
Area4 Documentation

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Dec 28, 2020

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CONCEPT

Warning: If you don't understand what we mean by dividers, fear not.

We mean dividers that divide text or sections of text in a console, or use cases like that.

For example:

```
    Hello World!  
-----  
Welcome to my library.
```

In this example, the line between the two sections would be the divider.

The great part about area4 is that it is built to be flexible.

We have all kinds of dividers, from simple text strings similar to the one from the example, to long emoji strings, to dividers in Markdown for programs such as GitHub bots!

Make sure to view our other documentation pages for more information!

Tip: Because area4 has a lot of emoji dividers, it can also double as an emoji database!

INSTALLING

You may install in one of the following ways:

2.1 With Pip

To install via pip, open a terminal, and type one the following command:

```
# Windows:  
$ pip install --upgrade area4  
# macOS/Linux:  
$ python3 -m pip install --upgrade area4
```

It should install. If the install fails because of a permissions error, try running the command with `sudo` or with the `-user` flag.

2.2 With a requirements.txt

To use area4 as a dependency for your project, you can add the following line:

```
area4
```

Note: You must know how to use a requirements file to take this path. If you don't, search how to use a requirements file for Python dependencies.

2.3 With Pipenv

To install with pipenv, run:

```
pipenv install area4
```

CHAPTER THREE

USING

After you install the package (see the installing section), you need to import it into any Python file that you will use it in.

You can do this by adding the following line to the top:

```
import area4
```

Warning: Versions before 2.0 don't work with the new methods. 1.x has reached its end-of-life, and you should migrate. See the migrating guide for how to do so.

If you want to, you can check to make sure the library is working by running:

```
print(area4.area4info())
```

Now, to get dividers, use this function:

```
print(  
    area4.divider(4)  
) # This prints divider number 4 to the console
```

For what all the dividers look like, see the next section.

DIVIDER LOOKS

The number before it is the number you pass to the divider function. So if you want divider 1 you would use: `area4.divider(1)`. If you don't understand, see the examples part of the documentation.

1. Dashes
2. Underscores
3. Periods
4. Black squares
5. Up arrow emojis
6. Down arrow emojis
7. Equal signs
8. Hashtags
9. Asterisks (stars)
10. Commas
11. Slashes
12. Broken bars (|)
13. Tildes
14. Backslashes (not to be confused with #11)
15. Coffee cups
16. Plus signs
17. Cthulhus
18. Lenny faces
19. And (&) signs
20. Up arrow dividers (^)

21. Shrug emojis
22. Number 1s
23. Number 2s
24. Number 3s
25. Number 4s
26. Number 5s
27. Number 6s
28. Number 7s
29. Number 8s
30. Number 9s
31. Number 10s
32. <>s
33. Smiley faces I think
34. &*s
35. Random numbers (returned as string which is automatically converted from an integer)
36. The symbol that looks like ‘
37. Lowercase a
38. Uppercase a
39. Lowercase b
40. Uppercase b
41. Lowercase c
42. Uppercase c
43. Lowercase d
44. Uppercase d
45. Lowercase e
46. Uppercase e
47. Lowercase f
48. Uppercase f
49. Lowercase g
50. Uppercase g

- 51. Lowercase h
- 52. Uppercase h
- 53. Lowercase i
- 54. Uppercase i
- 55. Lowercase j
- 56. Uppercase j
- 57. Lowercase k
- 58. Uppercase k
- 59. Lowercase l
- 60. Uppercase l
- 61. Lowercase m
- 62. Uppercase m
- 63. Lowercase n
- 64. Uppercase n
- 65. Lowercase o
- 66. Uppercase o
- 67. Lowercase p
- 68. Uppercase p
- 69. Lowercase q
- 70. Uppercase q
- 71. Lowercase r
- 72. Uppercase r
- 73. Lowercase s
- 74. Uppercase s
- 75. Lowercase t
- 76. Uppercase t
- 77. Lowercase u
- 78. Uppercase u
- 79. Lowercase v
- 80. Uppercase v

81. Lowercase w
82. Uppercase w
83. Lowercase x
84. Uppercase x
85. Lowercase y
86. Uppercase y
87. Lowercase z
88. Uppercase z
89. Beach umbrella emojis
90. Airplane emojis
91. Orange leaf emojis
92. Key emojis
93. Big smiles
94. Laughing face
95. Tongue-sticking-out faces
96. Tongue-sticking-out faces v2
97. Surprised faces
98. Upset face
99. Pretend-smile face
100. Scared face
101. Surprised face
102. Happy babies
103. Happy ladies
104. Happy men
105. Happy ladies
106. Happy men
107. Happy grannies
108. Happy grandpas
109. Thumbs up
110. Thumbs down

- 111. Punch
- 112. Fist
- 113. Punch left
- 114. Punch right
- 115. Crossed fingers
- 116. Crossed fingers v2
- 117. Unknown emoji
- 118. Ok-hand
- 119. Point left
- 120. Point right
- 121. Point up
- 122. Point down
- 123. Finger up
- 124. Hand
- 125. Hand v2
- 126. 5 fingers on hand
- 127. Vulcan salute emojis
- 128. Bye wave
- 129. Call me wave
- 130. Strong arm emoji
- 131. Dog emojis
- 132. Cat emojis
- 133. Mice emojis
- 134. Hamster emojis
- 135. Bunny emojis
- 136. Fox emojis
- 137. Bear emojis
- 138. Panda emojis
- 139. Koalas
- 140. Tigers

- 141. Lions
- 142. Cows
- 143. Pigs
- 144. Frog
- 145. Monkeys
- 146. Monkey eyes shielded
- 147. Monkey eyes open
- 148. Monkey hands over mouth
- 149. Sitting monkey
- 150. Penguins
- 151. Chickens
- 152. Parrots
- 153. Birds
- 154. Hatching ducks
- 155. Ducks
- 156. Geese
- 157. Flower bundles
- 158. Pink flowers
- 159. Roses
- 160. Dead flowers
- 161. Pink flowers 2
- 162. Pink flowers 3
- 163. White flowers
- 164. Yellow flowers
- 165. Small suns
- 166. Big suns
- 167. Half moons facing left
- 168. Half moons facing right
- 169. Full moons
- 170. Stars

- 171. Multiple stars
- 172. Lightning bolts
- 173. Water bolts
- 174. Fires
- 175. Thunder clouds
- 176. Rainbows
- 177. Partly eaten chickens
- 178. Not-really-eaten chickens
- 179. Hot dogs
- 180. Hamburgers
- 181. French fries
- 182. Pizza
- 183. Sandwiches
- 184. Sno-cones
- 185. Ice creams in cups
- 186. Ice creams in cones
- 187. Pies
- 188. Cakes
- 189. Cakes (other variant)
- 190. Beers
- 191. Two touching beers
- 192. Two touching wine glasses
- 193. Single wine glasses
- 194. Soccer balls
- 195. Medals
- 196. Cars
- 197. Alarm clocks
- 198. Money bags
- 199. Balloons
- 200. Hearts

- 201. Pins
- 202. People
- 203. Dice
- 204. Bowling ball and pins
- 205. Cookies
- 206. Snowmen
- 207. Potatoes
- 208. Shrimp
- 209. Hot people
- 210. Cold people
- 211. Robot emojis
- 212. Person having party
- 213. Mind blown emojis
- 214. Be quiet emojis
- 215. Semicolons
- 216. Eye emojis
- 217. Ghost emojis
- 218. At signs
- 219. Telephone emojis
- 220. Colons
- 221. Curly brackets
- 222. [-] emojis
- 223. =_+= emojis
- 224. Thinking emojis
- 225. * – dividers
- 226. Flower emojis
- 227. Persian/Arabic words stretching character
- 228. Percent symbols
- 229. Hearts (alternative to #200)
- 230. Negation (¬)

- 231. Apple logo emoji (macOS only)
- 232. Mountain ASCII characters
- 233. Upside-down mountain ASCII characters
- 234. Tomato emojis
- 235. Left brackets
- 236. Chili peppers
- 237. (Image Of symbols - see <https://www.compart.com/en/unicode/U+22B7>)
- 238. Akitas (dogs)
- 239. Dollar signs
- 240. Red dots
- 241. Chain links
- 242. Scooter emojis
- 243. Avacado emojis
- 244. 1337 dividers
- 245. Smiling cats
- 246. Smiling cats 2
- 247. Laughing cats
- 248. Heart-eyed cats
- 249. Mischievous cats
- 250. Kissing cats
- 251. Surprised cats
- 252. Sad cats
- 253. Mad cats
- 254. Top hats
- 255. Party poppers
- 256. Sponges
- 257. Satellite antennas
- 258. Links
- 259. Papers with pencils
- 260. Crossed hammers and wrenches

- 261. Download item icons
- 262. Yarn balls
- 263. Flags
- 264. Flags alternative
- 265. Flags alternative 2
- 266. Cars alternative
- 267. Cars alternative 2
- 268. Question marks
- 269. Lolly pops
- 270. Cherries
- 271. Keyboards
- 272. Chess pawns
- 273. Trophies
- 274. Pencils
- 275. Safety pins
- 276. Tags
- 277. Jester cards
- 278. Bells
- 279. Crossed out bells
- 280. Gears
- 281. Right brackets
- 282. Lowercase ø
- 283. Uppercase Ø
- 284. Telescopes
- 285. Greater than sign
- 286. Flashing light
- 287. Police officer
- 288. Check mark
- 289. Check mark button
- 290. Cross mark button

- 291. Card Index
- 292. Baseballs
- 293. Softballs
- 294. Basketballs
- 295. Volleyballs
- 296. American footballs
- 297. Rugby footballs
- 298. Tennis rackets
- 299. Flying discs
- 300. Copyright symbols
- 301. Joysticks

With more coming soon!

Thanks to [amrutha3](#) on GitHub for making the majority of the emoji dividers, and everybody who has added a divider.

Warning: Depending on what platform the user is on, some dividers may look different. This includes some CI systems, in which emojis are not rendered in build logs.

CUSTOM DIVIDERS

You can generate a custom divider with the `make_div` function

```
# Specify a repeating unit and a maximum length
area4.make_div('<>', length=24)
# Returns a string

# Add start or end elements
area4.make_div('=-', length=9, start='<', end='=>')
# Returns: '<=====>'

# Resize existing dividers
area4.make_div(area4.divider(1), length=6)
# Returns: '-----'

# Setting to custom div:
custom_div = area4.make_div('<>', length=24)

# or directly printing
print(area4.make_div('<>', length=24))

# specify an literal unit (the function will not attempt to find_
→smaller repeating units)
area4.make_div('<><>~', length=10, literal_unit=True)
# Returns '<><>~<><>~' instead of '<><><><><>'
```

Warning: The `make_div()` function will try to replicate whole repeating units to the specified length. The output will always be less than or equal to the specified length. Test the output to ensure the divider looks as you would like it.

BIG thank you to [ninexball](#) on GitHub for making this function and maintaining it!

OTHER FUNCTIONS

This is a list of other functions you may want to use, and what they do in basic terms.

See the API Reference page for more information.

6.1 Splitter

- `area4.splitter()`

New in version 2.1.0.

The splitter function takes a string or number as a divider, and a series of strings to return, divided. If the first parameter is a number, it looks it up in the divider list. Otherwise, it uses the string provided as a divider. If only one additional string is provided, nothing is returned.

For example:

```
import area4
print(area4.splitter(1, "Welcome to", "My **app**"))

# outputs:
# Welcome to
# -----
# My **app**
```

6.2 Get Divider Character

- `area4.utils.get_divider_character()`

New in version 2.1.7.

Gets you the material, or character the divider is made of. You need to pass an integer of the divider you want to get the character it is made of.

For example:

```
from area4.util import get_divider_character

print(get_divider_character(7))

# This example prints a single equal sign to the console,
# because that divider is '====='
```

6.3 Reddit Horizontal

- `area4.utils.reddit_horizontal()`

New in version 2.3.1.

This function returns the Reddit Markdown divider (for Reddit bots). This function takes no parameters.

6.4 Markdown Horizontal

- `area4.utils.markdown_horizontal()`

New in version 2.9.0.

This function returns the Markdown divider (rendered as an HTML ‘hr’ tag by sites like GitHub). This function takes no parameters.

Note: If you want the HTML tag equivalent of the rendered output, see [HTML Horizontal](#).

6.5 HTML Horizontal

- `area4.utils.html_horizontal()`

New in version 3.1.0.

This function returns the HTML tag(s) for the divider element (rendered as a literal line by default, unless changed via CSS). This function takes 1 optional parameter, `closing_tag`, more information is detailed in the API Reference section.

API REFERENCE

7.1 Main Module

Main module.

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`area4.area4info()`

Get some info about the package.

Returns Package info.

Return type `str`

`area4.divider(number)`

Get the divider you requested.

Parameters `number` (`int`) – The divider number (can't be 0).

Returns The requested divider.

Return type `str`

Raises `ValueError` – If you request an invalid divider.

Example `area4.divider(3)` will return `'.....'`

`area4.make_div(unit, length=24, start="", end="", literal_unit=False)`

Generate a custom divider.

Parameters

- **unit** (`str`) – A repeating unit.
- **length** (`Optional[int]`) – The maximum length (won't be exceeded) (default: 24).
- **start** (`Optional[str]`) – Starting string.

- **end** (*Optional* [*str*]) – Ending string.
- **literal_unit** (*Optional* [*bool*]) – If `True`, it will not try to break unit down into smaller repeating subunits. Defaults to `False`.

Returns A new, custom divider.

Return type *str*

Example `custom_div = make_div(unit='=-', length=40, start='<', end='=>')`

Note: The generated string will be terminated at the specified length regardless of if all the input strings have been fully replicated. A unit > 1 length may not be able to be replicated to extend to the full length. In this situation, the string will be shorter than the specified length. Example: unit of 10 characters and a specified length of 25 will contain 2 units for a total length of 20 characters.

`area4.splitter` (*div*, **args*)

Split text with dividers easily.

Returns The newly made value.

Return type *str*

Parameters **div** (*str*) – The divider.

7.2 Utilities

Utilities module.

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`area4.util.get_divider_character` (*divider_id*)

Get the character the divider is made of.

Parameters **divider_id** (*int*) – The divider's number.

Returns The character.

Return type *str*

Raises **ValueError** – If you request an invalid divider.

Example Get what divider 7 is made of:

```
get_divider_character(7)
# returns '='.
```

`area4.util.get_raw_file()`

Get the raw divider file in a string array.

Returns The array.

Return type `List[str]`

`area4.util.html_horizontal(closing_tag=True)`

Get HTML horizontal divider.

Parameters `closing_tag` (*Optional* `[bool]`) – If a closing tag should be added.

Returns The HTML tag (the divider).

Return type `str`

`area4.util.markdown_horizontal()`

Get Markdown horizontal divider.

Returns The divider.

Return type `str`

`area4.util.non_single_character_dividers()`

Get a list of all the dividers that are multiple unique characters.

Some examples of this include:

- Divider 18 - (° °)
- Divider 33 - ^, ^, ^, ^, ^, ^,
- Divider 34 - &*&*&*&*&*&*

Returns A list of divider IDs.

Return type `List[int]`

`area4.util.reddit_horizontal()`

Get Reddit horizontal divider.

Returns The divider.

Return type `str`

`area4.util.reduce_to_unit(divider)`

Reduce a repeating divider to the smallest repeating unit possible.

This function is used by `make_div()`.

Parameters **divider** (*str*) – The divider.

Returns Smallest repeating unit possible.

Return type *str*

Example 'XxXxXxX' -> 'Xx'

MIGRATING

Here are steps required to migrate to certain versions:

8.1 1.x -> 2.x

To migrate from v1, you will need to change all divider calls from:

```
area4.dividerX  
# or  
area4.divX()
```

Where X is the divider number, to:

```
area4.divider(X)
```

8.2 2.x -> 3.x

This version removed the duplicate divider (was #201), so all the dividers with numbers/IDs BIGGER than 201 need to be shifted down by 1, so if you are using any of those dividers, you will need to change the number. For example:

```
area4.divider(208)  
# needs to be changed to:  
area4.divider(207)  
  
# however, anything BELOW 201 does NOT need to be changed!
```

By Reece Dunham¹

[View on GitHub](#)

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Welcome to area4, the flexible divider library.

From here, you may want to proceed to the [Concept](#) page.

Want to skip right to the action? Select the [Installing](#) page.

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