

Package ‘bookdown’

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Type Package

Title Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown

Version 0.17

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Description

Output formats and utilities for authoring books and technical documents with R Markdown.

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xfun (>= 0.6), tinytex (>= 0.12)

Suggests htmlwidgets, rstudioapi, miniUI, rsconnect (>= 0.4.3), servr
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URL <https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown>

BugReports <https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/issues>

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 inst/resources/AUTHORS),
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<i>bookdown_site</i>	<i>R Markdown site generator for bookdown</i>
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Description

Implementation of custom R Markdown site generator for bookdown.

Usage

```
bookdown_site(input, ...)
```

Arguments

input	Website directory (or the name of a file within the directory).
...	Currently unused.

<i>calibre</i>	<i>A wrapper function to convert e-books using Calibre</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function calls the command `ebook-convert` in Calibre (<http://calibre-ebook.com>) to convert e-books.

Usage

```
calibre(input, output, options = "")
```

Arguments

input	The input filename.
output	The output filename or extension (if only an extension is provided, the output filename will be the input filename with its extension replaced by output; for example, <code>calibre('foo.epub', 'mobi')</code> generates 'foo.mobi').
options	A character vector of additional options to be passed to <code>ebook-convert</code> .

Value

The output filename.

clean_book	<i>Clean up the output files and directories from the book</i>
------------	--

Description

After a book is rendered, there will be a series of output files and directories created in the book root directory, typically including ‘*_files/’, ‘*_cache/’, ‘_book/’, and some HTML/LaTeX auxiliary files. These filenames depend on the book configurations. This function identifies these files and directories, and delete them if desired, so you can rebuild the book with a clean source.

Usage

```
clean_book(clean = getOption("bookdown.clean_book", FALSE))
```

Arguments

clean	Whether to delete the possible output files. If FALSE, simply print out a list of files/directories that should probably be deleted. You can set the global option <code>bookdown.clean_book = TRUE</code> to force this function to delete files. You are recommended to take a look at the list of files at least once before actually deleting them, i.e. run <code>clean_book(FALSE)</code> before <code>clean_book(TRUE)</code> .
-------	--

epub_book	<i>The EPUB e-book format</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

Description

Convert a book to the EPUB format, which is is an e-book format supported by many readers, such as Amazon Kindle Fire and iBooks on Apple devices.

Usage

```
epub_book(
  fig_width = 5,
  fig_height = 4,
  dev = "png",
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  toc = FALSE,
  toc_depth = 3,
  stylesheet = NULL,
  cover_image = NULL,
```

```

  metadata = NULL,
  chapter_level = 1,
  epub_version = c("epub3", "epub"),
  md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  template = "default"
)

```

Arguments

`fig_width`, `fig_height`, `dev`, `fig_caption`
Figure options (width, height, the graphical device, and whether to render figure captions).

`number_sections`
Whether to number sections.

`toc`, `toc_depth`
Whether to generate a table of contents, and its depth.

`stylesheet`
A character vector of paths to CSS stylesheets to be applied to the eBook.

`cover_image`
The path to a cover image.

`metadata`
The path to the EPUB metadata file.

`chapter_level`
The level by which the e-book is split into separate “chapter” files.

`epub_version`
Whether to use version 3 or 2 of EPUB.

`md_extensions`
A character string of Pandoc Markdown extensions.

`pandoc_args`
A vector of additional Pandoc arguments.

`template`
Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass “default” to use Pandoc’s built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template. The default pandoc template should be sufficient for most use cases. In case you want to develop a custom template, we highly recommend to start from the default EPUB templates at <https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-templates/>.

Note

Figure/table numbers cannot be generated if sections are not numbered (`number_sections = FALSE`).

gitbook

The GitBook output format

Description

This output format function ported a style provided by GitBook (<https://www.gitbook.com>) for R Markdown.

Usage

```
gitbook(
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  self_contained = FALSE,
  lib_dir = "libs",
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  ...,
  template = "default",
  split_by = c("chapter", "chapter+number", "section", "section+number", "rmd", "none"),
  split_bib = TRUE,
  config = list(),
  table_css = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>fig_caption</code> , <code>number_sections</code> , <code>self_contained</code> , <code>lib_dir</code> , <code>pandoc_args</code>	... Arguments to be passed to <code>rmarkdown::html_document()</code> (... not including toc, and theme).
...	Other arguments to be passed to <code>base_format</code> . For <code>html_book()</code> and <code>tufte_html_book()</code> , ... is passed to <code>html_chapters()</code> .
<code>template</code>	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the bookdown default template; pass a path to use a custom template. The default template should be sufficient for most use cases. In case you want to develop a custom template, we highly recommend to start from the default template: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/blob/master/inst/templates/gitbook.html .
<code>split_by</code>	How to name the HTML output files from the book: <code>rmd</code> uses the base filenames of the input Rmd files to create the HTML filenames, e.g. generate 'chapter1.html' for 'chapter1.Rmd'; <code>none</code> means do not split the HTML file (the book will be a single HTML file); <code>chapter</code> means split the file by the first-level headers; <code>section</code> means the second-level headers. For chapter and section, the HTML filenames will be determined by the header ID's, e.g. the filename for the first chapter with a chapter title # Introduction will be 'introduction.html'; for <code>chapter+number</code> and <code>section+number</code> , the chapter/section numbers will be prepended to the HTML filenames, e.g. '1-introduction.html' and '2-1-literature.html'.
<code>split_bib</code>	Whether to split the bibliography onto separate pages where the citations are actually used.
<code>config</code>	A list of configuration options for the gitbook style, such as the font/theme settings.
<code>table_css</code>	TRUE to load gitbook's default CSS for tables. Choose FALSE to unload and use customized CSS (for example, bootstrap) via the <code>css</code> option. Default is TRUE.

html_chapters	<i>Build book chapters into separate HTML files</i>
---------------	---

Description

Split the HTML output into chapters while updating relative links (e.g. links in TOC, footnotes, citations, figure/table cross-references, and so on). Functions `html_book()` and `tufte_html_book()` are simple wrapper functions of `html_chapter()` using a specific base output format.

Usage

```
html_chapters(
  toc = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  lib_dir = "libs",
  template = bookdown_file("templates/default.html"),
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  ...,
  base_format = rmarkdown::html_document,
  split_bib = TRUE,
  page_builder = build_chapter,
  split_by = c("section+number", "section", "chapter+number", "chapter", "rmd", "none")
)

html_book(...)

tufte_html_book(...)
```

Arguments

<code>toc</code> , <code>number_sections</code> , <code>fig_caption</code> , <code>lib_dir</code> , <code>template</code> , <code>pandoc_args</code>	See <code>rmarkdown::html_document</code> , <code>tufte::tufte_html</code> , or the documentation of the <code>base_format</code> function.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to be passed to <code>base_format</code> . For <code>html_book()</code> and <code>tufte_html_book()</code> , <code>...</code> is passed to <code>html_chapters()</code> .
<code>base_format</code>	An output format function to be used as the base format.
<code>split_bib</code>	Whether to split the bibliography onto separate pages where the citations are actually used.
<code>page_builder</code>	A function to combine different parts of a chapter into a page (an HTML character vector). See <code>build_chapter</code> for the specification of this function.
<code>split_by</code>	How to name the HTML output files from the book: <code>rmd</code> uses the base filenames of the input Rmd files to create the HTML filenames, e.g. generate <code>'chapter1.html'</code> for <code>'chapter1.Rmd'</code> ; <code>none</code> means do not split the HTML file (the book will be a single HTML file); <code>chapter</code> means split the file by

the first-level headers; section means the second-level headers. For chapter and section, the HTML filenames will be determined by the header ID's, e.g. the filename for the first chapter with a chapter title # Introduction will be 'introduction.html'; for chapter+number and section+number, the chapter/section numbers will be prepended to the HTML filenames, e.g. '1-introduction.html' and '2-1-literature.html'.

Value

An R Markdown output format object to be passed to `bookdown::render_book()`.

Note

These functions are expected to be used in conjunction with `render_book()`. It is almost meaningless if they are used with `rmarkdown::render()`. Functions like `html_document2` are designed to work with the latter.

If you want to use a different template, the template must contain three pairs of HTML comments: '`<!--bookdown:title:start-->`' and '`<!--bookdown:title:end-->`' to mark the title section of the book (this section will be placed only on the first page of the rendered book); '`<!--bookdown:toc:start-->`' and '`<!--bookdown:toc:end-->`' to mark the table of contents section (it will be placed on all chapter pages); '`<!--bookdown:body:start-->`' and '`<!--bookdown:body:end-->`' to mark the HTML body of the book (the HTML body will be split into separate pages for chapters). You may open the default HTML template (`bookdown::bookdown_file('templates/default.html')`) to see where these comments were inserted.

html_document2	<i>Output formats that allow numbering and cross-referencing figures/tables/equations</i>
----------------	---

Description

These are simple wrappers of the output format functions like `rmarkdown::html_document()`, and they added the capability of numbering figures/tables/equations/theorems and cross-referencing them. See References for the syntax. Note you can also cross-reference sections by their ID's using the same syntax when sections are numbered. In case you want to enable cross reference in other formats, use `markdown_document2` with `base_format` argument.

Usage

```
html_document2(
  ...,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  base_format = rmarkdown::html_document
)

html_fragment2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
```



```
html_notebook2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
html_vignette2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
ioslides_presentation2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
slidy_presentation2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
tufte_html2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
pdf_document2(...)
beamer_presentation2(..., number_sections = FALSE)
tufte_handout2(...)
tufte_book2(...)
markdown_document2(
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  ...,
  base_format = rmarkdown::md_document
)
github_document2(...)
odt_document2(...)
powerpoint_presentation2(...)
rtf_document2(...)
word_document2(...)
```

Arguments

..., fig_caption, md_extensions, pandoc_args

Arguments to be passed to a specific output format function. For a function `foo2()`, its arguments are passed to `foo()`, e.g. ... of `html_document2()` are passed to `rmarkdown::html_document()`.

number_sections

Whether to number section headers: if TRUE, figure/table numbers will be of the form `X.i`, where `X` is the current first-level section number, and `i` is an incremental number (the `i`-th figure/table); if FALSE, figures/tables will be numbered sequentially in the document from 1, 2, ..., and you cannot cross-reference section headers in this case.

`base_format` An output format function to be used as the base format.

Value

An R Markdown output format object to be passed to `rmarkdown::render()`.

Note

These function are expected to work with a single R Markdown document instead of multiple documents of a book, so they are to be passed to `rmarkdown::render()` instead of `bookdown::render_book()`. The functions ‘`tufte_*()`’ are wrappers of funtions in the **tufte** package.

References

<https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/>

kindlegen

A wrapper function to convert EPUB to the Mobipocket format

Description

This function simply calls the command line tool `kindlegen` provided by Amazon to convert EPUB e-books to the Mobipocket format (`.mobi`).

Usage

```
kindlegen(epub, exec = Sys.which("kindlegen"))
```

Arguments

`epub` The path to a `.epub` file (e.g. created from the `epub_book()` format). If missing, it is automatically guessed from the book configurations.

`exec` The path to the executable `kindlegen`, which can be downloaded from <http://www.amazon.com/gp/feature.html?ie=UTF8&docId=1000765211>.

Value

The path of the `.mobi` file if the conversion is successful.

pdf_book

*Convert R Markdown to a PDF book***Description**

Convert R Markdown files to PDF after resolving the special tokens of **bookdown** (e.g., the tokens for references and labels) to native LaTeX commands.

Usage

```
pdf_book(
  toc = TRUE,
  number_sections = TRUE,
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  pandoc_args = NULL,
  ...,
  base_format = rmarkdown::pdf_document,
  toc_unnumbered = TRUE,
  toc_appendix = FALSE,
  toc_bib = FALSE,
  quote_footer = NULL,
  highlight_bw = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

toc, number_sections, fig_caption, pandoc_args	See rmarkdown:: pdf_document , or the documentation of the base_format function.
...	Other arguments to be passed to base_format.
base_format	An output format function to be used as the base format.
toc_unnumbered	Whether to add unnumbered headers to the table of contents.
toc_appendix	Whether to add the appendix to the table of contents.
toc_bib	Whether to add the bibliography section to the table of contents.
quote_footer	If a character vector of length 2 and the quote footer starts with three dashes ('---'), quote_footer[1] will be prepended to the footer, and quote_footer[2] will be appended; if NULL, the quote footer will not be processed.
highlight_bw	Whether to convert colors for syntax highlighting to black-and-white (grayscale).

Details

This function is based on rmarkdown::[pdf_document](#) (by default) with better default arguments. You can also change the default format to other LaTeX/PDF format functions using the base_format argument.

The global R option `bookdown.post.latex` can be set to a function to post-process the LaTeX output. This function takes the character vector of the LaTeX output as its input argument, and should return a character vector to be written to the `.tex` output file. This gives you full power to post-process the LaTeX output.

Note

This output format can only be used with `render_book()`.

publish_book

Publish a book to the web

Description

Publish a book to the web. Note that you should be sure to render all versions of the book before publishing, unless you have specified `render = TRUE`.

Usage

```
publish_book(
  name = NULL,
  account = NULL,
  server = NULL,
  render = c("none", "local", "server")
)
```

Arguments

name	Name of the book (this will be used in the URL path of the published book). Defaults to the <code>book_filename</code> in <code>_bookdown.yml</code> if not specified.
account	Account name to publish to. Will default to any previously published to account or any single account already associated with server.
server	Server to publish to (by default <code>beta.rstudioconnect.com</code> but any RStudio Connect server can be published to).
render	Rendering behavior for site: "none" to upload a static version of the current contents of the site directory; "local" to render the site locally then upload it; "server" to render the site on the server. Note that for "none" and "local" R scripts (<code>.R</code>) and markdown documents (<code>.Rmd</code> and <code>.md</code>) will not be uploaded to the server.

`render_book`*Render multiple R Markdown documents into a book*

Description

Render multiple R Markdown files under the current working directory into a book. It can be used in the RStudio IDE (specifically, the `knit` field in YAML). The `preview_chapter()` function is a wrapper of `render_book(preview = TRUE)`.

Usage

```
render_book(  
  input,  
  output_format = NULL,  
  ...,  
  clean = TRUE,  
  envir = parent.frame(),  
  clean_envir = !interactive(),  
  output_dir = NULL,  
  new_session = NA,  
  preview = FALSE,  
  encoding = "UTF-8",  
  config_file = "_bookdown.yml"  
)  
  
preview_chapter(..., envir = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

<code>input</code>	An input filename (or multiple filenames). If <code>preview = TRUE</code> , only files specified in this argument are rendered, otherwise all R Markdown files specified by the book are rendered.
<code>output_format</code> , <code>...</code> , <code>clean</code> , <code>envir</code>	Arguments to be passed to <code>rmarkdown::render()</code> . For <code>preview_chapter()</code> , <code>...</code> is passed to <code>render_book()</code> .
<code>clean_envir</code>	Whether to clean up the environment <code>envir</code> before rendering the book. By default, the environment is cleaned when rendering the book in a non-interactive R session.
<code>output_dir</code>	The output directory. If <code>NULL</code> , a field named <code>output_dir</code> in the configuration file <code>'_bookdown.yml'</code> will be used (possibly not specified, either, in which case a directory name <code>'_book'</code> will be used).
<code>new_session</code>	Whether to use new R sessions to compile individual Rmd files (if not provided, the value of the <code>new_session</code> option in <code>'_bookdown.yml'</code> is used; if this is also not provided, <code>new_session = FALSE</code>).

preview	Whether to render and preview the input files specified by the input argument. Previewing a certain chapter may save compilation time as you actively work on this chapter, but the output may not be accurate (e.g. cross-references to other chapters will not work).
encoding	Ignored. The character encoding of all input files is supposed to be UTF-8.
config_file	The book configuration file.

Details

There are two ways to render a book from Rmd files. The default way (`new_session = FALSE`) is to merge Rmd files into a single file and render this file. You can also choose to render each individual Rmd file in a new R session (`new_session = TRUE`).

Examples

```
# see https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown for the full documentation
if (file.exists("index.Rmd")) bookdown::render_book("index.Rmd")
```

serve_book	<i>Continuously preview the HTML output of a book using the servr package</i>
------------	--

Description

When any files are modified or added to the book directory, the book will be automatically re-compiled, and the current HTML page in the browser will be refreshed. This function is based on `servr::http()` to continuously watch a directory.

Usage

```
serve_book(
  dir = ".",
  output_dir = "_book",
  preview = TRUE,
  in_session = TRUE,
  quiet = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

dir	The root directory of the book (containing the Rmd source files).
output_dir	The directory for output files; see <code>render_book()</code> .
preview	Whether to render the modified/added chapters only, or the whole book; see <code>render_book()</code> .
in_session	Whether to compile the book using the current R session, or always open a new R session to compile the book whenever changes occur in the book directory.

quiet	Whether to suppress output (e.g., the knitting progress) in the console.
...	Other arguments passed to <code>servr::httpw()</code> (not including the handler argument, which has been set internally).

Details

For `in_session = TRUE`, you will have access to all objects created in the book in the current R session: if you use a daemonized server (via the argument `daemon = TRUE`), you can check the objects at any time when the current R session is not busy; otherwise you will have to stop the server before you can check the objects. This can be useful when you need to interactively explore the R objects in the book. The downside of `in_session = TRUE` is that the output may be different with the book compiled from a fresh R session, because the state of the current R session may not be clean.

For `in_session = FALSE`, you do not have access to objects in the book from the current R session, but the output is more likely to be reproducible since everything is created from new R sessions. Since this function is only for previewing purposes, the cleanness of the R session may not be a big concern. You may choose `in_session = TRUE` or `FALSE` depending on your specific applications. Eventually, you should run `render_book()` from a fresh R session to generate a reliable copy of the book output.

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