

Package ‘parseLatex’

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Type Package

Title Parse 'LaTeX' Code

Version 0.4.4

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License GPL (>= 2)

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<https://dmurdoch.github.io/parseLatex/>

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as_LaTeX2

Coerce to LaTeX2

Description

Coerce to LaTeX2

Usage

```
as_LaTeX2(x)
```

```
latex2(...)
```

Arguments

`x` An object to convert to a [LaTeX2](#) object.

`...` Objects to concatenate.

Value

`as_LaTeX2()` converts `x` to a [LaTeX2](#) object.

`latex2()` converts the arguments to [LaTeX2](#) objects and concatenates them into a new [LaTeX2](#) object.

defaultCatcodes	<i>The default "catcodes" used by parseLatex.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

The default "catcodes" used by [parseLatex](#).

Usage

```
defaultCatcodes
```

Details

`defaultCatcodes` is a dataframe containing the default catcode definitions. The numeric values of each code are exported, e.g. LETTER is 11.

Examples

```
# \makeatletter has no effect by default...
unclass(parseLatex("\\makeatletter\\internal@macro"))
# ... but the effect can be simulated
atletter <- rbind(defaultCatcodes,
                  data.frame(char="@", catcode=11))
unclass(parseLatex("\\makeatletter\\internal@macro",
                  catcodes = atletter))
# These are the default codes:
cbind(defaultCatcodes, name = c("ESCAPE", "LBRACE", "RBRACE", "MATH",
                              "ALIGN", "NEWLINE", "NEWLINE", "PARAM", "SUPER",
                              "SUB", "SPACE", "SPACE", "COMMENT"))
# The missing ones are
# 9 - IGNORE
# 11 - LETTER
```

```
# 12 - OTHER
# 13 - ACTIVE
# 15 - INVALID
```

deparseLatex	<i>Convert latex object into character vector</i>
--------------	---

Description

Convert latex object into character vector

Usage

```
deparseLatex(x, dropBraces = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A latex object.
dropBraces	Whether to drop unnecessary braces.

Value

deparseLatex returns character vector corresponding to the parsed Latex.

finders	<i>Miscellaneous low-level finders</i>
---------	--

Description

Miscellaneous low-level finders

Usage

```
find_whitespace(items, ...)

find_env(items, envtypes = NULL, ...)

find_macro(items, macros = NULL, ...)

find_catcode(items, codes, ...)

find_tags(items, tags, ...)

find_char(items, char, ...)

find_block(items, ...)

find_general(items, test, ..., all = TRUE, path = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>items</code>	A list of latex items.
<code>...</code>	For <code>find_general</code> , additional arguments to pass to <code>test</code> . For the other <code>find_*</code> functions, additional arguments to pass to <code>find_general</code> .
<code>envtypes</code>	Which types of environment to look for.
<code>macros</code>	Which types of macros to look for.
<code>codes</code>	Which codes to look for.
<code>tags</code>	Which tags to look for.
<code>char</code>	Which character to look for.
<code>test</code>	Test function for target.
<code>all</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> , return just the first match
<code>path</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , return a path rather than an index. See Details below.

Details

These functions search through `items` for individual objects that match a test. In general they do not operate recursively, with one exception. If `items` contains `ITEMLIST` objects, the search will always recurse into those.

By default the return value is an index or a vector of indices of the matches. These are the indices as they would be if any `ITEMLIST` objects had been flattened.

However, if `path = TRUE`, the path to the object will be returned. With `all = FALSE`, this will be a numeric vector such that `items[[result]]` is the matching item. With `all = TRUE` it will be a list of such vectors.

Value

`find_whitespace()` returns the indices of whitespace in `items`.

`find_env()` returns the indices within `items` of environments in `envtypes`.

`find_macro()` returns the index within `items` of instances in `macros`.

`find_catcode()` returns the index within `items`. of specials matching code.

`find_tags()` returns the index within `items`. of items with tags matching tags.

`find_char()` returns the index within `items` of characters matching `char`. Only characters marked as `SPECIAL` by the parser will be found.

`find_block()` returns the index within `items` of blocks (i.e. sequences in)

`find_general()` returns locations of objects matching the test.

See Also

[index_to_path\(\)](#), [path_to_index\(\)](#)

find_caption	<i>Find or drop captions</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Find or drop captions

Usage

```
find_caption(items)

drop_caption(items, idx = NULL)

path_to_caption(items)
```

Arguments

items	A LaTeX2 or other list of LaTeX2 items.
idx	NULL or a vector of the same length as items

Value

find_caption() returns a [LaTeX2range](#) object for any caption text, with an attribute extra holding the range of associated macros and whitespace.

drop_caption() returns the items with captions dropped as a [LaTeX2](#) object. It has an attribute named idx that is the idx argument with corresponding elements dropped.

path_to_caption() returns a path containing the location of the first caption block within items. It has an attribute extra containing a [LaTeX2range](#) object for the associated macros and whitespace.

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex("before \\caption{This is a caption} \\\\ after")
idx <- find_caption(parsed)
get_range(parsed, idx)
get_range(parsed, attr(idx, "extra"))
drop_caption(parsed)
path_to_caption(parsed)
```

find_pattern	<i>Find a pattern in deparsed items</i>
--------------	---

Description

Searches a [LaTeX2](#) list for text using `grepl()` on deparsed versions of parts of the code. It attempts to find the narrowest match(es) that lie within a single container.

Usage

```
find_pattern(items, pattern, ..., all = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>items</code>	A list of latex items.
<code>pattern</code>	Pattern to use in <code>grepl()</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters to pass to <code>grepl</code> .
<code>all</code>	Find all matching, or the first?

Details

`find_pattern()` does a recursive search in the order items appear in the deparse. If the pattern matches, it attempts to narrow the match by recursing into containers and dropping earlier and later items. It should always return syntactically correct LaTeX code in which the pattern appears.

Value

`find_pattern()` returns a [LaTeX2range](#) object or (if `all` is `TRUE`) a list of them.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex", caption = "Sample table")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
parsed
loc <- find_pattern(parsed, "RX4 Wag", fixed = TRUE)
loc
print(loc, source = parsed)
```

find_sequence	<i>Find a code sequence</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Find a code sequence

Usage

```
find_sequence(items, sequence, all = FALSE, ignore_whitespace = TRUE)
```

```
items_are_equal(items1, items2)
```

Arguments

items, sequence [LaTeX2](#) objects or lists.

all Whether to return all matches, or just the first.

ignore_whitespace
Whether to ignore whitespace in comparisons.

items1, items2 Two [LaTeX2](#) or [LaTeX2item](#) objects.

Details

find_sequence() will only match sequences that are entirely contained within a single list in items. Thus if [prepare_table\(\)](#) is called on a table, then find_sequence() will find sequences in the code before or after the rows, or entirely within a single cell, but not crossing alignment markers ("&").

Value

find_sequence() returns a [LaTeX2range](#) or list of them where sequence occurs within items.

items_are_equal returns a logical indicator of equality after removing source references.

Examples

```
find_sequence(parseLatex("a & b & c"), "b & c")
```

find_tableContent	<i>Functions relating to the data content of a table</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Functions relating to the data content of a table

Usage

```
find_tableContent(table)

tableContent(table)

tableContent(table, asis = FALSE) <- value
```

Arguments

table	A tabular-like environment to work with. It must not be one for which <code>prepare_table()</code> has been called.
asis	Should newlines be added around the value?
value	The content to be inserted into the cell. This can be a LaTeX2 object, or a character string that will be converted to one.

Details

Unless `asis = TRUE`, `tableContent(table) <- value` will add newlines at the start and end if not present, to make the result more readable.

Value

`find_tableContent()` returns the indices of the entries corresponding to content of the table.
`tableContent()` returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing all of the table content after the options.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
table
tableContent(table)

tableContent(table) <- "Mazda RX4 & 21 & 6\\\\"
table
tableContent(table, asis = TRUE) <- "Mazda RX4 & 21 & 6\\\\"
table
```

find_tableRow

Functions to work with rows in tables

Description

Functions to work with rows in tables

Usage

```
find_tableRow(table, row, withExtras = FALSE, withData = TRUE)
```

```
tableRow(table, row, withExtras = FALSE, withData = TRUE)
```

```
tableRow(table, row, asis = FALSE, withExtras = FALSE, withData = TRUE) <- value
```

Arguments

table	A tabular-like environment to work with.
row	row in the table (1 is top row), including rows of labels.
withExtras	If TRUE, include the extras before the line of data, such as <code>\hline</code> , etc.
withData	If TRUE, include the data.
asis	Should a linebreak and newline be added after the value?
value	The content to be inserted into the cell. This can be a LaTeX2 object, or a character string that will be converted to one.

Details

Unless `asis = TRUE`, `tableContent(table) <- value` will add `"\n"` and a newline at the end if not present.

If the row value is higher than the number of rows in the table, blank rows will be added to fill the space between.

If `withExtras = TRUE` and you want the result to start on a new line, you need to add the newline explicitly in value when using the assignment function.

Value

`find_tableRow()` returns a [LaTeX2range](#) of the entries corresponding to the content of row `i` of the table.

`tableRow()` returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing all of the table content in the row.

Examples

```

latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
find_tableRow(table, 1)

tableRow(table, 1)
tableRow(table, 1, withExtras = TRUE)

tableRow(table, 5) <- "a & b & c"
table

```

get_contents

*Convenience functions to get or set contents of item***Description**

Convenience functions to get or set contents of item

Usage

```

get_contents(item)

set_contents(item, value)

```

Arguments

item	An item from a Latex list (or a LaTeX2 list with one item).
value	An object that can be coerced to be a LaTeX2 object.

Value

get_contents returns the contents of the item as a [LaTeX2](#) list.

set_contents returns the original item with the contents replaced by value.

Examples

```

get_contents(parseLatex("{abc}"))

set_contents(parseLatex("{abc}"), "def")

```

get_leftovers	<i>Retrieve source from beyond the end of the document.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Retrieve source from beyond the end of the document.

Usage

```
get_leftovers(text, items = parseLatex(text))
```

Arguments

text	Character vector holding source.
items	Parsed version of text.

Value

The part of text that follows `\end{document}` other than a single newline, named according to the original line numbers.

Note

The line numbering in the output matches what a text editor would see; embedded newlines in text will result in separate lines in the output.

Examples

```
# line: 1                2                3
text <- "\\begin{document}\\n\\end{document}\\nnotes"
get_leftovers(text)
```

itemlist	<i>Lists of items</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

Lists of items

Usage

```
new_itemlist(...)

flatten_itemlists(items, recursive = FALSE)

placeholder()

show_itemlists(items, indent = 0, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	Items to be passed to <code>latex2()</code> .
<code>items</code>	A list of LaTeX2item objects.
<code>recursive</code>	Whether to proceed recursively.
<code>indent</code>	How much to indent the display?
<code>verbose</code>	Whether to show tags of non-itemlists and details of each itemlist.

Details

An ITEMLIST is a list of items. Deparsing it just concatenates the parts. This is intended to be used when parsing tables, for example, where it makes sense to break up the table into individual rows. See [prepare_table](#) for more details.

Value

`new_itemlist()` returns an ITEMLIST item containing the items.

`flatten_itemlists()` returns items with ITEMLIST items expanded. If items itself was an ITEMLIST, it is returned as a [LaTeX2](#) object; otherwise its type will be unchanged. The result will never include any ITEMLIST or PLACEHOLDER items at the top level, and if recursive is TRUE, not at any level.

`placeholder()` returns a LaTeX2item object with tag PLACEHOLDER. These will never print, and are used as spacers within an ITEMLIST.

`show_itemlists()` is a debugging function called for the side effect of displaying the itemlist structure of an object.

Examples

```
new_itemlist(parseLatex("abc def"), label = "items")
```

LaTeX2range

Ranges within LaTeX2 lists.

Description

Ranges within LaTeX2 lists.

Usage

```
LaTeX2range(path, range)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'LaTeX2range'
print(x, source = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

path	An integer vector to use as a path.
range	A range of values within the path.
x	Object to print.
source	Optional parsed list from which to extract the range.
...	Ignored.

Details

LaTeX2range objects are lists with path and range entries. path is a recursive index into a [LaTeX2](#) list, and range is a range of entries in the result.

If path is NULL, the object refers to the entire source object. If range is NULL, it refers to the whole [LaTeX2item](#) given by the path.

Value

LaTeX2range() returns a constructed LaTeX2range object.

names

Utility functions finding names and types of objects

Description

Utility functions finding names and types of objects

Usage

```
latexTag(item)
catcode(item)
envName(item)
envName(item) <- value
macroName(item)
```

Arguments

item	A LaTeX2item which is an environment
value	A character string to set as the name

Value

latexTag() returns the [LaTeX2](#) tag for the item or NULL.

catcode() returns the TeX catcode for the item, or NULL.

envName() returns the Latex environment name for an item, or NULL.

macroName() returns the Latex macro, or NULL.

options

Find or modify macro or environment options

Description

Many Latex environments and macros take optional parameters wrapped in square brackets. find_bracket_options finds those, assuming they come immediately after the macro.

Some Latex environments and macros take optional parameters wrapped in curly brackets (braces). find_brace_options finds those if they immediately follow the environment or macro (and possibly some bracketed options).

Usage

```
find_bracket_options(items, which = 1L, start = 1L)
```

```
bracket_options(items, which = 1L, start = 1L)
```

```
bracket_options(items, which = 1, start = 1, asis = FALSE) <- value
```

```
find_brace_options(items, which = 1L, start = 1L, path = FALSE)
```

```
brace_options(items, which = 1, start = 1)
```

```
brace_options(items, which = 1, start = 1, asis = FALSE) <- value
```

Arguments

items A list of latex items.

which Which options do you want? Some macros support more than one set.

start Start looking at items[[start]]. start may be a path.

asis Should newlines be added around the value?

value The content to be inserted into the cell. This can be a [LaTeX2](#) object, or a character string that will be converted to one.

path If TRUE, return a path rather than an index, as with [find_general\(\)](#),

Value

find_bracket_options returns a [LaTeX2range](#) object pointing to the options within items (including the brackets).

bracket_options returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the specified options.

find_brace_options returns the index or path to the block containing the options.

brace_options returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the specified options.

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex("\\section[a]{b}")
macro <- find_macro(parsed, "\\section")
bracket_options(parsed, start = macro + 1)

bracket_options(parsed, start = macro + 1) <- "Short Title"
parsed

brace_options(parsed, start = macro + 1)

brace_options(parsed, start = macro + 1) <- "Long Title"
parsed
```

parseLatex_fn

Parse LaTeX code

Description

The parseLatex function parses LaTeX source, producing a structured object.

Usage

```
parseLatex(
  text,
  verbose = FALSE,
  verbatim = c("verbatim", "verbatim*", "Sinput", "Soutput"),
  verb = "\\Sexpr",
  defcmd = c("\\newcommand", "\\renewcommand", "\\providecommand", "\\def",
    "\\let"),
  defenv = c("\\newenvironment", "\\renewenvironment"),
  catcodes = defaultCatcodes,
  recover = FALSE,
  showErrors = recover,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

text	A character vector containing LaTeX source code.
verbose	If TRUE, print debug error messages.
verbatim	A character vector containing the names of L ^A T _E X environments holding verbatim text.
verb	A character vector containing LaTeX macros that should be assumed to hold verbatim text.
defcmd, defenv	Character vectors of macros that are assumed to define new macro commands or environments respectively. See the note below about some limitations.
catcodes	A list or dataframe holding LaTeX "catcodes", such as defaultCatcodes .
recover	If TRUE, attempt to recover from errors and continue parsing. See Details below.
showErrors	If TRUE, show errors after parsing.
...	Additional parameters to pass to showErrors .

Details

Some versions of LaTeX such as pdf_latex only handle ASCII inputs, while others such as xelatex allow Unicode input. parseLatex allows Unicode input.

During processing of LaTeX input, an interpreter can change the handling of characters as it goes, using the `\catcode` macro or others such as `\makeatletter`. However, parseLatex() is purely a parser, not an interpreter, so it can't do that, but the user can change handling for the whole call using the catcodes argument.

catcodes should be a list or dataframe with at least two columns:

- char should be a column of single characters.
- catcode should be a column of integers in the range 0 to 15 giving the corresponding catcode.

During parsing, parseLatex will check these values first. If the input character doesn't match anything, then it will be categorized:

- as a letter (catcode 11) using the ICU function `u_hasBinaryProperty(c, UCHAR_ALPHABETIC)` (or `iswalph(c)` on Windows),
- as a control character (catcode 15) if its code point is less than 32,
- as "other" (catcode 12) otherwise.

When recover = TRUE, the parser will mark each error in the output, and attempt to continue parsing. This may lead to a cascade of errors, but will sometimes help in locating the first error. The section of text related to the error will be marked as an item with tag ERROR.

Value

parseLatex returns parsed Latex in a list with class "LaTeX2". Items in the list have class "LaTeX2item".

defcmd limitations

The LaTeX defining commands have fairly simple syntax, but `\def` and `\let` from plain Tex have quite variable syntax and parseLatex() does not attempt to handle it all. Stick with simple syntax like `\def\bea{\begin{eqnarray}}` and it should work.

See Also

LaTeX2, LaTeX2item

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex(r"(fran\c{c}ais)")
parsed
```

parseLatex_pkg

The parseLatex package

Description

Exports an enhanced version of the tools::parseLatex() function to handle 'LaTeX' syntax more accurately. Also includes numerous functions for searching and modifying 'LaTeX' source.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/dmurdoch/parseLatex>
- <https://dmurdoch.github.io/parseLatex/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/dmurdoch/parseLatex/issues>

path_to	<i>Find path to a particular kind of item</i>
---------	---

Description

Find path to a particular kind of item

Usage

```
path_to(items, test, ..., all = FALSE)

get_item(items, path = index_to_path(index, items), index)

get_items(items, paths = lapply(indices, index_to_path, items), indices)

set_item(items, path, value)

insert_values(items, path, values, after = FALSE)

get_container(items, path)

get_which(path)
```

Arguments

items	A list of latex items.
test	Which test function to use.
...	Additional parameters to pass to is_fn.
all	Return all paths, or just the first?
path	Integer vector of subitems
index	Index into the flattened version of items.
paths	List of paths
indices	Vector of indices into the flattened version of items.
value	A LaTeX2item to set as a value.
values	A LaTeX2 list or a LaTeX2item .
after	If TRUE, insert the values after path.

Details

path_to() does a recursive search in the order items appear in the deparse.

Value

path_to() returns the recursive path to the first example matching the is_fn conditions, or a list of paths to all matching items.

get_item() returns the item at the given path. If index is specified, get_item() will return that item in the flattened version of items.

get_items() returns the items at the given paths as a [LaTeX2](#) object. If index is specified, get_items() will return those items in the flattened version of items.

set_item() replaces the item at the given path, and returns the modified version of items.

insert_values() inserts the values before the item mentioned in path (or after if requested), and returns the modified version of items.

get_container() returns the item containing the given path

get_which() returns the index of the item within its container.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex", caption = "Sample table")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
parsed
path <- path_to(parsed, test = is_env,
                 envtypes = "tabular")
get_item(parsed, path)
```

path_to_index

Convert between paths and indices

Description

Convert between paths and indices

Usage

```
path_to_index(path, items)
```

```
index_to_path(index, items)
```

```
paths_to_ranges(path1, path2, items)
```

```
get_ranges(items, ranges)
```

Arguments

path A vector of integers, assumed to be a path through "ITEMLIST" entries in a [LaTeX2](#) or [LaTeX2item](#) object.

items The referenced object.

index A scalar integer which would be the index to an item if items was flattened.

path1, path2 Paths into the same destination list.

ranges A list of [LaTeX2range](#) objects, such as that produced by [paths_to_ranges\(\)](#).

Value

path_to_index returns a scalar value corresponding the the index if items was flattened.

index_to_path returns a vector of integers which would index the specified item.

paths_to_range returns a list of [LaTeX2range](#) objects covering all entries extending from path1 to path2.

get_ranges() extracts the specified ranges, concatenates them, and returns them as a [LaTeX2](#) object.

See Also

[flatten_itemlists\(\)](#)

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
tablepath <- path_to(parsed, is_env, envtypes = "tabular")
table <- prepare_table(parsed[[tablepath]])
path_to_index(c(4,1,1), table)
index_to_path(3, table)

ranges <- paths_to_ranges(index_to_path(3, table),
                          c(4,1,1), table)
lapply(ranges, get_range, items = table)

get_ranges(table, ranges)
```

prepare_table	<i>Split up a table by rows</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Split up a table by rows

Usage

```
prepare_table(table, do_cells = TRUE)

prepare_row(row)
```

Arguments

table	A tabular-like environment to work with.
do_cells	Should the rows be prepared too?
row	A list of items from a single row of a table.

Value

A [LaTeX2item](#) object which is the same table but with the contents divided into [ITEMLIST](#)s. The first element is an [ITEMLIST](#) holding everything before the first row, then each row is in its own [ITEMLIST](#), and finally one more holding everything after the last row. The attribute `has_itemlists` will be set to `TRUE`.

`prepare_row()` returns a [LaTeX2item](#) object which is the same row with [ITEMLIST](#)s holding the cells. The attribute `has_itemlist` will be set to `TRUE`. The first list will be the "extras" at the start of the row; each cell will be in the following [ITEMLIST](#)s. The following cell delimiter will be included in the cell.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- prepare_table(parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]])
print(latex2(table), tags = TRUE)
row <- prepare_row(tableRow(table, 2))
print(latex2(row), tags = TRUE)
```

print.LaTeX2item	<i>Print methods</i>
------------------	----------------------

Description

Print methods

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LaTeX2item'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LaTeX2'
print(x, tags = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object to work on.
<code>...</code>	Extra parameters to pass to deparseLatex .
<code>tags</code>	Whether to display LaTeX2 tags.

reduce_whitespace	<i>Remove excess whitespace recursively</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Remove excess whitespace recursively

Usage

```
reduce_whitespace(items, recursive = TRUE, all = FALSE)
```

Arguments

items	A LaTeX2 object.
recursive	Apply to all lists within items.
all	If TRUE, remove all white space, not just doubles.

Value

items with double spaces or double newlines set to single, and trailing spaces removed (or all whitespace removed, if all is TRUE).

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex("a {b\n\nc}")
parsed
reduce_whitespace(parsed)
```

rmSrcrefs	<i>Remove srcrefs</i>
-----------	-----------------------

Description

Remove srcrefs

Usage

```
rmSrcrefs(items)
```

Arguments

items	A LaTeX2 object, or any other list of LaTeX2 items.
-------	---

Value

The items with source references removed.

set_range	Set items in a LaTeX2 object
-----------	--

Description

Set items in a [LaTeX2](#) object

Usage

```
set_range(items, range, values)
```

```
get_range(items, range)
```

Arguments

items	A LaTeX2 object or other list of LaTeX2item objects.
range	A LaTeX2range object.
values	An object that can be coerced to a LaTeX2 object or (if range\$range is NULL) a LaTeX2item .

Value

set_range() replaces the item(s) at the given path, and returns the modified version of items.

get_range() extracts the specified range and returns it as a [LaTeX2](#) object.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex", caption = "Sample table")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
tablepath <- path_to(parsed, is_env, envtypes = "tabular")
range <- LaTeX2range(tablepath, 11)
parsed <- set_range(parsed, range, "The 11th item")
parsed
get_range(parsed, range)
```

showErrors	Show errors in parsed Latex object
------------	------------------------------------

Description

Show errors in parsed Latex object

Usage

```
showErrors(
  x,
  repeatSrcLine = FALSE,
  errorMsgTwice = FALSE,
  lineNumbers = TRUE,
  showAllLines = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	A LaTeX2 object.
repeatSrcLine	Repeat the source line when it has multiple errors?
errorMsgTwice	Show the error message at both the start and end of a multiline error?
lineNumbers	Show line numbers on output?
showAllLines	Show all lines whether they have errors or not?

Value

A list of paths to errors, invisibly.

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex("\end{baz} \begin{foo} \n \begin{bar} $1+1\n4",
  recover = TRUE, showErrors = FALSE)
showErrors(parsed)
```

splitting

Splitting lists of items

Description

Splitting lists of items

Usage

```
split_list(items, splits, include = FALSE)

split_latex(...)
```

Arguments

items	A LaTeX2 or similar list.
splits	Which item numbers divide the parts?
include	If TRUE, include the split item at the end of each part.
...	Arguments to pass to split_list.

Value

`split_list()` returns a list of pieces separated at the splits.

`split_latex()` returns a list of pieces separated at the splits. Each piece is marked as an ITEMLIST item, and the whole thing is also marked that way.

tablecalcs

Calculations on tables

Description

Calculations on tables

Usage

`tableNrow(table)`

`tableNcol(table)`

`tableDim(table)`

Arguments

`table` A known tabular-like environment object.

Value

`tableNrow()` returns the number of rows in the table.

`tableNcol()` returns the number of columns in the table.

`tableDim()` returns the number of rows and columns in the table.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:3], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
table
tableNrow(table)
tableNcol(table)
tableDim(table)
```

tableCell

*Work with table cells***Description**

These functions work with the content of cells in tabular-like environments. Cells are numbered with the first row (typically column titles) being row 1. Rules (i.e. horizontal lines) are not considered part of a cell.

Usage

```
find_tableCell(table, row, col)
```

```
tableCell(table, row, col)
```

```
tableCell(table, row, col, asis = FALSE) <- value
```

Arguments

table	A tabular-like environment to work with.
row, col	row and column in the table.
asis	Should blanks be added around the value?
value	The content to be inserted into the cell. This can be a LaTeX2 object, or a character string that will be converted to one.

Details

`find_tableCell()` returns `NULL` if the requested cell is missing because an earlier cell covered multiple columns. It signals an error if a request is made beyond the bounds of the table.

Unless `asis = TRUE`, `tableContent(table) <- value` will add blanks at the start end end if not present, to make the result more readable.

If `col` is higher than the current table width, the assignment will fail with an error. If only `row` is too high, blank lines will be added and it should succeed.

Value

`find_tableCell()` returns a [LaTeX2range](#) object giving the location of the requested cell.

`tableCell()` returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing all of the table content in the cell (but not the &).

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- prepare_table(parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]], do_cells = TRUE)
find_tableCell(table, 1, 2)
```

```

tableCell(table, 1, 2)

tableCell(table, 5, 2) <- " d "
table

```

tableOption	<i>Functions related to table options.</i>
-------------	--

Description

Functions related to table options.

Usage

```

find_posOption(table)

posOption(table)

posOption(table, asis = FALSE) <- value

find_widthOption(table)

widthOption(table)

widthOption(table, asis = FALSE) <- value

find_columnOptions(table)

columnOptions(table)

columnOption(table, column)

columnOptions(table, asis = FALSE) <- value

columnOption(table, column) <- value

```

Arguments

table	A known tabular-like environment object, or the contents of one.
asis	Whether to make small modifications in replacement functions.
value	A character string or LaTeX2 object.
column	For which column?

Details

Unless `asis == TRUE`, the value for `value` in `posOption(table) <- value` can be specified with or without the enclosing brackets.

Value

find_posOption() returns the indices of the entries corresponding to the "pos" option, including the brackets, within the table.

posOption() returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the "pos" option.

find_widthOption() returns the index of the block corresponding to the "width" option, if there is one. Only some tabular-like environments have these.

widthOption() returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the "width" option, if the table has one.

find_columnOptions() returns a [LaTeX2range](#) object for the column options of the table.

columnOptions() returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the "column" options.

columnOption() returns a [LaTeX2](#) object containing the requested column option. A "|" divider will not be included.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
table
find_posOption(table)

posOption(table)

posOption(table) <- "h"
posOption(table)
find_widthOption(table)

widthOption(table)

find_columnOptions(table)
columnOptions(table)

columnOption(table, 3)
columnOptions(table) <- "lrr"
table
columnOption(table, 3) <- "p{1cm}"
columnOptions(table)
```

tableRule

Work with rules in tables

Description

In LaTeX, "rules" are horizontal lines in a table. These functions let rules be extracted or modified.

Usage

```

find_rules(table)

rules(table, idx = find_rules(table))

find_rule(table, row)

rule(table, row)

rule(table, row, asis = FALSE, idx = find_rules(table)) <- value

```

Arguments

<code>table</code>	A tabular-like environment to work with.
<code>idx</code>	A list of indices as produced by <code>find_rules()</code> .
<code>row</code>	The rules will precede the contents of this row. The rule after the final row uses <code>row = tableNrow(table) + 1</code> .
<code>asis</code>	Should a newline be added after the value? If <code>asis = TRUE</code> , it will not be.
<code>value</code>	The content to be inserted into the cell. This can be a LaTeX2 object, or a character string that will be converted to one.

Value

`find_rules()` returns a list of [LaTeX2range](#) objects giving the locations of the rules before each line. The last item in the list gives the location of any rules after the last line.

`rules(table)` returns a list of the rules before each row. The last entry will be the rule(s) following the last row.

`find_rule(table, row)` returns a [LaTeX2range](#) for the rule before row, not including the final whitespace.

`rule(table, row)` returns the rule(s) before row.

See Also

Use [index_to_path\(\)](#) to convert to a path.

Examples

```

latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
table <- prepare_table(table)
find_rules(table)

rules(table)

find_rule(table, 1)

rule(table, 1)

```

```
rule(table, 2) <- "\\midrule"
table
```

 tables

Functions related to parsing LaTeX tables

Description

Functions related to parsing LaTeX tables

Usage

```
is_tabular(item)

find_tabular(items, start = 1)
```

Arguments

item	An item from a LaTeX2 list object.
items	A LaTeX2 list object.
start	Where to start looking.

Value

`is_tabular()` returns boolean indicating if this is a tabular-like environment.

`find_tabular()` returns the index of the first tabular-like environment, or NA if none is found.

Examples

```
latex <- kableExtra::kbl(mtcars[1:2, 1:2], format = "latex")
parsed <- parseLatex(latex)
is_tabular(parsed[[2]])

find_tabular(parsed)
table <- parsed[[find_tabular(parsed)]]
table
```

tests

*Test objects***Description**

Test objects

Usage`is_env(item, envtypes = NULL)``is_macro(item, macros = NULL)``is_block(item)``is_bracket(item, bracket)``is_whitespace(item)``is_text(item)``is_error(item)``is_itemlist(item)``is_placeholder(item)``is_char(item, char)``is_catcode(item, code)`**Arguments**

<code>item</code>	An object of class LaTeX2item to test.
<code>envtypes</code>	Types of Latex environment to check for, e.g. "table".
<code>macros</code>	Which macros to match, e.g. "\\caption".
<code>bracket</code>	Which bracket are we looking for?
<code>char</code>	A character to match
<code>code</code>	A catcode to match

Value`is_env()` returns a boolean if the item matches.`is_macro()` returns a boolean indicating the match.`is_block()` returns a boolean indicating whether the `item` is a block wrapped in curly braces.

`is_bracket()` returns a boolean indicating that the `item` is a bracket of the specified type.
`is_whitespace()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is a space, tab or newline.
`is_text()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is text.
`is_error()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is an error.
`is_itemlist()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is an [ITEMLIST](#) item.
`is_placeholder()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is a [PLACEHOLDER](#) item.
`is_char()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is a `SPECIAL` matching char.
`is_catcode()` returns a boolean indicating if the `item` is a `SPECIAL` with the given catcode.

Examples

```
is_bracket(parseLatex("[]")[[1]], "[")
```

Utilities

Miscellaneous utilities

Description

Miscellaneous utilities

Usage

```

drop_items(items, which)

select_items(items, which)

drop_whitespace(items)

trim_whitespace(items)

include_whitespace(items, which)

split_chars(item, split = "")

new_block(...)

new_env(name, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>items</code>	A LaTeX2 object or list of items, or a LaTeX2item which is a list.
<code>which</code>	A LaTeX2range object describing which items to operate on, or a vector of indices into <code>items</code> .
<code>item</code>	A non-list LaTeX2item .

<code>split</code>	Where to split the characters.
<code>...</code>	Items to be passed to <code>latex2()</code> .
<code>name</code>	The desired environment name.

Value

`drop_items()` returns the list of items with specific items removed.

`select_items()` returns the list of subsetted items.

`drop_whitespace()` returns the items with whitespace (blanks, tabs, newlines) removed.

`trim_whitespace()` returns the items with leading and trailing whitespace (blanks, tabs, newlines) removed.

`include_whitespace()` returns which with following whitespace (blanks, tabs, newlines) included.

`split_chars()` returns a [LaTeX2](#) list containing the result of calling [strsplit](#) on the text of the item.

`new_block()` returns a BLOCK item containing the items.

`new_env()` returns an environment item containing the other items.

Note

`drop_whitespace()` will drop the whitespace that separates text items, so deparsing will merge them into a single item.

See Also

`drop_whitespace()` does not act recursively; use [reduce_whitespace](#) for that.

Examples

```
parsed <- parseLatex("Hello")
unclass(parsed)
unclass(split_chars(parsed[[1]]))
new_block(parseLatex("abc"))
new_env("itemize", parseLatex("\\item An item"))
```

vector_to_latex2

Convert vector to items

Description

Convert vector to items

Usage

```
vector_to_latex2(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A list or vector to convert.

Value

A [LaTeX2](#) object containing the entries of `x` concatenated.

Examples

```
print(vector_to_latex2(1:3), tags = TRUE)
```

vector_to_row	<i>Convert vector to table row and back</i>
---------------	---

Description

Convert vector to table row and back

Usage

```
vector_to_row(cells, asis = FALSE, linebreak = TRUE)
```

```
row_to_vector(row, asis = FALSE, deparse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`cells` A list or vector of cell contents.

`asis` If FALSE, add or remove blanks around cell contents.

`linebreak` If TRUE, add a line break marker.

`row` A row from a table

`deparse` Should the result be deparsed?

Value

`vector_to_row` returns a [LaTeX2](#) object which could be a row in a tabular object.

`row_to_vector` returns a character vector of the deparsed contents of the row, or if `deparse` is FALSE, a list of the contents.

Examples

```
vector_to_row(1:3)
row_to_vector("1 & 2 & content \\\\")
row_to_vector("1 & 2 & content \\\\", deparse = FALSE)
```

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