Package: litedown (via r-universe)

November 6, 2024

Type Package

Title A Lightweight Version of R Markdown

Version 0.4

Description Render R Markdown to Markdown (without using 'knitr'), and
Markdown to lightweight HTML or 'LaTeX' documents with the
'commonmark' package (instead of 'Pandoc'). Some missing
Markdown features in 'commonmark' are also supported, such as
raw HTML or 'LaTeX' blocks, 'LaTeX' math, superscripts,
subscripts, footnotes, element attributes, and appendices, but
not all 'Pandoc' Markdown features are (or will be) supported.
With additional JavaScript and CSS, you can also create HTML
slides and articles. This package can be viewed as a
trimmed-down version of R Markdown and 'knitr'. It does not aim
at rich Markdown features or a large variety of output formats
(the primary formats are HTML and 'LaTeX'). Book and website
projects of multiple input documents are also supported.

Depends R (>= 3.2.0)

Imports utils, commonmark (>= 1.9.1), xfun (>= 0.49)

Suggests knitr, rbibutils, rmarkdown (>= 2.18), rstudioapi, tinytex,
yaml

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URL https://github.com/yihui/litedown

BugReports https://github.com/yihui/litedown/issues

VignetteBuilder litedown

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

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Contents

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litedown-package   *A lightweight version of R Markdown*

Description

Markdown is a plain-text format that can be converted to HTML and other formats. This package can render R Markdown to Markdown, and then to an output document format. The main differences between this package and **rmarkdown** are that it does not use Pandoc or **knitr** (i.e., fewer dependencies), and it also has fewer Markdown features.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/yihui/litedown

- Report bugs at https://github.com/yihui/litedown/issues

crack   *Parse R Markdown or R scripts*

Description

Parse input into code chunks, inline code expressions, and text fragments: `crack()` is for parsing R Markdown, and `sieve()` is for R scripts.

Usage

```
crack(input, text = NULL)

sieve(input, text = NULL)
```

Arguments

input
: A character vector to provide the input file path or text. If not provided, the `text` argument must be provided instead. The `input` vector will be treated as a file path if it is a single string, and points to an existing file or has a filename extension. In other cases, the vector will be treated as the `text` argument input. To avoid ambiguity, if a string should be treated as `text` input when it happens to be an existing file path or has an extension, wrap it in `I()`, or simply use the `text` argument instead.

text
: A character vector as the text input. By default, it is read from the `input` file if provided.

Details

For R Markdown, a code chunk must start with a fence of the form ```` ```{lang} ````, where `lang` is the language name, e.g., `r` or `python`. The body of a code chunk can start with chunk options written in "pipe comments", e.g., `#| eval = TRUE, echo = FALSE` (the CSV syntax) or `#| eval: true` (the YAML syntax). An inline code fragment is of the form `` `{lang} source` `` embedded in Markdown text.

For R scripts, text blocks are extracted by removing the leading `#'` tokens. All other lines are treated as R code, which can optionally be separated into chunks by consecutive lines of `#|` comments (chunk options are written in these comments). If no `#'` or `#|` tokens are found in the script, the script will be divided into chunks that contain smallest possible complete R expressions.

Value

A list of code chunks and text blocks:

- Code chunks are of the form `list(source, type = "code_chunk", options, comments, ...)`: `source` is a character vector of the source code of a code chunk, `options` is a list of chunk options, and `comments` is a vector of pipe comments.

- Text blocks are of the form `list(source, type = "text_block", ...)`. If the text block
  does not contain any inline code, `source` will be a character string (lines of text concatenated
  by line breaks), otherwise it will be a list with members that are either character strings (normal
  text fragments) or lists of the form `list(source, options, ...)` (`source` is the inline code,
  and `options` contains its options specified inside `` `{lang, ...}` ``).

Both code chunks and text blocks have a list member named `lines` that stores their starting and
ending line numbers in the input.

Note

For simplicity, [sieve()](#) does not support inline code expressions. Text after #' is treated as pure
Markdown.

It is a pure coincidence that the function names `crack()` and `sieve()` weakly resemble Carson
Sievert's name, but I will consider adding a class name `sievert` to the returned value of `sieve()` if
Carson becomes the president of the United States someday, which may make the value radioactive
and introduce a new programming paradigm named *Radioactive Programming* (in case *Reactive
Programming* is no longer fun or cool).

Examples

```
library(litedown)
# parse R Markdown
res = crack(c("```{r}\n1+1\n```", "Hello, `pi` = `{r} pi` and `e` = `{r} exp(1)`!"))
str(res)
# evaluate inline code and combine results with text fragments
txt = lapply(res[[2]]$source, function(x) {
    if (is.character(x))
        x else eval(parse(text = x$source))
})
paste(unlist(txt), collapse = "")

# parse R code
res = sieve(c("#' This is _doc_.", "", "#| eval=TRUE", "# this is code", "1 + 1"))
str(res)
```

---

engines	*Language engines*

Description

Get or set language engines for evaluating code chunks and inline code.

Usage

```
engines(...)
```

Arguments

...	Named values (for setting) or unnamed values (for getting).

Details

An engine function should have three arguments:

- x: An element in the crack() list (a code chunk or a text block).
- inline: It indicates if x is from a code chunk or inline code.
- ...: Currently unused but recommended for future compatibility (more arguments might be passed to the function).

The function should return a character value.

Value

The usage is similar to reactor(): engines('LANG') returns an engine function for the language LANG, and engines(LANG = function(x, inline = FALSE, ...) {}) sets the engine for a language.

Examples

```
litedown::engines()  # built-in engines
```

---

fuse	*Render Markdown, R Markdown, and R scripts*

Description

The function fuse() extracts and runs code from code chunks and inline code expressions in R Markdown, and interweaves the results with the rest of text in the input, which is similar to what knitr::knit() and rmarkdown::render() do. It also works on R scripts in a way similar to knitr::spin(). The function fiss() extracts code from the input, and is similar to knitr::purl().

The function mark() renders Markdown to an output format via the **commonmark** package.

Usage

```
fuse(input, output = NULL, text = NULL, envir = parent.frame(), quiet = FALSE)

fiss(input, output = ".R", text = NULL)

mark(input, output = NULL, text = NULL, options = NULL, meta = list())
```

Arguments

input
A character vector to provide the input file path or text. If not provided, the text argument must be provided instead. The input vector will be treated as a file path if it is a single string, and points to an existing file or has a filename extension. In other cases, the vector will be treated as the text argument input. To avoid ambiguity, if a string should be treated as text input when it happens to be an existing file path or has an extension, wrap it in [I()](I()), or simply use the text argument instead.

output	An output file path or a filename extension (e.g., .html, .tex, .xml, .man, .markdown, or .txt). In the latter case, the output file path will use the extension on the same base filename as the input file if the input is a file. If output is not character (e.g., NA), the results will be returned as a character vector instead of being written to a file. If output is NULL or an extension, and the input is a file path, the output file path will have the same base name as the input file, with an extension corresponding to the output format. The output format is retrieved from the first value in the output field of the YAML metadata of the input (e.g., litedown::html_format will generate HTML output). The output argument can also take an output format name (possible values are html, latex, xml, man, commonmark, and text). If no output format is detected or provided, the default is HTML.
text	A character vector as the text input. By default, it is read from the input file if provided.
envir	An environment in which the code is to be evaluated. It can be accessed via fuse_env() inside fuse().
quiet	If TRUE, do not show the progress bar. If FALSE, the progress bar will be shown after a number of seconds, which can be set via a global option litedown.progress.delay (the default is 2). THe progress bar output can be set via a global option litedown.progress.output (the default is stderr()).
options	Options to be passed to the renderer. See markdown_options() for details. This argument can take either a character vector of the form "+option1 option2-option3" (use + or a space to enable an option, and - to disable an option), or a list of the form list(option1 = value1, option2 = value2, ...). A string "+option1" is equivalent to list(option1 = TRUE), and "-option2" means list(option2 = FALSE). Options that do not take logical values must be specified via a list, e.g., list(width = 30).
meta	A named list of metadata. Elements in the metadata will be used to fill out the template by their names and values, e.g., list(title = ...) will replace the $title$ variable in the template. See the Section "YAML metadata" in the documentation for supported variables.

Value

The output file path if output is written to a file, otherwise a character vector of the rendered output (wrapped in xfun::raw_string() for clearer printing).

See Also

sieve(), for the syntax of R scripts to be passed to fuse().

The spec of GitHub Flavored Markdown: https://github.github.com/gfm/

Examples

```
library(litedown)
doc = c("```{r}", "1 + 1", "```", "", "$\\pi$ = `{r} pi`.")
fuse(doc)
fuse(doc, ".tex")
```

```
fiss(doc)

mark(c("Hello _World_!", "", "Welcome to **litedown**."))
# if input appears to be a file path but should be treated as text, use I()
mark(I("This is *not* a file.md"))
# that's equivalent to
mark(text = "This is *not* a file.md")

# output to a file
(mark("_Hello_, **World**!", output = tempfile()))

# convert to other formats
mark("Hello _World_!", ".tex")
mark("Hello _**`World`**_!", "xml")
mark("Hello _**`World`**_!", "text")
```

---

fuse_book   *Fuse multiple R Markdown documents to a single output file*

Description

This is a helper function to fuse() .Rmd files and convert all their Markdown output to a single output file, which is similar to bookdown::render_book(), but one major differences is that all HTML output is written to one file, instead of one HTML file per chapter.

Usage

```
fuse_book(input = ".", output = NULL, envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

input   A directory or a vector of file paths. By default, all .Rmd/.md files under the
             current working directory are used as the input, except for filenames that start
             with . or _ (e.g., _foo.Rmd), or .md files with the same base names as .Rmd files
             (e.g., bar.md will not be used if bar.Rmd exists). For a directory input, the file
             search will be recursive if input ends with a slash (i.e., sub-directories will also
             be searched). If a file named index.Rmd or index.md exists, it will always be
             treated as the first input file. Input files can also be specified in the config file
             _litedown.yml (in the input field under book).

output   An output file path or a filename extension (e.g., .html, .tex, .xml, .man,
             .markdown, or .txt). In the latter case, the output file path will use the extension
             on the same base filename as the input file if the input is a file. If output is
             not character (e.g., NA), the results will be returned as a character vector instead
             of being written to a file. If output is NULL or an extension, and the input is a
             file path, the output file path will have the same base name as the input file, with
             an extension corresponding to the output format. The output format is retrieved
             from the first value in the output field of the YAML metadata of the input (e.g.,
             litedown::html_format will generate HTML output). The output argument

can also take an output format name (possible values are `html`, `latex`, `xml`, `man`, `commonmark`, and `text`). If no output format is detected or provided, the default is HTML.

envir   An environment in which the code is to be evaluated. It can be accessed via [fuse_env()](#) inside [fuse()](#).

Details

If the output format ([html_format()](#) or [latex_format()](#)) needs to be customized, the settings should be written in the config file `_litedown.yml`, e.g.,

```
---
output:
  litedown::html_format:
    options:
      toc:
        depth: 4
  litedown::latex_format:
    meta:
      documentclass: "book"
```

In addition, you can configure the book via the book field, e.g.,

```
---
book:
  new_session: true
  subdir: false
  pattern: "[.]R?md$"
  chapter_before: "Information before a chapter."
  chapter_after: "This chapter was generated from `$input$`."
---
```

The option `new_session` specifies whether to render each input file in the current R session or a separate new R session; `chapter_before` and `chapter_after` specify text to be added to the beginning and end of each file, respectively, which accepts some variables (e.g., $input$ is the current input file path).

Value

An output file path or the output content, depending on the `output` argument.

---

fuse_env *The* fuse() *environment*

Description

Get the environment passed to the envir argument of [fuse()](#), i.e., the environment in which code chunks and inline code are evaluated.

Usage

```
fuse_env()
```

Value

When called during fuse(), it returns the envir argument value of fuse(). When called outside fuse(), it returns the global environment.

---

fuse_site *Fuse R Markdown documents individually under a directory*

Description

Run [fuse()](#) on R Markdown documents individually to generate a website.

Usage

```
fuse_site(input = ".")
```

Arguments

input   The root directory of the site, or a vector of input file paths.

Details

If a directory contains a config file _litedown.yml, which has a YAML field site, the directory will be recognized as a site root directory. The YAML field output will be applied to all R Markdown files (an individual R Markdown file can provide its own output field in YAML to override the global config). For example:

```
---
site:
  rebuild: "outdated"
  pattern: "[.]R?md$"
output:
  litedown::html_format:
    meta:
```

```
      css: ["@default"]
      include_before: "[Home](/) [About](/about.html)"
      include_after: "&copy; 2024 | [Edit]($input$)"
---
```

The option `rebuild` determines whether to rebuild `.Rmd` files. Possible values are:

- `newfile`: Build an input file if it does not have a `.html` output file.
- `outdated`: Rebuild an input file if the modification time of its `.html` output file is newer than the input.

Value

Output file paths (invisibly).

---

html_format   *Output formats in YAML metadata*

Description

The primary output formats of **litedown** are HTML and LaTeX. These output formats can be configured in the `output` field of the YAML metadata of the Markdown document.

Usage

```
html_format(options = NULL, meta = NULL, template = NULL, keep_md = FALSE)

latex_format(
  options = NULL,
  meta = NULL,
  template = NULL,
  keep_md = FALSE,
  keep_tex = FALSE,
  latex_engine = "xelatex",
  citation_package = "natbib"
)
```

Arguments

meta, options   Arguments to be passed to [mark()](#).

template   A template file path.

keep_md, keep_tex
                 Whether to keep the intermediate '.md' and '.tex' files generated from '.Rmd'.

latex_engine   The LaTeX engine to compile '.tex' to '.pdf'.

citation_package
                 The LaTeX package for processing citations. Possible values are none, natbib, and biblatex.

Details

The output format functions have two purposes. The main purpose is to make it possible (and easier) to configure the output formats using YAML metadata inside a document, e.g.,

```
---
output:
  litedown::html_format:
    options:
      toc: true
    keep_md: true
  litedown::latex_format:
    latex_engine: pdflatex
---
```

The secondary purpose is for **rmarkdown** users to render R Markdown via `knitr::knit()` and `mark()` (instead of Pandoc), and also use the `Knit` button in RStudio. Although you can render R Markdown to Markdown via either `knitr::knit()` or `fuse()`, please note that the two ways are not 100% compatible with each other. If you choose to use **litedown**, we recommend that you use `fuse()` instead. If you want `fuse()` to work with the `Knit` button in RStudio, you have to add a special field to YAML:

```
---
knit: litedown:::knit
---
```

Without this field, RStudio will use **knitr** to render R Markdown.

Value

An R Markdown output format.

---

markdown_options   *Markdown rendering options*

Description

A list of all options to control Markdown rendering. Options that are enabled by default are marked by a + prefix, and those disabled by default are marked by -.

Usage

```
markdown_options()
```

Details

See https://yihui.org/litedown/#sec:markdown-options for the full list of options and their documentation.

Value

A character vector of all available options.

Examples

```
# all available options
litedown::markdown_options()

library(litedown)

# toc example
mkd <- c("# Header 1", "p1", "## Header 2", "p2")

mark(mkd, options = "+number_sections")
mark(mkd, options = "+number_sections+toc")

# hard_wrap example
mark("foo\nbar\n")
mark("foo\nbar\n", options = "+hardbreaks")

# latex math example
mkd <- c(
  "`$x$` is inline math $x$!", "", "Display style:", "", "$$x + y$$", "",
  "\\begin{align}
a^{2}+b^{2} & = c^{2}\\\\
\\sin^{2}(x)+\\cos^{2}(x) & = 1
\\end{align}"
)

mark(mkd)
mark(mkd, options = "-latex_math")

# table example
mark("
First Header  | Second Header
------------- | -------------
Content Cell  | Content Cell
Content Cell  | Content Cell
")

# caption
mark("
| a | b |
|---|--:|
| A | 9 |

Table: A table _caption_.
")

# no table
mark("
First Header  | Second Header
```

```
------------- | -------------
Content Cell  | Content Cell
Content Cell  | Content Cell
", options = '-table')

# autolink example
mark("https://www.r-project.org/")
mark("https://www.r-project.org/", options = "-autolink")

# strikethrough example
mark("~~awesome~~")
mark("~~awesome~~", options = "-strikethrough")

# superscript and subscript examples
mark("2^10^")
mark("2^10^", options = "-superscript")
mark("H~2~O")
mark("H~2~O", options = "-subscript")

# code blocks
mark('```r\n1 + 1;\n```')
mark('```{.r}\n1 + 1;\n```')
mark('```{.r .js}\n1 + 1;\n```')
mark('```{.r .js #foo}\n1 + 1;\n```')
mark('```{.r .js #foo style="background:lime;"}\n1 + 1;\n```')
mark('````\nA _code chunk_:\n\n```{r, echo=TRUE}\n1 + 1;\n```\n````')

# raw blocks
mark('```{=html}\n<p>raw HTML</p>\n```')
mark('```{=latex}\n<p>raw HTML</p>\n```')

# filter out HTML tags
mkd = '<style>a {}</style><script type="text/javascript">console.log("No!");</script>\n[Hello](#)'
mark(mkd)
# tagfiler doesn't work: https://github.com/r-lib/commonmark/issues/15
# mark(mkd, options = "tagfilter")
```

| pkg_desc | *Print the package description, news, citation, manual pages, and source code* |

Description

Helper functions to retrieve various types of package information that can be put together as the full package documentation like a **pkgdown** website. These functions can be called inside any R Markdown document.

Usage

```
pkg_desc(name = detect_pkg())
```

```
pkg_news(
  name = detect_pkg(),
  path = detect_news(name),
  recent = 1,
  toc = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  ...
)

pkg_code(
  path = attr(detect_pkg(), "path"),
  pattern = "[.](R|c|h|f|cpp)$",
  toc = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE
)

pkg_citation(name = detect_pkg())

pkg_manual(name = detect_pkg(), toc = TRUE, number_sections = TRUE)
```

Arguments

name	The package name (by default, it is automatically detected from the `DESCRIPTION` file if it exists in the current working directory or upper-level directories).
path	For `pkg_news()`, path to the `NEWS.md` file. If empty, `news()` will be called to retrieve the news entries. For `pkg_code()`, path to the package root directory that contains `R/` and/or `src/` subdirectories.
recent	The number of recent versions to show. By default, only the latest version's news entries are retrieved. To show the full news, set `recent = 0`.
toc	Whether to add section headings to the document TOC (when TOC has been enabled for the document).
number_sections	
	Whether to number section headings (when sections are numbered in the document).
...	Other arguments to be passed to `news()`.
pattern	A regular expression to match filenames that should be treated as source code.

Value

A character vector (HTML or Markdown) that will be printed as is inside a code chunk of an R Markdown document.

`pkg_desc()` returns an HTML table containing the package metadata.

`pkg_news()` returns the news entries.

`pkg_code()` returns the package source code under the `R/` and `src/` directories.

`pkg_citation()` returns the package citation in both the plain-text and BibTeX formats.

`pkg_manual()` returns all manual pages of the package in HTML.

Examples

```
litedown::pkg_desc()
litedown::pkg_news()
litedown::pkg_citation()
litedown::pkg_manual()
```

---

reactor	*Get and set chunk options*

Description

Chunk options are stored in an environment returned by `reactor()`. Option values can be queried by passing their names to `reactor()`, and set by passing named values.

Usage

```
reactor(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Named values (for setting) or unnamed values (for getting).

Value

With no arguments, `reactor()` returns an environment that stores the options, which can also be used to get or set options. For example, with `opts = reactor()`, `opts$name` returns an option value, and `opts$name = value` sets an option to a value.

With named arguments, `reactor()` sets options and returns a list of their old values (e.g., `reactor(echo = FALSE, fig.width = 8)`). The returned list can be passed to `reactor()` later to restore the options.

With unnamed arguments, `reactor()` returns option values after received option names as input. If one name is received, its value is returned (e.g., `reactor('echo')`). If multiple names are received, a named list of values is returned (e.g., `reactor(c('echo', 'fig.width'))`). A special case is that if only one unnamed argument is received and it takes a list of named values, the list will be used to set options, e.g., `reactor(list(echo = FALSE, fig.width = 8))`, which is equivalent to `reactor(echo = FALSE, fig.width = 8)`.

Examples

```
# get options
litedown::reactor("echo")
litedown::reactor(c("echo", "fig.width"))

# set options
old = litedown::reactor(echo = FALSE, fig.width = 8)
litedown::reactor(c("echo", "fig.width"))
litedown::reactor(old)  # restore options
```

```
# use the environment directly
opts = litedown::reactor()
opts$echo
mget(c("echo", "fig.width"), opts)
ls(opts)  # built-in options
```

---

roam   *Preview Markdown and R Markdown files*

Description

Launch a web page to list and preview files under a directory.

Usage

```
roam(dir = ".", live = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

dir	A directory path.
live	Whether to enable live preview. If enabled, the browser page will be automatically updated upon modification of local files used by the page (e.g., the Markdown file or external CSS/JS/image files). If disabled, you can manually refresh the page to fully re-render it.
...	Other arguments to be passed to xfun::new_app().

Details

Markdown files will be converted to HTML and returned to the web browser directly without writing to HTML files, to keep the directory clean during the preview. Clicking on a filename will bring up an HTML preview. To see its raw content, click on the link on its file size instead.

Value

A URL (invisibly) for the preview.

timing_data	*Get the timing data of code chunks and text blocks in a document*

Description

Timing can be enabled via the chunk option time = TRUE (e.g., set reactor(time = TRUE) in the first code chunk). After it is enabled, the execution time for code chunks and text blocks will be recorded. This function can be called to retrieve the timing data later in the document (e.g., in the last code chunk).

Usage

```
timing_data(threshold = 0, sort = TRUE, total = TRUE)
```

Arguments

threshold	A number (time in seconds) to subset data with. Only rows with time above this threshold are returned.
sort	Whether to sort the data by time in the decreasing order.
total	Whether to append the total time to the data.

Value

A data frame containing input file paths, line numbers, chunk labels, and time. If no timing data is available, NULL is returned.

Note

By default, the data will be cleared after each call of fuse() and will not be available outside fuse(). To store the data persistently, you can set the time option to a file path. This is necessary if you want to get the timing data for multiple input documents (such as all chapters of a book). Each document needs to point the time option to the same path. When you do not need timing any more, you will need to delete this file by yourself.

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