



# Chat with an OpenAI model



Source: [R/provider-openai.R](#)

This is the main interface to [OpenAI](#)'s models, using the **responses API**. You can use this to access OpenAI's latest models and features like image generation and web search. If you need to use an OpenAI-compatible API from another provider, or the **chat completions API** with OpenAI, use `chat_openai_compatible()` instead.

Note that a ChatGPT Plus membership does not grant access to the API. You will need to sign up for a developer account (and pay for it) at the [developer platform](#).

## Usage

```
chat_openai(  
  system_prompt = NULL,  
  base_url = "https://api.openai.com/v1",  
  api_key = NULL,  
  credentials = NULL,  
  model = NULL,  
  params = NULL,  
  api_args = list(),  
  api_headers = character(),  
  service_tier = c("auto", "default", "flex", "prior"),  
  echo = c("none", "output", "all")  
)  
  
models_openai(  
  system_prompt = NULL,  
  base_url = "https://api.openai.com/v1",  
  api_key = NULL,  
  credentials = NULL,  
  model = NULL,  
  params = NULL,  
  api_args = list(),  
  api_headers = character(),  
  service_tier = c("auto", "default", "flex", "prior"),  
  echo = c("none", "output", "all")  
)
```

## Arguments

### **system\_prompt**

A system prompt to set the behavior of the assistant.

### **base\_url**

The base URL to the endpoint; the default is OpenAI's public API.

### **api\_key**

lifecycle deprecated Use `credentials` instead.

### **credentials**

Override the default credentials. You generally should not need this argument; instead set the `OPENAI_API_KEY` environment variable. The best place to set this is in `.Renvi`, which you can easily edit by calling `usethis::edit_r_envi`.

If you do need additional control, this argument takes a zero-argument function that returns either a string (the API key), or a named list (added as additional headers to every request).

### **model**

The model to use for the chat (defaults to "gpt-4.1"). We regularly update the default, so we strongly recommend explicitly specifying a model for anything other than casual use. Use `models_openai()` to see all options.

### **params**

### **api\_args**

Named list of arbitrary extra arguments appended to the body of every chat API call. Combined with the body object generated by ellmer with `modifyList()`.

### **api\_headers**

Named character vector of arbitrary extra headers appended to every chat API call.

### **service\_tier**

Request a specific service tier. There are four options:

- "auto" (default): uses the service tier configured in Project settings.
- "default" : standard pricing and performance.
- "flex" : slower and cheaper.
- "priority" : faster and more expensive.

### **echo**

One of the following options:

- none : don't emit any output (default when running in a function).
- output : echo text and tool-calling output as it streams in (default when running at the console).
- all : echo all input and output.

Note this only affects the `chat()` method.

## **Value**

A [Chat](#) object.

`chat_aws_bedrock()`, `chat_azure_openai()`,  
`chat_cloudflare()`, `chat_databricks()`,  
`chat_deepseek()`, `chat_github()`,  
`chat_google_gemini()`, `chat_groq()`,  
`chat_huggingface()`, `chat_mistral()`,  
`chat_ollama()`, `chat_openai_compatible()`,  
`chat_openrouter()`, `chat_perplexity()`,  
`chat_portkey()`

## Examples

```
chat <- chat_openai()
#> Using model = "gpt-4.1".
chat$chat("
  What is the difference between a tibble and a data frame?
  Answer with a bulleted list
")
#> - **Origin:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Base R object for storing tabular data
#>   - **Tibble:** Modern reimagining of data frames
#> tidyverse (tibble package).
#>
#> - **Printing:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Prints the entire object, possibly truncated
#>   console.
#>   - **Tibble:** Prints a preview (first 10 rows and columns) to the
#> screen), making output more readable.
#>
#> - **Subsetting:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** May simplify to a vector when subsetting a single
#> column.
#>   - **Tibble:** Always returns a tibble when subsetting, even for a
#> single column.
#>
#> - **Column Names:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Allows non-syntactic names (variables with spaces,
#> special characters, etc.).
```

## ellmer 0.4.0

```
#>
#> - **Data Types:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Converts strings to factors (if not
#> specified otherwise).
#>   - **Tibble:** Does **not** convert strings to factors.
#>
#> - **Partial Matching:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Allows partial matching of column
#>   - **Tibble:** Does **not** allow partial matching of
#> names.
#>
#> - **Performance:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Slightly faster for basic operations on
#> simpler structure.
#>   - **Tibble:** Slightly slower but offers better performance
#> especially for big data analysis.
#>
#> - **Use in Tidyverse:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Used in base R workflows.
#>   - **Tibble:** Default in tidyverse packages (ggplot2, dplyr,
#>
#> - **Row Names:**
#>   - **Data Frame:** Supports row names.
#>   - **Tibble:** Does not support row names; store row indices if
#> needed.
#>
#> In summary, tibbles are a modern and tidyverse-friendly
#> data frames with improved usability and printing.
```

```
chat$chat("Tell me three funny jokes about statistics")
#> Absolutely! Here are three funny jokes about statistics.
#>
#> 1. **Why did the statistician bring a ladder to the bar?**
#>    Because they heard the drinks were on the house.
#>
#> 2. **How does a statistician catch a lion?**
#>    They build a cage, label it as "population," and then
#>    to walk right in—it's all about sampling!
#>
```

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**Usage**

Arguments

Value

See also

Examples

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