

Package ‘rebook’

April 27, 2024

Version 1.13.0

Date 2023-05-25

Title Re-using Content in Bioconductor Books

Description Provides utilities to re-use content across chapters of a Bioconductor book. This is mostly based on functionality developed while writing the OSCA book, but generalized for potential use in other large books with heavy compute. Also contains some functions to assist book deployment.

Imports utils, methods, knitr (>= 1.32), rmarkdown, CodeDepends, dir.expiry, filelock, BiocStyle

Suggests testthat, igraph, XML, BiocManager, RCurl, bookdown, rappdirs, yaml, BiocParallel, OSCA.intro, OSCA.workflows

License GPL-3

VignetteBuilder knitr

biocViews Software, Infrastructure, ReportWriting

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

git_url <https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/rebook>

git_branch devel

git_last_commit fa89200

git_last_commit_date 2023-10-24

Repository Bioconductor 3.19

Date/Publication 2024-04-26

Author Aaron Lun [aut, cre, cph]

Maintainer Aaron Lun <infinite.monkeys.with.keyboards@gmail.com>

Contents

bioc-images	2
bookCache	3
buildChapterGraph	4
chapterPreamble	5

collapseStart	6
compileBook	7
compileChapter	8
configureBook	9
createMakefile	10
createRedirects	12
deployCustomCSS	13
extractCached	14
extractFromPackage	16
link	18
openingDetails	19
prettySessionInfo	20
rmd2id	21
scrapeDependencies	22
scrapeReferences	23
setupHTML	24
updateDependencies	25
Index	27

bioc-images	<i>Get various Bioconductor images</i>
-------------	----------------------------------------

Description

Helper functions to pull down images to use in the book. These aim to provide a sensible default for Bioconductor-related books.

Usage

```
BiocFavicon()
```

```
BiocSticker(mode = c("static", "animated"))
```

Arguments

mode	String specifying the type of sticker to show.
------	------------------------------------------------

Value

BiocFavicon will return a path to a favicon.ico file.

BiocSticker will return a URL or path to a sticker.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```
BiocFavicon()
```

```
BiocSticker()
```

bookCache	<i>Get the local book cache</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Get the path to the cache directory in which the book will be built.

Usage

```
bookCache(package)
```

```
bookCacheExpiry()
```

Arguments

package	String containing the name of the book package.
---------	-------------------------------------------------

Details

For `bookCache`, the last elements of the output path are the package and version, consistent with the expectations of **dir.expiry** functions. This path is located in a directory determined by **rappdirs**. If the environment variable `REBOOK_CACHE` is set, it is used to obtain the root of the path instead.

If the environment variable `REBOOK_CACHE_EXPIRY` is set, it is coerced into an integer and returned by `bookCacheExpiry`. This allows users to tune the expiry interval for older cached books.

Value

For `bookCache`, a string containing the path to the cache directory for this book package.

For `bookCacheExpiry`, an integer specifying the maximum number of days from last access for a book cache. Any unaccessed caches are subject to deletion by various **rebook** functions.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[configureBook](#), where this function is used in the Makefile.

[extractFromPackage](#), which populates the cache directory if this is not supplied.

Examples

```
bookCache('OSCA.workflows')
bookCacheExpiry()
```

buildChapterGraph	<i>Build the chapter dependency graph</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------------

Description

Build the dependency graph between chapter based on their [extractCached](#) calls to each other.

Usage

```
buildChapterGraph(dir, recursive = TRUE, pattern = "\\..Rmd$")
```

Arguments

dir	String containing the path to the directory containing Rmarkdown reports. This is searched recursively for all files ending in ".Rmd".
recursive, pattern	Further arguments to pass to list.files when searching for Rmarkdown reports.

Value

A directed [graph](#) object from the **igraph** package, where each node is a chapter and is connected to its dependencies by an edge.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```
dir <- tempfile()
dir.create(dir)

tmp1 <- file.path(dir, "alpha.Rmd")
write(file=tmp1, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
rodan <- 1
```")

tmp2 <- file.path(dir, "bravo.Rmd")
```

```
write(file=tmp2, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
extractCached('alpha.Rmd')
```")

# Building the chapter graph:
g <- buildChapterGraph(dir)
plot(g)
```

chapterPreamble	<i>Execute chapter preamble code</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Execute code to set up the compilation environment at the start of every chapter.

Usage

```
chapterPreamble(cache = TRUE)
```

Arguments

cache	Logical indicating whether to cache code chunks.
-------	--------------------------------------------------

Details

Compilation is performed with no tolerance for errors, no printing of package start-up messages, and no printing of warnings.

Numbers are printed to 4 digits of precision.

The **BiocStyle** package is automatically attached, primarily for use of [Biocpkg](#) and similar functions.

HTML elements are defined using [setupHTML](#).

Value

HTML is printed to standard output, see [setupHTML](#).

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```

tmp <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
pi # four digits!
```

```{r}
warning('ASDASD') # warnings and messages are not saved in the HTML.
```

```{r, results='asis'}
prettySessionInfo()
```")

rmarkdown::render(tmp)

if (interactive()) browseURL(sub(".Rmd$", ".html", tmp))

```

collapseStart

*Print the collapse opening and ending***Description**

Print HTML tags to open and close the collapsible chunks.

**Usage**

```
collapseStart(message)

collapseEnd()
```

**Arguments**

message               String containing a message to insert in the collapsible header.

**Value**

Both functions will `cat` HTML tags; one to start and another to end each collapsible chunk.

**Author(s)**

Aaron Lun

## Examples

```
collapseStart("This is collapsible")
cat("something inside the chunk\n")
collapseEnd()
```

---

compileBook

*Compile the book*

---

## Description

Copy a **bookdown** book to a separate workspace prior to compilation, and then copy the compiled book to a final location.

## Usage

```
preCompileBook(src.dir, work.dir, desc = NULL)

postCompileBook(work.dir, final.dir, handle = NULL)
```

## Arguments

src.dir	String containing the path to the book Rmarkdown sources.
work.dir	String containing the path to the versioned cache directory used to compile the book, see the <b>dir.expiry</b> package for details.
desc	String containing the path to a DESCRIPTION file to copy into work.dir. Typically used when the book is to inherit the DESCRIPTION of the enclosing package.
final.dir	String containing the path to the final location for the compiled book's HTMLs.
handle	The lock handle returned by preCompileBook.

## Details

These two functions should bracket a [render\\_book](#) call. We do not make these into a single function as calling `render_book` inside another function inside a package does not interact properly with some imports. The offending example is that of `cbind`, which fails to be converted into an S4 generic (this would normally happen when **BiocGenerics** gets attached).

`preCompileBook` may take some time as it will compile all chapters via [compileChapter](#). It does so by locking and unlocking each chapter as it is compiled, thus avoiding problems with concurrent attempts to compile the same chapter via [extractFromPackage](#). (Concurrent compilation of different chapters is still supported and allows for parallel package builds.) The actual compilation of the book with **bookdown** will simply re-use these caches for efficiency.

After compilation of the individual chapters, `preCompileBook` will lock the entire `work.dir`. This ensures that **bookdown**'s directory shuffling does not break concurrent processes using the **knitr** cache directories. The lock can be released by passing the returned handle to `handle` in `postCompileBook`.

**Value**

For `preCompileBook`, `work` is populated with the book sources and intermediate content (e.g., caches). A lock handle is returned.

For `postCompileBook`, `final` is populated with the HTMLs. Cache directories are moved out of `_bookdown_files` into their original location.

In both cases, a `NULL` is invisibly returned.

**Author(s)**

Aaron Lun

**See Also**

[configureBook](#), where this function is called in the Makefile.

[bookCache](#), the default choice for `work.dir`.

---

compileChapter

*Compile a Rmarkdown file*

---

**Description**

Compile a Rmarkdown file - typically a chapter of a book - so that [extractCached](#) calls `work` correctly in other chapters.

**Usage**

```
compileChapter(path, cache = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>path</code>	String containing a path to an Rmarkdown file.
<code>cache</code>	Logical scalar indicating whether the compilation should be cached.

**Details**

Compilation is performed in a completely fresh R session, to ensure that objects, globals and loaded packages from one chapter do not affect the next chapter.

If an error is encountered during compilation of any Rmarkdown file, the standard output of [render](#) leading up to the error is printed out before the function exists.

**Value**

The specified file is (re)compiled to generate the corresponding `*_cache` directories. `NULL` is invisibly returned.



**Author(s)**

Aaron Lun

**See Also**[extractCached](#), which calls this function.**Examples**

```
tmp <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
rodan <- 1
```")

compileChapter(tmp)

file.exists(sub(".Rmd$", ".html", tmp)) # output HTML exists.
file.exists(sub(".Rmd$", "_cache", tmp)) # output cache exists.
exists("rodan") # FALSE
```

configureBook

*Helper configuration function for books***Description**

Helper function to run at the top-level directory of Bioconductor book packages, to prepare for book compilation and to set up install-time resources for [linking](#) from other books.

Usage

```
configureBook(prefix = NULL, input = "index.Rmd", redirect = NULL)
```

Arguments

prefix	Optional string containing the prefix to be used when linking from other books.
input	Name of the index file for the book, see scrapeReferences .
redirect	Optional name of the file containing redirection information, to be passed to createRedirects .

Details

This function assumes that the **bookdown**-formatted book is located at `inst/book` inside the package. `input` is interpreted relative to this location, e.g., if `input="index.Rmd"`, the file should be located at `inst/book/index.Rmd`.

Similarly, `redirect` is provided, the file should already be present in `vignettes/`. For example, if `redirect="redirect.txt"`, the file should be located at `vignettes/redirect.txt`.

Value

A number of files are created in the package directory.

- A "references.csv" file is created in the `inst/rebook` directory, containing the table of references from [scrapeReferences](#).
- If `prefix` is specified, a "prefix.csv" file is also created in `inst/rebook`. This contains the preferred prefix of the book.
- A Makefile is created in `vignettes/` that triggers book compilation. This will also generate HTMLs for redirection via [createRedirects](#) if `redirect` is provided.
- A stub vignette at `vignettes/stub.Rmd` is created that redirects to the deployed book location.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[scrapeReferences](#), which is called by this function to create the reference table.

[link](#), which is used by other books to link to the configured book.

createMakefile	<i>Create a compilation Makefile</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Create a Makefile for compiling individual chapters, in a manner that respects the dependencies between chapters.

Usage

```
createMakefile(dir = ".", pattern = "\\Rmd$", ..., fname = "Makefile")
```

Arguments

<code>dir</code>	String containing the path to the directory containing Rmarkdown reports. This is searched recursively for all files ending in ".Rmd".
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to pass to buildChapterGraph .
<code>fname</code>	String containing the name of the output Makefile.

Details

The main benefit of using a Makefile is that the generation of the chapter caches can be done in parallel. Then, the **bookdown** step can just serially retrieve the cache contents for rapid rendering.

The Makefile uses the markdown output file as an indicator of successful **knitting** of a chapter. Caches are left in the current working directory after the compilation of each report. It is assumed that **bookdown**'s `render_book` is smart enough to find and use these caches.

Value

A Makefile is created in `dir` with the name `fname` and a `NULL` is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[buildChapterGraph](#), to detect dependencies between chapters.

Examples

```
dir <- tempfile()
dir.create(dir)

tmp1 <- file.path(dir, "alpha.Rmd")
write(file=tmp1, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
rodan <- 1
```")

tmp2 <- file.path(dir, "bravo.Rmd")
write(file=tmp2, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
extractCached('alpha.Rmd')
```")

# Creating the Makefile:
createMakefile(dir)
cat(readLines(file.path(dir, "Makefile")), sep="\n")
```

createRedirects	<i>Create redirection pages</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Create HTML pages to redirect users to the latest version of the relevant Bioconductor book. This is useful for preserving compatibility with old links when reorganizing the contents of a book.

Usage

```
createRedirects(
  name,
  pkg,
  page,
  dir = "../inst/doc/book",
  file = NULL,
  check = FALSE,
  include.gif = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

name	Character vector containing the name of each HTML.
pkg	Character vector containing the name of the Bioconductor book package to redirect to.
page	Character vector containing the name of the new chapter to redirect to.
dir	String containing the path to the output directory for the HTMLs.
file	String containing the name of a comma-separate file with three unnamed columns, from which to derive name, pkg and page.
check	Logical scalar indicating whether to check if the destination URL exists.
include.gif	Logical scalar indicating whether a GIF should be included in the redirection notice.

Details

This function is intended to be called inside the Makefile generated by [configureBook](#), which will create the necessary HTMLs at package build time. The expectation is that there is a file like `redirect.txt` that can be passed in as the `file` argument. The default `dir` is the same as the final destination for all HTMLs that is defined in the Makefile.

In `file`, the last column can be left empty for any row. This will instruct `createRedirects` to re-use `name` as `page`, which is convenient when a chapter is simply moved to another package without a change in the HTML file name.

It is probably a good idea to run with `check=TRUE` on occasion, to verify that the redirections are working. This is not done by default to avoid a chicken-and-egg situation where two books cannot build because they redirect to each other.

Value

HTMLs of the specified name are created in `dir`, redirected to the sites defined by their respective `pkg` and page entries. A NULL is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```
tmp <- tempfile()
dir.create(tmp)
createRedirects("BLAH.html", pkg="OSCA.intro", page="installation.html", dir=tmp)

if (interactive()) {
  browseURL(file.path(tmp, "BLAH.html"))
}
```

deployCustomCSS

Deploy a custom CSS

Description

Deploy a custom CSS to change the colors of the book's section headers, mostly to add some flavor to the book.

Usage

```
deployCustomCSS(path = "style.css", h2.col = "#87b13f", h3.col = "#1a81c2")
```

Arguments

<code>path</code>	String containing the path to the output CSS file.
<code>h2.col</code>	String containing the color to use for the section headers.
<code>h3.col</code>	String containing the color to use for the subsection headers.

Details

We quickly learned that it was unwise to be too adventurous with the colors. In particular, changing the colors of the table of contents was quite distracting. Altering the colors of the section headers provides a tasteful level of customization, with the default colors set (almost) to the Bioconductor color palette.

Value

The CSS file is overwritten at `path`. A NULL is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun, based on work by Rob Amezquita and Kevin Rue-Albrecht

Examples

```
fname <- tempfile(fileext=".css")
deployCustomCSS(fname)
cat(readLines(fname), sep="\n")
```

extractCached	<i>Extract cached objects</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

Description

Extract specific R objects from the **knitr** cache of a previously compiled Rmarkdown file (the “donor”) so that it can be used in the compilation process of another Rmarkdown file (the “acceptor”).

Usage

```
extractCached(path, chunk, objects, envir = parent.frame(1), link.text = NULL)
```

Arguments

path	String containing the path to the donor Rmarkdown file.
chunk	String containing the name of the requested chunk.
objects	Character vector containing variable names for one or more objects to be extracted.
envir	Environment where the loaded objects should be stored. Defaults to the environment in which this function is called.
link.text	String containing an Rmarkdown-formatted link to the donor file, to be inserted in the collapsible element’s title. If NULL, we attempt to construct this automatically from path using rmd2id . If NA, no link text is inserted.

Details

Each R object is extracted in its state at the requested chunk and inserted into `envir`. Note that the object does not have to be generated or even referenced in the requested chunk, provided it was generated in a previous *named* chunk.

The parser in this function is rather limited, so the donor Rmarkdown file is subject to several constraints:

- All chunks involved in generating the requested objects (indirectly or otherwise) should be named.
- All named chunks should be executed; `eval=FALSE` is not respected.

- All relevant code occurs within triple backticks, i.e., any inline code should be read-only.

Unnamed chunks are allowed but cannot be referenced and will not be used for searching for objects. Chunks with names starting with `unref-` are considered to be the same as unnamed chunks and will be ignored; this is useful for figure-generating chunks that need to be referenced inside the donor report. In general, neither of these should be used for code that might affect variables in the named chunks, i.e., code in unnamed chunks should be “read-only” with respect to variables in the named chunks.

Obviously, this entire process assumes that donor report has already been compiled with `cache=TRUE`. If not, `extractCached` will compile it (and thus generate the cache) using `compileChapter`. A report-specific lock is applied during this process to avoid problems with concurrent compilation.

Value

Variables with names objects are created in `envir`. A markdown chunk (wrapped in a collapsible element) is printed that contains all commands needed to generate those objects, based on the code in the named chunks of the donor Rmarkdown file.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

`setupHTML` and `chapterPreamble`, to set up the code for the collapsible element.
[compileChapter](#), to compile a Rmarkdown report to generate the cache.

Examples

```
# Mocking up an Rmarkdown report.
donor <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
write(file=donor, "```{r some-monsters}
destructorah <- 1
mecha.king.ghidorah <- 2
```

```{r more-monsters}
space.godzilla <- 3
```

```{r}
msg <- 'I am not referenced.'
```

```{r unref-figure}
plot(1, 1, main='I am also not referenced.')
```

```{r even-more-monsters}
megalon <- 4
```")
```

```

Extracting stuff from it in another report.
acceptor <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
dpb <- deparse(basename(donor))
write(file=acceptor, sprintf("```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
chapterPreamble()
```

```{r, results='asis', echo=FALSE}
extractCached(%s, chunk='more-monsters',
 objects=c('space.godzilla', 'destoroyah'))
```

```{r}
space.godzilla * destoroyah
```

```{r, results='asis', echo=FALSE}
extractCached(%s, chunk='even-more-monsters',
 objects=c('megalon', 'mecha.king.ghidorah'))
```

```{r}
mecha.king.ghidorah * megalon
```", dpb, dpb))

rmarkdown::render(acceptor)
if (interactive()) browseURL(sub(".Rmd$", ".html", acceptor))

```

extractFromPackage	<i>Extract cached objects from package's Rmarkdown files</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Extract and compile Rmarkdown files from a “donor” package’s installation directory, extracting cached objects from the subsequent **knitr** cache.

Usage

```

extractFromPackage(
  rmd.name,
  ...,
  package,
  envir = parent.frame(1),
  src.name = "book",
  work.dir = bookCache(package)
)

```


Arguments

<code>rmd.name</code>	String containing the path to the donor Rmarkdown file, relative to work.
<code>..., envir</code>	Further arguments to pass to extractCached .
<code>package</code>	String containing the name of the donor package.
<code>src.name</code>	String containing the name or relative path of the subdirectory in the donor package's installation directory that contains all the Rmarkdown files.
<code>work.dir</code>	String containing the path to a versioned cache directory to hold the contents of donor book, see the dir.expiry package for details.

Details

This function assumes that all potential donor Rmarkdown files for package are present in the directory `src.name`. It copies the contents of `src.name` into `work.dir` and calls [extractCached](#) on the `rmd.name` inside. The desired objects are then extracted from the subsequent **knitr** cache.

The `work.dir` directory should be set to a persistent cache to enable greater re-use of the cache across calls and R sessions. Indeed, the default here is the same as that used by [preCompileBook](#), so we can avoid recompilation if the donor book has already been compiled via the latter function. This function will respect any global locks imposed by other functions in the process of performing the copy (or other rearrangements).

Value

A NULL is invisibly returned. Objects are created in `envir` and a code chunk is printed; see [extractCached](#) for more details.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```
# Only specify in 'work.dir' here for demonstration purposes.
# For actual use, just leave it as the default.
tmp <- file.path(tempfile(), "1.0.0")

extractFromPackage("test.Rmd", chunk="ghidorah-1964", src.name="example",
  objects="godzilla", package="rebook", work.dir=tmp)

list.files(tmp)
godzilla
```

link	<i>Create a link to a different book</i>
------	------------------------------------------

Description

From another Rmarkdown file, create a link to a section or figure of a **rebook**-configured book.

Usage

```
link(id, package, type = NULL, prefix = NULL, df = NULL, error = TRUE)
```

Arguments

id	String containing an identifier for a section or figure.
package	String containing the name of the package containing the target book.
type	String containing the type of the link, e.g., "Section" or "Figure", to be added to the link text. This is automatically determined if not provided. If NA, the type is not added to the link text.
prefix	String specifying the prefix to use on type. This is automatically determined from package's chosen prefix or, if that is not provided, using the package name itself. If NA, no prefix is added. Only used if type is not NA.
df	A data.frame containing all links for package. Only used for testing.
error	Logical scalar indicating whether an error should be raised if the link cannot be found.

Details

We expect that the target book is set up as a Bioconductor package with a configure file that runs `configureBook`. This function will then retrieve install-time information from that package to create necessary hyperlinks to the Bioconductor-hosted book content.

Value

String containing a markdown-formatted link to the relevant part of the target book. If the link cannot be constructed and `error=FALSE`, a NULL is instead returned.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

`configureBook`, which should be run by the authors of package.
`scrapeReferences`, to generate a df for testing.

Examples

```
# Only using 'df=' here because 'testpackage' doesn't actually exist.
link("fig:xxx", package="testpackage",
     df=data.frame(id='fig:xxx', file='whee.html', text='3.1'))

link("fig:xxx", package="testpackage", type=NA,
     df=data.frame(id='fig:xxx', file='whee.html', text='3.1'))

link("fig:xxx", package="testpackage", prefix=NA,
     df=data.frame(id='fig:xxx', file='whee.html', text='3.1'))
```

openingDetails

*Report opening details about the book***Description**

Report opening details about the book, to be executed as an R expression in the Date: field.

Usage

```
openingDetails(..., Copyright = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Further named strings to be included in the opening details.
Copyright	String containing copyright information; defaults to "Bioconductor, <current year>".

Details

It is usually sufficient to set something like

```
date: "`r rebook::openingDetails()`"
```

in the YAML header of the book, thereby ensuring that the book details are printed after the title but before any contents. This assumes that none of the details have problematic characters, particularly double quotes.

Details are extracted from a DESCRIPTION file in the current or any parent directory. This assumes that authors are formatted as Authors@R and the License and Date fields are specified.

Value

A string containing the formatted details for inclusion into a YAML header.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```
wd <- getwd()
setwd(system.file(package="rebook"))
cat(openingDetails(), '\n')
setwd(wd)
```

```
prettySessionInfo      Pretty session info
```

Description

Wraps the session information output chunk in a collapsible HTML element so that it doesn't dominate the compiled chapter.

Usage

```
prettySessionInfo()
```

Value

Prints a HTML block containing a collapsible section with session information.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[setupHTML](#) and [chapterPreamble](#), to set up the code for the collapsible element.

Examples

```
tmp <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::setupHTML()
```

```{r, results='asis'}
prettySessionInfo()
```")

rmarkdown::render(tmp)

if (interactive()) browseURL(sub(".Rmd$", ".html", tmp))
```

---

rmd2id	<i>Get the chapter identifier</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

Get the identifier for a book chapter given the Rmarkdown source code. This is usually derived from the chapter title but can also be explicitly specified.

## Usage

```
rmd2id(path)
```

## Arguments

path	String containing the path to the Rmarkdown file for a chapter.
------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

## Value

String containing the identifier for this chapter. If no identifier can be determined, NULL is returned.

## Author(s)

Aaron Lun

## Examples

```
tmp <- tempfile(fileext='.Rmd')
write('# some chapter name
blah', file=tmp)
rmd2id(tmp)

tmp2 <- tempfile(fileext='.Rmd')
write('# some chapter name {#chapter-id}
blah', file=tmp2)
rmd2id(tmp2)
```

---

scrapeDependencies	<i>Scrape dependencies</i>
--------------------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Scrape Rmarkdown reports in the book for all required dependencies.

**Usage**

```
scrapeDependencies(dir, recursive = TRUE, pattern = "\\\\.Rmd$")
```

**Arguments**

dir	String containing the path to the directory containing Rmarkdown reports. This is searched recursively for all files ending in ".Rmd".
recursive, pattern	Further arguments to pass to <a href="#">list.files</a> when searching for Rmarkdown reports.

**Details**

The output of this should be added to the Suggests field of the book's DESCRIPTION, to make it easier to simply install all of its required dependencies.

Note that dependencies in inline code sections are not detected, so these should be explicitly mentioned in a standalone code chunk to be captured.

**Value**

Character vector of required packages.

**Author(s)**

Aaron Lun

**Examples**

```
tmp <- tempfile(fileext=".Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r}
A::a()
```

```{r}
library(B)
require(C)
```")

scrapeDependencies(tempdir())
```

scrapeReferences	<i>Scrape references from a bookdown directory</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

Description

Scrape references to sections and figures from all Rmarkdown files in a **bookdown** directory.

Usage

```
scrapeReferences(dir, input = "index.Rmd", workdir = tempfile(), clean = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>dir</code>	String containing a path to a bookdown -containing directory.
<code>input</code>	String containing the name of the file to use in the render_book statement.
<code>workdir</code>	String containing a path to a working directory to use to store bits and pieces.
<code>clean</code>	Logical scalar indicating whether the working directory should be removed upon function completion.

Details

This function works by performing a quick dummy compilation of the book, turning off all evaluations with a global `eval=FALSE`. It then trawls the set of newly created HTML files, pulling out the section/figure identifiers and collating them into a `data.frame`.

The goal is to facilitate convenient linking between books by automatically filling in the file and text for a given link. Packages that deploy books should run this in their configure scripts to obtain a reference mapping that they can serve to other packages via [link](#).

Extraction of the figure text assumes that the figure prefix ends with a non-numeric character, e.g., "Figure " or "Figure S".

Value

A `data.frame` where each row corresponds to a reference. It has `id`, the name of the reference; `file`, the compiled HTML file that the reference comes from; and `text`, the text to be associated with that reference.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[link](#), to create links given a package name and identifier.

Examples

```
book.dir <- system.file("example", package="rebook")
df <- scrapeReferences(book.dir)
df
```

setupHTML

Set up HTML elements

Description

Set up Javascript and CSS elements for each chapter, primarily for the custom collapsible class.

Usage

```
setupHTML()
```

Details

The custom collapsible class allows us to hide details until requested by the user. This improves readability by reducing the clutter in the compiled chapter.

Value

Prints HTML to standard output set up JS and CSS elements.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

See Also

[chapterPreamble](#), which calls this function.

[extractCached](#) and [prettySessionInfo](#), which use the custom collapsible class.

Examples

```
setupHTML()
```

updateDependencies	<i>Update the dependencies</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Update the book package's DESCRIPTION file with the latest dependencies.

Usage

```
updateDependencies(  
  dir = ".",  
  path = file.path(dir, "DESCRIPTION"),  
  extra = NULL,  
  indent = 4,  
  field = "Depends",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

dir	String containing the path to the directory containing the book.
path	String containing the path to the DESCRIPTION file.
extra	Character vector of extra packages to be added to imports, usually from packages that are in Suggests and thus not caught directly by scrapeDependencies .
indent	Integer scalar specifying the size of the indent to use when listing packages.
field	String specifying the dependency field to store the packages in. Defaults to "Suggests" by convention.
...	Further arguments to pass to scrapeDependencies .

Details

The book DESCRIPTION is useful for quick installation of all packages required across all chapters. For example, it is used by <https://github.com/LTLA/TrojanBookBuilder> to populate a trojan package's dependencies, ensuring that all packages are available when the book itself is compiled.

Value

The specified field in the DESCRIPTION file in dir is updated. NULL is invisibly returned.

Author(s)

Aaron Lun

Examples

```

dir <- tempfile()
dir.create(dir)

write(file=file.path(dir, "DESCRIPTION"),
      "Package: son.of.godzilla
      Version: 0.0.1
      Description: Like godzilla, but smaller.")

tmp <- file.path(dir, "alpha.Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
A::func
library(C)
```")

tmp <- file.path(dir, "bravo.Rmd")
write(file=tmp, "```{r, echo=FALSE, results='asis'}
rebook::chapterPreamble()
```

```{r}
require(D)
B::more
```")

updateDependencies(dir)
cat(readLines(file.path(dir, "DESCRIPTION")), sep="\n")

```

Index

bioc-images, [2](#)
BiocFavicon (bioc-images), [2](#)
Biocpkg, [5](#)
BiocSticker (bioc-images), [2](#)
bookCache, [3](#), [8](#)
bookCacheExpiry (bookCache), [3](#)
buildChapterGraph, [4](#), [10](#), [11](#)

cat, [6](#)
chapterPreamble, [5](#), [15](#), [20](#), [24](#)
collapseEnd (collapseStart), [6](#)
collapseStart, [6](#)
compileBook, [7](#)
compileChapter, [7](#), [8](#), [15](#)
configureBook, [3](#), [8](#), [9](#), [12](#), [18](#)
createMakefile, [10](#)
createRedirects, [9](#), [10](#), [12](#)

deployCustomCSS, [13](#)

extractCached, [4](#), [8](#), [9](#), [14](#), [17](#), [24](#)
extractFromPackage, [3](#), [7](#), [16](#)

graph, [4](#)

knit, [11](#)

link, [9](#), [10](#), [18](#), [23](#)
list.files, [4](#), [22](#)

openingDetails, [19](#)

postCompileBook (compileBook), [7](#)
preCompileBook, [17](#)
preCompileBook (compileBook), [7](#)
prettySessionInfo, [20](#), [24](#)

render, [8](#)
render_book, [7](#), [23](#)
rmd2id, [14](#), [21](#)

scrapeDependencies, [22](#), [25](#)

scrapeReferences, [9](#), [10](#), [18](#), [23](#)
setupHTML, [5](#), [15](#), [20](#), [24](#)

updateDependencies, [25](#)