

Ponysay

Making your terminal about 20 % cooler.
Covers ponysay version 3.0.

by Mattias Andrée (maandree)

This manual is for ponysay (version 3.0),

Copyright © 2012 Mattias Andrée

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, with no Front-Cover Texts, and with no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled “GNU Free Documentation License”.

‘For me! For my friends! **For EQUESTRIA!**’

Table of Contents

1	Overview	1
2	Invoking ponysay	2
3	Advanced usage of ponysay	7
3.1	Extra information	7
3.2	Fortune cookies	7
3.3	Ponification	7
3.4	Running on TTY	7
3.5	Running on screen	7
3.6	'~/ponysayrc'	8
3.7	Narcissistic ponies	8
4	Environment variables	9
5	Optional features	11
5.1	KMS ponies	11
6	Pony metadata	12
7	The tool chest	16
7.1	Fill KMS cache	16
7.2	Metadata pasting	16
7.3	Editing metadata	16
7.4	Metadata collections	17
7.5	Dimension files	17
8	Limitations	18
8.1	Terminals	18
8.2	Cowsay	18
9	Problems and requests	19
9.1	Reporting bugs	19
9.2	Requesting ponies	19
10	Dependencies	20
10.1	Required runtime dependencies	20
10.2	Optional runtime dependencies	20
10.3	Package building dependencies	20
10.4	Dependencies for pony providers	20

11	Installing	21
11.1	From upstream.....	21
11.1.1	Installations basics.....	21
11.1.2	Custom installations.....	21
11.2	Package repositories.....	25
11.2.1	Arch Linux.....	25
11.2.2	Arch Linux ARM.....	25
11.2.3	Chakra.....	25
11.2.4	Debian GNU/Linux and Ubuntu.....	25
11.2.5	Gentoo Linux.....	25
11.2.6	Source Mage GNU/Linux.....	25
11.3	Uninstalling.....	25
12	Inner workings	27
12.1	Pony anatomy.....	27
12.2	Pony metadata extension.....	27
12.3	Pony quote infrastructure.....	28
12.4	Balloon style files.....	28
12.5	Printing in TTY with KMS.....	29
12.6	Truncation.....	29
12.7	Languages.....	29
12.8	Shell auto-completion.....	30
12.9	Universal Character Set.....	30
13	Contributing	31
13.1	Providing ponies.....	31
14	Distributing	33
15	Terminology	34
Appendix A	Change log	36
Appendix B	Ponysay contributors	43
Appendix C	Ponysay license	44
Appendix D	GNU Free Documentation License	45
Appendix E	Concept and program index	52
Appendix F	Variable and option index	55

1 Overview

`ponysay` displays an image of a My Little Pony pony saying a message provided by the user in a terminal, or a quote from the show My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic (MLP:FiM). Historically `ponysay` was a wrapper for `cowsay`, but has since version 2.1 become an independent reimplementation of `cowsay`.

If a message is not provided, e.g. by piping, it accepts standard input. The pony quoting the given message is printed on standard output.

`ponythink` is to `ponysay` as `cowthink` is to `cowsay`.

`ponysay` is generally used to decorate your terminal with a random pony, when you start the terminal. But if you know anypony how does like ponies [fat chance] you can always make screen-shots of `ponysay --q` executions and communication that way over e-mail.

2 Invoking ponysay

The format for running the `ponysay` program is:

```
ponysay [option...] [--] [message]
ponythink [option...] [--] [message]
```

Running `ponysay` will print a speech balloon, `ponythink` will print a thought balloon. Otherwise `ponysay` and `ponythink` is the same thing.

`ponysay` supports the following options:

‘--’ Parse the following arguments as parts of *message*.

‘-h’

‘--help’ Show summary of options.

‘-v’

‘--verion’

Show version of program.

‘-f PONY’

‘--file PONY’

‘--pony PONY’

Specify the pony that should printed, this can either be a file name or a pony name printed by `ponysay -l`. This option can be used multiple times to specify a set of ponies from which one will be selected randomly. If no pony is specified one will be selected randomly.

If you have `util-say` installed, you can use `.png`-files as the arguments for this options.

In versions earlier than version 2.0, the if the pony were a file name it had to include a `’/’`. This is not longer required and any existing pony name supersedes file names.

‘+f PONY’

‘++file PONY’

‘++pony PONY’

Just as ‘+f’, but it uses extra (non-MLP:FiM) ponies instead of standard (MLP:FiM) ponies

‘-q PONY’

‘--quote PONY’

By using this option, a pony will be printed with quotes from her in My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic. The pony will be selected randomly, unless at least one pony is added as an argument to ‘-q’. If one or more ponies are added as an argument to ‘-q’, the pony will be selected randomly from that set of ponies. This option requires the extension `ponyquotes4ponysay`, which is included by default since version 1.2.

The argument can be a file name, but only if it ends with `’.pony’`.

‘--f [PONY...]

‘--files [PONY...]

‘--ponies [PONY...]

Variadic variant of ‘-f’, meaning that all arguments added after this one will parsed as an argument to this option. Additionally, those options are added to ‘-f’.

‘++f [PONY...]

‘++files [PONY...]

‘++ponies [PONY...]

Variadic variant of ‘+f’, meaning that all arguments added after this one will parsed as an argument to this option. Additionally, those options are added to ‘+f’.

An important feature of this options, is that you can but it in the end of the command line, without any argument to get a random non-MLP:FiM pony. However, although it is not nice, since version 3.0, ‘+f’ can also be unargumented if at the end of the command line.

‘--q [PONY...]’

‘--quotes [PONY...]’

Variadic variant of ‘-q’, meaning that all arguments added after this one will parsed as an argument to this option. Additionally, those options are added to ‘-q’.

An important feature of this options, is that you can but it in the end of the command line, without any argument to get a quote from any pony with a quote. However, although it is not nice, since version 3.0, ‘-q’ can also be unargumented if at the end of the command line.

‘-b STYLE’

‘--bubble STYLE’

‘--balloon STYLE’

Specify the balloon style that should used, this can either be a file name or a balloon name printed by ‘ponysay -B’. This option can be used multiple times to specify a set of styles from which one will be selected randomly. If no balloon style is specified a fallback style will be used.

‘-W COLUMN’

‘--wrap COLUMN’

Specify the screen column where the message should be wrapped, this is by default 40, as with `cowsay`. The balloon’s extra width is taken into consideration.

If the argument is not a number, but starts instead with `n` (for ‘none’ or ‘no’), no wrapping is done, and if it starts with `i` (for ‘inherit’) the width of the terminal is used.

`n` and `i` is case insensitive, so you may use `N` and `I` instead. Additionally, typo correction is for `QWERTY` and `Dvorak` is built in to `ponysay`; the nearest key, either to the left or to the right, depending on which hand is used to press the key, is also allowed.

‘-c’

‘--compress’

‘--compact’

Compress the message in the same way `cowsay` does, that is basically without multiple spaces, and only paragraphs separations. Using this options will mean that you cannot display `figlet` and `TOIlet` style messages.

‘-l’

‘--list’ Lists all installed ponies. The ponies which have quotes, i.e. can be used with the ‘-q’ option, will be marked by being printed in bold or bright (depending on the terminal.)

‘-L’

‘--altlist’

‘--symlist’

Lists all installed ponies. The ponies which have quotes, i.e. can be used with the ‘-q’ option, will be marked by being printed in bold or bright (depending on the terminal.) This options differs from ‘-l’ by printing alternative names (symbolic links) inside brackets after their target ponies.

`‘+l’`
`‘++list’` Just as `‘-l’`, except it lists extra (non-MLP:FiM) ponies instead of standard (MLP:FiM) ponies.

`‘+L’`
`‘++symlist’`
`‘++altlist’`
 Just as `‘-L’`, except it lists extra (non-MLP:FiM) ponies instead of standard (MLP:FiM) ponies.

`‘-B’`
`‘--bubblelist’`
`‘--balloonlist’`
 Prints a list of all balloon styles.

`‘-A’`
`‘--all’` List all ponies, MLP:FiM and non-MLP:FiM, in this case the first list are MLP:FiM and the second are non-MLP:FiM.

`‘+A’`
`‘++all’`
`‘--symall’`
`‘--altall’`
 List all ponies names, including alternatives, these from MLP:FiM and non-MLP:FiM. The first list are the MLP:FiM and the second one are non-MLP:FiM.

`‘-o’`
`‘--pony-only’`
`‘--ponyonly’`
 Print just the pony, nothing else like the speech balloon. Naturally the `ponysay` will not wait for a message from stdin.

`‘-i’`
`‘--info’` By adding this flag you will get a metadata for a pony printed, rather than the pony itself. The output will beformatted with bold tag names. The output will be wrapped according to the `‘-W’` option.

`‘+i’`
`‘++info’` This works just like the `‘-i’` option, except the pony will use the output has her message rather that just print that information.

`‘-r RESTRICTION’`
`‘--restrict RESTRICTION’`
 This option is used to restrict which ponies can be randomly select based one their metadata. The restrict is given is disjunctive normal form, and can hence express any logical combination, however only for tags with one entry. For tags with multiple values all values are tested and of one of them passes a test passes.
 The argument for `‘--restrict’` is a + separated list of values that all must be satisfied for a pony to be qualified for random selection. The option `‘--restrict’` can be used multiply times, only one of them need to be satisfied for a pony to qualified for random selection.
 A value in the argument is a combination of the tag name and tag value on the form `NAME=VALUE`. Additionally if the tag names ends with a question mark (?) the tag is satisfied if the tag is missing; if the value starts with a bang (!) the test is inverted. Using just a bang means that the test passes for and only for all ponies with the tag defined; using the question mark and a empty value means that the test passes

for all ponies; finally, using the question mark and just a bang for the value means that the test passes for and only for all ponies without the tag defined.

For most shells, if not all, trick to not need to use disjunctive normal form is to use `{ }`. For example if you use `'--restrict={eye={blue,green,cyan}+coat={black,grey},coat=white}'` (note that there is no whitespaces) means that only ponies with white coat will be randomly selected as well as ponies with black or grey coat provided that they have either blue, green or cyan eyes.

`'-X'`

`'--256-colours'`

`'--256colours'`

`'--x-colours'`

Use `xterm`'s 256-colour support (supported by most X11 terminals), despite your terminal's actual compatibilities.

`'-V'`

`'--tty-colours'`

`'--ttycolours'`

`'--vt-colours'`

Use Linux VT's compatibilities without KMS utilisation, despite your terminal's actual compatibilities.

`'-K'`

`'--kms-colours'`

`'--kmscolours'`

Use Linux VT's compatibilities with KMS utilisation, despite your terminal's actual compatibilities.

`'+c'`

`'--colour ANSI-COLOUR'`

Colour the balloon, including link and message (the parts that are not individually specified.) The argument, should be a ANSI colour sequence without leading CSI and without a tailing 'm', for example `1;31` will make it in red and bold (or bright depending on the terminal.)

`'--colour-bubble'`

`'--colour-balloon ANSI-COLOUR'`

Just like `'--colour'`, but it only colours the balloon, without the message or link.

`'--colour-link ANSI-COLOUR'`

Just like `'--colour'`, but it only colours the balloon link.

`'--colour-msg'`

`'--colour-message ANSI-COLOUR'`

Just like `'--colour'`, but it only colours the message.

`'--colour-pony ANSI-COLOUR'`

Just like `'--colour'`, but it colours the pony. This colouring has no effect on regular pony files, as it has its own colouring.

`'--colour-wrap'`

`'--colour-hyphen ANSI-COLOUR'`

Just like `'--colour'`, but it colours hyphen added by the word wrapping. By default this is red (31), if you want uncoloured use 0, without 0 or 39, the default 31 is persistent.

If neither `-q` is used nor any *message* is specified, `ponysay` will read the message from `stdin` (standard input); however, if no arguments are used and nothing is piped to `stdin`, a help message will be printed. If you want to use `ponysay` without arguments and enter the message by hand, you can run `cat | ponysay`.

If no pony is selected, `ponysay` will look for a `best.pony` file, this file should be a symbolic link to the pony you want as a default. If it is not a symbolic link, `-q` cannot determine which quotes to use.

3 Advanced usage of ponysay.

3.1 Extra information

If file descriptor 3 is defined when `ponysay` is executed, extra information is printed to it. The printed information includes the name of the pony file, the name of the balloon style file, and if defined in the pony file, file meta data and comment.

In most shells, a file descriptor 3 can be defined using `3> FILE`, and linked to `stderr` using `3>&2`. For example, you can print the information to `~/info` by running `ponysay I\'m just the cutest pony! 3> ~/info`.

The message is not stored this way, for that you can use `tee`. However, if you use `-q` the quote file is printed to file descriptor 3.

3.2 Fortune cookies

If you have `fortune` installed – this program may be named `fortune-mod` in your GNU/Linux distributions package repository – you can run `fortune | ponysay` to get a random pony reading a random fortune cookie.

By adding `fortune | ponysay` to the end [easiest way] of your `~/bashrc` – or equivalent for your shell if you do not use GNU Bash (standard shell for most distributions now a days) – you will get the effect described in the previous paragraph every time you open a terminal.

3.3 Ponification

You can ponify messages (i.e. replaces words search as ‘everyone’ with ‘everypony’) by using `fortune | ponypipe` instead of using `fortune`. `ponypipe` can be downloaded from <https://github.com/maandree/ponypipe>. Alternatively you can use `pinkie` (or `pinkiepie`), which can be downloaded from <https://github.com/maandree/pinkie-pie>, which is just `fortune | ponypipe`. There is also a large `sed` script, similar to `ponypipe`: http://www.reddit.com/r/mylittlelinux/comments/srxi/using_ponysay_with_a_ponified_fortune_warning/ However I think `ponypipe` as better at replacing words than the `sed` script, but I haven’t used the script so I wouldn’t know for sure.

3.4 Running on TTY

If you use TTY and have a custom colour palette, you should also add to your `~/bashrc`, before `fortune | ponysay`:

```
[ "$TERM" = "linux" ] &&
function ponysay
{
    exec ponysay "$@"
    #RESET PALETTE HERE
}
```

You should read more about this in [Section 5.1 \[KMS ponies\]](#), page 11.

3.5 Running on screen

`screen` will adapt ANSI colour escape sequences to your terminal’s capabilities. This means that if your terminal reports itself as `xterm` in `$TERM` ponies will lose their colours; they will only use the lower 16 colours instead of the top 240 colours. By default, almost all X terminals, including `xterm` and `mate-terminal` reports themselves as `xterm` in `$TERM`, and some reports their actual

name in `$COLORTERM`. So before opening `screen` you use `set $TERM to xterm-256color`, if you are using a terminal with support for `xterm`'s 256 colours; this can be done by adding to your `'~/.bashrc'`:

```
[ "$TERM" = "xterm" ] &&
  function screen
  {
    export TERM="xterm-256color"
    exec screen "$@"
  }
```

3.6 '~/.ponysayrc'

If you have the file `'~/.ponysayrc'` (`'~/.ponysayrc'` in your home directory, the home directory can be spoofed by changing the system environment `HOME`), the first thing `ponysay` does is running that file. This can be used for modifying environment variables (see [Chapter 4 \[Environment variables\], page 9](#)). For your convenience this can be done by modifying the map `env`. The code in `'~/.ponysayrc'` must be written in Python 3.

For example if you want to set the `PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES` to 5, but only 1 if you are using Linux VT (TTY), your `'~/.ponysayrc'` may look like this:

```
if env[TERM] == 'linux':
    env[PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES] = 1
else:
    env[PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES] = 5
```

You can examine the source code of `ponysay` to figure out some nice hacking you may want to do, everything in the source code can be used directly as long as it is defined before `'~/.ponysayrc'` is interpreted.

`'~/.ponysayrc'` is a fallback for `'~/.config/ponysay/ponysayrc'`, which in turn is a fallback for `'${XDG_CONFIG_HOME}/ponysay/ponysayrc'`. If neither of those exist, `'/etc/ponysayrc'` is used if that exists.

3.7 Narcissistic ponies

The following will not work if you have line breaks in you file names, but if you do have that, you may want to rethink that as it will usually cause problems for programs, especially for shell scripts.

The command `__pony=$(ponysay -o 3>&1 1>/dev/null | grep ^pony\ file: | sed -e s/^pony\ file:\ //g) && (ponysay -of "$__pony" | ponythink -Wi -f "$__pony")` will give you a pony thinking of herself. The command works on GNU Bash, but may not work on less POSIX compatible shells. It works by first getting a random pony and use the extra information printed the file descriptor 3 (see [Section 3.1 \[Extra information\], page 7](#)), and fetches the file name with help of `grep` and `sed`. The file name is stored in a shell variable. It then pipes one execution of `ponysay` into another execution, using the stored file name in both executions.

`Ponysay` can use just about anything as a message because it quarantines the message's ANSI escape sequences, including colour. And is Unicode aware (including combining characters) and ANSI escape sequence aware.

Naturally this means that you can also make ponies think of each other, for example: `ponysay -f rarity -b round 'My little Spiky-wiky' | ponythink -f spikefloat -b unicode -W n`

4 Environment variables

`ponysay` supports the follow environment variables:

PONYSAY_BOTTOM

Under TTY (Linux VT), if the output is larger the the screen's height, only the beginning is printed, leaving two blank lines. If you want the bottom to be printed rather the the beginning you can export `PONYSAY_BOTTOM` with the value `yes`, `y` or `1`.

PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES

Under TTY (Linux VT), if the output is larger than the screen's height, two lines are left blank. If you want more, or less, blank lines you can export `PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES` with the value of how many blank lines you want. Naturally this takes effect eve n if the output is not actually larger than the screen.

PONYSAY_FULL_WIDTH

You can export `PONYSAY_FULL_WIDTH` with the value `yes`, `y` or `1`, if you do not want the output to be truncated on the width to fit the terminal.

PONYSAY_TRUNCATE_HEIGHT

Export `PONYSAY_TRUNCATE_HEIGHT` with the value `yes`, `y` or `1`, if you want to truncate the output on the height even if you are not running `ponysay` under TTY.

PONYSAY_UCS_ME

Export `PONYSAY_UCS_ME` with the value `yes`, `y` or `1`, if you want [simulated] symlink to pony files using Universal Character Set in their names. Otherwise pony files uses only ASCII. If you want to remove the ASCII:ised names export `PONYSAY_UCS_ME` with the value `harder`, `h` or `2` instead.

If you have not enabled this, UCS names are not usable, suggested or listed. If you use `yes` UCS names will be usable, suggested and listed. If you use `harder` ASCII:ised names will not be suggested or listed, but they will still be usable.

PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE

PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE_CMD

`PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE` or `PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE_CMD` is used to tell `ponysay` how your TTY palette looks, this feature lets you get the best images in TTY if you have Kernel Mode Setting (KMS) support.

See [Section 5.1 \[KMS ponies\]](#), [page 11](#) for information on how to use this.

PONYSAY_TYPO_LIMIT

`ponysay` is able to auto correct misspelled pony names and balloon style name. Without consideration for transpositioning, the distance between two words are measured in the number of edits needed to get from one word to the other, with weighting on some character changes used to favour spellos over typos.

By default if the weighted distance is greater than 5 for the closest words, auto correction ignored. This limit can be changed by exporting the limit to `PONYSAY_TYPO_LIMIT`; setting the limit to zero will disable auto correction.

PONYSAY_WRAP_HYPHEN

You can export what `ponysay` should use instead of a hyphen when wrapping messages. The hythen is red by default, if you want to change the colour or other formatting, should should do so using the option `'--colour-hyphen'` (`'--colour-wrap'`).

PONYSAY_WRAP_LIMIT

Defines how long a word mush be to be hyphenated. This is used for to wrap words that are long so the output gets as pretty as possible. This s not the only condition

under which a word can be hyphenated, it can also be hyphenated if the word cannot fit otherwise. The default value is 8.

PONYSAY_WRAP_EXCEED

Defines how much a word must exceed the wrapping point to be hyphenated. This setting is used together with **PONYSAY_WRAP_LIMIT**. The default value is 5.

5 Optional features

5.1 KMS ponies

KMS ponies is an optional feature that required that you have `util-say`>=2 (`util-say`<2 for `ponysay`<2.1) installed. It lets TTY users that have a custom TTY colour palette and KMS support get best TTY images that can be display at the current state of the art. KMS is supported on most computers, but due to lack of published specifications Nvidia drivers does not support KMS. `util-say` can be downloaded at <https://github.com/maandree/util-say>.

To use this feature your `~/.bashrc` (or equivalent for your shell) must keep track of your colour palette; it is not possible for a program to ask to terminal. Either the shell should export a palette string to `$PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE` or you should export a command to can get the palette string to `$PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE_CMD`. The palette string should be the stream which sets the colour palette to the terminal when `echo:ed`; preferably, to increase speed and reduce cache usage, it should be consistent every time it is exported for every colours palette. So you may want to keep it sorted, always be in either upper case or lower case, and not contain an character that is not used to set the colour palette.

Assuming you have a function in your `~/.bashrc`, to reset the colour palette to what you set it to last time in the terminal, named `reset-palette`, your `~/.bashrc` should, for example, contain:

```
[ "$TERM" = "linux" ] &&
function ponysay
{
    export PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE="$(reset-palette)"
    exec ponysay "$@"
}
```

KMS ponies uses `/var/cache/ponysay/` or, if missing, `~/.cache/ponysay/` for cache space.

You may also want to read [Section 7.1 \[Fill KMS cache\]](#), page 16.

6 Pony metadata

Pony files can contain metadata tags and a multiline comment. The following are the standard tags (comma separated lists may have whitespace surrounding the comma [,]):

GROUP NAME

If a pony file contains multiple ponies, it *should* have a *GROUP NAME* tag. The tag is a comma separated list of the recognised names of the ponies as a groups, if the list is empty the tag value must be (**none**). An officiality tag should be added to each name.

NAME Every pony file should have this tag, one entry for each pony on the file. The value of the tag *must* be the pony's most common name as used on the TV show (or other source). If the pony's name have not been mentioned the value must be (**not mentioned**).

OTHER NAMES

If a pony in the pony file has other names then the one in *NAME* it *should* have this take for this pony. Any pony in the file (in case of multiple ponies) that do not need this tag should use the value (**none**).

The tag is a comma separated list of alternative (to *NAME* names for the pony, each name should have an officiality tag.

APPEARANCE

This tag specifies in which episode the pony first appeared. It reasonable to specify it even for ponies that appears in every episode.

For uniformity the format **S%sE%e %t[%P]** is recommended; [] denotes and optional part, optional in the sence that it does not apply the every episode, but it *should* be used if applyable. **%s** is the series (season) number in two digits, **%e** is the episode number in two digits. **%t** is the episode title and should use the standardised title format for the used format however without surrounding quotes if the used language has that, in the unlike event that [or] is present in the title it should be backslashed (\[, \]). **%P** is the part in the format **[Part %p]**, where [] *does not* denote and optional part but rather is verbatim, and **%p** is the part number in one digit (well, if the part number is not 10 or higher).

The standard way to format titles in American English is the same as in British English, however it is not fully standardised. Capitalisation of the first word, and all other words, except for articles, prepositions, conjunctions, and forms of 'to be' is recommended.

Be aware that MLP:FiM episodes use American spelling which include a rather uncommon why to write for examples abbreviations (like for example Mr. instread of Mr), this may however not be the case for non-MLP:FiM episodes. And if there are not series (season) the series number defaults to 1, however other numbers and tags (which the part number is) may be added if required.

KIND This tag decribes what kind of pony a pony is, it is a comma separated lower case list, and it cannot be empty, by it can be (but shouldn't) skipped for every pony in the image.

Every fitting value should be used, however a alicorn (also known as alacord or winged unicorn) should have the values **pegasus**, **unicorn**, **pony**, but not **alicorn**. Earth ponies should have the value **pony** but not **earth** or **earth pony**.

The standard values are (you may use other ones if fitting): **unicorn**, **pegasus**, **pony**, **changeling**, **crystal**, **seapony**, **animal** (applies to Spike) and **item** (applies to Tom and Pinkamina's imaginare friends).

GROUP

This tag describes which groups a pony classifies under, it is a comma separated lower case list, and it cannot be empty, by it can be (but shouldn't) skipped for every pony in the image.

The standard values are (you may use other ones if fitting):

- **mare** Adult female pony
- **stallion** Adult male pony
- **filly** Female pony child
- **colt** Male pony child
- **dragon** Dragon (Spike and the other dragons)
- **mane** The mane characters (also known as main characters [unponified] or protagonists)
- **wildlife** Wildlife, for example timberwolfs
- **pet** A ponies' pet, Spike does not count because Twilight does not play with him during pony-pet play dates.
- **villain** Villains, normally minions to antagonists. Applies to changelings.
- **antagonist** (applies to: nightmare moon, gilda, discord, chrysalis) Antagonists are also known as archvillians or archenemies. Nightmare Moon, Discord and Chrysalis are such, but Gilda also counts as one.
- **deuteragonist** (applies to: the cutiemark cruisers) Deuteragonists are secondary characters, these are (as of series 2) only the Cutiemark Cruisers. The requirement is that they are somewhat regular characters with dedicated episodes, but are not protagonists.
- **tritagonist** (applies to: celestia, luna, cadance, shining armor, spike) Important characters (excluding Derpy Hooves) that are neither protagonists, deuteragonists nor antagonists.
- **background** Background characters are not characters that are neither protagonists, deuteragonist, tritagonist, antagonist nor pets. They do not need to be strictly background characters, for example Big Mac and Cheerilee classifies under this group, as they are not too important to be considered tritagonists (as of series 2).
- **voiced** (only used together with background) Only **background** characters can be **voiced**. The additional requirement is that they have said something (ponies comics can also be voiced).
- **imaginary** Imaginary ponies (or other animal).

BALLOON

For each balloon in the file (a pony file can have more than one balloon, but that is not common) there should be one tag entry. There are four values that can be used: top (the common setup, the balloon is at the top of the image), bottom (the balloon is at the bottom of the image), right (the balloon is neither at the top or at the bottom of the image, but is placed to the right of the pony) and inside (the balloon is somewhere as inside the image.)

LINK ON Files with only one pony *should not* use this tag. Specifies to which pony the link is connected, it is a number, starting from 1.

If a file contains Fluttershy and Pinkie (in that order, i.e. Pinkie is to the right of or below Fluttershy) and the link is connected to Pinkie, then the value should be 2.

In the rare case that the file contains multiple links (and multi ponies), the metadata should contains multiple entries of this tag, one entry for each link sorted in the order of the linkes placement in the image, in the same way ponies are ordered.

- LINK** In the rare case that the file contains multiple links the metadata should contains multiple entries of this tag, one entry for each link sorted in the order of the linkes placement in the image, in the same way ponies are ordered.
- The value for this tag must be either **regular** or **mirrored**. **regular** applies to linkes with NNE–SSW (\) direction. **mirrored** applies to linkes with NNW–SSE (/) direction, in version 2.9.1 only ‘rainbowdrag’ uses this.
- COAT** The name of the colour (as best estimated by you), in lowercase, that the pony’s coat have. If the creature is (for example) a dragon, the colour of the scales is used. Common colour names are preferable. Only one colour should be named, but the name may describe a colour combination.
- MANE** The name of the colour (as best estimated by you), in lowercase, that the pony’s mane have. Common colour names are preferable. Only one colour should be named, but the name may describe a colour combination.
- EYE** The name of the colour (as best estimated by you), in lowercase, that the pony’s eyes have. Common colour names are preferable. Only one colour should be named, but the name may describe a colour combination.
- AURA** The name of the colour (as best estimated by you), in lowercase, that the pony’s magic aura have. Common colour names are preferable. Only one colour should be named, but the name may describe a colour combination.
- The magic aura is the colourisation around items that are affected by magic.
- If the pony file have multiple ponies, some with magical abilities and some without, the ponies without magical abilies should use the value (**no magic**). If the pony has magical abilies but without an aura, use the value (**invisible**).
- Only humans [here we must call ourself humnas rather than ponies, otherwise the sentance does not make sense) can se the magic aura, describe the colour that we humans see, not ponies and other creatures in the TV Show [proof, see S01E11 Winter Wrap Up and S02E25-26 A Canterlot Wedding].
- DISPLAY** This tag describes how a pony is places in the image. The standard values are: **full** (full body), **head** (just the head), **down** (upside down), **left** (pony is looking to our left), **right** (pony is looking to our right), **front** (pony is looking at us). **front** can be combined with **left** and **right**, but **left** and **right** nor **full** and **head** cannot be combined.
- WIDTH** The width of the pony image measured in text columns.
- HEIGHT** The height of the pony image measured in text lines, this include the balloon (occupies one line) even if it the first line with nothing else on that line.
- BALLOON TOP**
- The number of lines at the beginning of the pony image that should be skipped if the balloon is not printed.
- BALLOON BOTTOM**
- The number of lines at the end of the pony image that should be skipped if the balloon is not printed.
- MASTER** This tag refers to the pony file that is not named with extra attributes. For example, all files where Shining Armour is the (sole) speaking pony the this tag should be **shiningarmor**, except for in ‘shiningarmor.pony’ where this tag may be omitted.

SOURCE This tag specifies from where the pony image (not the file itself) originates. If the source is unknown the value should be **(unknown)**, if a GitHub user draw it the the value should be that user inside square brackets (in case of multiple artists, the tag is comma seperated list). Otherwise the source should be specified in any reasonable manner.

In order the claim authorship (the GitHub user value) it image must have been written from scratch (using templates is okay) or must be a major edit of another image. Just converting (including fixing the colours) an image (for example from the Internet or a screenshot) with or without removing the background is not enough.

MEDIA This tag *must not* be used for MLP:FiM ponies, but only for extraponies. It specifies the media from where the pony (not the image) originates.

LICENSE Which licence applies to the image? Full name and version should be used. In case of multiple license there should be one entry for each license. Omit this tag is the license is not known.

There are two special cases here where this is no license. In which case it either uses regular copyright, in which case use the value **(regular)**, or everyone is the copyright holder (for example Public Domain), in which case use the value **(public)**.

FREE Is the image fully free? (For example Linux-libre is fully free, but not regular Linux.) The value *must* either be **yes** or **no**, or the tag must be omitted.

This is the most important tag as it helps us build a fully free version that can be officially distributed on GNU endorsed GNU/Linux distributions (GNU/Linux-libre).

Duplicate tags should be ordered in the order of the pony they describe from top-left to bottom-right in the image. It is important that if there are for example three ponies the image then all used tags that depends on the number of ponies in the image is used three times.

‘Officiality tag’ refers the an annotation added to a tag value’s list element. If the value is unofficial the string **(unofficial)** is appended (preferable with leading whitespace) to the element. If it is official the appended string is of the format **(unofficial, %c)** (the brackets are verbatim), where **%c** is a comment. For example Chrysalis’ name has not been mentioned in the show, however it is used in the manuscript, therefore a pony file with Chrysalis should have the (partial) metadata:

NAME: (not mentioned)

OTHER NAMES: Chrysalis (official, in manuscript)

7 The tool chest

The tool chest is a collection of subcommands under the command `ponysay-tool`, its purpose is to provide tools to ponysay relevant actions that is not printing ponies (like the commands `ponysay` and `ponythink`).

7.1 Fill KMS cache

Before reading this section you may want to read the earlier section [Section 5.1 \[KMS ponies\]](#), page 11.

Invoking the command `ponysay-tool --kms` (no additional options are available) will pre-generate all kmsponies for your current TTY palette. This is useful if your computer is not fast enough, for you, at converting a pony to a kmspony. As the kmsponies may change between versions (noted in the change log if it happens) you may want to run this commmend after installing a new version of `ponysay`. Ponies that are already in the cache with the current KMS version will not be re-generated.

7.2 Metadata pasting

`ponysay-tool` allows you to copy, remove, stash and apply stashed pony metadata (but not merging, that must be done by hand.) The following commands does not support additional options.

`ponysay-tool --edit-rm PONY-FILE` will remove all metadata from the file `PONY-FILE`. To just remove some data you must use `ponysay-tool --edit PONY-FILE` or do it by hand. Note that you always use pony file, not pony names.

`ponysay-tool --edit-stash PONY-FILE` will print all metadata from a file to stdout. Cherry-picking cannot be done.

`ponysay-tool --edit-apply PONY-FILE` replace all metadata in a file with the metadata used provided in stdin.

To copy the metadata from one pony to another (and remove the old metadata) you will have to pipe the stashing and the applying command: `ponysay-tool --edit-stash SOURCE-PONY-FILE | ponysay-tool --edit-apply TARGET-PONY-FILE`

7.3 Editing metadata

`ponysay-tool` allows you to edit the metadata in a pony file by running `ponysay-tool --edit PONY-FILE`, where `PONY-FILE` is the pony file to edit, not the pony name. No additional options are available.

`ponysay-tool --edit PONY-FILE` is interactive and opens an editor inspired by GNU Emacs. The tool will give you the standard tags to fill and will automatically fill in *HEIGHT* and *WIDTH* for you without allowing you to editing those two tags. Additionally the editor will print the pony at the right side of the terminal with the name of the file you are editing.

The commands the editor use is a small subset of the standard commands in GNU Emacs. Currently the commands are only coded for xterm (just about all terminals except Linux VT.) *C-x* means *x* with *control* held down. *M-x* means *x* with *alt (meta)* held down.

C-space

C-@ Set mark; only if mark is set and is at the same position as the point (cursor) the mark is deactivated. A mark creates a text select, it cannot span between lines.

C-k Cut out the rest of the line and add it to the kill ring.

C-w Cut out selected text and add it to the kill ring.

<i>M-w</i>	Add the selected text to the kill ring and unset the mark.
<i>C-y</i>	Paste (yank) text from the kill ring.
<i>M-y</i>	Cycle in the kill ring.
<i>C-o</i>	Insert a next line below the current line and go to it. This is useful if you want to add another entry for a tag.
<i>C-j</i> <i>enter</i>	Go to next line, create a new line if at last line.
<i>C-n</i> <i>down</i>	Go to next line, do not create a new line if at last line.
<i>C-p</i> <i>up</i>	Go to previous line.
<i>C-f</i> <i>right</i>	Go to next column.
<i>C-b</i> <i>left</i>	Go to previous column.
<i>home</i>	Go to the beginning of the line.
<i>end</i>	Go to the end of the line.
<i>backspace</i> <i>C-h</i>	
<i>C-?</i>	Remove the previous character on the same line.
<i>delete</i>	Remove the current character on the same line.
<i>insert</i>	Enter or exit override mode.
<i>C-x C-x</i>	Swap the mark and the point.
<i>C-x C-s</i>	Save your changes.
<i>C-x C-c</i>	Exit the editor, do not forget to save if you have made changes.

7.4 Metadata collections

Pony metadata collection files are used by `ponysay` to by just reading one file per directory determine all pony files metadata and determine which ponies will pass the `--restrict` option when ponies are randomly selected.

A metadata collection file's content a list, of pony files with and their corresponding metadata as a map from tag name to tag value set, serialised with Python's `cPickle` module.

7.5 Dimension files

Pony dimension files are used by `ponysay` to determine the size of all ponies and use that information to determine which ponies fit the terminal and may be randomly selected.

Running `ponysay-tool --dimensions PONY-DIR` will generate three files `'widths'`, `'heights'` and `'onlyheights'` to the directory `'PONY-DIR'`, the contain optimised information about the widths, heights and heights with printed without the balloon, respectively, for each pony the the directory.

8 Limitations

8.1 Terminals

Ponysay works perfectly on `xterm`, `xterm` like terminals including `putty`, settings may however need to be customised for Unicode Character Set (UCS) support, but less well, depending on font, on VTE based terminals including `mate-terminal`.

On Linux's native terminal Linux VT (TTY) it works less well, and not good at all without Kernel Mode Setting (KMS) support. See <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay/issues/1> for more information. `ponysay` clears the screen before printing to TTY, this is because if your graphics driver supports KMS, the colours will be messed by when the ponies position moves on the screen, this is also reason why the output is truncated on the height in TTY by default.

Most terminals have support for 256 colours, we do however only use the top 240 colours; this is because the lower 16 colours are usually, in contrast to the top 240, customised. We assume that the top 240 colours have their standard values. In TTY with KMS support we dot have any actual limit (except for 2^{24} + full transparency.)

`ponysay` works perfectly on `xterm`, `urxvt` and `putty`, but `rxvt`, `mrxvt` and `Eterm` do not have UTF-8 support and are currently not supported. Additionally `aterm` have neither UTF-8 support nor 256 colour support, and is therefore not yet supported.

Due to extreme limitations in `9term` `ponysay` will never be able to run on it.

8.2 Cowsay

This section describes the limitation of `cowsay`, but since version 2.1 `cowsay` is no longer used because of it. So none of the following limitations are present anymore.

When `cowsay` determines the length of a word it measures in number of bytes (in UTF-8), therefore non-ASCII words will malfomat the balloon with the message.

Further, `cowsay` does not recognise ANSI escape sequences, therefore, using colours and text styling in messages will also malfomat the balloon with the message.

`cowsay` does not support balloon, including the link between the message and the pony, customisation, other than using `cowthink`. However you can modify `cowsay` (written Perl, so you can edit the installed files) to make the balloon look different, maybe using box drawing characters.

`cowsay` does not support setting the minimum size of the balloon, both directions on the balloon-pony links. or any other placement of the balloon than at the top to the left.

9 Problems and requests

9.1 Reporting bugs

If you find a bug in ponysay, install the last version from <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay>, and if it is still present, please report it at <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay/issues>. Please be as descriptive as possible, as it will help us verify it solve it faster.

9.2 Requesting ponies

If you want I specific pony added, ask us at <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay/issues> and we will add it. To speed the up the process, if possible, supply good pictures. Full visibly, transparent background, and pixelated are the properties that makes a picture good.

10 Dependencies

We have provided a script that should run on most, if not all shells, named `./dependency-test.sh` that will help you track down any missing package. The script works in `bash`, `dash` and `zsh`, but not in `fish`, so case you `sh` links to `fish`, run `bash dependency-test.sh` (or with one of the other compatible shells.)

10.1 Required runtime dependencies

`coreutils`

`stty` is used to determine the size of the terminal.

`python>=3`¹

`ponysay` is written in pure Python 3.

10.2 Optional runtime dependencies

`util-say>=2`

For improved TTY support for user with custom colour palette and KMS support. It can be downloaded at <https://github.com/maandree/util-say>. If this is used `chmod` from `coreutils` is also required.

For the purpose of simplifying for pony contributors, `ponysay` supports using `.png`-images (note that the file must not miss the `.png` at the end of the file name) in addition to `.pony`-files or pony names.

10.3 Package building dependencies

`python>=3`²

Required to run the `./setup.py` file, which is also invoked from the make script.

`gzip` Used for compressing manuals. (Optional, standard)

`xz` Used for compressing manuals. (Optional, non-standard)

`texinfo` Used to compile this `info` manual. (Optional, standard)

`info`³ Used to install this `info` manual with `install-info`. (Optional, standard)

10.4 Dependencies for pony providers

`bash` Required to run `dev/dist.sh`.

`coreutils`

`ln` and `readlink` are used in the `ttyponies` subscript of `dev/dist.sh`.

`util-say>=2`

Used by `dev/dist.sh` `ttyponies` to build `ttyponies` from `xterm` `ponies`. It can be downloaded at <https://github.com/maandree/util-say>.

¹ Sometimes distributed as `python3` rather than `python`.

² Sometimes distributed as `python3` rather than `python`.

³ Normally a part of `texinfo`.

11 Installing

11.1 From upstream

11.1.1 Installations basics

Before installing `ponysay`, make sure your system have the packages listed under [Section 10.1 \[Required runtime dependencies\]](#), page 20 and [Section 10.3 \[Package building dependencies\]](#), page 20 installed.

Tarballs can be downloaded at <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay/tarball/master> for bleeding edge, or from <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay/tags> for releases.

If you have `git` you can clone the project URL <https://github.com/erkin/ponysay.git>.

In the terminal, `cd` into the `ponysay` directory and execute `./setup.py --freedom=parital install` or `python3 setup.py --freedom=parital install`. This will install `ponysay` into `/usr`, normally meaning you need to run as root, e.g. by running `sudo ./setup.py --freedom=parital install`.

The `--freedom` option and manditory, if you only want completely free ponies, use `--freedom=strict` instread of `--freedom=partial`.

Now you will be to use `ponysay`, run: `ponysay "I am just the cutest pony!"`, or if have a specific pony in your mind: `ponysay -f pinkie "Partay!~"`.

`ponysay` comes with this `info` manual and a manpage in section 6, `man 6 ponysay` (or just `man ponysay`). The manpage is also available in Spanish: `man -L es 6 ponysay`. To install the Spanish manual add the option `'--with-man-es'` when running `./setup.py`.

11.1.2 Custom installations

With the exception for with `'--with-everything'` and `'--with-nothing'`, every option that starts with `'--with-'` or `'--without-'` exists in both variants. `'--with-'` options install parts of the package. `'--without-'` options skips installation of parts of the packages. With the same exception, `'--without-'` options take not arguments and `'--with-'` optionally takes an argument, if no argument is provided a default argument is implied.

The configuration script recognised the following options, the default values for options with arguments are written after the equality sign (=) in the option:

`'--everything'`

`'--with-everything'`

Install everything that is not explicitly excluded.

`'--minimal'`

Install only the essentials. Note that this can vary depending on version. Currently this means that the commands, `xterm` ponies and legal documents is installed.

`'--nothing'`

`'--with-nothing'`

Install nothing, except legal documents, that is not explicitly included.

`'--with-ponysay'`

`'--with-ponysay-command=/usr/bin/ponysay'`

Install the `ponysay` command, and set file name. (Default)

`'--with-ponythink'`

`'--with-ponythink-command=/usr/bin/ponythink'`

Install the `ponythink` command, and set file name. (Default)

```
'--with-shared-cache=/var/cache/ponysay'  
    Install a user shared cache, this is only used by KMS ponies so far. (Default)  
  
'--with-bash'  
'--with-bash-completion=/usr/share/bash-completion/completions/ponysay'  
    Install auto-completion for installed commands in GNU Bash. Select the file name  
    for the installed script for the ponysay command, the other commands modifies this  
    file name. (Default)  
  
'--with-fish'  
'--with-fish-completion=/usr/share/fish/completions/ponysay.fish'  
    Install auto-completion for installed commands in Friendly interactive shell. Select  
    the file name for the installed script for the ponysay command, the other commands  
    modifies this file name. (Default)  
  
'--with-zsh'  
'--with-zsh-completion=/usr/share/zsh/site-functions/_ponysay'  
    Install auto-completion for installed commands in the zsh shell. Select the file name  
    for the installed script for the ponysay command, the other commands modifies this  
    file name. (Default)  
  
'--with-shell'  
'--with-shell-completion=/usr/share'  
    Macro for '--with-bash', '--with-fish' and '--with-zsh'. The argument is the  
    used share/ directory that all shells have in common.  
  
'--with-pdf'  
'--with-pdf-manual=/usr/doc'  
    Install PDF manual, and select directory for it.  
  
'--with-pdf-compression'  
'--with-pdf-manual-compression=gz'  
    Compress PDF manual, select compression by file name extension. This option does  
    not imply '--with-pdf'. (Default)  
  
'--with-info'  
'--with-info-manual=/usr/share/info'  
    Install info manual, and select directory for it. (Default)  
  
'--with-info-install'  
'--with-info-manual-install=My Little Ponies for your terminal'  
    Use install-info when installing info manual. Set the description for the manual.  
    This option does not imply '--with-info'. (Default)  
  
'--with-info-compression'  
'--with-info-manual-compression=gz'  
    Compress info manual, select compression by file name extension. This option does  
    not imply '--with-info'. (Default)  
  
'--with-man-en'  
'--with-manpage-en'  
'--with-man-manual-en'  
'--with-en-man'  
'--with-en-manpage'  
'--with-en-man-manual=/usr/share/man'  
    Install English man manual. Set directory for man manuals. (Default)
```

```

'--with-man-es'
'--with-manpage-es'
'--with-man-manual-es'
'--with-es-man'
'--with-es-manpage'
'--with-es-man-manual=/usr/share/man'
    Install Spanish man manual. Set directory for man manuals.

'--with-man'
'--with-manpage'
'--with-man-manual'
    Macro for all '--with-man-LANG'.

'--with-man-en-compression'
'--with-manpage-en-compression'
'--with-man-manual-en-compression'
'--with-en-man-compression'
'--with-en-manpage-compression'
'--with-en-man-manual-compression=gz'
    Compress English man manual, select compression by file name extension. This
    option does not imply '--with-man-en'. (Default)

'--with-man-es-compression'
'--with-manpage-es-compression'
'--with-man-manual-es-compression'
'--with-es-man-compression'
'--with-es-manpage-compression'
'--with-es-man-manual-compression=gz'
    Compress Spanish man manual, select compression by file name extension. This
    option does not imply '--with-man-es'. (Default)

'--with-man-compression'
'--with-manpage-compression'
'--with-man-manual-compression'
    Macro for all '--with-man-LANG-compression'.

'--man-section-ponysay'
'--man-sectionpage-ponysay'
'--ponysay-man-section'
'--ponysay-manpage-section=6'
    Change the section for the ponysay manpage.

'--man-section-cowsay'
'--manpage-section-cowsay'
'--cowsay-man-section'
'--cowsay-manpage-section=1'
    Change the section for the cowsay manpage.

'--man-section-fortune'
'--manpage-section-fortune'
'--fortune-man-section'
'--fortune-manpage-section=6'
    Change the section for the fortune manpage.

'--with-ponies=/usr/share/ponysay/ponies'
    Install standard xterm ponies, and select installation directory for them. (Default)

```

```
'--with-ttyponies=/usr/share/ponysay/ttyponies'  
    Install standard tty ponies, and select installation directory for them. (Default)  
'--with-extraponies=/usr/share/ponysay/extraponies'  
    Install extra xterm ponies, and select installation directory for them. (Default)  
'--with-extrattyponies=/usr/share/ponysay/extrattyponies'  
    Install extra tty ponies, and select installation directory for them. (Default)  
'--with-quotes=/usr/share/ponysay/quotes'  
    Install pony quotes, and select installation directory for them. (Default)  
'--with-balloons=/usr/share/ponysay/balloons'  
    Install balloon styles, and select installation directory for them. (Default)  
'--with-ucs'  
'--with-ucs-names=/usr/share/ponysay/ucsmap'  
    Install UCS pony names, and select installation file name for the map. (Default)  
'--without-custom-env-python'  
    Let the installer set the env name for python in 'ponysay'. (Default)  
'--with-custom-env-python=python3'  
    Set the env name for python in 'ponysay'.  
'--prefix=/usr'  
    Set a prefix to all implicit directories.  
'--private'  
    Change all implicit configurations to fit local user a installation for the current user.  
'--opt'    Change all implicit directories to fit installation to '/opt'.  
'--bin-dir=/usr/bin'  
    Set the system's directory for command executables.  
'--lib-dir=/usr/lib/ponysay'  
    Set the system's directory for non-command executables. Currently their is not  
    non-executable library, so this options has no effect, but bleeding edge distributors  
    should specify it if it differs from preferred.  
'--libexec-dir=/usr/libexec/ponysay'  
    Set the system's directory for non-command executables. Currently their is not non-  
    command executables, so this options has no effect, but bleeding edge distributors  
    should specify it if it differs from preferred.  
'--share-dir=/usr/share'  
    Set the system's directory for resource files.  
'--sysconf-dir=/etc'  
    Set the system's local specific configuration directory.  
'--cache-dir=/var/cache'  
    Set the system's directory for cache directories.  
'--dest-dir='  
    Set off environment for installation.  
'--linking=symbolic'  
    Set how to link identical files. Directories cannot be hard linked on most sys-  
    tems, therefore directories or always symbolically linked of hard linked is specified.  
    Recognised arguments are copy, hard and symbolic. copy implies that files and
```

directories are not linked, but duplicated. `ponysay -L` will give the same output as `ponysay -l` if `copy` or `hard` is used. This is because it does link reading and not content or inode comparison.

`--freedom=MANDATORY!`

Set your freedom. If you the any of the values `strict`, `full`, `true` or `yes`, the setup will make sure that only completely free parts of the package is installed. This should be used (`--freedom=strict`) on distributions for GNU endorsed (endorsable) GNU/Linux-libre distributions.

If you do not want this, will need to explicitly say so (you do also need to say if you do want it) by using either of the values `sloppy`, `partial`, `false` or `no`.

Recognised compressions are `'gz'` which uses `'gzip -9'`, and `'xz'` which uses `'xz -9e'`. `'xz'` is still exotic to most programs, using it is not recommended. Distributors are strongly discouraged to compression for the PDF manual and should use `'--without-pdf-compression'`.

You can run `./setup.py [OPTIONS] view` to make sure everything is correct before building and installing.

11.2 Package repositories

11.2.1 Arch Linux

The official Arch Linux package repositories contains `ponysay` as `community/ponysay` (developer maintained). The Arch Linux User Repository (AUR) contains a bleeding edge git version of `ponysay` as `ponysay-git` (user maintained).

11.2.2 Arch Linux ARM

`community/ponysay` from Arch Linux (Section 11.2.1 [Arch Linux], page 25) is also available for Arch Linux ARM.

11.2.3 Chakra

Chakra users can install from (CCR) a stable version named a `ponysay` (developer maintained Arch Linux mirror), additionally a git version of `ponysay` is available as `ponysay-git` (developer maintained Arch Linux mirror).

11.2.4 Debian GNU/Linux and Ubuntu

A `.deb` file is available at <http://roryholland.co.uk/misc.html#ponysay> (user maintained), and PPA:s can be found at <https://launchpad.net/~vincent-c/+archive/ppa> (user maintained) and <https://launchpad.net/~blazemore/+archive/ponysay> (user maintained).

11.2.5 Gentoo Linux

Gentoo users can use the overlay <https://github.com/etu/aidstu-overlay>, which contains `ponysay` as `games-misc/ponysay` (developer maintained).

11.2.6 Source Mage GNU/Linux

The spell `util/ponysay` (user maintained) is available in Grimoire for Source Mage GNU/Linux.

11.3 Uninstalling

If you did not install `ponysay` with a package manager, but rather manually from the upstream, you can uninstall it by running `make uninstall`.

Well written package managers will uninstall files that the package is no longer using, i.e. if deleted, moved or renamed. To uninstall files that are not longer used, by the currently installed

version you will need that versions 'Makefile'. To perform an uninstallation of old files run `make uninstall-old`.

12 Inner workings

12.1 Pony anatomy

The pony files are simple raw output data that can be printed to the terminal, except it contains scalar variables. The pony images consists of white space, lower half blocks [U+2584], upper half blocks [U+2580] and ANSI colour sequences (CSI m), and, in TTY, colour value change sequences (OSI P).

Variables are recalled by putting the variable's name between two dollar signs (`var`), and are stored by putting the variable's name followed by the value between two dollar signs and with a equality sign between the name and the value (`$var=value$`). Variable names cannot include equality signs, but the value can; dollar signs can be used by placing an ESC character before the dollar sign.

There are three predefined variables: `$$` (empty variable name), `$$` and `$/`. `$$` has a dollar sign (\$) as its value, while `$$` and `$/` contains the characters for the link to the balloon directed in the same direction as the variable name's slash.

Variables whose name begin with `balloon` are parsed as balloon inserts, it can be either `balloon`, `balloonX`, `balloon,Y` or `balloonX,Y`, whether `X` is the minimum width of the balloon and `Y` is the minimum height of the balloon. New in Ponysay 3.0 is that the `X` can also be an range of columns, it contains of two numbers, the preferable start column, from the column that variables is placed on, the other number is the minimum width of the balloon. The two values are separated either by a `l`, a `r` or a `c`. If `l` is used the the balloon is printed as normal, except that it if wrapping is enabled and the balloon would exceed the wrapping column, the balloon continues to fill on its left, at most as much as the position value. If `r` is used, the balloon fills the its left first and then to its right. If `c` is used the balloon will try the fill on its left and right side equally.

Prior to version 2.1 the pony files were cow files used by `cowsay`, they are partial Perl-scripts that assign a value to a scalar variable named `$the_cow`. Cow files use a predefined scalar variable named `$thoughts`, these are used to create a link between the message and the pony. The message (and the balloon) itself was printed by `cowsay` and is not defined in the cow files.

12.2 Pony metadata extension

New in ponysay 3.0 is pony metadata, this feature is not supported in `util-say` (at least not yet). It extends the previously described¹ format of the pony files, by letting you specify details about the pony image, and the pony itself, as well as adding comments.

The metadata entry must be at the absolute beginning of the file (UTF-8 signature excluded), and is the file must be encoded in UNIX line breaks. The metadata entry begins with a line with exact 3 dollar signs and nothing else (`$$$`), and end in the same way direct follow by the pony image starting from the next line.

A metadata tag consists of a tag name in upper case and a tag value, with a colon (:), optionally with regular spaces or tab spaces. Multiple tag names can be used multiple times or can be completely skipped. There are only a few tags, namely `BALLOON TOP`, `BALLOON BOTTOM`, `MASTER`, `FREE`, that absolutely should not be used multiple tag; a general rule is that a tag describing a pony should be duplicated exact as many times as there are ponies in the image.

Any line that does not conform to the format of a tag line is a part of the comment field. Leading line breaks in the comment field is ignored.

¹ Section 12.1 [Pony anatomy], page 27

12.3 Pony quote infrastructure

When compiling, pony quotes are built to `'quotes/'`, the file names are lists of ponies joined with plus signs (+) – the pony names are the same as the pony files, except they do not end with `'pony'` – with a index at the end, and a full stop (.) before the index.

The source files are located in `'ponyquotes/'`, where there is a file named `'ponies'`. This file is called the pony map, and is the basis for how the compiled files are named. In the pony map ponies with the same quotes are on the same line join together with plus signs (+), if the lines because too long for file names the line is split into multiple lines with the first pony in common.

In `'ponyquotes/'` there are also quote files, each contain just one quote, just as when compiled to `'quotes/'`. The source quote files are identical to the compiled quote files, except that their name contains just the first pony.

12.4 Balloon style files

Balloon style files are located in the directory `'balloons/'`, the ones ending with `'say'` applies to `ponysay` and the ones ending with `'think'` applies to `ponythink`.

Balloon style consists of 20 strings. Each string is defined on separate lines, by their name and their value separated with a colon (`name:value`), if the name is empty it continues the last one on a new line in the value. Only 10 of the strings may be multi-lined: `nw`, `nnw`, `n`, `nne`, `ne`, `sw`, `ssw`, `s`, `sse` and `se`.

The following strings are used, and must be defined in the files:

<code>\</code>	The character for the link to the balloon directed as <code>\</code> .
<code>/</code>	The character for the link to the balloon directed as <code>/</code> .
<code>ww</code>	The beginning of the balloon's line where the message is located if and only if the message contains only one line.
<code>ee</code>	The end of the balloon's line where the message is located if and only if the message contains only one line.
<code>nw</code>	The top left corner of the balloon.
<code>nnw</code>	If both this string and the <code>nne</code> string fits between the top corners, this is printed directly to the right of the top left corner.
<code>n</code>	The top edge of the balloon.
<code>nne</code>	If both this string and the <code>nnw</code> string fits between the top corners, this is printed directly to the right of the top left corner.
<code>ne</code>	The top right corner of the balloon.
<code>nee</code>	The end of the balloon's line where the message's first line is located if and only if the message contains more than one line.
<code>e</code>	The right edge of the balloon.
<code>see</code>	The end of the balloon's line where the message's last line is located if and only if the message contains more than one line.
<code>se</code>	The bottom right corner of the balloon.
<code>sse</code>	If both this string and the <code>ssw</code> string fits between the bottom corners, this is printed directly to the left of the bottom right corner.
<code>s</code>	The bottom edge of the balloon.

<code>sww</code>	If both this string and the <code>sse</code> string fits between the bottom corners, this is printed directly to the right of the bottom left corner.
<code>sw</code>	The bottom left corner of the balloon.
<code>sww</code>	The beginning of the balloon's line where the message's last line is located if and only if the message contains more than one line.
<code>w</code>	The left edge of the balloon.
<code>nww</code>	The beginning of the balloon's line where the message's first line is located if and only if the message contains more than one line.

12.5 Printing in TTY with KMS

Since Linux VT (TTY) does not have capabilities for returning the position of the cursor, the screen must always be cleared before printing the ponies to make sure the pony's colours is not lost, i.e. reduced to mere 16 colours, during print. The colours are reduced if the pony's position on the screen is changed. This is only relevant with KMS support. The clear the screen we print `"\e[H\e[2J"` (`\e` is ESC) in at beginning. `"\e[H"` places the cursor at the beginning of the screen, and `"\e[2J"` clears everything on the screen after, and including at, the cursor. If we would use `"\ec"` (that is a reset), we would also turn off num. lock and caps. lock.

12.6 Truncation

Ponysay supports three type of output truncations, cutting away overflow on the right and truncation the height by either keeping the bottom or keeping the top. By default the latest is enabled under TTY, cutting away overflow on the right is always enabled by default.

Truncating the height in TTY is required under Kernel Mode Setting (KMS) support to keep the colours from being messed up when the ponies is moved in the screen during print. Prior to version 2.0 this was done either by piping to `head` (keeps the top) or by piping to `tail` (keeps the bottom.) `head` and `tail` takes as argument the number of lines to keep at most.

The size of the terminal, measured in characters, is fetched from `stty size`, which returns `HEIGHT WIDTH`, and cut it the used to get either the height or the width. This requires only GNU Coreutils; earlier `tput rows` and `tput cols` were used, this however required, the only de facto standard, package `ncurses`, some shells have environment variables for this.

Since version 2.1 truncation is done internally in the Python script, before that it was done in a custom C program `truncater`, that was installed to `'/usr/lib/ponysay/truncater'`. It recognised UTF-8 ANSI escape sequences, including OSI P and CSI m, which is essential for the truncation to be correct. It also expands tabs to every eighth column and resets the background colour when needed, and writes ANSI escape sequences that are on the left side of the truncation. The truncater stops CSI sequences on the first ASCII letter (`[a-zA-Z]`), but also stops escape sequences after the first character after the initial escape if it is not either `[` (CSI) or `]` (OSI). In the previous, C, program it supported UTF-8 by assuming that bytes do not match `10xxxxxx` and only those bytes were visible. This now fixed internally in Python, but has also been improved to exclude combining characters from the set of visible characters. Another difference is that the background colours are not reset, instead ANSI colours after the truncation point are still printed.

12.7 Languages

Before version 2.0 `ponysay` was written primarily in GNU Bash script; the truncater was however written in C, because it is simple, fast, does not pose addition dependencies, and is easy to do byte hacking in.

Sometimes shell is too slow, in these cases Perl was used; Perl was already required by `cowsay`, it is also similar to shell, but also supports hash tables.

However since version 2.0 we were trying to move from all these languages and only use Python 3, which has been accomplished in version 2.1.

12.8 Shell auto-completion

To make it easier to write auto-completion for shells, `ponysay` supports the two options `--onelist`, `++onelist` and `--quoters`, which has no short versions. To make it even easier we use `auto-auto-complete` (<https://www.github.com/maandree/auto-auto-complete>) to generate auto-completion scripts, currently it supports `bash`, `fish` and `zsh`, the built system uses that program to generate completion for each shell.

Executing `ponysay --onelist` will list every available standard (MLP:FiM) pony, independent of where it is located, the output is a sorted and consists only of one pony per line.

Executing `ponysay ++onelist` will list every available extra (non-MLP:FiM) pony, independent of where it is located, the output is a sorted and consists only of one pony per line.

`ponysay --quoters` work just as `ponysay --onelist`, excepts it limits the ponies to those that have quotes. Ponies that have quotes, but does not exist, i.e. does not have a `.pony`-file, are not listed.

Auto-completion scripts should not suggest these options.

12.9 Universal Character Set

In earlier versions of `ponysay` only the output truncation supported Universal Character Set, though handcoded UTF-8 character counting. Now `ponysay` lets Python decode the data, Python store all 31 bits of a character in as one character, not in UTF-16 as some other languages does, this means that the code is agnostic to the character encoding. However in Unicode 6.1 there are four ranges of combining characters, these do not take up any width in proper terminal, we therefore have a class in the code named `UCS` that help us take them into consideration when determine the length of a string.

Some ponies have names that contain non-ASCII characters, read about it in [Chapter 4 \[Environment variables\]](#), page 9. The UCS names are stored in the file `'share/ucsmap'`, in it lines that are not empty and does not start with a hash (`#`) are parsed, and contains a UCS name and a ASCII:ised name. The UCS name comes first, followed by the ASCII:ised name that the UCS name should replace or link towards. The two names are separated by and simple left to right arrow character `[U+2192]`, optionally with surrounding white space.

It is important that the UCS names are stored in a file and not in file names, because it can cause problems on some platforms.

13 Contributing

13.1 Providing ponies

Most pony images are browser ponies or desktop ponies, browser ponies is a port of desktop ponies, implementing it in JavaScript. Browser ponies are available at <https://github.com/panzi/Browser-Ponies>. Desktop ponies are available at <http://desktop-pony-team.deviantart.com/>.

There is also a collection of ponies that are not yet pixelated in a Java reimplementaion of the early Ponysay: <https://github.com/maandree/unisay/tree/develop/dev/newponies>

There is a checklist named ‘pony-checklist’ at the ‘dev/’ directory. You can use the check which ponies are added and which are not. Please update it when fit.

New ponies can be created from regular images by using util-say, which is available at <https://github.com/maandree/util-say>. Prior to version 2.1 of ponysay, `img2xterm` could be used, by since version 2.1 `ponysay` is using a new format that only `util-say` supports. `img2xterm` (<https://github.com/rossy2401/img2xterm>) was used in the early stage, but `util-say` tries to optimise the images in some aspects: as good as possible for low capability terminals, tries to place the pony-balloon link, displayed as good as possible when marked in the terminal (somewhat compromised by the first aspect,) and same width on all rows.

Using `util-say`:

```
img2ponysay -2 -- SOURCE_IMAGE > PONY_FILE
```

PONY_FILE should end with ‘.pony’ and be located in ‘ponies/’, or ‘extraponies/’ if the pony is not a MLP:FiM pony.

Omit ‘-2’ if the source image does not use double pixel size.

For more information see:
<https://github.com/maandree/util-say/wiki/img2ponysay>

If you have `util-say` installed, which is required to build ponies, you can use PNG files as argument the for `ponysay -f`, this requires that the file is named ‘.png’ at the end.

The following `bash` code will print the palette the ponies (the terminals) use:

```
c=16
while ((c < 256)); do
  echo -en "\e[48;5;${c}m \e[49m"
  c=$(( $c + 1 ))
  if (( $(($c % 36)) == 16 )); then
    echo
  fi
done; echo
```

For the palette to be correct, which is especially important when you draw ponies, you must not redefine the colours in the range 16 to 255 (inclusive).

When a pony is added please also add a ttypony version, i.e. the pony files used in TTY, but if you don't please state so in the pull request so we do not miss the create it; the simplest way to do this is to run `dev/dist.sh ttyponies` after adding the ponies to 'ponies/', running `dev/dist.sh ttyponies` will build (or rebuild) all ttyponies with a pony present in 'ponies/', and creates all needed symlinks.

To be able to run `dev/dist.sh ttyponies` you must have the packages listed under [Section 10.4 \[Dependencies for pony providers\]](#), page 20.

Also when adding new ponies, please map them up in the file 'ponyquotes/ponies'. If the pony is a new pony without any other alternative image just add it to a new line, without '.pony', preferably in its alphabetical position. If the file is a symlink add it to the same line as the target pony, and if the pony has an alternative image add it to the same line as that pony. Ponies on the same line are separated with a plus sign (+) without any white space. When a line is too long for a file name (this has happened to Pinkie Pie [`pinkie`],) it must be split into multiple lines, these lines should have their first pony file in common.

14 Distributing

If you are planning on maintaining `ponysay` in your favourite operating system you should first read [Section 10.1 \[Required runtime dependencies\]](#), page 20 and [Section 10.2 \[Optional runtime dependencies\]](#), page 20. If your OS does not follow Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS), e.g. installing amusement binaries in `/usr/games` instead of `/usr/bin` or only supporting `/opt` equivalent directories you should read about configurations in [Section 11.1.2 \[Custom installations\]](#), page 21.

Apart from this, you should configure `ponysay` before building it with the option `--everything`. Otherwise only the `info` manual and the English manpage will be installed for documentation.

Please inform us about your distribution so we can list it so everypony can see it.

The following is a reference distribution written in Arch Linux's PKGBUILD format. It is not complete, proper, verbose enough or well written, it just contains the core of an stable `git` distribution.

```

pkgname=ponysay
pkgver=3.0
pkgrel=1
arch=(any)
pkgdesc="Cowsay reimplementation for ponies"
url="https://github.com/erkin/ponysay"
license=(WTFPL "GNU FDL v1.3")
depends=(python>=3 coreutils)
optdepends=("util-say>=2: Improved TTY support with KMS and PNG files")
makedepends=(git texinfo info gzip python>=3)

build()
{
    cd "$srcdir"; git clone git://github.com/erkin/ponysay.git ponysay
    cd ponysay ; git checkout "$pkgver"

    ./setup.py --everything --without-pdf-compression \
        --bin-dir=/usr/bin --dest-dir="$pkgdir" \
        --freedom=parital build

    # CHANGE --freedom=parital to --freedom=strict
    # FOR ONLY COMPLETELY FREE PONIES
}

package()
{
    cd "$srcdir/ponysay"; ./setup.py prebuilt
}

```

15 Terminology

MLP:FiM The television show My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic.

My Little Pony

The successor to My Pretty Pony, the toy not the short story by Stephen King.

TTY

Linux VT Linux's native terminal emulator. The name TTY comes from the file names for the devices used for terminals by Linux VT, which is `‘/dev/tty*’`.

KMS

Kernel Mode Setting

A feature in Linux allowing mode setting in kernel-space, this gives the TTY, for example better colour support. I would go to Wikipedia for more information.

ttyponies Pony files used in TTY.

kmsponies Pony files generated for use in TTY with custom TTY colour palette and KMS support.

extraponies

extra ponies

Pony files of ponies that are not a part of MLP:FiM.

standard ponies

Pony files of ponies that are a part of MLP:FiM.

systemponies

sysponies Pony files located in `‘/usr/share/ponysay’`.

homeponies

usrponies Pony files located in `‘${XDG_DATA_HOME}/ponysay’` or `‘~/local/share/ponysay’` (fallback).

browser ponies

A JavaScript program which is the source for most of our ponies. It is a port of *desktop ponies*.

ponification

The process of converting English text to Equestrian English.

Equestrian English

The English dialect spoken by the ponies in MLP:FiM, the basic role is that it is American English with as many words and parts of words as possible exchanged to words having to do with ponies, including the work ‘pony’ itself. This is normally the language we, the developers, write in, except we may use another English, e.g. British English, as the base language.

best.pony The pony you think is [the] best pony. It should be a symlink pony. It is a feature affecting the `‘-f’`, `‘+f’` and `‘-q’` options.

pony symlink

symlink pony

A pony file that is a symbolic link to another pony file. Symbolic links can be created with the command `ln -s TARGET SYMLINK`.

ponyquotes

A feature enabling ponies to quote them self from MLP:FiM.

environment variables

Variables stored to the environment with the command `export VARIABLE=VALUE`. The variable name is often written with the prefix `$` due to have they are read in shell, using the command `echo $VARIABLE`.

*UCS**Universal Character Set*

The set of of character, develop by the Unicode Consortium. It defined a partially filled space of 2^{31} characters, some of which are not glyphs.

combining characters

Character that have zero width and is used to compose characters with diacritical when there is no precomposed character to use.

*ASCII**ASCII character*

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) defines 128 characters, some are not glyphs. It contains control characters, basic punctuation, the decimal digit, and lower case and upper case English alphabet characters a-z.

short options

Command line arguments starting with either exactly one hyphen (-) or exactly one plus sign (+), and have exactly one character beyond that. They may be argumentless, argumented, optionally argumented, or variadic (consumes all following arguments).

long options

Command line arguments starting with either at least two hyphens (-) or at least two plus signs (+), beyond that they have at least one character, but often at least one work. They by be argumentless, argumented, optionally argumented, or variadic (consumes all following arguments).

*completion**auto-completion**shell completion**shell auto-completion*

Provided by a shell dependent script, argument suggestion is provided of then by pressing the tab key.

*ANSI escape sequences**escape sequences*

Character sequences starting with a ESC character, with a special interpretation for terminals standardise by ANSI.

*ANSI colour sequences**ANSI colours**colour sequences*

ANSI escape sequences defining a colour or other formatting, known as CSI m, a sequence starting with CSI and ending with an m. This is extended to 256 colours, from 16 colours, by `xterm` which is de facto standardise.

CSI

The character combination ESC followed by [, used in standardised ANSI escape sequences.

OSI

The character combination ESC followed by], used in non-standardised ANSI escape sequences.

Appendix A Change log

Version 3.0

- Renamed option `-F` to `+f` and option `--F` to `++f`.
- Environment variable `PONYSAY_TYPO_LIMIT` has been added.
- Environment variable `PONYSAY_WRAP_HYPHEN` has been added.
- Environment variable `PONYSAY_WRAP_LIMIT` has been added.
- Environment variable `PONYSAY_WRAP_EXCEED` has been added.
- Added support for `~/ponysayrc` with the alternatives: `/${XDG_CONFIG_HOME}/ponysay/ponysayrc` and `~/config/ponysay/ponysayrc` as well as the global fallback `/etc/ponysayrc`
- `-f`, `+f` and `-q` may be unargumented if that are at the end of the command line.
- `ponysay-tool` is introduced, it can be used to edit, remove and copy pony meta data.
- `ponysay-tool --kms` generates all kmsponies for the current TTY palette.
- Pony metadata tags *BALLOON TOP* and *BALLOON BOTTOM* can be used to specify how much extra height the balloon causes at the top and at the bottom of the pony.
- `/${XDG_DATA_HOME}/ponysay/*` is allowed in favour of `/${HOME}/.local/share/ponysay/*`
- Balloons can be have and explicit minimum column span with placement justification.
- Only ponies that fit the terminal will be randomly selected (for directory with pony dimension files generated), however if no pony fits, any of the can be randomly selected.
- Setup option `--sysconf-dir` with default value `/etc` added,
- New manditory setup option `--freedom`.
- Pony metadata options added: `--info`, `++info` and `--restrict`.

Version 2.9.1

- Bug fix: correction in the `-W` option broke the `-o` option.

Version 2.9

- New ponies: `'pinkieumbrelahatfear'`, `'twilighttime'`
- New extraponies: `'molestia'` (Tumblr)
- The option `-q` works like `-f` and `-F`, it takes one argument, and may be used multiple times for more arguments.
- The old option `-q` is renamed to `--q`.
- The options `--f` and `--F` has been added.
- Weighted distance for autocorrection on pony names and boolean style name is set to 5, rather than unlimited. Currently this cannot be modified (without editing the source code.)
- If file descriptor 3 is defined when `ponysay` is executed, extra information is printed to it.
- Arguments starting with `n` or `i` is allowed for `-W`.

Version 2.8

- New ponies: `'airheart'`, `'bastionyorsets'`, `'gustavelegrand'`, `'milkyway'`, `'peppermoon'`, `'pinkacopter'`, `'pinkiefly'`, `'pinkieparade'`, `'pinkieumbrellahat'`, `'shiningarmorwedding'`, `'soaringofficer'`, `'starlight'`, `'sunnyrays'`, `'sweatiesing'`, `'tenderheart'`, `'tom'`, `'twilightspike'`, `'zecorabalance'`

- New extraponies: ‘applejack’ (Tumblr), ‘applejack-63’, ‘artemis’, ‘blueberry’, ‘butterscotch’, ‘drhoovesdiscorded’ (Tumblr), ‘duskshine’, ‘elusive’, ‘rainbowblitz’
- Pony symlink added:
 - ‘georgewashington’ → ‘bastionyorsets’
- Support for explicit hyphenation using soft hyphens had been added to the word wrapper.
- Support for explicit non-word wrapping using non-breaking space had been added to the word wrapper.
- The word wrapper colours the inserted hyphens in red.
- Support for terminal capabilities emulation with the flags ‘-X’, ‘-V’ and ‘-K’.
- Support for printing just the pony, using the flag ‘-o’.
- Colouring option flags are added.
- Automatic correction of incorrectly spelled pony names and balloon style names added.

Version 2.7

- New ponies: ‘basil’, ‘cloudkicker’, ‘cerberus’, ‘cow’, ‘derpysad’, ‘flowertrio’, ‘frederickhorseshoepin’, ‘horsemd’, ‘jeffletroski’, ‘jesuspezuna’, ‘joe’, ‘joetuxedo’, ‘manticore’, ‘meadownsong’, ‘meliot’, ‘pinkiegummydisguise’, ‘seaswirl’, ‘theodoreonaldkerabatsos’, ‘turf’, ‘waltercoltchak’
- New extraponies: ‘blueballblitz’ (Various fanfics, Shadowbolt), ‘drhooves1’, ‘drhooves2’, ‘drhooves3’, ‘drhooves4’, ‘drhooves5’, ‘drhooves6’, ‘drhooves7’, ‘drhooves8’, ‘drhooves9’, ‘drhooves10’, ‘drhooves11’, ‘nyx’ (Fanfic: Past Sins), ‘nyxdisguised’ (Fanfic: Past Sins), ‘pinkaminacupcake’ (Fanfic)
- ‘cracky’ is renamed to ‘crackle’.

Version 2.6

- New ponies: ‘applebloombdance’, ‘blueberry’, ‘blueberrycake’, ‘blueharvest’, ‘candylicious’, ‘cherrycola’, ‘cracky’, ‘cutiemarkcrusaders’, ‘derpybags’, ‘derpycloud’, ‘firestreak’, ‘hughjelly’, ‘lemonhearts’, ‘lyrabonbon’, ‘noi’, ‘pictureperfect’, ‘poppycock’, ‘quickfix’, ‘silverspeed’, ‘rainbowhurricane’, ‘rainbowshadowbolt’, ‘silverspeed’, ‘surprise’ (wonderbolt), ‘thunderlane’, ‘timeturner’, ‘twilightthebearded’
- New extraponies: ‘faust’ (alicorn), ‘maria’ (Moonstuck, seapony), ‘posey’ (Tumblr), ‘slanderpony’, ‘sparkler’ (Tumblr), ‘twilight’ (Tumblr)
- Pony symlink added:
 - ‘bonbonlyra’ → ‘lyrabonbon’
 - ‘epona’ → ‘quickfix’
 - ‘clockwork’ → ‘quickfix’
 - ‘drhooves’ → ‘timeturner’
 - ‘lotusblossom’ → ‘lotus’
- ‘doctor’ and ‘doctornohat’ has become extraponies, because their mane style is different from in the TV show. And ‘timeturner’ no longer links to any of them.
- ./configure and make is no longer support.

Version 2.5.1

- New extraponies: ‘sealyra’
- Build system as compatibility with standard GNU Make build system.

Version 2.5

- Brand new highly configurable build system.
- UTF-8 as I/O encoding is enforced. (Critical bug fix for ASCII locale users.)

Version 2.4

Nothing worth mentioning.

Note: Identifies itself as version 2.3

Version 2.3

- Support for ‘best.pony’ file.
- ‘-q’ accepts file names.
- Improved Unicode support: treats combining characters as invisible.
- Optional support for UCS pony names.
- Pony files and balloon style files can be pipes (as well as sockets, doors and as always regular files.)
- Support cowsay style message compression.
- New ponies: ‘blaze’
- New extraponies: ‘fyrefly’ (Tumblr), ‘surprise’ (Tumblr), ‘woona’ (moonstuck), ‘woonanohat’ (moonstuck)
- Pony symlink added:
 - ‘pinkieoink’ → ‘oinkoinkoink’
- Support for non-MLP:FiM ponies (known as extraponies). This is implemented with the options ‘-F’, ‘+1’, and ‘+L’ corresponding to ‘-f’, ‘-1’, and ‘-L’.

Version 2.2

- Full support for arbitrary positioning of balloon in pony files.
- ANSI colour sequences in pony files are applied only to the pony image, not the balloon link or the balloon itself.
- Support for colours in the message.
- Support custom balloon styles using the option ‘-b’, ‘-B’ will list all available. This list depends on whether you are invoking `ponysay` or `ponythink`

Version 2.1.1

Nothing worth mentioning.

Version 2.1

- ‘applebumkin’ is renamed to ‘applebumpkin’.
- New ponies: ‘owlowiscious’, ‘purplehaze’
- Cowsay has been reimplemented, and have full Unicode support and support for `figlet` style messages.
- Deleted environment variables: `PONYSAY_COWSAY`, `PONYSAY_COWTHINK`
- You will need Python 3, but not GNU Bash, Perl or Cowsay.
- New .pony file format is used: `unisay`’s format instead of `cowsay`’s Perl based format. This includes arbitrary position of balloon, mirrored balloon links, and minimum size of balloon.

Version 2.0

- Makefile is generated by running `./configure`.
- All Perl scripts and almost all Bash are reimplemented in one Python 3 script.
- `kmsponies4ponysay` is included.

Version 1.4.1

- Code is repaired and more portable.

Version 1.4

- Make file is improved.

Note: Identifies itself as version 1.3

Version 1.3

- New ponies: ‘forestspirit’, ‘hollydash’, ‘raggedy’, ‘rhyme’
- ‘sindy’ is renamed to ‘powderrouge’.
- Pony symlink added:
 - ‘sindy’ → ‘powderrouge’
- ‘PREFIX=/some-dir’ can be used when invoking `make`, the default value is ‘/usr’

Version 1.2

- `ponyquotes4ponysay` is included.
- Support for extension: `kmsponies4ponysay`.
- Pony symlinks added:
 - ‘mrsparkle’ → ‘nightlight’
 - ‘elsie’ → ‘prettyvision’
- New ponies: ‘ace’, ‘blueblood’, ‘filthyrich’, ‘gingergold’, ‘hayfever’, ‘highscore’, ‘junebug’, ‘mrsparkle’, ‘persnickety’, ‘ponet’, ‘screwloose’, ‘tornadobolt’.
- ‘elsie’ is renamed to ‘prettyvision’.
- Arbitrary spaces in ‘-f’ argument is not longer accepted (it causes problems with file names including spaces.)

Note: Identifies itself as version 1.1

Version 1.1

- Manpages are compressed before installation.
- `info` manual added.
- Shell completion for `ponythink` added, in addition to `ponysay`.
- `fish` completion added.
- ‘/usr/lib/ponysay’ is used instead of ‘/usr/bin’ for code used by the main script.
- ‘~/local/share/ponysay’ is used for private pony directories.
- `ncurses` is no longer needed for determining the screen’s size, `coreutils` is used instead.
- Pony symlinks added:
 - ‘amethyststar’ → ‘sparkler’
 - ‘berrypinch’ → ‘ruby’

- ‘craftycrate’ → ‘boxxy’
- ‘magnum’ → ‘raritysdad’
- ‘pearl’ → ‘raritysmom’
- ‘powderrouge’ → ‘sindy’
- ‘royalribbo’ → ‘violet’
- New ponies: ‘blossomforth’, ‘bonvoyage’, ‘cadance’, ‘celestiasmall’, ‘changelingqueen’, ‘cherryberry’, ‘discordamused’, ‘discordpuppetmaster’, ‘fleurdelishair’, ‘fleurdelislay’, ‘owl’, ‘perrypierce’, ‘petunia’, ‘pinacolada’, ‘skyra’, ‘trufflesuffle’.
- Pony spelling removed: ‘fillycadance’.
- Pony symlink change: ‘perry’ → {‘pokey’ → ‘perrypierce’}.
- Option ‘-L’ added, lists ponies with symlink mapping.
- Support for extension: ponyquotes4ponysay.
- Accepts arbitrary spaces in ‘-f’ argument.

Version 1.0

- Spanish translation of the manpage is added.
- New ponies: ‘applecore’, ‘applejackscarecrow’, ‘bonbonstand’, ‘changeling’, ‘chrysalis’, ‘cottoncloudy’, ‘diamondmint’, ‘discord’, ‘fillycadance’, ‘flam’, ‘fleurdelis’, ‘flim’, ‘fluttershyshy’, ‘fluttershystare’, ‘lyrasit’, ‘oinkoinkoink’ (is pinkie), ‘philomenaphoenix’, ‘pinkiecannon’, ‘pinkiecannonfront’, ‘pinkiecannonhappy’, ‘pinkiegummy’, ‘pinkiehugfluttershy’, ‘pinkiehugsfluttershy’, ‘pinkiepartycannon’, ‘pinkieprincess’, ‘pinkiesilly’, ‘pinkietongue’, ‘pinkiewhoops’, ‘pinkiewhoopseat’, ‘pinkiewhoopsout’, ‘rainbowdrag’, ‘rainbowsalute’, ‘rainbowshine’, ‘raritydrama’, ‘shiningarmor’, ‘shiningarmorguard’, ‘snowflake’, ‘spikemustache’, ‘stevenmagnet’, ‘stevenmagnettrue’, ‘twilightcrazyfromball’, ‘twilightrage’, ‘twilightzero’, ‘wildfire’.
- Pony symlinks added:
 - ‘djpon-3’ → ‘vinyl’
 - ‘fillycadance’ → ‘fillycadence’
 - ‘horsepower’ → ‘snowflake’
- Improved TTY support: ponies have low colours resolution, instead of monochrome, when the high colour resolution is not available.

Version 0.10

- Manpage manual added.
- The directories for pony directories are changed from ‘/usr/share’ to ‘/usr/share/ponysay’ and ‘~’ to ‘~/ponysay’.
- Pony symlinks added:
 - ‘carrotop’ → ‘carrot’
 - ‘goldenharvest’ → ‘carrot’
 - ‘harpass’ → ‘lyra’
 - ‘heartstrings’ → ‘lyra’
 - ‘lulamoon’ → ‘trixie’
 - ‘minuette’ → ‘colgate’

- ‘noteworthy’ → ‘blues’
- ‘perry’ → ‘pokey’
- ‘pokeypierce’ → ‘pokey’
- ‘timeturner’ → ‘doctornohat’
- ‘trixielulamoon’ → ‘trixie’
- ‘twilightvelvet’ → ‘mrssparkle’
- Support for truncating output on height, enabled by default under TTY.
- Environment variables added: PONYSAY_FULL_WIDTH, PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES, PONYSAY_TRUNCATE_HEIGHT, PONYSAY_BOTTOM.

Version 0.9

- Output truncated on width to fit screen.
- Support for TTY (Linux VT).
- bash completion added.
- zsh completion added.
- New ponies: ‘allie’, ‘archer’, ‘boxxy’, ‘carecake’, ‘cupcake’, ‘daringdo’, ‘davenport’, ‘fancypants’, ‘ironwillwalk’, ‘lily’, ‘lunafly’, ‘maredowellfly’, ‘maredowellgallop’, ‘master’, ‘mjolna’, ‘orange’, ‘raritysdad’, ‘raritysmom’, ‘royalnightguard’, ‘ruby’, ‘sparkler’, ‘violet’.

Version 0.8

- New ponies: ‘aloe’, ‘angle’, ‘applebloom’, ‘applebumkin’, ‘applefritter’, ‘berrypunch’, ‘bigmac’, ‘blinkie’, ‘blues’, ‘braeburn’, ‘caesar’, ‘candymane’, ‘caramel’, ‘cheerilee’, ‘cheerilee80’, ‘clyde’, ‘colgate’, ‘colton’, ‘daisy’, ‘derpystand’, ‘derpystandwing’, ‘diamondtiara’, ‘dinky’, ‘doctornohat’, ‘elsie’, ‘fido’, ‘fillycelestia’, ‘fillydash’, ‘fillydashfly’, ‘fillyjack’, ‘fillyjacktravel’, ‘fillypinkie’, ‘fillypinkiecurly’, ‘fillyrarity’, ‘fillyshy’, ‘fluttershygala’, ‘gilda’, ‘gildastand’, ‘granny’, ‘grannychair’, ‘grannysleep’, ‘gummy’, ‘hoity’, ‘horte’, ‘inky’, ‘laflour’, ‘lightning’, ‘lintsalot’, ‘lotus’, ‘mayor’, ‘mrssparkle’, ‘nightmare’, ‘opal’, ‘parasprite’, ‘philomena’, ‘photofinish’, ‘pinkamina’, ‘pinkiebounce’, ‘pinkiechicken’, ‘pinkiegala’, ‘pipsqueak’, ‘pokey’, ‘rainbowfly’, ‘rainbowgala’, ‘rainbowsleep’, ‘raindrops’, ‘rarityfly’, ‘raritygala’, ‘rarityponder’, ‘redheart’, ‘rocky’, ‘rose’, ‘rover’, ‘royalguard’, ‘sapphire’, ‘scootaloo’, ‘screwball’, ‘shadowbolts’, ‘silverspoon’, ‘silverstar’, ‘sindy’, ‘snails’, ‘snips’, ‘soarin’, ‘soigne’, ‘spike’, ‘spikefloat’, ‘spikelove’, ‘spot’, ‘stella’, ‘strongheart’, ‘sue’, ‘suedance’, ‘tank’, ‘trixiestage’, ‘trixiestand’, ‘turnip’, ‘twist’, ‘winona’.

Note: Identifies itself as version 0.7

Version 0.7

- New ponies: ‘carrot’, ‘octavia’, ‘trixie’, ‘vinyl’, ‘zecora’.
- Support for listing ponies with ‘-l’ option.

Version 0.6

- New ponies: ‘bonbon’, ‘celestia’, ‘doctor’, ‘fillistia’, ‘spitfire’, ‘woona’ (not moonstuck).
- Dropping usage of utility `which`, using `hash` instead.

Note: Identifies itself as version 0.5

Version 0.5

- Using utility `which` to determine existence of `cowsay`.

Version 0.4

- `.cow` files are removed.
- Support for `-W` option.
- Select random pony if not specified.
- `-f` supports file names, and not only pony names.

Version 0.3

- Fixed use of `.pony` files.

Version 0.2

- Pony files end with `.pony` instead of `.cow`.
- `lyrasleep` is renamed to `lyra`.
- `.cow` files are kept but not used.
- `-h` prints proper help.

Version 0.1

First release.

- Includes the ponies: `applejack`, `derpy`, `derpysit`, `fluttershy`, `luna`, `lyrasleep`, `pinkie`, `rainbow`, `rarity`, `sweetie`, `twilight`.

Appendix B Ponysay contributors

Active developers and major contributors of ponysay:

- Erkin “erkin” Batu Altunbaş
- Mattias “maandree” Andrée
- Elis “etu” Axelsson
- Sven-Hendrik “svenstaro” Haase
- Pablo “jristz” Lezaeta
- Jan Alexander “heftig” Steffens

Patchers and other contributors of ponysay:

- Duane “Marneus68” Bekaert
- Kyah “L-four” Rindlisbacher
- James “rossy2401” Ross-Gowan
- Louis “kragniz” Taylor
- Daniel “gtmanfred” Wallace
- Jannis “sycoso”
- “spider-mario”

Appendix C Ponysay license

Ponysay is release by Erkin Batu Altunbaş et al.
Copyright © 2012 Erkin Batu Altunbaş et al.

Ponysay is Free Software (yet not Open Source) and in licensed under the terms of Do What The Fuck You Want To Public License (WTFPL) version 2.

You have the four essential freedoms:

- The freedom to run the program, for any purpose (freedom 0).
- The freedom to study how the program works, and change it so it does your computing as you wish (freedom 1). Access to the source code is a precondition for this.
- The freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbour (freedom 2).
- The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others (freedom 3). By doing this you can give the whole community a chance to benefit from your changes. Access to the source code is a precondition for this.

DO WHAT THE FUCK YOU WANT TO PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2, December 2004

Copyright © 2004 Sam Hocevar <sam@hocevar.net>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim or modified copies of this license document, and changing it is allowed as long as the name is changed.

DO WHAT THE FUCK YOU WANT TO PUBLIC LICENSE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. You just DO WHAT THE FUCK YOU WANT TO.

Appendix D GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

Copyright © 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

<http://fsf.org/>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document *free* in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of “copyleft”, which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work, in any medium, that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. Such a notice grants a world-wide, royalty-free license, unlimited in duration, to use that work under the conditions stated herein. The “Document”, below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as “you”. You accept the license if you copy, modify or distribute the work in a way requiring permission under copyright law.

A “Modified Version” of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A “Secondary Section” is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document’s overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (Thus, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The “Invariant Sections” are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. If a section does not fit the above definition of Secondary then it is not allowed to be designated as Invariant. The Document may contain zero Invariant Sections. If the Document does not identify any Invariant Sections then there are none.

The “Cover Texts” are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License. A Front-Cover Text may be at most 5 words, and a Back-Cover Text may be at most 25 words.

A “Transparent” copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, that is suitable for revising the document straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup, or absence of markup, has been arranged to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. An image format is not Transparent if used for any substantial amount of text. A copy that is not “Transparent” is called “Opaque”.

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML, PostScript or PDF designed for human modification. Examples of transparent image formats include PNG, XCF and JPG. Opaque formats include proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML, PostScript or PDF produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The “Title Page” means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, “Title Page” means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work’s title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

The “publisher” means any person or entity that distributes copies of the Document to the public.

A section “Entitled XYZ” means a named subunit of the Document whose title either is precisely XYZ or contains XYZ in parentheses following text that translates XYZ in another language. (Here XYZ stands for a specific section name mentioned below, such as “Acknowledgements”, “Dedications”, “Endorsements”, or “History”.) To “Preserve the Title” of such a section when you modify the Document means that it remains a section “Entitled XYZ” according to this definition.

The Document may include Warranty Disclaimers next to the notice which states that this License applies to the Document. These Warranty Disclaimers are considered to be included by reference in this License, but only as regards disclaiming warranties: any other implication that these Warranty Disclaimers may have is void and has no effect on the meaning of this License.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies (or copies in media that commonly have printed covers) of the Document, numbering more than 100, and the Document’s license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both

covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a computer-network location from which the general network-using public has access to download using public-standard network protocols a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has fewer than five), unless they release you from this requirement.
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section Entitled "History", Preserve its Title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section Entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its

Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.

- J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the “History” section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K. For any section Entitled “Acknowledgements” or “Dedications”, Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M. Delete any section Entitled “Endorsements”. Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- N. Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled “Endorsements” or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.
- O. Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version’s license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section Entitled “Endorsements”, provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties—for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled “History” in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled “History”; likewise combine any sections Entitled “Acknowledgements”, and any sections Entitled “Dedications”. You must delete all sections Entitled “Endorsements.”

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an “aggregate” if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilation’s users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Document’s Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License, and all the license notices in the Document, and any Warranty Disclaimers, provided that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

If a section in the Document is Entitled “Acknowledgements”, “Dedications”, or “History”, the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License.

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License “or any later version” applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy’s public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

11. RELICENSING

“Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site” (or “MMC Site”) means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A “Massive Multiauthor Collaboration” (or “MMC”) contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

“CC-BY-SA” means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

“Incorporate” means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

An MMC is “eligible for relicensing” if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

```
Copyright (C) year your name.  
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document  
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3  
or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation;  
with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover  
Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled ‘‘GNU  
Free Documentation License’’.
```

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the “with...Texts.” line with this:

```
with the Invariant Sections being list their titles, with  
the Front-Cover Texts being list, and with the Back-Cover Texts  
being list.
```

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

Appendix E Concept and program index

-
- `./configure` 21
- `./setup.py` 21
- `'bashrc'` 7, 11
- `.png` 2, 20, 31
- /
- `'/var/cache/ponysay'` 11
- ~
- `'~/bashrc'` 7, 11
- `'~/cache/ponysay'` 11
- `'~/ponysayrc'` 8
- 9**
- `9term` 18
- A**
- advanced usage 7
- anatomy of pony files 27
- ANSI colour sequences 35
- ANSI colours 35
- ANSI escape sequences 35
- apply metadata 16
- arch linux 25
- arch linux arm 25
- arguments 2
- ascii 9, 35
- `aterm` 18
- auto correction 9
- `auto-auto-complete` 30
- auto-completion 35
- auto-completion, inner workings 30
- B**
- balloon style files 28
- `bash` 20
- basic installation 21
- `'best.pony'` 6
- `best.pony` 34
- broken ponies 18
- browser ponies 34
- bubble style files 28
- bugs 19
- C**
- cache 11
- chakra 25
- change log 36
- character 35
- clearing tty 29
- colour palette 31
- colour sequences 35
- combining characters 35
- comments, metadata 12, 27
- completion 35
- `configure` 21
- contributing 20, 31
- copy metadata 16
- `coreutils` 20
- `cowsay` 18
- create pony file 31
- CSI 35
- customised installations 21
- D**
- debian gnu/linux 25
- dependencies 20
- desktop ponies 34
- dimension files 17
- distributing ponysay 33
- E**
- editing metadata 16
- environment variables 8, 9, 11, 35
- Equestrian English 34
- erase metadata 16
- escape sequences 35
- `Eterm` 18
- extensions 20
- extra commands 16
- extra information 7
- extra ponies 34
- extraponies 34
- F**
- features, optional 11
- `fhs` 33
- `figlet` 3
- file descriptor 3 7
- filesystem hierarchy standard 33
- fill kms cache 16
- fonts 18
- `fortune` 7
- freedom, full 25
- full freedom 25
- G**
- gentoo linux 25
- `gzip` 20
- H**
- hacking 27
- homeponies 34
- I**
- images, png 2, 20, 31

<code>img2ponysay</code>	31
<code>info</code>	20
inner workings	27
<code>install-info</code>	20
installation customisation	21
installing	21
invoking	2

K

kernel mode setting	9, 11, 18, 29, 34
kms	9, 11, 16, 18, 20, 29, 34
kms cache, fill	16
kmsponies	9, 11, 16, 34

L

languages	29
limitations	18
<code>linux vt</code>	7, 9, 11
<code>linux vt</code>	16
<code>linux vt</code>	18, 20, 29, 34
long options	35

M

maintaining OS package	33
<code>make</code>	21
manpage translations	21
metadata	12, 27
metadata collection files	17
metadata pasting	16
metadata yanking	16
metadata, editing	16
MLP:FiM	34
<code>mrxvt</code>	18
my little pony	34

N

narcissistic ponies	8
---------------------------	---

O

officiality tag	15
on startup	7
optional dependencies	11, 20
optional features	11
options	2
OS package maintaining	33
OSI	35
output truncation	29
overview	1

P

package maintaining	33
package repositories	25
palette	31
paste metadata	16
pasting metadata	16
pasting pony metadata	16
png images	2, 20, 31
ponification	7, 34

pony anatomy	27
pony comments, metadata	12, 27
pony dimension files	17
pony metadata	12, 27
pony metadata collections	17
pony metadata pasting	16
pony metadata yanking	16
pony names	30
pony palette	31
pony quote infrastructure	28
pony quotes	2, 3
pony requests	19
pony symlink	34
pony tags, metadata	12, 27
<code>ponypipe</code>	7
ponyquotes	32, 34
<code>ponysay-tool</code>	16
<code>ponythink</code>	2
<code>ponythink</code>	28
portable network graphics	2, 20, 31
previous releases	36
program languages	29
<code>putty</code>	18
<code>python</code>	20
<code>python3</code>	20

Q

quote infrastructure	28
quotes	2, 3, 32

R

remove metadata	16
<code>rxvt</code>	18

S

<code>screen</code>	7
script languages	29
' <code>setup.py</code> '	21
shell auto-completion	35
shell completion	35
shell, auto-completion	30
short options	35
source mage gnu/linux	25
spello correction	9
standard ponies	34
startup	7
stash metadata	16
store metadata	16
symlink pony	34
sysponies	34
systemponies	34

T

tags, metadata	12, 27
<code>tee</code>	7
terminals	18
terminology	34
<code>texinfo</code>	20
text ponification	7
the tool chest	16

T
TOilet 3
tool chest 16
truncation 9, 29
tty 7, 9, 11, 16, 18, 20, 29, 34
ttyponies 34
ttypony 31
typo correction 9

U

ubuntu 25
ucs 9, 30, 35
unicode 9, 30
uninstalling 25
universal character set 9, 30, 35
upstream installation 21
urxvt 18
usrponies 34
util-say 2
util-say 20
util-say 31

V

verbose mode 7
versions 36

W

wrapping 9, 10

X

xterm 18
xterm palette 31
xz 20

Y

yank metadata 16
yanking metadata 16
yanking pony metadata 16

Appendix F Variable and option index

+	
'++all'	4
'++altlist'	4
'++f'	2
'++file'	2
'++files'	2
'++info'	4
'++list'	4
'++onelist'	30
'++ponies'	2
'++pony'	2
'++symlist'	4
'+A'	4
'+c'	5
'+f'	2
'+i'	4
'+l'	4
'+L'	4
-	
'--'	2
'--256-colours'	5
'--256colours'	5
'--all'	4
'--altall'	4
'--altlist'	3
'--balloon'	3
'--balloonlist'	4
'--bin-dir'	24
'--bubble'	3
'--bubblelist'	4
'--cache-dir'	24
'--colour'	5
'--colour-balloon'	5
'--colour-bubble'	5
'--colour-hyphen'	5
'--colour-link'	5
'--colour-message'	5
'--colour-msg'	5
'--colour-pony'	5
'--colour-wrap'	5
'--compact'	3
'--compress'	3
'--cowsay-man-section'	23
'--cowsay-manpage-section'	23
'--dest-dir'	24
'--dimensions'	17
'--edit'	16
'--edit-apply'	16
'--edit-rm'	16
'--edit-stash'	16
'--everything'	21
'--f'	2
'--file'	2
'--files'	2
'--fortune-man-section'	23
'--fortune-manpage-section'	23
'--freedom'	25
'--help'	2
'--info'	4
'--kms'	16
'--kms-colours'	5
'--kmscolours'	5
'--lib-dir'	24
'--libexec-dir'	24
'--linking'	24
'--list'	3
'--man-section-cowsay'	23
'--man-section-fortune'	23
'--man-section-ponysay'	23
'--manpage-section-cowsay'	23
'--manpage-section-fortune'	23
'--manpage-section-ponysay'	23
'--metadata'	17
'--minimal'	21
'--nothing'	21
'--onelist'	30
'--opt'	24
'--ponies'	2
'--pony'	2
'--pony-only'	4
'--ponyonly'	4
'--ponysay-man-section'	23
'--ponysay-manpage-section'	23
'--prefix'	24
'--private'	24
'--q'	3
'--quote'	2
'--quoters'	30
'--quotes'	3
'--restrict'	4, 17
'--share-dir'	24
'--symall'	4
'--symlist'	3
'--sysconf-dir'	24
'--tty-colours'	5
'--ttycolours'	5
'--version'	2
'--vt-colours'	5
'--with-balloons'	24
'--with-bash'	22
'--with-bash-completion'	22
'--with-custom-env-python'	24
'--with-en-man'	22
'--with-en-man-compression'	23
'--with-en-man-manual'	22
'--with-en-man-manual-compression'	23
'--with-en-manpage'	22
'--with-en-manpage-compression'	23
'--with-es-man'	23
'--with-es-man-compression'	23
'--with-es-man-manual'	23
'--with-es-man-manual-compression'	23
'--with-es-manpage'	23
'--with-es-manpage-compression'	23
'--with-everything'	21
'--with-extraponies'	24
'--with-extrattyponies'	24
'--with-fish'	22
'--with-fish-completion'	22

'--with-info'	22	'--without-info-install'	22
'--with-info-compression'	22	'--without-info-manual'	22
'--with-info-install'	22	'--without-info-manual-compression'	22
'--with-info-manual'	22	'--without-info-manual-install'	22
'--with-info-manual-compression'	22	'--without-man'	23
'--with-info-manual-install'	22	'--without-man-compression'	23
'--with-man'	23	'--without-man-en'	22
'--with-man-compression'	23	'--without-man-en-compression'	23
'--with-man-en'	22	'--without-man-es'	23
'--with-man-en-compression'	23	'--without-man-es-compression'	23
'--with-man-es'	23	'--without-man-manual'	23
'--with-man-es-compression'	23	'--without-man-manual-compression'	23
'--with-man-manual'	23	'--without-man-manual-en'	22
'--with-man-manual-compression'	23	'--without-man-manual-en-compression'	23
'--with-man-manual-en'	22	'--without-man-manual-es'	23
'--with-man-manual-en-compression'	23	'--without-man-manual-es-compression'	23
'--with-man-manual-es'	23	'--without-manpage'	23
'--with-man-manual-es-compression'	23	'--without-manpage-compression'	23
'--with-manpage'	23	'--without-manpage-en'	22
'--with-manpage-compression'	23	'--without-manpage-en-compression'	23
'--with-manpage-en'	22	'--without-manpage-es'	23
'--with-manpage-en-compression'	23	'--without-manpage-es-compression'	23
'--with-manpage-es'	23	'--without-pdf'	22
'--with-manpage-es-compression'	23	'--without-pdf-compression'	22
'--with-nothing'	21	'--without-pdf-manual'	22
'--with-pdf'	22	'--without-pdf-manual-compression'	22
'--with-pdf-compression'	22	'--without-ponies'	23
'--with-pdf-manual'	22	'--without-ponysay'	21
'--with-pdf-manual-compression'	22	'--without-ponysay-command'	21
'--with-ponies'	23	'--without-ponytink'	21
'--with-ponysay'	21	'--without-ponytink-command'	21
'--with-ponysay-command'	21	'--without-quotes'	24
'--with-ponythink'	21	'--without-shared-cache'	22
'--with-ponythink-command'	21	'--without-shell'	22
'--with-quotes'	24	'--without-shell-completion'	22
'--with-shared-cache'	22	'--without-ttyponies'	24
'--with-shell'	22	'--without-ucs'	24
'--with-shell-completion'	22	'--without-ucs-names'	24
'--with-ttyponies'	24	'--without-zsh'	22
'--with-ucs'	24	'--without-zsh-completion'	22
'--with-ucs-names'	24	'--wrap'	3
'--with-zsh'	22	'--x-colours'	5
'--with-zsh-completion'	22	'-A'	4
'--without-balloons'	24	'-b'	3
'--without-bash'	22	'-B'	4
'--without-bash-completion'	22	'-c'	3
'--without-custom-env-python'	24	'-f'	2, 39, 40, 42
'--without-en-man'	22	'-h'	2, 42
'--without-en-man-compression'	23	'-i'	4
'--without-en-man-manual'	22	'-K'	5
'--without-en-man-manual-compression'	23	'-l'	3, 41
'--without-en-manpage'	22	'-L'	3, 40
'--without-en-manpage-compression'	23	'-o'	4
'--without-es-man'	23	'-q'	2
'--without-es-man-compression'	23	'-r'	4, 17
'--without-es-man-manual'	23	'-v'	2
'--without-es-man-manual-compression'	23	'-V'	5
'--without-es-manpage'	23	'-W'	3, 42
'--without-es-manpage-compression'	23	'-X'	5
'--without-extraponies'	24		
'--without-extrattyponies'	24		
'--without-fish'	22		
'--without-fish-completion'	22		
'--without-info'	22		
'--without-info-compression'	22		
		A	
		APPEARANCE	12
		AURA	14

B

<i>BALLOON</i>	13
<i>BALLOON BOTTOM</i>	14
<i>BALLOON TOP</i>	14

C

<i>COAT</i>	14
-------------------	----

D

<i>DISPLAY</i>	14
----------------------	----

E

<i>EYE</i>	14
------------------	----

F

<i>FREE</i>	15
-------------------	----

G

<i>GROUP</i>	13
<i>GROUP NAME</i>	12

H

<i>HEIGHT</i>	14
---------------------	----

K

<i>KIND</i>	12
-------------------	----

L

<i>LICENSE</i>	15
<i>LINK</i>	14

<i>LINK ON</i>	13
----------------------	----

M

<i>MANE</i>	14
<i>MASTER</i>	14
<i>MEDIA</i>	15
<i>message</i>	6

N

<i>NAME</i>	12
-------------------	----

O

<i>OTHER NAMES</i>	12
--------------------------	----

P

<i>PONYSAY_BOTTOM</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_FULL_WIDTH</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE</i>	9, 11
<i>PONYSAY_KMS_PALETTE_CMD</i>	9, 11
<i>PONYSAY_SHELL_LINES</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_TRUNCATE_HEIGHT</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_TYPO_LIMIT</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_UCS_ME</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_WRAP_EXCEED</i>	10
<i>PONYSAY_WRAP_HYPHEN</i>	9
<i>PONYSAY_WRAP_LIMIT</i>	9

S

<i>SOURCE</i>	15
---------------------	----

W

<i>WIDTH</i>	14
--------------------	----