Package ‘TeXCheckR’

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Description Checks LaTeX documents and .bib files for typing errors, such as spelling errors, incorrect quotation marks. Also provides useful functions for parsing and linting bibliography files.
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Description

Checks LaTeX documents and .bib files for typing errors, such as spelling errors, incorrect quotation marks. Also provides useful functions for parsing and linting bibliography files.

any_bib_duplicates

Description

Are any bib entries duplicated?

Usage

any_bib_duplicates(bib.files, .report_error, rstudio = FALSE)

Arguments

bib.files Files to check for duplicates
.report_error How errors should be logged.
rstudio Use the RStudio API?

Details

This function is very fastidious about the format of bib.files. Run lint_bib (noting that this will overwrite your bibliography) if it complains.

This function finds exact duplicates in the author title date/year and volume fields. Note that it is not possible in general to detect actual duplicates; you will still need to inspect the printed bibliography.

Value

Called for its side-effect. If duplicates are detected, the first six are printed as a data.table; otherwise, NULL, invisibly.
Replace nth arguments

Usage

```r
replace_nth_LaTeX_argument(
  tex_lines,
  command_name,
  n = 1L,
  replacement = "correct",
  optional = FALSE,
  warn = TRUE,
  .dummy_replacement = "Qq"
)
```

```r
nth_arg_positions(
  tex_lines,
  command_name,
  n = 1L,
  optional = FALSE,
  star = TRUE,
  data.tables = TRUE,
  allow_stringi = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

tex_lines: A character vector of a LaTeX file (as read in from readLines or readr::read_lines).
command_name: The command name, or the pattern of the command, without the initial back-slash.
n: Which argument of the command.
replacement: What to replace the nth argument with.
optional: If FALSE, the default, the nth mandatory argument is extracted. If TRUE, the nth optional argument is extracted.
warn: If the nth argument is not present, emit a warning? Set to FALSE for n-ary commands.
.dummy_replacement: An intermediate replacement value. This value cannot be present in tex_lines.
star: Assume the starred version of the command. That is, assume that the contents of the argument lies on a single line.
data.tables: Should each element of the list be a data.table? Set to FALSE for performance.
allow_stringi: (logical, default: TRUE) If FALSE, non-stringi functions are allowed.
Details

nth_arg_positions reports the starts and stops of the command for every line. This includes the braces (in order to accommodate instances where the argument is empty).

If the line is empty or does not contain the command the values of `starts` and `stops` are `NA_integer_`.

Examples

```r
nth_arg_positions("This is a \textbf{strong} statement.", "textbf")
replace_nth_LaTeX_argument("This is a \textbf{strong} statement.", "textbf")
```

---

**Description**

Functions for parsing .bib files

**Usage**

```r
fread_bib(
  file.bib,
  check.dup.keys = TRUE,
  strip.braces = TRUE,
  check.unescaped.percent = TRUE,
  .bib_expected = TRUE,
  halt = TRUE,
  rstudio = FALSE,
  .report_error
)
```

```r
bib2DT(file.bib, to_sort = FALSE)
reorder_bib(file.bib, outfile.bib = file.bib)
```

**Arguments**

- `check.dup.keys` : If TRUE, the default, return error if any bib keys are duplicates.
- `strip.braces` : If TRUE, the default, braces in fields are removed.
- `check.unescaped.percent` : If TRUE, the default, fields with unescaped percent signs are an error. (Unescaped percent signs in URLs are permitted.) Set to FALSE to skip this check.
- `.bib_expected` : (logical, default: TRUE) Should file.bib be expected to have file extension .bib? If expectation violated, a warning is emitted.
**halt**  
Whether to halt on error. If NULL, the default, the value `getOption("TeXCheckR.halt_on_error")` is used. Otherwise, TRUE or FALSE to halt regardless of the value of the option.

**rstudio**  
(logical, default: FALSE) If TRUE, pop the RStudio session to the location in file.bib of the first error.

**.report_error**  
A function like `report2console` to handle errors.

**to_sort**  
Include only author, title, year, and date.

**outfile.bib**  
File to write the reordered bib to. Defaults to file.bib.

**Details**

`bib2DT` returns a data.table of the entries in file.bib. The function `reorder_bib` rewrites file.bib, to put it in surname, year, title, line number order.

---

### `braces_closes_at`  
**Brace closes at**

**Description**

Where do braces close?

**Usage**

`braces_closes_at(tex_line, position_of_opening_brace)`

**Arguments**

- **tex_line**  
A single line.

- **position_of_opening_brace**  
An integer giving the position of the opening brace in question.

**Value**

The positions of the closing brace matching the opening braces at position_of_opening_brace.
check_biber

Check biber

Description

Check biber

Usage

check_biber(path = ".", rstudio = FALSE)

Arguments

- path: The path containing the blg file, following successful compilation.
- rstudio: Use the RStudio API?

check_consecutive_words

Check consecutive typeset words

Description

Check consecutive typeset words

Usage

check_consecutive_words(
  path = ".",
  latex_file = NULL,
  md5sum.ok = NULL,
  outfile = NULL,
  outfile.append = FALSE
)

Arguments

- path: Path containing the LaTeX file.
- latex_file: The LaTeX file (without path) whose output will be checked.
- md5sum.ok: The output of md5sum of an acceptable LaTeX file. Since some repeated words will be spurious, you can use the md5sum of the output of this function.
- outfile: A file to which the output can be saved. If NULL, the default, the output is printed to the console (and not saved).
- outfile.append: (logical, default: FALSE). Append or overwrite outfile if specified? If FALSE, the default, and file exists, outfile will be overwritten.
check_dashes

Value

NULL if the LaTeX document does not create a PDF with lines repeated. An error if words are repeated on consecutive lines, together with `cat()` output of the offending lines. The output is presented in 'stanzas':

'\texttt{Repeated word}'

\texttt{Context}

for example a document that results in the following lines, notably the repetition of \textit{household}, the output would be:

'\texttt{household}'

\textit{affordable. This \textquote{mortgage burden} is often defined as the proportion of household income spent on repaying a mortgage. Depending on the household income measure used, the mortgage burden on a newly purchased first home, assuming a person borrows 80 per cent of the value of the home, is currently lower than much of the period between

Lastly the error message contains the \texttt{md5sum} of the file is returned in the error message, so it can be supplied to \texttt{md5sum.ok}.

---

check_dashes \hspace{1cm} \textit{Check dashes entered as hyphens}

Description

Check dashes entered as hyphens

Usage

check_dashes(
    filename,
    .report_error,
    dash.consistency = c("en-dash", "em-dash"),
    protases.ok = TRUE,
    rstudio = TRUE
)

Arguments

filename \hspace{1cm} A tex or Rnw file.

.report_error \hspace{1cm} How errors should be reported.

dash.consistency \hspace{1cm} Character vector permitted dash types.

protases.ok \hspace{1cm} (logical, default: TRUE) Should em-dashes be permitted when they form a protasis in a list? \item when there is an emdash---always.

rstudio \hspace{1cm} (logical, default: TRUE) Use the RStudio API?
check_escapes

Value
File stops and cat()s on any line where a hyphen is surrounded by a space. Excludes dashes in knitr chunks and LaTeX math mode \(...\) but not in TeX math mode $...$.

Description
Checks file for unescaped dollar signs. With these present, there is a risk of constructions like We gave $10 to a million people at a cost of $10~million dollars., which is valid syntax, but incorrectly formatted. Accordingly, math-mode must be more assertively requested using \(\(...\)\).

Usage
check_escapes(filename, .report_error)

Arguments
filename File in which to report the error
.report_error How the errors should be reported.

Value
An error if unescaped dollar signs are present in filename. Otherwise, NULL invisibly.

check_footnote_typography

Description
Check footnote typography

Usage
check_footnote_typography(  filename,  ignore.lines = NULL,  .report_error,  rstudio = FALSE)
)
check_labels

Arguments

filename A LaTeX file.
ignore.lines Lines to ignore (for example, those using the word 'footnote').
.report_error A function to provide context to any errors.
.rstudio (logical, default: FALSE) Should the RStudio API be used?

Details


Value

Called for its side-effect.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
	tex_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".tex")
	cat("Footnote not ending with full stop.\footnote{No sentence}", file = tex_file)
	check_footnote_typography(tex_file)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

Check labels

Usage

```
check_labels(filename, .report_error, check.chaprefs = TRUE)
```

Arguments

filename The LaTeX source file to check.
.report_error The function to provide context to the error.
check.chaprefs (logical, default: TRUE) If TRUE, require all cross-references to use \Chapref.

Details

Checks each label has a prefix and the prefix is one of the following: fig:, tbl:, box:, chap:, sec:, eq:, subsec:, subsubsec:, para: paragraph:. Checks also that chapter labels are marked with chap:. (N.B. although each label must have a prefix, it must not necessarily the right prefix; for example, a table caption may have prefix tbl:. )
check_literal_citations

Value

NULL, invisibly if labels check out. An error otherwise.

check_literal_citations

Check that citations are all using cites

Description

Check that citations are all using cites

Usage

check_literal_citations(filename, .report_error)

Arguments

filename TeX document
.report_error Function to report errors

check_literal_xrefs

Check for hard-coded cross-references

Description

Check for hard-coded cross-references

Usage

check_literal_xrefs(filename, .report_error)

Arguments

filename The TeX file to check
.report_error How errors should be reported.

Value

An error, or if none found, NULL invisibly.
check_quote_marks  Check quote marks in TeX

Description

Checks whether a closing quote has been used at the start of a word.

Usage

check_quote_marks(filename, .report_error, rstudio = FALSE)

Arguments

filename  LaTeX filename.
.report_error  A function determining how errors will be reported.
rstudio  Use the rstudioapi package to jump to the location of the first error.

Examples

## Not run:
  tex_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".tex")
  cat("This is the wrong 'quote' mark.", file = tex_file)
  check_quote_marks(tex_file)
  file.remove(tex_file)

## End(Not run)

check_spelling  Spell checking

Description

Spell checking

Usage

check_spelling(
  filename,
  tex_root = dirname(filename),
  pre_release = TRUE,
  ignore_lines = NULL,
  known_correct = NULL,
  known_correct_fixed = NULL,
  known_wrong = NULL,
  ignore_spelling_in = NULL,
### Arguments

- **filename**
  - Path to a LaTeX file to check.

- **tex_root**
  - The root path of the filename. Provide this if you are checking an `\input` file that has a different root directory to its parent.

- **pre_release**
  - Should the document be assumed to be final? Setting to `FALSE` permits the use of `ignore_spelling_in` and permits `add_to_dictionary` to be present outside the document preamble.

- **ignore.lines**
  - Integer vector of lines to ignore (due to possibly spurious errors).

- **known.correct**
  - Character vector of patterns known to be correct (which will never be raised by this function).

- **known.correct.fixed**
  - Character vector of words known to be correct (which will never be raised by this function).

- **known.wrong**
  - Character vector of patterns known to be wrong.

- **ignore_spelling_in**
  - Command whose first mandatory argument will be ignored.

- **ignore_spelling_in_nth**
  - Named list of arguments to ignore; names are the commands to be ignored, values are the nth argument to be ignored.

- **bib_files**
  - Bibliography files (containing possible clues to misspellings). If supplied, and this function would otherwise throw an error, the `.bib` files are read and any author names that match the misspelled words are added to the dictionary.

- **check_etcs**
  - If `TRUE`, stop if any variations of `etc`, `ie`, and `eg` are present. (If they are typed literally, they may be formatted inconsistently. Using a macro ensures they appear consistently.)

- **dict_lang**
  - Passed to `hunspell::dictionary`.

- **rstudio**
  - Use the RStudio API?

- **.report_error**
  - A function to provide context to any errors. If missing, defaults to `report2console`.

### Details

Extends and enhances `hunspell`:

- You can add directives in the document itself. To add a word foobaz to the dictionary (so its presence does not throw an error), write `% add_to_dictionary: foobaz` on a single line. The advantage of this method is that you can collaborate on the document without having to keep track of which spelling errors are genuine.
The directive \% ignore_spelling_in: \mycmd which will ignore the spelling of words within the first argument of \mycmd.

\ignore_spelling_in_file: \<file.tex> will skip the check of \<file.tex> if it is input or include in filename, as well as any files within it. Should appear as it is within input but with the file extension.

Only the root document need be supplied; any files that are fed via \input or \include are checked (recursively).

A historical advantages was that the contents of certain commands were not checked, the spelling of which need not be checked as they are not printed, viz. citation and cross-reference commands, and certain optional arguments. Most of these are now parsed correctly by hunspell, though some still need to be supplied (including, naturally, user-supplied macros).

Abbreviations and initialisms which are validly introduced will not throw errors. See extract_valid_abbrevations.

Words preceded by '[sic]' will not throw errors.

The package comes with a suite of correctly_spelled_words that were not present in hunspell's dictionary.

This function should be quite fast, but slower than hunspell::hunspell (which it invokes). I aim for less than 500 ms on a real-world report of around 100 pages. The function is slower when it needs to consult bib_files, though I recommend adding authors, titles, etc. to the dictionary explicitly, or using citeauthor and friends.

This function is forked from https://github.com/hughparsonage/grattanReporter to parse reports of the Grattan Institute, Melbourne for errors. See https://github.com/grattan/grattex/blob/master/doc/grattexDocumentation.pdf for the full spec. Some checks that package performs have been omitted in this package.

Value

Called primarily for its side-effect. If the spell check fails, the line at which the first error was detected, with an error message. If the check succeeds, NULL invisibly.

Examples

## Not run:
url_bib <-
paste0("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HughParsonage/",
"grattex/e6cab97145d38890e44e83d122e995e3b8936fc6/",
"Report.tex")
check_spelling(url_bib)

## End(Not run)
**check_xrefs**  
*Check cross-references*

**Description**

Check cross-references that are repetitive or (in the case of cleveref and varioref) incorrect case.

**Usage**

```r
check_xrefs(filename, permitted.case = c(NA, "upper", "lower"), .report_error)
```

**Arguments**

- `filename`: A LaTeX file
- `permitted.case`: One of `NA`, "upper", "lower". If `NA`, the default, both \Cref and \cref are permitted, but not in the same document. If `upper`, only \Cref is permitted; if `lower`, only \cref. If `NULL`, the case is not checked at all.
- `.report_error`: The function to provide context to the error.

**commands_used**  
*List all unique commands in a document*

**Description**

List all unique commands in a document.

**Usage**

```r
commands_used(tex_lines)
```

**Arguments**

- `tex_lines`: A LaTeX document as read from `readr::read_lines` or `readLines`.

**Value**

A character vector of unique commands used in `tex_lines`.

**Examples**

```r
commands_used(c("A \abc{d}", "\def{x}"))
```
correctly_spelled_words

List of correctly spelled words

Description

List of correctly spelled words

Usage

correctly_spelled_words

Format

A character vector of words as perl-regex patterns to skip during the spell check.

CORRECTLY_SPELLED_WORDS_CASE_SENSITIVE

List of correctly spelled, case-sensitive words

Description

List of correctly spelled, case-sensitive words

Usage

CORRECTLY_SPELLED_WORDS_CASE_SENSITIVE

Format

A character vector of words as perl-regex case-sensitive patterns to skip during the spell check.
**extract LaTeX argument**

*Extract LaTeX command argument*

**Description**

This is a simple wrapper around `extract_mandatory LaTeX_argument` and `extract optional LaTeX_argument`.

**Usage**

```r
extract LaTeX_argument(tex_lines, command_name, n = 1L, optional = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `tex_lines`: LaTeX text.
- `command_name`: Name of command without backslash `\textbf` corresponds to `command_name = "textbf"`.
- `n`: Which argument to extract, if exists.
- `optional`: Extract the optional argument, rather than the mandatory arguments.

**extract mandatory LaTeX_argument**

*Extract mandatory argument II*

**Description**

Extract mandatory argument II

**Usage**

```r
extract mandatory LaTeX_argument(
    tex_lines,
    command_name,
    n = 1L,
    by.line = FALSE,
    parsed_doc = NULL
)```
extract_optional_LaTeX_argument

**Arguments**

- **tex_lines**: A character vector of lines as read from a LaTeX document.
- **command_name**: The command name (no backslash or opening brace).
- **n**: Which integer to
- **by.line**: If FALSE, the default, each row of the data.table returned has the entire contents of the argument in extract column. If TRUE, the contents is split as it is in the document; arguments over multiple lines in the document are split over multiple rows in the data.table returned.
- **parsed_doc**: A parsed document (from `parse_tex`). Use this argument if the cost of running `parse_tex` is expensive (such as repeatedly over the same document).

**Description**

Extract optional argument

**Usage**

```r
evaluate_optional_LaTeX_argument(
    tex_lines,
    command_name,
    n = 1L,
    by.line = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

- **tex_lines**: A character vector reading from a LaTeX document.
- **command_name**: Name of command (without backslash)
- **n**: Which optional argument to extract.
- **by.line**: Should the output be one row per command (FALSE, the default), with extracts concatenated via `paste0(..., collapse = "")` or one row per line per command?
**extract_validate_abbreviations**

*Extract valid abbreviations and initialisms*

**Description**

Extracts abbreviations which are preceded by the full text (*e.g.* 'The Quebec Xylophone Enterprise Foundation (QXEF)').

**Usage**

```
extract_validate_abbreviations(lines)
```

**Arguments**

- **lines**
  
  Lines to extract

**Details**

Only 'valid' abbreviations are extracted, viz. those abbreviations of the form (ABC) where the first letters of the preceding words (excluding some common words like of, and, etc.) are 'a', 'b', 'c'.

**Value**

Character vector of abbreviations of the form (ABC)

---

**figs_tbls_unrefd**

*Return unreferenced figures or tables in document*

**Description**

Useful for checking whether all the figures and tables in a document have been referenced in the main text. You may exclude figures and tables from the check by using the directive \% may be left unreferenced: in the preamble before the label that is to be excluded.

**Usage**

```
figs_tbls_unrefd(filename, .report_error, check.labels = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **filename**
  
  A LaTeX file.

- **.report_error**
  
  A function to provide context to any errors.

- **check.labels**
  
  if TRUE, the default, run check_labels on filename to ensure the figure and table labels in filename are in the expected form or style. Set to FALSE for possibly faster runs but the risk of spurious results.
Value
The labels of any figure or table left unreferenced in filename (including inputs).

inputs_of
Inputs to files nested within LaTeX document

Description
Inputs to files nested within LaTeX document

Usage
inputs_of(filename, exclude.preamble = TRUE, append.tex = TRUE)

Arguments
filename The file whose \inputs are to be extracted.
exclude.preamble (logical) If TRUE, the default, only \inputs and \includes within the document environment are returned.
append.tex Should the result include the file extension .tex? By default, TRUE. Setting to FALSE may be useful when the file is not a .tex file.

Value
A character vector of file paths relative to filename that are used as \inputs or \includes within filename. If no such files are present within filename, NULL is returned.

isR_line_in_knitr
Is a line in knitr R or not?

Description
Is a line in knitr R or not?

Usage
isR_line_in_knitr(lines)

Arguments
lines Lines to check, as in the result of readLines. Not a filename.

Value
TRUE if in knitr chunk (including boundaries). FALSE otherwise.
lint_bib

Tidy bibliography so equals signs align

Description

Tidy bibliography so equals signs align

Usage

lint_bib(bib_file, outfile = bib_file, leading_spaces = 2L)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bib_file</td>
<td>The bib file to tidy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outfile</td>
<td>Optionally, the tidied bib file to write to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leading_spaces</td>
<td>The number of spaces before each field within an entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

Aligns the equals signs in bib_file and ensures all fields have a trailing comma.

locate_mandatory_LaTeX_argument

Locate contents of LaTeX commands

Description

Provides the locations of LaTeX commands with mandatory arguments.

Usage

locate_mandatory_LaTeX_argument(
  tex_lines,
  command_name,
  n = 1L,
  parsed_doc = NULL
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tex_lines</td>
<td>A character vector of a LaTeX document, – for example as obtained from readLines(&quot;mydoc.tex&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command_name</td>
<td>The command (without backslash) whose arguments’ locations are desired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Integer vector: which argument(s) to locate. If n = NA, the n-th argument positions for all n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parsed_doc</td>
<td>The result of parse_tex(tex_lines).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
minimal_bib

*Generate a minimal bibliography file*

**Description**

Generate a minimal bibliography file

**Usage**

```r
minimal_bib(path = ".", bbl.file = NULL, bib.files = NULL, out.bib = bib.files)
```

**Arguments**

- `path` A directory containing a document after it has been run with \texttt{pdflatex}.
- `bbl.file` A .bbl file.
- `bib.files` The .bib file or files that were used by \texttt{BibLaTeX} to produce the bibliography. If NULL, the default, the files are inferred from the contents of \texttt{\addbibresource} within the (unique) .tex file are used.
- `out.bib` The new file of bibliography.

---

parse_tex

*Parse LaTeX lines*

**Description**

Parse LaTeX lines

**Usage**

```r
parse_tex(tex_lines)
```

**Arguments**

- `tex_lines` Character vector (as read from a .tex file).

**Value**

- `line_no` Matches the index of tex_lines.
- `char_no` The character within line_no.
- `char` The character. A single character.
- `tex_group` The TeX group by default. Any delimiters can be used.
- `optional_tex_group` (If any present), the optional TeX group.
tgi  The number of braces opened at the i-th current TeX group level.

GROUP_IDi  An integer identifying the unique contiguous block at the TeX group at or above the current group level.

GROUP_IDi  The analog for optional groups.

If tex_lines is zero-length, a null data.table.

Examples

parse_tex(c("A\{", "B[a\{b(c\{d\}z\})\})")
  # The version transposed:
  #
  #> char : A\{B[a\{b(c\{d\})z\})\)
  #> tg1 : 011111122......22
  #> tg2 : 000000000111222222
  #> og1 : 00001111111111111
  #> GROUP_ID1 : .11....222222222.
  #> GROUP_ID2 : ...........111222..
  #> OPT_GROUP_ID1 : ....111..........

position_of_string  Position of strings

Description

Position of strings

Usage

position_of_string(tex_line_split, command_split, end = TRUE)

positions_of_all_strings(tex_line, command_name, end = TRUE)

Arguments

tex_line_split  A split line (via strsplit(x, split = "").

command_split  The string the position of which is desired, split (via strsplit(x, split = "").

end  (logical) Should the position of the end of the string. By default, TRUE; otherwise, the start of the string is chosen.

tex_line  A line of text.

command_name  The string the position of which is desired.

Value

The end (or start if end = FALSE) of the location of command
read_tex_document

Description

Read a LaTeX document

Usage

read_tex_document(file_root)

Arguments

file_root The root of the TeX file.

report_error

Description

Report errors to console

Usage

report2console(
    file = NULL,
    line_no = NULL,
    column = NULL,
    context = NULL,
    error_message = NULL,
    advice = NULL,
    build_status = NULL,
    extra_cat_ante = NULL,
    extra_cat_post = NULL,
    caret = FALSE,
    rstudio = FALSE,
    log_file = NULL,
    log_file_sep = "|",
    silent = FALSE,
    halt = getOption("TeXCheckR.halt_on_error", FALSE),
    as_tbl = getOption("TeXCheckR.error_as_tbl", FALSE)
)
Arguments

- **file**: The file in which the error occurred.
- **line_no**: The line number locating the source of the error.
- **column**: The position on the line to identify the error (usually following the error).
- **context**: The content of the file, to provide context to the error.
- **error_message**: The error message to display beyond the console.
- **advice**: Advice to the user: how should the detected error be resolved in general?
- **build_status**: What should the build status be reported as?
- **extra_cat_ante**: Character vector extra messages (placed before context).
- **extra_cat_post**: Character vector extra messages (placed after context).
- **caret**: (logical, default: FALSE) Should a caret symbol be placed beneath the context to point to the location of the error? The caret will be inserted on a new line after `error_message` and `extra_cat_post`. Length-one integer values of `caret` are permitted and will be interpreted as the number of caret symbols to be inserted at the position.
- **rstudio**: If available, should the report be allowed to modify the RStudio session (for example, to pop to the location of the error)?
- **log_file**: Optionally, path to a log file on which `error_message` will be written.
- **log_file_sep**: How should the log file’s fields be separated? By default, with a pipe (as tabs are common within error messages).
- **silent**: (logical, default: FALSE) Suppress all output.
- **halt**: Should failures halt via `stop` or just display a message in the console?
- **as_tbl**: Return a list. Experimental.

---

### Description

Change text such as `phas[e] out` to `phase out`, without removing square brackets denoting optional arguments.

### Usage

```r
rm_editorial_square_brackets(tex_lines)
```

### Arguments

- **tex_lines**: Lines (as from `readLines`).
Examples

x <- "the BCA's call to 'urgently phas[e] out all side deals'"
rm_editorial_square_brackets(x)

Description
Put sentences on their own line

Usage
separate_sentences(filename, hanging_footnotes = FALSE)

Arguments
filename A tex or knitr file in which to separate sentences.
hanging_footnotes (logical, default: FALSE) Should footnotes be indented?

Value
NULL. The function is called for its side-effect: rewriting filename with separated sentences.

split_report Split report into include-able files

Description
Split report into include-able files

Usage
split_report(
  Report.tex,
  include = TRUE,
  subdir = "tex",
  use.chapter.title = TRUE,
  out.tex = Report.tex
)
**Arguments**

- **Report.tex**  
  File to split.

- **include**  
  Should \include or \input be used? If TRUE, the default, \include is used.

- **subdir**  
  What directory should each chapter file be written in? By default, a subdirectory of the folder containing Report.tex, called tex, is used.

- **use.chapter.title**  
  Should the chapter title be used to name the chapter files? If TRUE, the default, the title is used (with characters outside \[a-zA-Z0-9\] replaced by spaces), prefixed by the chapter number; otherwise, just the chapter number is used.

- **out.tex**  

---

**strip_comments**  
*Strip comments from \LaTeX\ lines*

**Description**

Strip comments from \LaTeX\ lines

**Usage**

```r
strip_comments(lines, retain.percent.symbol = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **lines**  
  Character vector of a \LaTeX\ document.

- **retain.percent.symbol**  
  (logical, default: TRUE) Should the \% symbol itself be stripped?

**Value**

lines but with all text to the right of every unescaped \% removed

**Examples**

```r
some_lines <- c("Text. % A comment", "20\% of comments are \% useful")
strip_comments(some_lines)
strip_comments(some_lines, retain.percent.symbol = FALSE)
```
**tex_group_by_char**  
*TeX group by character position*

**Description**

Opening a brace increases the 'group' in TeX. For example, in `a{bc}{d(e)}` `a` is in group 0, `bc` in group 1 as is `d` and `e` is in group 2.

**Usage**

```r
tex_group_by_char(tex_lines, optional = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `tex_lines` Character vector of a document LaTeX.
- `optional` If FALSE (the default), the groups are taken with respect to braces. If TRUE, square brackets are used (perhaps not associated with a command).

**Value**

A list the same length as `lines`. Each element an integer vector indicating the TeX group at that position.

For positions at braces the **upcoming** group is returned. So `a{b}` should return `0 1 1 0` (in its first element).

**Examples**

```r
tex_group_by_char("a{bc}{d(e)}")
```

---

**validate_bibliography**  
*Validate bibliography according to Grattan style*

**Description**

Validate bibliography according to Grattan style

**Usage**

```r
validate_bibliography(path = ".", file = NULL, .report_error, rstudio = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `path` Containing the bib file.
- `file` The bib file if specified.
- `.report_error` How errors should be reported.
- `rstudio` Use the RStudio API to jump to errors.
valid_English_contractions

Details

This is a highly fastidious test of the bibliography. Useful for collaboration to ensure consistent style.

Value

NULL if bibliography validated.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
bib_temp <- tempfile(fileext = "\".bib\"")
url_bib <-
  paste0("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HughParsonage/",
          "grattex/e6cab97145d38890e44e83d122e995e3b8936fc6",
          "/bib/Grattan-Master-Bibliography.bib")

download.file(url_bib, destfile = bib_temp)
validate_bibliography(file = bib_temp)

bib_temp <- tempfile(fileext = "\".bib\"")
url_bib <-
  paste0("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/HughParsonage/",
          "grattex/8f7f52a28789d12a363ce80ce3b41f590ae58a",
          "/bib/Grattan-Master-Bibliography.bib")

download.file(url_bib, destfile = bib_temp)
validate_bibliography(file = bib_temp)

## End(Not run)
```

valid_English_contractions

Valid English contractions

Description

List of words which should never raise a spelling error.

Usage

valid_English_contractions

Format

An object of class character of length 110.
**veto_sic**  
**Veto sic**

**Description**

Vetoes words in a LaTeX document that are marked `[sic]` for the purpose of spell checking by replacing them (and `[sic]` itself) with white space of equal length.

**Usage**

`veto_sic(tex_lines, quote = TRUE, sentence = !quote, words_ante = 1L)`

**Arguments**

- `tex_lines`: A character vector.
- `quote`: (logical, default: TRUE) Veto words after the previous opening quote (i.e. back-tick) symbol.
- `sentence`: (logical, default: TRUE) Veto words before [sic] in the same sentence. (The start of a sentence is taken to be the location of the capital letter which is preceded by white space and a full stop.)
- `words_ante`: The number of words to exclude. Ignored if quote or sentence is TRUE.

---

**weld_bmillion**  
**Unbreaking spaces between billion and million**

**Description**

Unbreaking spaces between billion and million

**Usage**

`weld_bmillion(filename, outfile = filename)`

**Arguments**

- `filename`: A LaTeX or knitr file.
- `outfile`: The file to write to, defaults to `filename`.

**Value**

NULL. This function is called for its side-effect: rewriting `filename` with 30 million changed to 30·million.
List of wrongly spelled words

Description
List of wrongly spelled words

Usage
`wrongly_spelled_words`

Format
A regex of patterns to raise as spelling errors.
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