Table of Contents

1. Reading command output

Prodockit's longer commands use one presentation language for checks, decisions, changes, and verification. Learn it once, then use the same visual landmarks in Bootstrap, Adopt, diagnostic repairs, and Template Sync. Pins uses the same decision vocabulary without the complete phase-and-activity frame.

The words are authoritative: colour helps you scan a long report, but never carries meaning on its own.

1.1 Scan phases and activities

A phase groups related work. An activity is one check or decision inside that phase. The current and total numbers show where you are without implying that every activity needs a change.

Figure 35.1 keeps the command's own counters separate from the labels that explain its colour and structure. Select the figure to enlarge it.

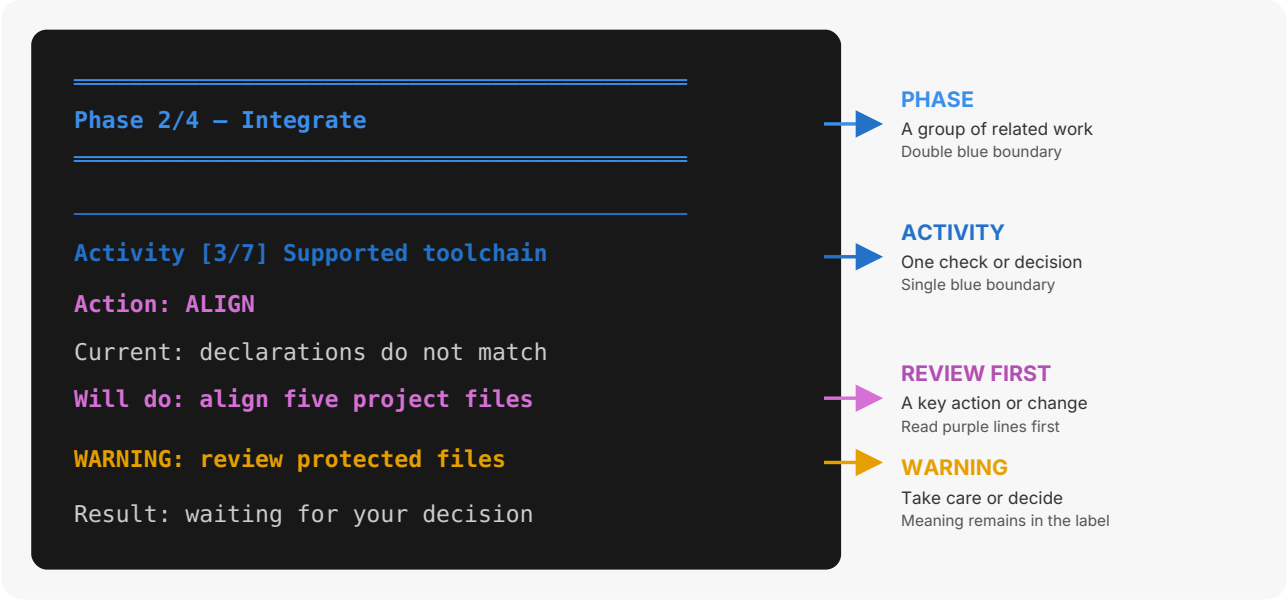
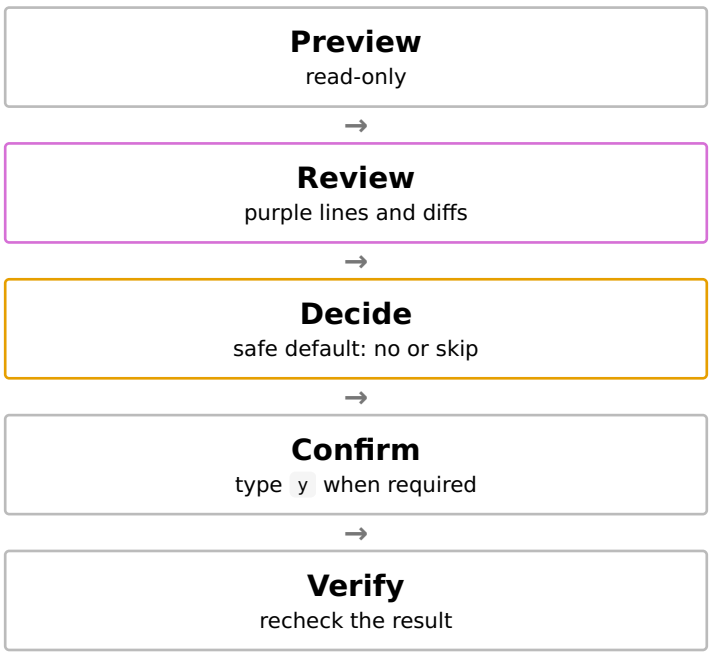


Figure 1.1. How to scan a phase-and-activity report

`Activity [3/5]` means the third displayed activity out of five; it is not an error count. `CHECK` normally means no change, while `ALIGN`, `CONFIGURE`, `INSTALL`, `REPAIR`, or `CHOOSE` names work an applied run may perform.

1.2 Follow a decision

Commands that can change state separate inspection from action. They show the plan before asking, and a potentially consequential action defaults to no.



The standard path from inspection to a verified change

Preview and dry-run modes do not make decisions or change state. Apply mode still does not imply blanket consent: where the command offers alternatives, choose one; where it warns about a mutation, type an exact `y` to confirm it. Pressing Enter accepts the safe default instead.

1.3 Read the fields

Table 35.1 defines the recurring labels shown beneath a activity heading.

Table 1.1. Common output fields

Field	Meaning
`Action`	Classification of the work, such as `CHECK`, `ALIGN`, `INSTALL`, or `CHOOSE`.
`Current`	What the command found before making any change.
`Required` or `Goal`	The supported or requested state against which current state is compared.
`Will do`	The bounded action available in an applied run.
`Command`	The external command that could run. Read it before confirming.
`File` or `Affects`	Project-relative paths or system state within the action's scope.
`Network`	Whether the action may contact a package service, mirror, or Git host.
`Recovery`	What can be restored or where a recovery record will be kept.
`Result`	Outcome of the activity, phase, plan, or complete command.

1.4 Read status labels

The three cards below separate a completed check from a caution or failure.

PASS
The required check succeeded.

WARN
Required checks may pass, but review this condition.

FAIL
A required check failed or an action could not complete.

`WARN` is not a synonym for failure. Diagnostics exits successfully when it has warnings but no failures. A warning can still identify optional software, protected work, drift, or a decision worth resolving before publication.

1.5 Use plain or redirected output

Prodockit removes terminal escape codes when output is redirected and writes plain-text logs. Labels such as `Phase`, `Activity`, `Action`, `WARN`, `WARNING`, `Decision`, and `Result` therefore retain the complete meaning without colour. Do not infer success from colour alone; read the final result and exit status.

1.6 Find command-specific meaning

Table 35.2 identifies which parts of the shared language each longer command uses.

Table 1.2. Commands that use the shared output language

Command	Shared presentation	Command-specific reference
Bootstrap	Phases, activities, actions, warnings, and applied verification	`pdk bootstrap`
Diagnostics	Status labels normally; phases, activities, choices, recovery, and verification with `--dry-run` or `--apply`	`pdk diag`
Adopt	Four phases, selected activities, toolchain actions, and final verification	`pdk adopt`
Pins	Current, supported, and selected versions plus explicit package decisions	`pdk pins`
Template Sync	Four phases, protected-file decisions, diffs, and template release movement	`pdk template-sync`