP sequence without params, which moves the cursor to top left corner of the screen.
<code>make_restore_cursor_position()</code>	<p><b>example</b> ESC 8</p>
<code>make_restore_screen()</code>	C
<code>make_save_cursor_position()</code>	<p><b>example</b> ESC 7</p>
<code>make_save_screen()</code>	C
<code>make_set_cursor([line, column])</code>	Create CUP sequence that moves the cursor to specified amount <code>line</code> and <code>column</code> .
<code>make_set_cursor_column([column])</code>	Create CHA (Cursor Character Absolute) sequence that sets cursor horizontal position to <code>column</code> .
<code>make_set_cursor_line([line])</code>	Create VPA (Vertical Position Absolute) sequence that sets cursor vertical position to <code>line</code> .
<code>make_show_cursor()</code>	C
<code>seq_from_dict(groupdict)</code>	

## Classes

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

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

Bases: Sized

Abstract ancestor of all escape sequences.

**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

**interm** (*str*) – intermediate bytes 0x20-0x2F

### 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 ESC plus ASCII byte in the range 0x30-0x3F (0-9, :, ;, <, =, >, ?).

.

**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, {, |, }).

```
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).

```
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, interm=None)
```

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 are usually terminated by [ST](#).

```
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.

```
>>> make_clear_line().assemble()
'[2K'
```

```
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 [assemble\(\)](#) method or cast the instance to *str*, which internally does the same (this actually applies to all children of [ISequence](#)):

```
>>> 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

**args** – 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.ColorTarget(value)
```

Bases: Enum

An enumeration.

```
class pytermor.ansi.SeqIndex
```

Registry of static sequences that can be utilized without implementing an extra logic.

```
RESET = <SGR[0m]>
```

Hard reset sequence.

```
BOLD = <SGR[1m]>
```

Bold or increased intensity.

```
DIM = <SGR[2m]>
```

Faint, decreased intensity.

```
ITALIC = <SGR[3m]>
```

Italic (*not widely supported*).

```
UNDERLINED = <SGR[4m]>
```

Underline.

```
CURLY_UNDERLINED = <SGR[4:3m]>
```

Curly underline.

```
BLINK_SLOW = <SGR[5m]>
```

Set blinking to < 150 cpm.

```
BLINK_FAST = <SGR[6m]>
```

Set blinking to 150+ cpm (*not widely supported*).

```
INVERSED = <SGR[7m]>
```

Swap foreground and background colors.

```
HIDDEN = <SGR[8m]>
```

Conceal characters (*not widely supported*).

```
CROSSLINED = <SGR[9m]>
```

Strikethrough.

```
DOUBLE_UNDERLINED = <SGR[21m]>
```

Double-underline. *On several terminals disables **BOLD** instead.*

```
FRAMED = <SGR[51m]>
```

Rectangular border (*not widely supported, to say the least*).

```
OVERLINED = <SGR[53m]>
```

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.

```
BLINK_OFF = <SGR[25m]>
```

Disable blinking.

**INVERSED\_OFF** = <SGR[27m]>

Disable inversing.

**HIDDEN\_OFF** = <SGR[28m]>

Disable conecaling.

**CROSSLINED\_OFF** = <SGR[29m]>

Disable strikethrough.

**FRAMED\_OFF** = <SGR[54m]>

Disable border.

**OVERLINED\_OFF** = <SGR[55m]>

Disable overlining.

**BLACK** = <SGR[30m]>

Set text color to 0x000000.

**RED** = <SGR[31m]>

Set text color to 0x800000.

**GREEN** = <SGR[32m]>

Set text color to 0x008000.

**YELLOW** = <SGR[33m]>

Set text color to 0x808000.

**BLUE** = <SGR[34m]>

Set text color to 0x000080.

**MAGENTA** = <SGR[35m]>

Set text color to 0x800080.

**CYAN** = <SGR[36m]>

Set text color to 0x008080.

**WHITE** = <SGR[37m]>

Set text color to 0xc0c0c0.

**COLOR\_OFF** = <SGR[39m]>

Reset foreground color.

**BG\_BLACK** = <SGR[40m]>

Set background color to 0x000000.

**BG\_RED** = <SGR[41m]>

Set background color to 0x800000.

**BG\_GREEN** = <SGR[42m]>

Set background color to 0x008000.

**BG\_YELLOW** = <SGR[43m]>

Set background color to 0x808000.

**BG\_BLUE** = <SGR[44m]>

Set background color to 0x000080.

**BG\_MAGENTA** = <SGR[45m]>

Set background color to 0x800080.

**BG\_CYAN** = <SGR[46m]>

Set background color to 0x008080.



**BG\_WHITE = <SGR[47m]>**

Set background color to 0xc0c0c0.

**BG\_COLOR\_OFF = <SGR[49m]>**

Reset background color.

**GRAY = <SGR[90m]>**

Set text color to 0x808080.

**HI\_RED = <SGR[91m]>**

Set text color to 0xff0000.

**HI\_GREEN = <SGR[92m]>**

Set text color to 0x00ff00.

**HI\_YELLOW = <SGR[93m]>**

Set text color to 0xffff00.

**HI\_BLUE = <SGR[94m]>**

Set text color to 0x0000ff.

**HI\_MAGENTA = <SGR[95m]>**

Set text color to 0xff00ff.

**HI\_CYAN = <SGR[96m]>**

Set text color to 0x00ffff.

**HI\_WHITE = <SGR[97m]>**

Set text color to 0xffffffff.

**BG\_GRAY = <SGR[100m]>**

Set background color to 0x808080.

**BG\_HI\_RED = <SGR[101m]>**

Set background color to 0xff0000.

**BG\_HI\_GREEN = <SGR[102m]>**

Set background color to 0x00ff00.

**BG\_HI\_YELLOW = <SGR[103m]>**

Set background color to 0xffff00.

**BG\_HI\_BLUE = <SGR[104m]>**

Set background color to 0x0000ff.

**BG\_HI\_MAGENTA = <SGR[105m]>**

Set background color to 0xff00ff.

**BG\_HI\_CYAN = <SGR[106m]>**

Set background color to 0x00ffff.

**BG\_HI\_WHITE = <SGR[107m]>**

Set background color to 0xffffffff.

`pytermor.ansi.get_closing_seq(opening_seq)`

#### Parameters

**opening\_seq** ([SequenceSGR](#)) –

#### Returns

#### Return type

[SequenceSGR](#)

`pytermor.ansi.enclose(opening_seq, string)`

#### Parameters

- **opening\_seq** ([SequenceSGR](#)) –
- **string** (*str*) –

#### Returns

#### Return type

`str`

`pytermor.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.make_reset_cursor()`

Create CUP sequence without params, which moves the cursor to top left corner of the screen. See [make\\_set\\_cursor\(\)](#).

**Example**

ESC [H

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.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.

**Example**

ESC [3B

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_move_cursor_left(columns=1)`

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.ansi.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.

**Example**

ESC [5C

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_move_cursor_up_to_start(lines=1)`

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.ansi.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.ansi.make_set_cursor_line(line=1)`

Create VPA sequence that sets cursor vertical position to line.

**Example**

ESC [9d

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.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 [0J
```

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.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 [0J
```

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.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 [1J
```

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_clear_display()`

Create ED sequence that clears an entire screen. Cursor position does not change.

**Example**

```
ESC [2J
```

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.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.ansi.compose_clear_line_fill_bg(basis, line=None)`

**Parameters**

- **basis** ([SequenceSGR](#)) –
- **line** (*Optional[int]*) –

**Return type**

str

`pytermor.ansi.make_show_cursor()`

C

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_hide_cursor()`

C

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_save_screen()`

C

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_restore_screen()`

C

**Return type**

[SequenceCSI](#)

`pytermor.ansi.make_enable_alt_screen_buffer()`

C

**Return type**

`SequenceCSI`

`pytermor.ansi.make_disable_alt_screen_buffer()`

C

**Return type**

`SequenceCSI`

`pytermor.ansi.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 of them (two `OSC-8` and two `ST`).

**See also:**

`compose_hyperlink()`.

**Return type**

`SequenceOSC`

`pytermor.ansi.compose_hyperlink(url, label=None)`

Syntax: `(OSC 8 ; ;) (url) (ST) (label) (OSC 8 ; ;) (ST)`, where `OSC` is `ESC ]`.

**Parameters**

- `url (str)` –
- `label (Optional[str])` –

**Example**

`ESC ]8;;http://localhost ESC \Text ESC ]8;; ESC \`

**Return type**

`str`

`pytermor.ansi.make_save_cursor_position()`

**Example**

`ESC 7`

**Return type**

`SequenceFp`

`pytermor.ansi.make_restore_cursor_position()`

**Example**

`ESC 8`

**Return type**

`SequenceFp`

`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]>
```

## 6.2 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.

### Module Attributes

<i>CDT</i>	CDT (Color descriptor type) represents a RGB color value.
<i>CT</i>	Any non-abstract <i>IColor</i> type.
<i>NOOP_COLOR</i>	Special <i>IColor</i> instance always rendering into empty string.
<i>DEFAULT_COLOR</i>	Special <i>IColor</i> instance rendering to SGR sequence telling the terminal to reset fg or bg color; same for <i>TmuxRenderer</i> .

### Functions

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

### Classes

<i>ApxResult</i> (color, distance)	Approximation result.
<i>Color16</i> (hex_value, code_fg, code_bg[, name, ...])	Variant of a <i>IColor</i> operating within the most basic color set -- <b>xterm-16</b> .
<i>Color256</i> (hex_value, code[, name, register, ...])	Variant of a <i>IColor</i> operating within relatively modern <b>xterm-256</b> indexed color table.
<i>ColorRGB</i> (hex_value[, name, register, index, ...])	Variant of a <i>IColor</i> operating within RGB color space.
<i>IColor</i> (hex_value[, name])	Abstract superclass for other Colors.



**pytermor.color.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 `guide.es7s-colors`;
- *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; 0xfffff] range.

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

**pytermor.color.CT**

Any non-abstract `IColor` type.

alias of `TypeVar('CT', bound=IColor)`

**class pytermor.color.ApxResult**(*color, distance*)

Bases: `Generic[CT]`

Approximation result.

**color:** `CT`

Found `IColor` instance.

**distance:** `int`

Squared sRGB distance from this instance to the approximation target.

**property distance\_real:** `float`

Actual distance from instance to target:

$$distance_{real} = \sqrt{distance}$$

**class pytermor.color.Color16**(*hex\_value, code\_fg, code\_bg, name=None, \*, register=False, index=False, aliases=None*)

Bases: `IColor`

Variant of a `IColor` 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`).

---

**Note:** Arguments `register`, `index` and `aliases` are *kwonly*-type args.

---

**Parameters**

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Color RGB value, e.g. 0x800000.
- **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”.
- **register** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to registry for resolving by name.
- **index** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to approximation index.
- **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 impossible to look up for a [Color16](#) with given background color.

**Parameters**

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

**Raises**

**KeyError** – 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 [IColor](#). Used by [SgrRenderer](#).

**Parameters**

- **target** ([ColorTarget](#)) –
- **upper\_bound** (*Optional[Type[IColor]]*) – Required result [IColor](#) 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](#)) –

**Return type**

str

**classmethod** `approximate(hex_value, max_results=1)`

Search for the colors nearest to `hex_value` and return the first `max_results`.

**See**

[color.approximate\(\)](#) for the details

**Parameters**

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.
- **max\_results** (*int*) – Result limit.

**Return type**

[List\[ApxResult\[CT\]\]](#)

**classmethod** `find_closest(hex_value)`

Search and return nearest to `hex_value` color instance.

**See**

[color.find\\_closest\(\)](#) for the details

**Parameters**

**hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.

**Return type***CT***format\_value**(*prefix*='0x')

Format color value as “0xRRGGBB”.

**Parameters****prefix** (*str*) – Can be customized.**Return type***str***property hex\_value: int**

Color value, e.g. 0x3aeb0c.

**property name: str | None**

Color name, e.g. “navy-blue”.

**classmethod resolve**(*name*)

Case-insensitive search through registry contents.

**See**[\*resolve\\_color\(\)\*](#) for the details**Parameters****name** (*str*) – IColor name to search for.**Return type***CT***to\_hsv()**Wrapper around [\*hex\\_to\\_hsv\(\)\*](#) for concrete instance.**See**[\*hex\\_to\\_hsv\(\)\*](#) for the details**Return type***Union[HSV, Tuple[float, float, float]]***to\_rgb()**Wrapper around [\*to\\_rgb\(\)\*](#) for concrete instance.**See**[\*to\\_rgb\(\)\*](#) for the details**Return type***Union[RGB, Tuple[int, int, int]]*

**class** `pytermor.color.Color256`(*hex\_value*, *code*, *name*=None, \*, *register*=False, *index*=False, *aliases*=None, *color16\_equiv*=None)

Bases: `IColor`

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

---

**Note:** Arguments `register`, `index`, `aliases` and `color16_equiv` are *kwonly*-type args.

---

**Parameters**

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Color RGB value, e.g. 0x5f0000.
- **code** (*int*) – Int code for a color setup, e.g. 52.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the color, e.g. “dark-red”.

- **register** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to registry for resolving by name.
- **index** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to approximation index.
- **aliases** (*t.List[str]*) – Alternative color names (used in [resolve\\_color\(\)](#)).
- **color16\_equiv** ([Color16](#)) – [Color16](#) counterpart (applies only to codes 0-15).

**to\_sgr**(*target=ColorTarget.FG, upper\_bound=None*)

Make an [SGR sequence](#) out of [IColor](#). Used by [SgrRenderer](#).

Each [IColor](#) 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 [SgrRenderer](#) and [OutputMode](#) docs.

#### Parameters

- **target** ([ColorTarget](#)) –
- **upper\_bound** (*Optional[Type[IColor]]*) – Required result [IColor](#) 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](#)) –

#### 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

- **KeyError** – If no color with specified code is found.

#### Return type

[Color256](#)

**classmethod approximate**(*hex\_value, max\_results=1*)

Search for the colors nearest to *hex\_value* and return the first *max\_results*.

#### See

[color.approximate\(\)](#) for the details

#### Parameters

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.

- **max\_results** (*int*) – Result limit.

**Return type**

*List*[*ApxResult*[*CT*]]

**classmethod** **find\_closest**(*hex\_value*)

Search and return nearest to *hex\_value* color instance.

**See**

*color.find\_closest()* for the details

**Parameters**

**hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.

**Return type**

*CT*

**format\_value**(*prefix*='0x')

Format color value as “0xRRGGBB”.

**Parameters**

**prefix** (*str*) – Can be customized.

**Return type**

*str*

**property** **hex\_value**: *int*

Color value, e.g. 0x3aeb0c.

**property** **name**: *str* | *None*

Color name, e.g. “navy-blue”.

**classmethod** **resolve**(*name*)

Case-insensitive search through registry contents.

**See**

*resolve\_color()* for the details

**Parameters**

**name** (*str*) – IColor name to search for.

**Return type**

*CT*

**to\_hsv**()

Wrapper around *hex\_to\_hsv()* for concrete instance.

**See**

*hex\_to\_hsv()* for the details

**Return type**

*Union*[*HSV*, *Tuple*[float, float, float]]

**to\_rgb**()

Wrapper around *to\_rgb()* for concrete instance.

**See**

*to\_rgb()* for the details

**Return type**

*Union*[*RGB*, *Tuple*[int, int, int]]

**class** **pytermor.color.ColorRGB**(*hex\_value*, *name*=*None*, \*, *register*=*False*, *index*=*False*, *aliases*=*None*, *variation\_map*=*None*)

Bases: *IColor*

Variant of a `IColor` operating within RGB color space. Presets include `es7s` named colors, a unique collection of colors compiled from several known sources after careful selection. However, it's not limited to aforementioned color list and can be easily extended.

---

**Note:** Arguments `register`, `index`, `aliases` and `variation_map` are *kwonly*-type args.

---

#### Parameters

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Color RGB value, e.g. `0x73a9c2`.
- **name** (*str*) – Name of the color, e.g. “moonstone-blue”.
- **register** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to registry for resolving by name.
- **index** (*bool*) – If *True*, add color to approximation index.
- **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 `IColor`. Used by [SgrRenderer](#).

#### Parameters

- **target** (*ColorTarget*) –
- **upper\_bound** (*Optional[Type[IColor]]*) – Required result `IColor` 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*) –

#### Return type

`str`

**property base:** `Optional[CT]`

Parent color for color variations. Empty for regular colors.

**property variations:** `Dict[str, CT]`

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**(*hex\_value, max\_results=1*)

Search for the colors nearest to `hex_value` and return the first `max_results`.

See

[color.approximate\(\)](#) for the details

#### Parameters

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.
- **max\_results** (*int*) – Result limit.

**Return type***List[ApxResult[CT]]***classmethod** **find\_closest**(*hex\_value*)Search and return nearest to *hex\_value* color instance.**See***color.find\_closest()* for the details**Parameters****hex\_value** (*int*) – Target RGB value.**Return type***CT***format\_value**(*prefix*='0x')

Format color value as “0xRRGGBB”.

**Parameters****prefix** (*str*) – Can be customized.**Return type***str***property** **hex\_value**: *int*

Color value, e.g. 0x3aeb0c.

**property** **name**: *str* | *None*

Color name, e.g. “navy-blue”.

**classmethod** **resolve**(*name*)

Case-insensitive search through registry contents.

**See***resolve\_color()* for the details**Parameters****name** (*str*) – IColor name to search for.**Return type***CT***to\_hsv**()Wrapper around *hex\_to\_hsv()* for concrete instance.**See***hex\_to\_hsv()* for the details**Return type***Union[HSV, Tuple[float, float, float]]***to\_rgb**()Wrapper around *to\_rgb()* for concrete instance.**See***to\_rgb()* for the details**Return type***Union[RGB, Tuple[int, int, int]]***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.

**Resolving by name:** If *subject* is a *str* starting with any character except #, case-insensitive search through the registry of *color\_type* colors is performed. In this mode 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, all the registries will be requested in this order: [[Color16](#), [Color256](#), [ColorRGB](#)]. Should any registry find a full match, the resolving is stopped and the result is returned.

```
>>> 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
```

**Resolving by value or instantiating:** if `subject` is specified as:

- 1) `int` in `[0x000000; 0xffffffff]` range, or
- 2) `str` in full hexadecimal form: “#RRGGBB”, or
- 3) `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). If `color_type` is **missing**, no searching is performed; instead a new nameless [ColorRGB](#) is instantiated and returned.

---

**Note:** 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 stateless to ensure that the same input always resolves to the same output.

---

```
>>> resolve_color("#333")
<ColorRGB[#333333]>
>>> resolve_color(0xfafef0)
<ColorRGB[#fafef0]>
```

### Parameters

- **subject** (`str/int`) – IColor name or hex value to search for. See [CDT](#).
- **color\_type** (`Optional[Type[CT]]`) – 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 [find\\_closest](#) and [approximate](#) which are actually invoked by this method under the hood.

### Raises

**LookupError** – If nothing was found in either of registries.

### Returns

IColor instance with specified name or value.

### Return type

*CT*



`pytermor.color.find_closest(hex_value, color_type=None)`

Search and return nearest to `hex_value` instance of specified `color_type`. If `color_type` is omitted, search for the closest `Color256` element.

Method is 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.

---

**Note:** This method 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 similar method `approximate()`, which is unaware of caching mechanism altogether.

---

#### Parameters

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Target color RGB value.
- **color\_type** (*Optional[Type[CT]]*) – Target color type (`Color16`, `Color256` or `ColorRGB`).

#### Returns

Nearest to `hex_value` color instance of specified type.

#### Return type

*CT*

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

Search for nearest to `hex_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()` can return more than one result;
- `approximate()` returns not just a `IColor` instance(s), but also a number equal to squared distance to the target color for each of them;
- `find_closest()` caches the results, while `approximate()` ignores the cache completely.

#### Parameters

- **hex\_value** (*int*) – Target color RGB value.
- **color\_type** (*Optional[Type[CT]]*) – Target color type (`Color16`, `Color256` or `ColorRGB`).
- **max\_results** (*int*) – Return no more than `max_results` items.

#### Returns

Pairs of closest `IColor` 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[CT]]`

`pytermor.color.NOOP_COLOR = <_NoopColor[NOP]>`

Special `IColor` instance always rendering into empty string.

---

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

---

```
pytermor.color.DEFAULT_COLOR = <_DefaultColor[DEF]>
```

Special `IColor` 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 which you don't need, but at the same time you don't actually want to set up any color whatsoever (as using `NOOP_COLOR` will result in an inheritance of parent style color instead of terminal default).

```
>>> DEFAULT_COLOR.to_sgr(bg=False)
<SGR[39]>
```

```
>>> import pytermor as pt
>>> pt.Style(pt.Styles.CRITICAL, fg=NOOP_COLOR)
<Style[hi-white:X160[D70000]]>
```

```
>>> pt.Style(pt.Styles.CRITICAL, fg=DEFAULT_COLOR)
<Style[DEF:X160[D70000]]>
```

## 6.3 pytermor.common

### Functions

<code>but(cls, inp)</code>	
<code>char_range(c1, c2)</code>	Generates the characters from c1 to c2, inclusive.
<code>chunk(items, size)</code>	Split item list into chunks of size size and return these chunks as <i>tuples</i> .
<code>flatten(items[, level_limit])</code>	Unpack a list with any amount of nested lists to 1d-array, or flat list, eliminating all the nesting.
<code>flatten1(items)</code>	Take a list of nested lists and unpack all nested elements one level up.
<code>get_qname(obj)</code>	Convenient method for getting a class name for class instances as well as for the classes themselves.
<code>get_subclasses(cls)</code>	
<code>isiterable(arg)</code>	
<code>only(cls, inp)</code>	
<code>others(cls, inp)</code>	
<code>ours(cls, inp)</code>	

### Classes

<code>ExtendedEnum(value)</code>	Standard Enum with a few additional methods on top.
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

```
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]
```

**classmethod dict()**

Return mapping of all enum keys to corresponding enum values.

**Example**

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

`pytermor.common.chunk(items, size)`

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

```
>>> for c in chunk(range(5), 2):
...     print(c)
(0, 1)
(2, 3)
(4,)
```

**Parameters**

- **items** (*Iterable[\_T]*) – Input elements.
- **size** (*int*) – Chunk size.

**Return type**

*Iterator[Tuple[\_T, ...]]*

`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=None)`

Unpack a list with 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.

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

**Parameters**

- **items** (*Iterable[Union[\_T, Iterable[\_T]]]*) – An iterable to unpack.
- **level\_limit** (*Optional[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. 0 or *None* disables the limit.

**Return type**

*List[\_T]*

`pytermor.common.char_range(c1, c2)`

Generates the characters from `c1` to `c2`, inclusive.

`pytermor.common.get_qname(obj)`

Convenient method for getting a class name for class instances as well as for the classes themselves.

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

**Return type**

str

## 6.4 pytermor.config

Library fine tuning.

### Functions

<code>get_config()</code>	Return the current config instance.
<code>init_config()</code>	Reset all config vars to default values.
<code>replace_config(cfg)</code>	Replace the global config instance with provided one.

### Classes

<code>Config([renderer_class, force_output_mode, ...])</code>	Configuration variables container.
---------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------

```
class pytermor.config.Config(renderer_class=<factory>, force_output_mode=<factory>,
                             default_output_mode=<factory>, trace_renders=<factory>,
                             prefer_rgb=<factory>)
```

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

- 1) create new `Config` instance from scratch and activate with `replace_config()`;
- 2) or preliminarily set the corresponding environment variables to intended values, and the default config instance will catch them up on initialization.

**See also:**

Environment variable list is located in [Configuration](#) guide section.

### Parameters

- **renderer\_class** (str) – Explicitly set renderer class (e.g. `TmuxRenderer`). See `Config.renderer_class`.
- **force\_output\_mode** (str) – Explicitly set output mode (e.g. `xterm_16`; any value from `OutputMode` enum is valid). See `Config.force_output_mode`.
- **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`. See `Config.default_output_mode`.

- **prefer\_rgb** (*bool*) – 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. See [Config.prefer\\_rgb](#).
- **trace\_renders** (*bool*) – Set to *True* to log hex dumps of rendered strings. Note that default handler is `logging.NullHandler` with `WARNING` level, so in order to see the traces attached handler is required. See [Config.trace\\_renders](#).

`pytermor.config.get_config()`

Return the current config instance.

**Return type**

[Config](#)

`pytermor.config.init_config()`

Reset all config vars to default values.

`pytermor.config.replace_config(cfg)`

Replace the global config instance with provided one.

## 6.5 pytermor.conv

A

## Functions

<code>hex_to_hsv(hex_value)</code>	Transforms <code>hex_value</code> in <i>int</i> form into named tuple consisting of three floats corresponding to <b>hue</b> , <b>saturation</b> and <b>value</b> channel values respectively.
<code>hex_to_rgb(hex_value)</code>	Transforms <code>hex_value</code> in <i>int</i> format into a tuple of three integers corresponding to <b>red</b> , <b>blue</b> and <b>green</b> channel value respectively.
<code>hsv_to_hex()</code>	Transforms HSV value in three-floats form (where $0 \leq h < 360$ , $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ) into an one-integer form.
<code>hsv_to_rgb()</code>	Transforms HSV value in three-floats form (where $0 \leq h < 360$ , $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ) into RGB three-integer form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]).
<code>lab_to_rgb()</code>	@TODO
<code>lab_to_xyz()</code>	
<code>rgb_to_hex()</code>	Transforms RGB value in a three-integers form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]) to an one-integer form.
<code>rgb_to_hsv()</code>	Transforms RGB value in a three-integers form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]) to an HSV in three-floats form such as ( $0 \leq h < 360$ , $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ).
<code>rgb_to_lab()</code>	
<code>rgb_to_xyz()</code>	
<code>xyz_to_lab()</code>	
<code>xyz_to_rgb()</code>	

## Classes

<code>HSV(hue, saturation, value)</code>
<code>IColorType()</code>
<code>LAB(L, a, b)</code>
<code>RGB(red, green, blue)</code>
<code>XYZ(x, y, z)</code>

**class** `pytermor.conv.RGB`(*red: 'int', green: 'int', blue: 'int'*)

Bases: `IColorType`

**red:** `int`

Red channel value (0—255)

**green:** `int`

Green channel value (0—255)

**blue: int**

Blue channel value (0—255)

**classmethod from\_ratios**(*rr, gr, br*)

d :param rr: :param gr: :param br:

**Return type**

RGB

**class** pytermor.conv.HSV(*hue: 'float', saturation: 'float', value: 'float'*)

Bases: IColorType

**hue: float**

Hue channel value (0—360)

**saturation: float**

Saturation channel value (0.0—1.0)

**value: float**

Value channel value (0.0—1.0)

**class** pytermor.conv.XYZ(*x: 'float', y: 'float', z: 'float'*)

Bases: IColorType

**x: float**

X channel value (0—100+)

**y: float**

Luminance (0—100)

**z: float**

Quasi-equal to blue (0—100+)

**class** pytermor.conv.LAB(*L: 'float', a: 'float', b: 'float'*)

Bases: IColorType

**L: float**

Luminance (0—100)

**a: float**

Green–magenta axis (-100—100 in general, but can be less/more)

**b: float**

Blue–yellow axis (-100—100 in general, but can be less/more)

pytermor.conv.hex\_to\_rgb(*hex\_value*)

Transforms *hex\_value* in *int* format into a tuple of three integers corresponding to **red**, **blue** and **green** channel value respectively. Values are within [0; 255] range.

```
>>> hex_to_rgb(0x80ff80)
RGB(red=128, green=255, blue=128)
```

**Parameters**

**hex\_value** (*int*) – RGB integer value.

**Returns**

tuple with R, G, B channel values.

**Return type**

RGB

pytermor.conv.rgb\_to\_hex(rgb: RGB) → int

pytermor.conv.rgb\_to\_hex(r: int, g: int, b: int) → int

Transforms RGB value in a three-integers form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]) to an one-integer form.

```
>>> hex(rgb_to_hex(0, 128, 0))
'0x8000'
>>> hex(rgb_to_hex(RGB(red=16, green=16, blue=0)))
'0x101000'
```

pytermor.conv.hsv\_to\_rgb(hsv: HSV) → RGB

pytermor.conv.hsv\_to\_rgb(h: float, s: float, v: float) → RGB

Transforms HSV value in three-floats form (where  $0 \leq h < 360$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ) into RGB three-integer form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]).

```
>>> hsv_to_rgb(270, 2/3, 0.75)
RGB(red=128, green=64, blue=192)
>>> hsv_to_rgb(HSV(hue=120, saturation=0.5, value=0.77))
RGB(red=99, green=197, blue=99)
```

pytermor.conv.rgb\_to\_hsv(rgb: RGB) → HSV

pytermor.conv.rgb\_to\_hsv(r: int, g: int, b: int) → HSV

Transforms RGB value in a three-integers form ([0; 255], [0; 255], [0; 255]) to an HSV in three-floats form such as ( $0 \leq h < 360$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ).

```
>>> rgb_to_hsv(0, 0, 255)
HSV(hue=240.0, saturation=1.0, value=1.0)
```

**Parameters**

- **r** – value of red channel.
- **g** – value of green channel.
- **b** – value of blue channel.

**Returns**

H, S, V channel values correspondingly.

pytermor.conv.hex\_to\_hsv(hex\_value)

Transforms hex\_value in int form into named tuple consisting of three floats corresponding to **hue**, **saturation** and **value** channel values respectively. Hue is within [0, 359] range, both saturation and value are within [0; 1] range.

```
>>> hex_to_hsv(0x999999)
HSV(hue=0.0, saturation=0.0, value=0.6)
```

**Parameters****hex\_value** (int) – RGB value.**Returns**

named tuple with H, S and V channel values

**Return type**

HSV

pytermor.conv.hsv\_to\_hex(hsv: HSV) → int



`pytermor.conv.hsv_to_hex(h: float, s: float, v: float) → int`

Transforms HSV value in three-floats form (where  $0 \leq h < 360$ ,  $0 \leq s \leq 1$ , and  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ ) into an one-integer form.

```
>>> hex(hsv_to_hex(90, 0.5, 0.5))
'0x608040'
```

#### Parameters

- **h** – hue channel value.
- **s** – saturation channel value.
- **v** – value channel value.

#### Returns

RGB value.

`pytermor.conv.lab_to_rgb(lab: LAB) → RGB`

`pytermor.conv.lab_to_rgb(L: float, a: float, b: float) → RGB`

@TODO

#### Parameters

- **L** –
- **a** –
- **b** –

#### Returns

## 6.6 pytermor.cval

Color preset list:

- 16x *Color16* (16 unique)
- 256x *Color256* (247 unique)
- 1650x *ColorRGB* (1645 unique)

### Classes

---

*ColorValuesRGB()*

---

*ColorValuesXterm()*

---

<i>cv</i>	alias of <i>ColorValuesXterm</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

---

<i>cvr</i>	alias of <i>ColorValuesRGB</i>
------------	--------------------------------

---

**class** `pytermor.cval.ColorValuesXterm`

**class** `pytermor.cval.ColorValuesRGB`

`pytermor.cval.cv`

alias of *ColorValuesXterm*

`pytermor.cval.cvr`

alias of *ColorValuesRGB*

## 6.7 pytermor.exception

### Exceptions

---

*ArgTypeError*(var\_name[, arg\_name, suggestion])

---

*ColorCodeConflictError*(code, existing\_color, ...)

---

*ColorNameConflictError*(tokens, ...)

---

*ConflictError*

---

*LogicError*

---

*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.**ArgTypeError**(var\_name, arg\_name=None, suggestion=None)

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(tokens, 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.

## 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.

### Module Attributes

<i>CONTROL_CHARS</i>	Set of ASCII control characters: 0x00-0x08, 0x0E-0x1F and 0x7F.
<i>WHITESPACE_CHARS</i>	Set of ASCII whitespace characters: 0x09-0x0D and 0x20.
<i>PRINTABLE_CHARS</i>	Set of ASCII "normal" characters, i.e. non-control and non-space ones: letters, digits and punctuation (0x21-0x7E).
<i>NON_ASCII_CHARS</i>	Set of bytes that are invalid in ASCII-7 context: 0x80-0xFF.
<i>IT</i>	input-type
<i>OT</i>	output-type
<i>PTT</i>	pattern type
<i>RPT</i>	replacer type
<i>MPT</i>	# map

## Functions

<i>apply_filters</i> (inp, *args)	Method for applying dynamic filter list to a target string/bytes.
<i>center_sgr</i> (string, width[, fillchar])	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of <code>str.center</code> .
<i>cut</i> (s, max_len[, align, overflow])	<b>param s</b>
<i>dump</i> (data[, label, tracer_cls])	.
<i>fit</i> (s, max_len[, align, overflow])	<b>param s</b>
<i>get_max_ucs_chars_cp_length</i> (string)	.
<i>get_max_utf8_bytes_char_length</i> (string)	cc
<i>ljust_sgr</i> (string, width[, fillchar])	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of <code>str.ljust</code> .
<i>pad</i> (n)	Convenient method to use instead of <code>"" . ljust(n)</code> .
<i>padv</i> (n)	Convenient method to use instead of <code>"\n" * n</code> .
<i>rjust_sgr</i> (string, width[, fillchar])	SGR-formatting-aware implementation of <code>str.rjust</code> .

## Classes

<i>AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Refilters -> rendering filters (str output)
<i>AbstractRegexValRefilter</i> (*args, **kwargs)	<b>param group_st_map</b> keys should be group names. "" matches any group
<i>AbstractStringTracer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>AbstractTracer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>Align</i> (value)	Align type.
<i>BytesTracer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	str/bytes as byte hex codes, grouped by 4
<i>CsiStringReplacer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Find all <i>CSI</i> seqs (i.e., starting with ESC []) and replace with given string.
<i>EscSeqStringReplacer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	,
<i>IFilter</i> (*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/lambda's.
<i>IRefilter</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Refilters -> rendering filters (str output)
<i>NonPrintsOmniVisualizer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> .
<i>NonPrintsStringVisualizer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> .
<i>NoopFilter</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>OmniDecoder</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>OmniEncoder</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>OmniMapper</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> .
<i>OmniPadder</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>OmniSanitizer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Input type: <i>str</i> , <i>bytes</i> .
<i>SgrStringReplacer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Find all <i>SGR</i> seqs (e.g., ESC [1;4m) and replace with given string.
<i>StringAligner</i> (*args, **kwargs)	
<i>StringLinearizer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Filter transforms all whitespace sequences in the input string into a single space character, or into a specified string.
<i>StringMapper</i> (*args, **kwargs)	a
<i>StringReplacer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	.
<i>StringReplacerChain</i> (*args, **kwargs)	.
<i>StringTracer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	str as byte hex codes (UTF-8), grouped by characters
<i>StringUcpTracer</i> (*args, **kwargs)	str as Unicode codepoints
<i>TracerExtra</i> (label)	
<i>WhitespaceRemover</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Special case of <i>StringLinearizer</i> .

```
class pytermor.filter.Align(value)
```

Bases: `str`, `ExtendedEnum`

Align type.

`pytermor.filter.pad(n)`

Convenient method to use instead of `"".ljust(n)`.

**Return type**

`str`

`pytermor.filter.padv(n)`

Convenient method to use instead of `"\n" * n`.

**Return type**

`str`

`pytermor.filter.cut(s, max_len, align=Align.LEFT, overflow='...')`

**Parameters**

- `s (str)` –
- `max_len (int)` –
- `align (pytermor.filter.Align | str)` –
- `overflow` –

**Return type**

`str`

`pytermor.filter.fit(s, max_len, align=Align.LEFT, overflow='...')`

**Parameters**

- `s (str)` –
- `max_len (int)` –
- `align (pytermor.filter.Align | str)` –
- `overflow` –

**Return type**

`str`

`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.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 punctuation (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 -> rendering filters (str output)

**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.StringAligner(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: *IFilter*[str, str]

**Note:** *sgr\_aware* is *kwonly*-type arg.

**Parameters**

- **align** (*Align*) –
- **width** (*int*) –
- **sgr\_aware** (*bool*) –

**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 ESC []) 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: [StringLinearizer](#)

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: [StringReplacer](#), [IRefilter](#)

Refilters -> rendering filters (str output)

#### Parameters

**group\_st\_map** (*dict[str, FT]*) – keys should be group names. “” matches any group

**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.AbstractRegexValRefilter(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: [AbstractNamedGroupsRefilter](#)

**Parameters**

**group\_st\_map** – keys should be group names. “” matches any group

```
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|None]`; 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 [OmniMapper](#) and override two methods – `_get_default_keys` and `_get_default_replacer`. 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*, or *None*.

**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 prepended 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)**

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):

$$L_O = L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex},$$

$$L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}), \quad (1)$$

$$L_{hex} = 3C_L + \text{floor}(\frac{C_L}{4}),$$

where:

- $L_{spc} = 3$  is static whitespace total length,
- $L_{sep} = 1$  is separator (" | ") length,
- $L_{Ihex} = \text{len}(L_I)$  is *length* of (hexadecimal) *length* of input. Here is an example, consider input data  $I$  10 bytes long:

$$L_I = \text{len}(I) = 10_{10} = A_{16},$$

$$L_{Ihex} = \text{len}(L_I) = \text{len}(A_{16}) = 1,$$

$$L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{1}{2}) = 4,$$

which corresponds to address formatted as 0x0A. One more example – input data 1000 bytes long:

$$L_I = \text{len}(I) = 1000_{10} = 3E8_{16},$$

$$L_{Ihex} = \text{len}(L_I) = \text{len}(3E8_{16}) = 3,$$

$$L_{adr} = 2 + 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{3}{2}) = 6,$$

which matches the length of an actual address 0x03E8). Note that the expression  $2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2})$  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 (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  $L_O \leq L_T$ , which leads to the following inequation:

$$L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex} \leq L_T.$$

Substitute the variables:

$$3 + 1 + 2 + 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) + 3C_L + \text{floor}(\frac{C_L}{4}) \leq L_T.$$

Suppose we limit  $C_L$  values to the integer factor of 4, then:

$$3C_L + \text{floor}(\frac{C_L}{4}) = 3.25C_L \quad \forall C_L \in [4, 8, 12..), \quad (2)$$

which gives us:

$$6 + 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) + 3.25C_L \leq L_T,$$

$$3.25C_L \leq L_T - 2 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 6,$$

$$13C_L \leq 4L_T - 8 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 24.$$

Therefore:

$$C_{Lmax} = \text{floor}(\frac{4L_T - 8 \cdot \text{ceil}(\frac{L_{Ihex}}{2}) - 24}{13}).$$

Last step would be to round the result (down) to the nearest integer factor of 4 as we have agreed earlier in (2).

#### Parameters

**inp** (*bytes*) –

#### 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		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_+0_39m
24		73	20	31	20	52	55	20	20	e28886	20	35	68		s_1_RU_5h
36		20	31	38	6d	20	20	20	ee8c8d	20	e2808e	20	2b		_18m_++
48		32	30	c2b0	43	20	20	54	68	20	30	31	20		20°C_Th_01_
60		4a	75	6e	20	20	31	36	20	32	38	20	20		Jun_16_28_
72		e29695	e29c94	e2968f	46	55	4c	4c	20						✓FULL_

```
get_max_chars_per_line(inp)
```

For more details on math behind these calculations see [BytesTracer](#).

Calculations for this class are different, although the base formula for output line length  $L_O$  is the same:

$$L_O = L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex},$$

$$L_{adr} = \text{len}(L_I),$$

$$L_{hex} = (2C_{Umax} + 1) \cdot C_L$$

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 "ü", 3 for "ü" and 4 for "ü", 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:

$$L_{spc} + L_{sep} + L_{adr} + L_{hex} + L_{chr} \leq L_T,$$

where  $L_T$  is current terminal width. Next:

$$3 + 2 + L_{adr} + (2C_{Umax} + 1) \cdot C_L + C_L \leq L_T$$

$$L_{adr} + 5 + (2C_{Umax} + 2) \cdot C_L \leq L_T$$

Express  $C_L$  through  $L_T$ ,  $L_{adr}$  and  $C_{Umax}$ :

$$(2C_{Umax} + 2) \cdot C_L \leq L_T - L_{adr} - 5,$$

Therefore maximum chars per line equals to:

$$C_{Lmax} = \text{floor}\left(\frac{L_T - L_{adr} - 5}{2C_{Umax} + 2}\right).$$

### 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.

```
0 | f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 |
7 | f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 f4808080 |
14 | ...
```

More realistic example with various byte lengths is given in `class` documentation above.

#### Parameters

**inp** (*str*) –

#### 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.**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
→ | 46 46 46 ° C 39 +
18 | U+ 30 20 20 20 35 20 6D 73 20 31 20 52 55 20 20 22 06 20 37
→ | 0 5 ms 1 RU 7
36 | U+ 68 20 32 33 6D 20 20 20 FA93 200E 20 2B 31 33 B0 43 20 20
→ | h 23 m + 13 ° C
54 | U+ 46 72 20 30 32 20 4A 75 6E 20 20 30 32 3A 34 38 20 20
→ | Fr 02 Jun 02 : 48
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
72 |U+ 2595 2714 258F 46 55 4C 4C 20
→ |✓FULL_
```

**get\_max\_chars\_per\_line(inp)**

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:

$$C_{Lmax} = \text{floor}\left(\frac{L_T - L_{adr} - 7}{C_{UCmax} + 2}\right).$$

**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')
```

```
pytermor.filter.dump(data, label=None, tracer_cls=<class 'pytermor.filter.StringUcpTracer'>)
```

**Return type**

str

```
pytermor.filter.get_max_ucs_chars_cp_length(string)
```

**Return type**

int

```
pytermor.filter.get_max_utf8_bytes_char_length(string)
```

cc

**Return type**

int

```
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).

#### Return type

*OT*

## 6.9 pytermor.log

## 6.10 pytermor.numfmt

utilnum

#### Module Attributes

---

<code>PREFIXES_SI_DEC</code>	Prefix preset used by <code>format_si()</code> and <code>format_bytes_human()</code> .
------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

## Functions

<code>format_auto_float(val, req_len[, al- low_exp_form])</code>	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 <code>req_len</code> at the same time.
<code>format_bytes_human(val[, auto_color])</code>	Invoke special case of fixed-length SI formatter optimized for processing byte-based values.
<code>format_si(val[, unit, auto_color])</code>	Invoke fixed-length decimal SI formatter; format value as a unitless value with SI-prefixes; a unit can be provided as an argument of <code>format()</code> method.
<code>format_si_binary(val[, unit, auto_color])</code>	Invoke fixed-length binary SI formatter which formats value as binary size ("KiB", "MiB") with base 1024.
<code>format_thousand_sep(val[, separator])</code>	Returns input <code>val</code> with integer part split into groups of three digits, joined then with <code>separator</code> string.
<code>format_time(val_sec[, auto_color])</code>	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.
<code>format_time_delta(val_sec[, max_len, auto_color])</code>	Format time interval using the most suitable format with one or two time units, depending on <code>max_len</code> argument.
<code>format_time_delta_longest(val_sec[, auto_color])</code>	Wrapper around <code>format_time_delta()</code> with pre-set longest formatter.
<code>format_time_delta_shortest(val_sec[, auto_color])</code>	Wrapper around <code>format_time_delta()</code> with pre-set shortest formatter.
<code>format_time_ms(value_ms[, auto_color])</code>	Invoke a variation of <code>formatter_time</code> specifically configured to format small time intervals.
<code>format_time_ns(value_ns[, auto_color])</code>	Wrapper for <code>format_time_ms()</code> expecting input value as nanoseconds.
<code>highlight(string)</code>	

## Classes

<code>BaseUnit(oom[, unit, prefix, _integer])</code>	
<code>DualBaseUnit(name[, in_next, ...])</code>	TU
<code>DualFormatter([fallback, units, auto_color, ...])</code>	Formatter designed for time intervals.
<code>DualFormatterRegistry()</code>	Simple <code>DualFormatter</code> registry for storing formatters and selecting the suitable one by max output length.
<code>DynamicFormatter([fallback, units, ...])</code>	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).
<code>Highlighter([dim_units])</code>	S
<code>NumFormatter(auto_color, highlighter)</code>	
<code>StaticFormatter([fallback, max_value_len, ...])</code>	Format value using settings passed to constructor.
<code>SupportsFallback()</code>	

```
pytermor.numfmt.PREFIXES_SI_DEC = ['q', 'r', 'y', 'z', 'a', 'f', 'p', 'n', 'μ', 'm',  
None, 'k', 'M', 'G', 'T', 'P', 'E', 'Z', 'Y', 'R', 'Q']
```

Prefix preset used by `format_si()` and `format_bytes_human()`. Covers values from  $10^{-30}$  to  $10^{32}$ . Note lower-cased ‘k’ prefix.

```
class pytermor.numfmt.Highlighter(dim_units=True)
```

S

**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*) –

• **unit** (*str*) –

**Returns**

**Return type**

List[Fragment]

```
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 `format_si()`, `format_si_binary()` and `format_bytes_human()`, which will invoke predefined formatters and doesn’t require setting up.

---

**Note:** All arguments except `fallback` are *kwonly*-type arguments.

---

**Parameters**

- **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”, ... “1023 b”, “1 Kb”.

- **auto\_color** (*bool*) – [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  $[1000; 10^6)$  and  $[10^{-3}; 1)$  ranges (prefixes nearest to 1, kilo- and milli-); cyan for values in  $[10^6; 10^9)$  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** (*bool*) – [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*) – [default: *False*]
- **legacy\_rounding** (*bool*) – [default: *False*]
- **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:

[None, "k", "M", "G", "T"]

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*

```
class pytermor.numfmt.DynamicFormatter(fallback=None, units=None, *, auto_color=None,
                                       allow_fractional=None, unit_separator=None,
                                       oom_shift=None, highlighter=None)
```

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:** All arguments except `fallback` and `units` are *kwonly*-type arguments.

---

```
format(val, auto_color=False, oom_shift=None)
```

```
..., :param val: :param oom_shift: :param auto_color: :return:
```

#### Return type

*RT*

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

```
class pytermor.numfmt.DualFormatter(fallback=None, units=None, *, auto_color=None,
                                    allow_negative=None, allow_fractional=None,
                                    unit_separator=None, pad=None, plural_suffix=None,
                                    overflow_msg=None, highlighter=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 `format_time_delta()`, which selects appropriate formatter by specified max length from a preset list.

Example output:

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

### Parameters

- **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`) – 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]*

```
class pytermor.numfmt.DualBaseUnit(name, in_next=None, overflow_after=None, custom_short=None,
                                   collapsible_after=None)
```

TU

---

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

---

**Parameters**

- **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*

`pytermor.numfmt.format_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

$(L + \max(0, \text{floor}(M/3)))$ ,

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(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

**Parameters**

- **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 coloring depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

**Returns**

Formatted value, *Text* if coloring 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).

**Highlighting options**

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).

Table 2: Default 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' <sup>1</sup>	'0 B'	'0'
-1218371331232	'-1.2 TB'	'0 B'	'0'

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(1.258 * pow(10, 6))
'1.26M'
```

**Max output len**

5

**Parameters**

- **val** (*int*) – Input value in bytes.
- **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_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)
'18 h'
>>> format_time(0.00324)
'3.2 ms'
```

**Max output len***varying***Parameters**

- **val\_sec** (*float*) – Input value in seconds.

<sup>1</sup> 250 millibytes is not something you would see every day

- **auto\_color** (*Optional[bool]*) – Color mode override, *bool* to enable/disable coloring 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)
'1ms'
>>> 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 coloring 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 coloring 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 guaranteed that result’s length will be less or equal to required length. If `max_len` is omitted, longest registered 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

#### Parameters

- **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 coloring 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 coloring 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 coloring depending on unit type, *None* to use formatters' setting value [*False* by default].

#### Return type

*RT*

`pytermor.numfmt.highlight(string)`

---

**Todo:** @TODO

---



**Max output len***same as input***Parameters****string** (*str*) – input text**Return type***RT*

## 6.11 pytermor.parser

### Module Attributes

<code>ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX</code>	Regular expression that matches all classes of escape sequences.
<code>SGR_SEQ_REGEX</code>	Regular expression that matches <i>SGR</i> sequences.
<code>CSI_SEQ_REGEX</code>	Regular expression that matches CSI sequences (a superset which includes <i>SGRs</i> ).
<code>RCP_REGEX</code>	Regular expression for RCP (Report Cursor Position) sequence parsing.

### Functions

<code>contains_sgr(string, *codes)</code>	Return the first match of <i>SGR</i> sequence in <i>string</i> with specified codes as params, strictly inside a single sequence in specified order, or <i>None</i> if nothing was found.
<code>decompose_report_cursor_position(string)</code>	Parse RCP sequence that usually comes from a terminal as a response to <i>QCP</i> sequence and contains a cursor's current line and column.
<code>parse(string)</code>	

#### `pytermor.parser.ESCAPE_SEQ_REGEX`

Regular expression that matches all classes of escape sequences.

More specifically, it recognizes **nF**, **Fp**, **Fe** and **Fs**<sup>1</sup> 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,
- `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.

<sup>1</sup> ECMA-35 specification

**pytermor.parser.SGR\_SEQ\_REGEX**

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

**pytermor.parser.CSI\_SEQ\_REGEX**

Regular expression that matches CSI sequences (a superset which includes *SGRs*).

**pytermor.parser.RCP\_REGEX**

Regular expression for RCP sequence parsing. See [\*decompose\\_report\\_cursor\\_position\(\)\*](#).

**pytermor.parser.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.parser.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:** As the library in general provides sequence assembling methods, but not the disassembling ones, there is no dedicated class for RCP sequences yet.

---

```
>>> decompose_report_cursor_position('[9;15R')
(9, 15)
```

**Parameters**

**string** (*str*) – Terminal response with a sequence.

**Returns**

Current line and column if the expected sequence exists in *string*, *None* otherwise.

**Return type**

*Optional*[*Tuple*[int, int]]

## 6.12 pytermor.renderer

Renderers transform *Style* instances into lower-level abstractions like *SGR sequences*, tmux-compatible directives, HTML markup etc., depending on renderer type. Default global renderer type is *SgrRenderer*.

### Functions

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

### Classes

<i>HtmlRenderer()</i>	Translate <i>Styles</i> attributes into a rudimentary HTML markup.
<i>IRenderer()</i>	Renderer interface.
<i>NoOpRenderer()</i>	Special renderer type that does nothing with the input string and just returns it as is (i.e.
<i>OutputMode(value)</i>	Determines what types of SGR sequences are allowed to use in the output.
<i>RendererManager()</i>	Class for global rendering mode setup.
<i>SgrDebugger([output_mode])</i>	Subclass of regular <i>SgrRenderer</i> with two differences -- instead of rendering the proper ANSI escape sequences it renders them with ESC character replaced by '"', and encloses the whole sequence into '()' for visual separation.
<i>SgrRenderer([output_mode, io])</i>	Default renderer invoked by <i>Text.render()</i> .
<i>TemplateRenderer()</i>	
<i>TmuxRenderer()</i>	Translates <i>Styles</i> attributes into tmux-compatible markup.

#### class pytermor.renderer.RendererManager

Class for global rendering mode setup. For the details and recommendations see *Renderer setup*.

##### classmethod set\_default(renderer=None)

Select a global renderer. See also: *Default renderers priority*.

##### Parameters

**renderer** (*Optional[Union[IRenderer, Type[IRenderer]]]*) – Default renderer to use globally. Calling this method without arguments will result in library default renderer *SgrRenderer* being set as default.

All the methods with the **renderer** argument (e.g., *text.render()*) will use the global default one if said argument is omitted or set to *None*.

You can specify either the renderer class, in which case manager will instantiate it with the default parameters, or provide already instantiated and set up renderer, which will be registered as global.

##### classmethod get\_default()

Get global renderer instance (*SgrRenderer*, or the one provided earlier with *set\_default()*).

**Return type**[IRenderer](#)**class** `pytermor.renderer.IRenderer`

Renderer interface.

**abstract property** `is_caching_allowed: bool`

Class-level property.

**Returns***True* if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.**abstract property** `is_format_allowed: bool`**Returns***True* if renderer is set up to use the formatting 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.**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***class** `pytermor.renderer.OutputMode(value)`Bases: [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 palette).**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 [SgrRenderer](#) constructor documentation for the details.

```
class pytermor.renderer.SgrRenderer(output_mode=OutputMode.AUTO, io=<_io.TextIOWrapper
                                name='<stdout>' mode='w' encoding='utf-8'>)
```

Bases: [IRenderer](#)

Default renderer invoked by [Text.render\(\)](#). Transforms [IColor](#) instances defined in `style` into ANSI control sequence bytes and merges them with input string. Type of resulting [SequenceSGR](#) depends on type of [IColor](#) instances in `style` 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 [OutputMode](#) 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'
```

Automatic output mode selection

With [OutputMode.AUTO](#) the renderer will return [OutputMode.NO\\_ANSI](#) for any output device other than terminal emulator, or try to find a matching rule from this list:

Table 3: Automatic output mode selection

Is a tty?	TERM env. var	COLORTERM env. var <sup>1</sup>	Result output mode
<any>			<a href="#">Config.force_output_mode</a> <sup>2</sup>
No	<any>		<a href="#">NO_ANSI</a>
Yes	xterm-256color	24bit, truecolor	<a href="#">TRUE_COLOR</a>
	*-256color <sup>3</sup>	<any>	<a href="#">XTERM_256</a>
	xterm-color	<any>	<a href="#">XTERM_16</a>
	xterm	<any>	<a href="#">NO_ANSI</a>
	<any other>	<any>	<a href="#">Config.default_output_mode</a> <sup>4</sup>

### Parameters

- **output\_mode** ([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 ``renderers``).
- **io** (`t.IO`) – specified in order to check if output device is a tty or not and can be ignored when output mode is set up explicitly.

**property is\_caching\_allowed:** `bool`

Class-level property.

### Returns

*True* if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

<sup>1</sup> should both requirements be present, they must be both true as well (i.e. logical AND is applied).

<sup>2</sup> empty by default and thus ignored

<sup>3</sup> \* represents any string; that's how e.g. *bash 5* determines the color support.

<sup>4</sup> [XTERM\\_256](#) by default, but can be customized.

**property is\_format\_allowed:** bool

**Returns**

*True* if renderer is set up to use the formatting and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

**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.

**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**

[SgrRenderer](#)

**class** `pytermor.renderer.TmuxRenderer`

Bases: [IRenderer](#)

Translates [Styles](#) attributes into [tmux-compatible](#) markup. [tmux](#) is a commonly used terminal multiplexer.

```
>>> TmuxRenderer().render('text', Style(fg='blue', bold=True))
'#[fg=blue bold]text#[fg=default nobold]'
```

**property is\_caching\_allowed:** bool

Class-level property.

**Returns**

*True* if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

**property is\_format\_allowed:** bool

**Returns**

Always *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 itself.

**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.

**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*

**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 *Styles* applied. Often used as a default argument value (along with similar “NoOps” like *NOOP\_STYLE*, *NOOP\_COLOR* etc.)

```
>>> NoOpRenderer().render('text', Style(fg='green', bold=True))
'text'
```

**property** is\_caching\_allowed: bool

Class-level property.

**Returns**

*True* if caching of renderer’s results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

**property** is\_format\_allowed: bool

**Returns**

Nothing to apply → nothing to allow, thus the returned value is always *False*.

**render**(string, fmt=None)

Return the string argument untouched, don’t mind the *fmt*.

**Parameters**

- **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*

**class** pytermor.renderer.HtmlRenderer

Bases: *IRenderer*

Translate *Styles* attributes into a rudimentary HTML markup. All the formatting is inlined into style attribute of the `<span>` 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>'
```

**property** is\_caching\_allowed: bool

Class-level property.

**Returns**

*True* if caching of renderer’s results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

**property** is\_format\_allowed: bool

**Returns**

Always *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.

**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*

**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 ESC 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)'
```

**property** `is_caching_allowed`: *bool*

Class-level property.

**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 use the formatting and will do it on invocation, and *False* otherwise.

**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.

**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.

**class pytermor.renderer.TemplateRenderer**

Bases: [IRenderer](#)

**property is\_caching\_allowed: bool**

Class-level property.

**Returns**

*True* if caching of renderer's results makes any sense and *False* otherwise.

**clone(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

Make a copy of the renderer with the same setup.

**Return type**

*\_T*

**property is\_format\_allowed: bool****Returns**

Always *True*, because template renderer is not expected to put the results directly to a tty.

**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.

**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*

**pytermor.renderer.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.renderer.force\_no\_ansi\_rendering()**

Shortcut for disabling all output formatting of a global renderer.

## 6.13 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

<code>FT</code>	FT (Format type) is a style descriptor.
<code>NOOP_STYLE</code>	Special style passing the text through without any modifications.

### Functions

<code>is_ft(arg)</code>	
<code>make_style([fmt])</code>	General <i>Style</i> constructor.
<code>merge_styles([origin, fallbacks, overwrites])</code>	Bulk style merging method.

### Classes

<code>MergeMode(value)</code>	An enumeration.
<code>Style([fallback, fg, bg, frozen, bold, dim, ...])</code>	Create new text render descriptor.
<code>Styles()</code>	Some ready-to-use styles which also can be used as examples.

#### pytermor.style.FT

FT is a style descriptor. Used as a shortcut precursor for actual styles. Primary handler is `make_style()`.

alias of `TypeVar('FT', int, str, ~pytermor.color.IColor, Style, None)`

#### class pytermor.style.MergeMode(value)

Bases: `str`, `Enum`

An enumeration.

#### class pytermor.style.Style(fallback=None, fg=None, bg=None, frozen=False, \*, bold=None, dim=None, italic=None, underlined=None, overlined=None, crosslined=None, double\_underlined=None, curly\_underlined=None, underline\_color=None, inversed=None, blink=None, framed=None, class\_name=None)

Create new text render descriptor.

Both `fg` and `bg` can be specified as existing `IColor` 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*, `IColor` etc.), keep it as attribute value.

- If constructor argument is empty (*None*, `NOOP_COLOR`), take the value from `fallback`'s corresponding attribute.

See `merge_fallback()` and `merge_overwrite()` 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 `IColor` 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 treat `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.

---



---

**Note:** All arguments except `fallback`, `fg`, `bg` and `frozen` are *kwonly*-type args.

---

### Parameters

- **fallback** (`Style`) – Copy empty attributes from specified fallback style. See `merge_fallback()`.
- **fg** (`CDT` | `IColor`) – Foreground (=text) color.
- **bg** (`CDT` | `IColor`) – 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** (`CDT` | `IColor`) – 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: `IColor`

Foreground (i.e., text) color. Can be set as `CDT` or `IColor`, stored always as `IColor`.

### property bg: `IColor`

Background color. Can be set as `CDT` or `IColor`, stored always as `IColor`.

### property underline\_color: `IColor`

Underline color. Can be set as `CDT` or `IColor`, stored always as `IColor`.

**bold: bool**

Bold or increased intensity (depending on terminal settings).

**dim: bool**

Faint, decreased intensity.

---

**Terminal-based rendering**

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**

Arbitrary 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.

---

**Todo:** 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

	FALLBACK	BASE(SELF)	RESULT	
	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	
ATTR-1	False --∅	True ==>	True	BASE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-2	True -----	None  -->	True	no BASE val, taking FALLBACK val
ATTR-3	None	True ==>	True	BASE val <b>is in</b> 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 [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	
	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	
ATTR-1	True ==∅	False -->	False	OVERWRITE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-2	None	True -->	True	OVERWRITE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-3	True ==	None ==>	True	no OVERWRITE val, keeping BASE val
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	
	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	
ATTR-1	False ==∅	True -->	True	REPLACE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-2	True ==∅	False -->	False	REPLACE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-3	None	False -->	False	REPLACE val <b>is in</b> priority
ATTR-4	True ==∅	None -->	None	... even when it <b>is</b> unset
	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	

**Parameters**

**replacement** ([Style](#)) – Style to merge the attributes with.

**Return type**

[Style](#)

```
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 *merge\_styles*, 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]>
```

```
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

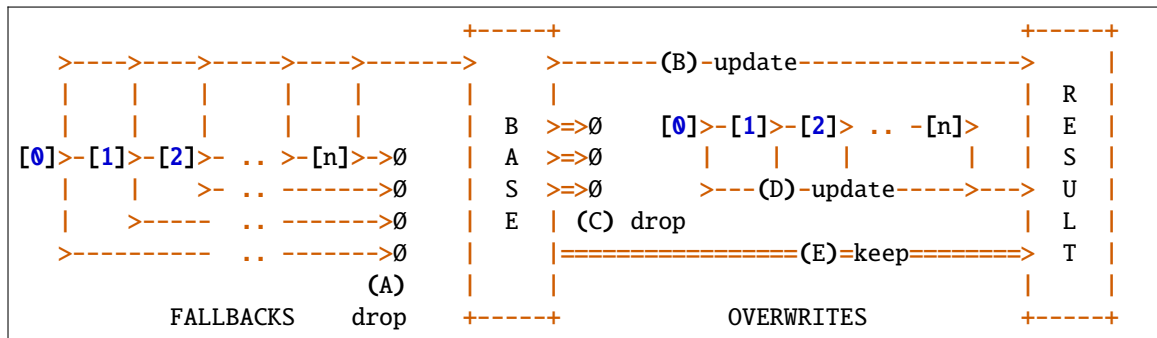
*Style*

```
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 `merge_fallback()` algorithm; then do the same for overwrites styles, but using `merge_overwrite()` 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 12: 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 *None*s). 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 13: Fallback merge algorithm example №1

```
>>> origin = Style(fg='red')
...
>>> fallbacks = [Style(fg='blue'), Style(bold=True),
↳ Style(bold=False)]
...
>>> merge_styles(origin, fallbacks=fallbacks)
<Style[red +BOLD]>
```

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 14: Fallback merge algorithm example №2

```
>>> merge_styles(Style(fg=cv.BLUE), fallbacks=[Style(bold=True)])
<Style[blue +BOLD]>
>>> merge_styles(Style(fg=cv.GRAY, bold=False),
↳ fallbacks=[Style(bold=True)])
<Style[gray -BOLD]>
```

### (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 15: Overwrite merge algorithm example

```
>>> origin = Style(fg='red')
...
>>> overwrites = [Style(fg='blue'), Style(bold=True),
↳ Style(bold=False)]
...
>>> merge_styles(origin, overwrites=overwrites)
<Style[blue -BOLD]>
```

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.

### Parameters

- **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 `merge_fallback()` merging strategy.
- **overwrites** (`Iterable[Style]`) – List of styles to be used as attribute storage force override regardless of actual `origin` attribute value (so called “merging down” with the origin).

### Returns

Clone of `origin` style with all specified styles merged into.

### Return type

`Style`

## 6.14 pytermor.template

### Functions

---

`substitute(tpl)`

---

### Classes

---

`TemplateEngine([custom_styles])`

---

## 6.15 pytermor.term

A

### Functions

<code>confirm([attempts, default, keymap, prompt, ...])</code>	Ensure the next action is manually confirmed by user.
<code>get_char_width(char, block)</code>	General-purpose method for getting width of a character in terminal columns.
<code>get_preferable_wrap_width([force_width])</code>	Return preferable terminal width for comfort reading of wrapped text (max=120).
<code>get_terminal_width([fallback, pad])</code>	Return current terminal width with an optional "safety buffer", which ensures that no unwanted line wrapping will happen.
<code>guess_char_width(c)</code>	Determine how many columns are needed to display a character in a terminal.
<code>measure_char_width(char[, clear_after])</code>	Low-level function that returns the exact character width in terminal columns.
<code>wait_key([block])</code>	Wait for a key press on the console and return it.

`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 environment variable 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]`pytermor.term.confirm(attempts=1, default=False, keymap=None, prompt=None, quiet=False, required=False)`

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 `guess_char_width()` 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 `guess_char_width()` 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

## 6.16 pytermor.text

“Front-end” module of the library. Contains *renderables* – classes supporting 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 entypoints *render()* and *echo()*.

### Module Attributes

<i>RT</i>	RT (Renderable type) includes regular <i>strs</i> as well as <i>IRenderable</i> implementations.
-----------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

### Functions

<i>apply_style_selective</i> (regex, string[, st])	Main purpose: application of under(over cross)lined styles to strings containing more than one word.
<i>apply_style_words_selective</i> (string, st)	
<i>distribute_padded</i> ()	<b>param max_len</b>
<i>echo</i> ([string, fmt, renderer, nl, file, ...])	.
<i>echoi</i> ([string, fmt, renderer, file, flush])	echo inline
<i>is_rt</i> (arg)	
<i>render</i> ([string, fmt, renderer, no_log])	.
<i>wrap_sgr</i> (raw_input, width[, indent_first, ...])	A workaround to make standard library <code>textwrap.wrap()</code> more friendly to an SGR-formatted strings.

### Classes

<i>Composite</i> (*parts)	Simple class-container supporting concatenation of any <i>IRenderable</i> instances with each other without extra logic on top of it.
<i>Fragment</i> ([string, fmt, close_this, close_prev])	<Immutable>
<i>FrozenText</i> (*fargs[, width, align, fill, ...])	<b>param align</b> default is left
<i>IRenderable</i> ()	I
<i>SimpleTable</i> (*rows[, width, sep, border_st])	Table class with dynamic (not bound to each other) rows.
<i>Text</i> (*fargs[, width, align, fill, overflow, ...])	

#### pytermor.text.RT

RT includes regular *strs* as well as *IRenderable* implementations.

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

```
class pytermor.text.IRenderable
```

```
    Bases: Sized, ABC
```

```
    I
```

```
    abstract as_fragments()
```

```
        a-s
```

```
        Return type
```

```
            List[Fragment]
```

```
    abstract raw()
```

```
        pass
```

```
        Return type
```

```
            str
```

```
    abstract render(renderer=None)
```

```
        pass
```

```
        Return type
```

```
            str
```

```
    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.

```
>>> 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
    str

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](#)

#### Parameters

**align** (*str* / [Align](#)) – default is left

```
as_fragments()
```

a-s

#### Return type

[List](#)[[Fragment](#)]

```
raw()
```

pass

#### Return type

str

```
render(renderer=None)
```

pass

#### Return type

str

```
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)
    pass

    Return type
    str

```

**class** pytermor.text.Composite(\*parts)

Bases: [IRenderable](#)

Simple class-container supporting concatenation of any [IRenderable](#) instances with each other without extra logic on top of it. Renders parts joined by an empty string.

**Parameters**

**parts** ([IRenderable](#)) – text parts in any format implementing [IRenderable](#) interface.

```

as_fragments()
    a-s

    Return type
    List[Fragment]

raw()
    pass

    Return type
    str

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*

Table class with dynamic (not bound to each other) rows. By default 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(
...         [
...             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),
...             Text("biiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiig string"),
...         ],
...         width=30,
...         sep="|"
...     ), file=sys.stdout)
|1| word |smol string      |
|2| padd |biiiiiiiiiiiiiiii|
```

Create

---

**Note:** All arguments except *\*rows* are *kwonly*-type args.

---

### Parameters

- **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()**

a-s

**Return type**

*List[Fragment]*

**raw()**

pass

**Return type**

*str*

**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, *, no_log=False)`

#### Parameters

- **string** (*Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]*) – 2
- **fmt** (*FT*) – 2
- **renderer** (*IRenderer*) – 2
- **no\_log** (*bool*) – 2

#### Returns

**Return type**

*Union[str, List[str]]*

`pytermor.text.echo(string="", fmt=<*_NoOpStyle[]>, renderer=None, *, nl=True, file=<_io.TextIOWrapper name='<stdout>' mode='w' encoding='utf-8'>, flush=True, wrap=False, indent_first=0, indent_subseq=0)`

#### Parameters

- **string** (*Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]*) –
- **fmt** (*FT*) –
- **renderer** (*Optional[IRenderer]*) –
- **nl** (*bool*) –
- **file** (*IO*) –
- **flush** (*bool*) –
- **wrap** (*bool | int*) –
- **indent\_first** (*int*) –
- **indent\_subseq** (*int*) –

`pytermor.text.choi(string="", fmt=<*_NoOpStyle[]>, renderer=None, *, file=<_io.TextIOWrapper name='<stdout>' mode='w' encoding='utf-8'>, flush=True)`

echo inline

#### Parameters

- **string** (*Union[RT, Iterable[RT]]*) –
- **fmt** (*FT*) –
- **renderer** (*Optional[IRenderer]*) –
- **file** (*IO*) –
- **flush** (*bool*) –

#### Returns

`pytermor.text.distribute_padded(max_len: int, *values: str, pad_left: int = 0, pad_right: int = 0) → str`  
`pytermor.text.distribute_padded(max_len: int, *values: RT, pad_left: int = 0, pad_right: int = 0) → Text`

#### Parameters

- **max\_len** –
- **values** –
- **pad\_left** –
- **pad\_right** –

#### Returns

`pytermor.text.wrap_sgr(raw_input, 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

- **raw\_input** (*str* | *list[str]*) –
- **width** (*int*) –
- **indent\_first** (*int*) –
- **indent\_subseq** (*int*) –

#### Return type

*str*

`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']
```

#### Parameters

- **regex** (*Pattern*) –
- **string** (*str*) –
- **st** (*Style*) –

#### Return type

*Sequence[Fragment]*

---

---

# 7

---

## CONFIGURATION

The library initializes its own config class just after being imported (*init\_config()*). There are two ways to customize the setup:

- 1) create new *Config* instance from scratch and activate with *replace\_config()*;
- 2) or preliminarily set the corresponding environment variables to intended values, and the default config instance will catch them up on initialization. Environment variable names are rendered in the documentation like this: PYTERMOR\_VARIABLE\_NAME.

### 7.1 Glossary

#### **Config.renderer\_class**

Explicitly set default renderer class (e.g. *TmuxRenderer*). Default renderer class is used for rendering if there is no explicitly specified one. Corresponding environment variable is PYTERMOR\_RENDERER\_CLASS. See also: *Default renderers priority*.

#### **Config.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. Corresponding environment variable is PYTERMOR\_FORCE\_OUTPUT\_MODE.

#### **Config.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. Corresponding environment variable is PYTERMOR\_DEFAULT\_OUTPUT\_MODE.

#### **Config.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. Corresponding environment variable is PYTERMOR\_PREFER\_RGB.

**Config.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 Corresponding environment variable is PYTERMOR\_TRACE\_RENDERERS.

---

---

# 8

---

## CLI USAGE

Commands like the ones below can be used for quick experimenting without loading the IDE:

- One-liner for system-wide installation (which is not recommended):

```
$ python -c "import pytermor as pt; pt.echo('RED', 'red')"
```

---

**Todo:** Find a solution for embedding colored text into PDF (as SVG -> PNG maybe?)

---

- One-liner for virtual environment (venv) with *pytermor* pre-installed (see `install`) (note that the library source code root folder should be used as current working directory):

```
$ PYTHONPATH=. venv/bin/python -c "import pytermor as pt; pt.echo('GREEN', 'green  
→ ')"
```

- Interactive mode for virtual environment with *pytermor* pre-installed (again, current working directory should be sources root dir):

```
$ PYTHONSTARTUP=.run-startup.py PYTHONPATH=. venv/bin/python -qi
```

```
python 3.8.10  
pytermor 2.41.1-dev1  
>>> pt.echo("This is warning, be warned", pt.Styles.WARNING)
```

---

---

# 9

---

## CHANGELOG

### 9.1 Releases

This project uses Semantic Versioning – <https://semver.org> (starting from v2.0)

#### 9.1.1 pending

- [NEW] *common* helpers: *only*, *but*, *ours*, *others*, *isiterable*, *flatten*, *char\_range*
- [DOCS] Renderers and ANSI sequences review pages
- [TESTS] *common* module
- [NEW] auto-normalization of RGB values

#### 9.1.2 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  
Inline literal start-string without end-string.
- [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 `excepton` 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

### 9.1.3 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 interchangeable building automations
- [NEW] *format\_time*, *format\_time\_ms*, *format\_time\_ns*
- [NEW] Highlighter 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

### 9.1.4 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

### 9.1.5 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

### 9.1.6 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`

### 9.1.7 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.

### 9.1.8 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.

### 9.1.9 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.

### 9.1.10 v2.2-dev

Oct 22

- [NEW] `TmuxRenderer`
- [NEW] `wait_key()` input helper.
- [NEW] Color config.
- [NEW] `IRenderable` interface.
- [NEW] Named colors list.

### 9.1.11 v2.1-dev

Aug 22

- [NEW] Color presets.
- [TESTS] More unit tests for formatters.

### 9.1.12 v2.0-dev

Jul 22

- [REWORK] Complete library rewrite.
- [DOCS] `sphinx` and `readthedocs` integraton.
- [NEW] High-level abstractions `Color`, `Renderer` and `Style`.
- [TESTS] `pytest` and `coverage` integration.
- [TESTS] Unit tests for formatters and new modules.

### 9.1.13 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.

### 9.1.14 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.

### 9.1.15 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.

### 9.1.16 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.

### 9.1.17 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.

### 9.1.18 v1.3

- [NEW] Added `span.GRAY` and `span.BG_GRAY` format presets.
- [REFACTOR] Interface revisioning.

### 9.1.19 v1.2

- [NEW] `EmptySequenceSGR` and `EmptyFormat` classes.
- [NEW] `opening_seq` and `closing_seq` properties for `Span` class.

### 9.1.20 v1.1

Apr 22

- [NEW] Autoformat feature.

### 9.1.21 v1.0

- First public version.

### 9.1.22 v0.90

Mar 22

- First commit.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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# 11

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## DOCS GUIDELINES

(mostly as a reminder for myself)

### 11.1 General

- Basic types and built-in values should be surrounded with asterisks:

`*True*` → *True*

`*None*` → *None*

`*int*` → *int*

- Library classes, methods, etc. should be enclosed in single backticks in order to become a hyperlinks:

``SgrRenderer.render()`` → [\*SgrRenderer.render\(\)\*](#)

- Argument names and string literals that include escape sequences or their fragments should be wrapped in double backticks:

```arg1``` → *arg1*

```ESC [31m ESC [m``` → *ESC [31m ESC [m*

On the top of that, ESC control char should be padded with spaces for better readability. This also triggers automatic application of custom style for even more visual difference.

- Any formula should be formatted using LaTeX syntax (`:math:` role or `.. math::` directive):

$$d_{min} = 350 * 10^{-3}$$

## 11.2 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 efbfbc efbfaf f0af8cb3

### RGB colors (*int/str* forms)

0xeb0c0c ; #ff00ff

escaped strings

```
"\u21bc", "\U000f0909", re.compile(R"\x1b\[0-9;]*m")
```

## 11.3 References

Type	Code	Example
Internal pydoc	use <code>`SgrRenderer.render()`</code>	use <i>SgrRenderer.render()</i>
Internal page	called <code>`renderers&lt;guide. →renderers&gt;`</code>	called <i>renderers</i>
Internal anchor	<code>`References`_</code>	<i>References</i>
Internal term	<code>:term:`rendering`</code>	<i>rendering</i>
External pydoc	see <code>`:class:`logging. →NullHandler``</code>	see <code>logging.NullHandler</code>
External page	<code>`https://github.com`</code>	<a href="https://github.com">https://github.com</a>

## 11.4 Headers

### 11.4.1 Section header

Subsection header

Paragraph header

Rubric

```
#####
Docs guidelines
#####
.. part header

=====
Headers
=====
.. chapter header

-----
Section header
-----

Subsection header
-----

Paragraph header
.....

.. rubric:: Rubric

.. code-block:: rst

...
```

---

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