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# **yamllint**

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A linter for YAML files.

yamllint does not only check for syntax validity, but for weirdnesses like key repetition and cosmetic problems such as lines length, trailing spaces, indentation, etc.



# CHAPTER 1

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## Screenshot

---

```
> ~ > yamllint file.yml other-file.yml
file.yml
 1:4      error    trailing spaces (trailing-spaces)
 4:4      error    wrong indentation: expected 4 but found 3 (indentation)
 5:4      error    duplication of key "id-00042" in mapping (key-duplicates)
 6:6      warning   comment not indented like content (comments-indentation)
12:6      error    too many spaces after hyphen (hyphens)
15:12     error    too many spaces before comma (commas)

other-file.yml
 1:1      warning   missing document start "---" (document-start)
 6:81     error    line too long (87 > 80 characters) (line-length)
10:1      error    too many blank lines (4 > 2) (empty-lines)
11:4      error    too many spaces inside braces (braces)
```

---

**Note:** The default output format is inspired by [eslint](#), a great linting tool for Javascript.

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## 2.1 Quickstart

### 2.1.1 Installing yamllint

On Fedora / CentOS:

```
sudo dnf install yamllint
```

On Debian 8+ / Ubuntu 16.04+:

```
sudo apt-get install yamllint
```

On older Debian / Ubuntu versions:

```
sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:adrienverge/ppa && sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt-get install yamllint
```

Alternatively using pip, the Python package manager:

```
sudo pip install yamllint
```

If you prefer installing from source, you can run, from the source directory:

```
python setup.py sdist  
sudo pip install dist/yamllint-*.tar.gz
```

### 2.1.2 Running yamllint

Basic usage:

```
yamllint file.yml other-file.yaml
```

You can also lint all YAML files in a whole directory:

```
yamllint .
```

The output will look like (colors are not displayed here):

```
file.yml
 1:4      error    trailing spaces (trailing-spaces)
 4:4      error    wrong indentation: expected 4 but found 3 (indentation)
 5:4      error    duplication of key "id-00042" in mapping (key-duplicates)
 6:6      warning  comment not indented like content (comments-indentation)
12:6      error    too many spaces after hyphen (hyphens)
15:12     error    too many spaces before comma (commas)

other-file.yaml
 1:1      warning  missing document start "---" (document-start)
 6:81     error    line too long (87 > 80 characters) (line-length)
10:1      error    too many blank lines (4 > 2) (empty-lines)
11:4      error    too many spaces inside braces (braces)
```

Add the `-f` parsable arguments if you need an output format parsable by a machine (for instance for *syntax highlighting in text editors*). The output will then look like:

```
file.yml:6:2: [warning] missing starting space in comment (comments)
file.yml:57:1: [error] trailing spaces (trailing-spaces)
file.yml:60:3: [error] wrong indentation: expected 4 but found 2 (indentation)
```

If you have a custom linting configuration file (see *how to configure yamllint*), it can be passed to yamllint using the `-c` option:

```
yamllint -c ~/myconfig file.yaml
```

---

**Note:** If you have a `.yamllint` file in your working directory, it will be automatically loaded as configuration by yamllint.

---

## 2.2 Configuration

yamllint uses a set of *rules* to check source files for problems. Each rule is independent from the others, and can be enabled, disabled or tweaked. All these settings can be gathered in a configuration file.

To use a custom configuration file, use the `-c` option:

```
yamllint -c /path/to/myconfig file-to-lint.yaml
```

If `-c` is not provided, yamllint will look for a configuration file in the following locations (by order of preference):

- `.yamllint` in the current working directory
- `$XDG_CONFIG_HOME/yamllint/config`
- `~/.config/yamllint/config`

Finally if no config file is found, the default configuration is applied.

## 2.2.1 Default configuration

Unless told otherwise, yamllint uses its default configuration:

```
---
rules:
  braces:
    min-spaces-inside: 0
    max-spaces-inside: 0
    min-spaces-inside-empty: -1
    max-spaces-inside-empty: -1
  brackets:
    min-spaces-inside: 0
    max-spaces-inside: 0
    min-spaces-inside-empty: -1
    max-spaces-inside-empty: -1
  colons:
    max-spaces-before: 0
    max-spaces-after: 1
  commas:
    max-spaces-before: 0
    min-spaces-after: 1
    max-spaces-after: 1
  comments:
    level: warning
    require-starting-space: true
    min-spaces-from-content: 2
  comments-indentation:
    level: warning
  document-end: disable
  document-start:
    level: warning
    present: true
  empty-lines:
    max: 2
    max-start: 0
    max-end: 0
  empty-values:
    forbid-in-block-mappings: false
    forbid-in-flow-mappings: false
  hyphens:
    max-spaces-after: 1
  indentation:
    spaces: consistent
    indent-sequences: true
    check-multi-line-strings: false
  key-duplicates: enable
  key-ordering: disable
  line-length:
    max: 80
    allow-non-breakable-words: true
    allow-non-breakable-inline-mappings: false
  new-line-at-end-of-file: enable
  new-lines:
    type: unix
  octal-values:
    forbid-implicit-octal: false
```

```
forbid-explicit-octal: false
trailing-spaces: enable
truthy:
  level: warning
```

Details on rules can be found on [the rules page](#).

There is another pre-defined configuration named `relaxed`. As its name suggests, it is more tolerant:

```
---
extends: default

rules:
  braces:
    level: warning
    max-spaces-inside: 1
  brackets:
    level: warning
    max-spaces-inside: 1
  colons:
    level: warning
  commas:
    level: warning
  comments: disable
  comments-indentation: disable
  document-start: disable
  empty-lines:
    level: warning
  hyphens:
    level: warning
  indentation:
    level: warning
    indent-sequences: consistent
  line-length:
    level: warning
    allow-non-breakable-inline-mappings: true
  truthy: disable
```

It can be chosen using:

```
yamllint -d relaxed file.yml
```

### 2.2.2 Extending the default configuration

When writing a custom configuration file, you don't need to redefine every rule. Just extend the default configuration (or any already-existing configuration file).

For instance, if you just want to disable the `comments-indentation` rule, your file could look like this:

```
# This is my first, very own configuration file for yamllint!
# It extends the default conf by adjusting some options.

extends: default

rules:
  comments-indentation: disable # don't bother me with this rule
```

Similarly, if you want to set the `line-length` rule as a warning and be less strict on block sequences indentation:

```
extends: default

rules:
  # 80 chars should be enough, but don't fail if a line is longer
  line-length:
    max: 80
    level: warning

  # accept both      key:
  #                  - item
  #
  # and              key:
  #                  - item
indentation:
  indent-sequences: whatever
```

### 2.2.3 Custom configuration without a config file

It is possible – although not recommended – to pass custom configuration options to yamllint with the `-d` (short for `--config-data`) option.

Its content can either be the name of a pre-defined conf (example: `default` or `relaxed`) or a serialized YAML object describing the configuration.

For instance:

```
yamllint -d "{extends: relaxed, rules: {line-length: {max: 120}}}" file.yaml
```

### 2.2.4 Errors and warnings

Problems detected by yamllint can be raised either as errors or as warnings. The CLI will output them (with different colors when using the standard output format).

By default the script will exit with a return code 1 *only when* there is one or more error(s).

However if strict mode is enabled with the `-s` (or `--strict`) option, the return code will be:

- 0 if no errors or warnings occur
- 1 if one or more errors occur
- 2 if no errors occur, but one or more warnings occur

### 2.2.5 Ignoring paths

It is possible to exclude specific files or directories, so that the linter doesn't process them.

You can either totally ignore files (they won't be looked at):

```
extends: default

ignore: |
  /this/specific/file.yaml
  /all/this/directory/
  *.template.yaml
```

or ignore paths only for specific rules:

```
extends: default

rules:
  trailing-spaces:
    ignore: |
      /this-file-has-trailing-spaces-but-it-is-OK.yaml
      /generated/*.yaml
```

Note that this `.gitignore`-style path pattern allows complex path exclusion/inclusion, see the [paths spec README file](#) for more details. Here is a more complex example:

```
# For all rules
ignore: |
  *.dont-lint-me.yaml
  /bin/
  !/bin/*.lint-me-anyway.yaml

extends: default

rules:
  key-duplicates:
    ignore: |
      generated
      *.template.yaml
  trailing-spaces:
    ignore: |
      *.ignore-trailing-spaces.yaml
      /ascii-art/*
```

## 2.3 Rules

When linting a document with yamllint, a series of rules (such as `line-length`, `trailing-spaces`, etc.) are checked against.

A *configuration file* can be used to enable or disable these rules, to set their level (*error* or *warning*), but also to tweak their options.

This page describes the rules and their options.

### List of rules

- *braces*
- *brackets*
- *colons*
- *commas*
- *comments*
- *comments-indentation*
- *document-end*

- *document-start*
- *empty-lines*
- *empty-values*
- *hyphens*
- *indentation*
- *key-duplicates*
- *key-ordering*
- *line-length*
- *new-line-at-end-of-file*
- *new-lines*
- *octal-values*
- *trailing-spaces*
- *truthy*

### 2.3.1 braces

Use this rule to control the number of spaces inside braces (`{` and `}`).

#### Options

- `min-spaces-inside` defines the minimal number of spaces required inside braces.
- `max-spaces-inside` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed inside braces.
- `min-spaces-inside-empty` defines the minimal number of spaces required inside empty braces.
- `max-spaces-inside-empty` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed inside empty braces.

#### Examples

1. With `braces: {min-spaces-inside: 0, max-spaces-inside: 0}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: {key1: 4, key2: 8}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: { key1: 4, key2: 8 }
```

2. With `braces: {min-spaces-inside: 1, max-spaces-inside: 3}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: { key1: 4, key2: 8 }
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: { key1: 4, key2: 8 }
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: {   key1: 4, key2: 8   }
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: {key1: 4, key2: 8 }
```

3. With braces: {min-spaces-inside-empty: 0, max-spaces-inside-empty: 0}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: {}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: { }
```

4. With braces: {min-spaces-inside-empty: 1, max-spaces-inside-empty: -1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: {   }
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: {}
```

## 2.3.2 brackets

Use this rule to control the number of spaces inside brackets ([ and ]).

### Options

- `min-spaces-inside` defines the minimal number of spaces required inside brackets.
- `max-spaces-inside` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed inside brackets.
- `min-spaces-inside-empty` defines the minimal number of spaces required inside empty brackets.
- `max-spaces-inside-empty` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed inside empty brackets.

### Examples

1. With brackets: {min-spaces-inside: 0, max-spaces-inside: 0}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: [1, 2, abc]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: [ 1, 2, abc ]
```

2. With brackets: {min-spaces-inside: 1, max-spaces-inside: 3}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: [ 1, 2, abc ]
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: [ 1, 2, abc  ]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: [  1, 2, abc  ]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: [1, 2, abc ]
```

3. With brackets: {min-spaces-inside-empty: 0, max-spaces-inside-empty: 0}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: []
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: [ ]
```

4. With brackets: {min-spaces-inside-empty: 1, max-spaces-inside-empty: -1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object: [      ]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: []
```

### 2.3.3 colons

Use this rule to control the number of spaces before and after colons (:).

#### Options

- `max-spaces-before` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed before colons (use `-1` to disable).
- `max-spaces-after` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed after colons (use `-1` to disable).

#### Examples

1. With colons: {max-spaces-before: 0, max-spaces-after: 1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object:
- a
- b
key: value
```

2. With colons: {max-spaces-before: 1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
object :
- a
- b
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object  :
- a
- b
```

3. With colons: {max-spaces-after: 2}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
first: 1
second: 2
third: 3
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
first: 1
2nd: 2
third: 3
```

## 2.3.4 commas

Use this rule to control the number of spaces before and after commas (,).

### Options

- `max-spaces-before` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed before commas (use `-1` to disable).
- `min-spaces-after` defines the minimal number of spaces required after commas.
- `max-spaces-after` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed after commas (use `-1` to disable).

### Examples

1. With commas: {max-spaces-before: 0}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20, 30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20 , 30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

2. With commas: {max-spaces-before: 2}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10 , 20 , 30, {x: 1 , y: 2}]
```

3. With commas: {max-spaces-before: -1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10,
   20 , 30
   , {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

4. With commas: {min-spaces-after: 1, max-spaces-after: 1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20,30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20,30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

5. With commas: {min-spaces-after: 1, max-spaces-after: 3}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20, 30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

6. With commas: {min-spaces-after: 0, max-spaces-after: 1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
strange var:
  [10, 20,30, {x: 1, y: 2}]
```

## 2.3.5 comments

Use this rule to control the position and formatting of comments.

### Options

- Use `require-starting-space` to require a space character right after the `#`. Set to `true` to enable, `false` to disable.
- `min-spaces-from-content` is used to visually separate inline comments from content. It defines the minimal required number of spaces between a comment and its preceding content.

## Examples

1. With comments: {require-starting-space: true}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
# This sentence  
# is a block comment
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
#####  
## This is some documentation
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
#This sentence  
#is a block comment
```

2. With comments: {min-spaces-from-content: 2}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
x = 2 ^ 127 - 1 # Mersenne prime number
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
x = 2 ^ 127 - 1 # Mersenne prime number
```

## 2.3.6 comments-indentation

Use this rule to force comments to be indented like content.

### Examples

1. With comments-indentation: {}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
# Fibonacci  
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
# Fibonacci  
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
list:  
  - 2  
  - 3  
  # - 4  
  - 5
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
list:
  - 2
  - 3
#   - 4
  - 5
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
# This is the first object
obj1:
  - item A
  # - item B
# This is the second object
obj2: []
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
# This sentence
# is a block comment
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
# This sentence
# is a block comment
```

### 2.3.7 document-end

Use this rule to require or forbid the use of document end marker (. . .).

#### Options

- Set `present` to `true` when the document end marker is required, or to `false` when it is forbidden.

#### Examples

1. With `document-end: {present: true}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
---
this:
  is: [a, document]
...
---
- this
- is: another one
...
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
---
this:
  is: [a, document]
---
- this
- is: another one
...
```

2. With `document-end: {present: false}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
---
this:
  is: [a, document]
---
- this
- is: another one
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
---
this:
  is: [a, document]
...
---
- this
- is: another one
```

### 2.3.8 document-start

Use this rule to require or forbid the use of document start marker (---).

#### Options

- Set `present` to `true` when the document start marker is required, or to `false` when it is forbidden.

#### Examples

1. With `document-start: {present: true}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
---
this:
  is: [a, document]
---
- this
- is: another one
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```

this:
  is: [a, document]
---
- this
- is: another one

```

2. With `document-start: {present: false}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```

this:
  is: [a, document]
...

```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```

---
this:
  is: [a, document]
...

```

### 2.3.9 empty-lines

Use this rule to set a maximal number of allowed consecutive blank lines.

#### Options

- `max` defines the maximal number of empty lines allowed in the document.
- `max-start` defines the maximal number of empty lines allowed at the beginning of the file. This option takes precedence over `max`.
- `max-end` defines the maximal number of empty lines allowed at the end of the file. This option takes precedence over `max`.

#### Examples

1. With `empty-lines: {max: 1}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```

- foo:
  - 1
  - 2

- bar: [3, 4]

```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```

- foo:
  - 1
  - 2

- bar: [3, 4]

```

### 2.3.10 empty-values

Use this rule to prevent nodes with empty content, that implicitly result in null values.

#### Options

- Use `forbid-in-block-mappings` to prevent empty values in block mappings.
- Use `forbid-in-flow-mappings` to prevent empty values in flow mappings.

#### Examples

1. With `empty-values: {forbid-in-block-mappings: true}`

the following code snippets would **PASS**:

```
some-mapping:  
  sub-element: correctly indented
```

```
explicitly-null: null
```

the following code snippets would **FAIL**:

```
some-mapping:  
sub-element: incorrectly indented
```

```
implicitly-null:
```

2. With `empty-values: {forbid-in-flow-mappings: true}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
{prop: null}  
{a: 1, b: 2, c: 3}
```

the following code snippets would **FAIL**:

```
{prop: }
```

```
{a: 1, b:, c: 3}
```

### 2.3.11 hyphens

Use this rule to control the number of spaces after hyphens (-).

#### Options

- `max-spaces-after` defines the maximal number of spaces allowed after hyphens.

## Examples

1. With hyphens: `{max-spaces-after: 1}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- first list:
  - a
  - b
- - 1
  - 2
  - 3
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- first list:
  - a
  - b
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- - 1
  - 2
  - 3
```

2. With hyphens: `{max-spaces-after: 3}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- key
- key2
- key42
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- key
- key2
- key42
```

### 2.3.12 indentation

Use this rule to control the indentation.

#### Options

- `spaces` defines the indentation width, in spaces. Set either to an integer (e.g. 2 or 4, representing the number of spaces in an indentation level) or to `consistent` to allow any number, as long as it remains the same within the file.
- `indent-sequences` defines whether block sequences should be indented or not (when in a mapping, this indentation is not mandatory – some people perceive the `-` as part of the indentation). Possible values: `true`, `false`, `whatever` and `consistent`. `consistent` requires either all block sequences to be indented, or none to be. `whatever` means either indenting or not indenting individual block sequences is OK.
- `check-multi-line-strings` defines whether to lint indentation in multi-line strings. Set to `true` to enable, `false` to disable.

## Examples

1. With indentation: {spaces: 1}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
history:
- name: Unix
  date: 1969
- name: Linux
  date: 1991
nest:
  recurse:
    - haystack:
      needle
```

2. With indentation: {spaces: 4}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
history:
  - name: Unix
    date: 1969
  - name: Linux
    date: 1991
nest:
  recurse:
    - haystack:
      needle
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
history:
- name: Unix
  date: 1969
- name: Linux
  date: 1991
nest:
  recurse:
    - haystack:
      needle
```

3. With indentation: {spaces: consistent}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
history:
  - name: Unix
    date: 1969
  - name: Linux
    date: 1991
nest:
  recurse:
    - haystack:
      needle
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
some:
  Russian:
    dolls
```

4. With indentation: {spaces: 2, indent-sequences: false}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
list:
- flying
- spaghetti
- monster
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
list:
  - flying
  - spaghetti
  - monster
```

5. With indentation: {spaces: 2, indent-sequences: whatever}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
list:
- flying:
  - spaghetti
  - monster
- not flying:
  - spaghetti
  - sauce
```

6. With indentation: {spaces: 2, indent-sequences: consistent}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- flying:
  - spaghetti
  - monster
- not flying:
  - spaghetti
  - sauce
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- flying:
  - spaghetti
  - monster
- not flying:
  - spaghetti
  - sauce
```

7. With indentation: {spaces: 4, check-multi-line-strings: true}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
Blaise Pascal:
  Je vous écris une longue lettre parce que
  je n'ai pas le temps d'en écrire une courte.
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
Blaise Pascal: Je vous écris une longue lettre parce que
                je n'ai pas le temps d'en écrire une courte.
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
Blaise Pascal: Je vous écris une longue lettre parce que
                je n'ai pas le temps d'en écrire une courte.
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
C code:
  void main() {
    printf("foo");
  }
```

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
C code:
  void main() {
    printf("bar");
  }
```

### 2.3.13 key-duplicates

Use this rule to prevent multiple entries with the same key in mappings.

#### Examples

1. With key-duplicates: {}

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- key 1: v
  key 2: val
  key 3: value
- {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- key 1: v
  key 2: val
  key 1: value
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- {a: 1, b: 2, b: 3}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
duplicated key: 1
"duplicated key": 2

other duplication: 1
```

```
? >-
  other
  duplication
: 2
```

### 2.3.14 key-ordering

Use this rule to enforce alphabetical ordering of keys in mappings. The sorting order uses the Unicode code point number. As a result, the ordering is case-sensitive and not accent-friendly (see examples below).

#### Examples

1. With `key-ordering: {}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- key 1: v
  key 2: val
  key 3: value
- {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3}
- T-shirt: 1
  T-shirts: 2
  t-shirt: 3
  t-shirts: 4
- hair: true
  hais: true
  haïr: true
  haïssable: true
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- key 2: v
  key 1: val
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- {b: 1, a: 2}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- T-shirt: 1
  t-shirt: 2
  T-shirts: 3
  t-shirts: 4
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- haïr: true
  hais: true
```

### 2.3.15 line-length

Use this rule to set a limit to lines length.

## Options

- `max` defines the maximal (inclusive) length of lines.
- `allow-non-breakable-words` is used to allow non breakable words (without spaces inside) to overflow the limit. This is useful for long URLs, for instance. Use `true` to allow, `false` to forbid.
- `allow-non-breakable-inline-mappings` implies `allow-non-breakable-words` and extends it to also allow non-breakable words in inline mappings.

## Examples

1. With `line-length: {max: 70}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
long sentence:
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
long sentence:
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod
  tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
```

2. With `line-length: {max: 60, allow-non-breakable-words: true}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
this:
  is:
    - a:
      http://localhost/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/long/url

# this comment is too long,
# but hard to split:
# http://localhost/another/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/long/url
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
- this line is waaaaaaaaaaaaay too long but could be easily split...
```

and the following code snippet would also **FAIL**:

```
- foobar: http://localhost/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/long/url
```

3. With `line-length: {max: 60, allow-non-breakable-words: true, allow-non-breakable-inline-mappings: true}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
- foobar: http://localhost/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/long/url
```

4. With `line-length: {max: 60, allow-non-breakable-words: false}`

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```

this:
  is:
    - a:
        http://localhost/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/very/long/url

```

### 2.3.16 new-line-at-end-of-file

Use this rule to require a new line character (`\n`) at the end of files.

The POSIX standard [requires the last line to end with a new line character](#). All UNIX tools expect a new line at the end of files. Most text editors use this convention too.

### 2.3.17 new-lines

Use this rule to force the type of new line characters.

#### Options

- Set `type` to `unix` to use UNIX-typed new line characters (`\n`), or `dos` to use DOS-typed new line characters (`\r\n`).

### 2.3.18 octal-values

Use this rule to prevent values with octal numbers. In YAML, numbers that start with 0 are interpreted as octal, but this is not always wanted. For instance 010 is the city code of Beijing, and should not be converted to 8.

#### Examples

1. With `octal-values: {forbid-implicit-octal: true}`

the following code snippets would **PASS**:

```

user:
  city-code: '010'

```

the following code snippets would **PASS**:

```

user:
  city-code: 010,021

```

the following code snippets would **FAIL**:

```

user:
  city-code: 010

```

2. With `octal-values: {forbid-explicit-octal: true}`

the following code snippets would **PASS**:

```

user:
  city-code: '0o10'

```

the following code snippets would **FAIL**:

```
user:
  city-code: 0o10
```

### 2.3.19 trailing-spaces

Use this rule to forbid trailing spaces at the end of lines.

#### Examples

1. With `trailing-spaces: {}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
this document doesn't contain
any trailing
spaces
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
this document contains
trailing spaces
on lines 1 and 3
```

### 2.3.20 truthy

Use this rule to forbid truthy values that are not quoted nor explicitly typed.

This would prevent YAML parsers from transforming `[yes, FALSE, Off]` into `[true, false, false]` or `{y: 1, yes: 2, on: 3, true: 4, True: 5}` into `{y: 1, true: 5}`.

#### Examples

1. With `truthy: {}`

the following code snippet would **PASS**:

```
boolean: true

object: {"True": 1, 1: "True"}

"yes": 1
"on": 2
>true": 3
"True": 4

explicit:
  string1: !!str True
  string2: !!str yes
  string3: !!str off
  encoded: !!binary |
    True
```

```

      OFF
      pad== # this decodes as 'N»8Qii'
boolean1: !!bool true
boolean2: !!bool "false"
boolean3: !!bool FALSE
boolean4: !!bool True
boolean5: !!bool off
boolean6: !!bool NO

```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
object: {True: 1, 1: True}
```

the following code snippet would **FAIL**:

```
yes: 1
on: 2
true: 3
True: 4

```

## 2.4 Disable with comments

### 2.4.1 Disabling checks for a specific line

To prevent yamllint from reporting problems for a specific line, add a directive comment (`# yamllint disable-line ...`) on that line, or on the line above. For instance:

```

# The following mapping contains the same key twice,
# but I know what I'm doing:
key: value 1
key: value 2 # yamllint disable-line rule:key-duplicates

- This line is waaaaaaaaaay too long but yamllint will not report anything about it.
↪ # yamllint disable-line rule:line-length
  This line will be checked by yamllint.

```

or:

```

# The following mapping contains the same key twice,
# but I know what I'm doing:
key: value 1
# yamllint disable-line rule:key-duplicates
key: value 2

# yamllint disable-line rule:line-length
- This line is waaaaaaaaaay too long but yamllint will not report anything about it.
  This line will be checked by yamllint.

```

It is possible, although not recommend, to disabled **all** rules for a specific line:

```

# yamllint disable-line
- { all : rules ,are disabled for this line}

```

If you need to disable multiple rules, it is allowed to chain rules like this: `# yamllint disable-line rule:hyphens rule:commas rule:indentation`.

## 2.4.2 Disabling checks for all (or part of) the file

To prevent yamllint from reporting problems for the whole file, or for a block of lines within the file, use `# yamllint disable ...` and `# yamllint enable ...` directive comments. For instance:

```
# yamllint disable rule:colons
- Lorem      : ipsum
  dolor      : sit amet,
  consectetur : adipiscing elit
# yamllint enable rule:colons

- rest of the document...
```

It is possible, although not recommend, to disabled **all** rules:

```
# yamllint disable
- Lorem      :
  ipsum:
    dolor : [ sit, amet]
-   consectetur : adipiscing elit
# yamllint enable
```

If you need to disable multiple rules, it is allowed to chain rules like this: `# yamllint disable rule:hyphens rule:commas rule:indentation`.

## 2.5 Development

yamllint provides both a script and a Python module. The latter can be used to write your own linting tools:

**class** `yamllint.linter.LintProblem` (*line*, *column*, *desc*='<no description>', *rule*=None)

Represents a linting problem found by yamllint.

**column** = None

Column on which the problem was found (starting at 1)

**desc** = None

Human-readable description of the problem

**line** = None

Line on which the problem was found (starting at 1)

**rule** = None

Identifier of the rule that detected the problem

`yamllint.linter.run` (*input*, *conf*, *filepath*=None)

Lints a YAML source.

Returns a generator of `LintProblem` objects.

### Parameters

- **input** – buffer, string or stream to read from
- **conf** – yamllint configuration object

## 2.6 Integration with text editors

Most text editors support syntax checking and highlighting, to visually report syntax errors and warnings to the user. yamllint can be used to syntax-check YAML source, but a bit of configuration is required depending on your favorite text editor.

### 2.6.1 Vim

Assuming that the [ALE](#) plugin is installed, yamllint is supported by default. It is automatically enabled when editing YAML files.

If you instead use the [syntastic](#) plugin, add this to your `.vimrc`:

```
let g:syntastic_yaml_checkers = ['yamllint']
```

### 2.6.2 Neovim

Assuming that the [neomake](#) plugin is installed, yamllint is supported by default. It is automatically enabled when editing YAML files.

### 2.6.3 Emacs

If you are [flycheck](#) user, you can use [flycheck-yamllint](#) integration.

### 2.6.4 Other text editors

#### Help wanted!

Your favorite text editor is not listed here? Help us improve by adding a section (by opening a pull-request or issue on GitHub).

## 2.7 Integration with other software

### 2.7.1 Integration with pre-commit

You can integrate yamllint in [pre-commit](#) tool. Here is an example, to add in your `.pre-commit-config.yaml`

```
---
# Update the sha variable with the release version that you want, from the yamllint_
↪repo
- repo: https://github.com/adrienverge/yamllint.git
  sha: v1.8.1
  hooks:
    - id: yamllint
```



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