

Package: sketch (via r-universe)

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Description Creates static / animated / interactive visualisations embeddable in R Markdown documents. It implements an R-to-JavaScript transpiler and enables users to write JavaScript applications using the syntax of R.

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Contents

sketch-package	3
annotate_exprs	3
assets	3
basic_deparsers	4
bundle	4
combine_rules	5
compile_active	5
compile_data	6
compile_exprs	6

compile_r	7
convert_src	8
default_2_deparsers	8
default_deparsers	9
default_processors	9
deparse_Family	10
deparse_js	14
deparse_js_ast	14
dp	15
eng_sketch	15
flatten_filelist	16
get_dependencies	16
html_tags	17
insert_sketch	17
is_call	18
is_Family	19
is_syntactic_literal	22
let-declare-const	23
license_info	23
list-of-deparsers	24
load_Family	24
local	25
make_deparser	25
make_processor	26
make_rule	26
parse_expr	27
print.sketch_rule	28
r-to-js-rules	28
read_multilines	29
rewrite	30
runShinyApp	30
safeguard	31
source_active	32
source_js	32
source_map	33
source_map_from_files	33
source_map_table	34
source_r	34
split_rules	35
src	35
test_sketch	36
to_json	37
verify_source_map	37
websocket	38

sketch-package	<i>Interactive visualisation</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Creates interactive visualisation embeddable in R Markdown documents. It implements an R-to-JavaScript transpiler and enables users to write JavaScript applications using the syntax of R.

annotate_exprs	<i>Parse and annotate expressions</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Parse and annotate expressions with lines and columns tracking.

Usage

```
annotate_exprs(x)
```

Arguments

x	A character string; the input to parse.
---	---

assets	<i>Process assets in headers</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Take a 'sketch' R file as input, extract and process the resources links as provided by the user with the '#!/#!' header.

Usage

```
assets(file, ..., trace = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	Character string; the file path.
...	(Optional) List of processors to pass to convert_src .
trace	TRUE or FALSE; if TRUE, assets are extracted, but not processed.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("test_files/test_RMD.R", package = "sketch")
assets(file, trace = TRUE)
assets(file, trace = FALSE)
```

basic_deparsers	<i>A minimal list of deparsers for deparsing JavaScript</i>
-----------------	---

Description

A minimal list of deparsers for deparsing JavaScript

Usage

```
basic_deparsers()
```

Note

This is used as input to [deparse_js](#), [compile_r](#) and [compile_exprs](#).

Examples

```
basic_deparsers()
```

bundle	<i>Bundle a list of files into a single JavaScript file</i>
--------	---

Description

Bundle a list of files into a single JavaScript file

Usage

```
bundle(fs)
```

Arguments

fs	A character vector; a list of R or JavaScript files. The R files will be transpiled to JavaScript before bundling.
----	--

Examples

```
library(sketch)
js <- bundle(c(src("dom"), src("io")))
cat(paste(readLines(js), collapse = "\n"))
```

combine_rules	<i>Combine rules for fast transpilation</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function turns an n-pass transpilation into k-pass, where n is the number of rules and k is the number of precedence groups.

Usage

```
combine_rules(rs, group = rep(1, length(rs)))
```

Arguments

rs	A list of rewriting rules (each of which is an output from make_rule).
group	A numeric vector; the precedence group. Rules with a higher precedence come before the the ones with lower precedence, and they are processed by the transpiler first. For rules with the same precedence, the natural order (in which they show up) determines which rules get processed first.

Note

The key insight about optimising the transpilation is that rewriting passes that do not interfere with each other can be combined, and it saves a full traversal of the parse tree.

compile_active	<i>Compile active file in 'RStudio'</i>
----------------	---

Description

Compile active file in 'RStudio'

Usage

```
compile_active(...)
```

Arguments

...	Optional arguments to pass to <code>compile_r</code> .
-----	--

Examples

```
## Not run:
# At 'RStudio', opens a 'sketch' R file in the editor, then
# run the following:
compile_active()

## End(Not run)
```

compile_data	<i>Compile a data file into a JavaScript file</i>
--------------	---

Description

Compile a data file into a JavaScript file

Usage

```
compile_data(input, output = tempfile(), ...)
```

Arguments

input	A character string; the path to the input file.
output	A character string; the path to the output file.
...	Extra arguments to be passed to to_json .

Examples

```
file <- system.file("test_files/test_csv.csv", package = "sketch")
readLines(compile_data(file))
```

compile_exprs	<i>Compile R code into JavaScript code</i>
---------------	--

Description

Compile R code into JavaScript code

Usage

```
compile_exprs(x, rules = default_rules(), deparsers = default_deparsers())
```

Arguments

x	A character string; the expression to transpile to JS.
rules	A list of rewriting rules. See make_rule for more detail.
deparasers	A list of deparasers. See make_deparser for more detail.

Value

A character string.

Examples

```
compile_exprs("R + Cpp", list(make_rule('Cpp', 'JS')))
compile_exprs("math.add(a, b)", list(make_rule('math.add', '+')))
```

 compile_r

Compile an R file into a JavaScript file

Description

Compile an R file into a JavaScript file

Usage

```
compile_r(
  input,
  output = "",
  rules = default_rules(),
  deparasers = default_deparasers()
)
```

Arguments

input	A character string; the input file.
output	A character string; the output file. When the output is "", the result is printed to the standard output.
rules	A list of rewriting rules. See make_rule for more detail.
deparasers	A list of deparasers. See make_deparser for more detail.

Value

A character string; the output file path.

Examples

```
file <- system.file("test_files/test_source.R", package = "sketch")
readLines(file)
compile_r(input = file)
```

convert_src	<i>Convert an asset link into a 'shiny.tag' object</i>
-------------	--

Description

Convert an asset link into a 'shiny.tag' object

Usage

```
convert_src(x, processors = default_processors())
```

Arguments

x	A character string; the header line (without the prefix '#!/#!').
processors	A list of handlers for processing the '#!/#!' header.

Value

A 'shiny.tag' object.

default_2_deparsers	<i>A list of deparsers with additional features</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Support automatic variable declaration, automatic 'return' and shorthand notation for the DOM module.

Usage

```
default_2_deparsers()
```

Note

lifecycle: experimental

This is used as input to [compile_r](#) and [compile_exprs](#).

Examples

```
default_2_deparsers()
```

default_deparsers *A list of default deparsers for deparsing JavaScript*

Description

A list of default deparsers for deparsing JavaScript

Usage

```
default_deparsers()
```

Note

This is used as input to [compile_r](#) and [compile_exprs](#).

Examples

```
default_deparsers()
```

default_processors *A list of handlers for processing the '#!/#!' header*

Description

A list of handlers for processing the '#!/#!' header

Usage

```
default_processors()
```

Note

This is used as input to [assets](#).

Examples

```
default_processors()
```

deparse_Family	<i>Deparsers (specialised)</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Deparsers (specialised)

- Deparser for NULL
- Deparser for NA
- Deparser for NaN
- Deparser for calls
- Deparser for infix operators
- Deparser for brackets
- Deparser for the 'for' keyword
- Deparser for the 'if' keyword
- Deparser for the 'while' keyword
- Deparser for the "function" keyword
- Deparser for the "function" keyword with explicit return
- Deparser for return
- Deparser for assignments
- Deparser for assignments (automatic variable declaration)
- Deparser for the "next" keyword
- Deparser for the "try" keyword
- Deparser for the "tryCatch" keyword
- Deparser for the "throw" keyword
- Deparser for the "list" operator
- Deparser for the "data.frame" operators
- Deparser for the "summarise" operators
- Deparser for the "mutate" operators
- Deparser for the "R6Class" function
- Deparser for the "new" operator
- Deparser for the "typeof" operator
- Deparser for the "export" operator
- Deparser for the ""async" and "await" operators
- Deparser for the "let" operator
- Deparser for the "const" operator
- Deparser for the "var" operator

Deparser for the "dataURI" operator
Deparser for the "ifelse" operator
Deparser for the "lambda" operator
Deparser for the "pipe" operator
Deparser for the "assignment pipe" operator
Deparser for the raw string operator
Deparser for formula
Deparser for the "add" operator
Deparser for the "subtract" operator
Deparser for the "extract" operator
Deparser for the "extractAssign" operator
Deparser for the "extract2" operator
Deparser for the "extract2Assign" operator
Deparser for the HTML tags
Deparser for the d3.js 'attr' function
Deparser for the d3.js 'style' function
Deparser for '.macro'
Deparser for '.data'

Usage

`deparse_sym(ast, ...)`
`deparse_NULL(ast, ...)`
`deparse_NA(ast, ...)`
`deparse_NaN(ast, ...)`
`deparse_call(ast, ...)`
`deparse_infix(ast, ...)`
`deparse_wrap(ast, ...)`
`deparse_for(ast, ...)`
`deparse_if(ast, ...)`
`deparse_while(ast, ...)`
`deparse_function(ast, ...)`

deparse_function_with_return(ast, ...)
deparse_return(ast, ...)
deparse_assignment(ast, ...)
deparse_assignment_auto(ast, ...)
deparse_next(ast, ...)
deparse_try(ast, ...)
deparse_tryCatch(ast, ...)
deparse_throw(ast, ...)
deparse_list(ast, ...)
deparse_df(ast, ...)
deparse_df_summarise(ast, ...)
deparse_df_mutate(ast, ...)
deparse_R6Class(ast, ...)
deparse_new(ast, ...)
deparse_typeof(ast, ...)
deparse_export(ast, ...)
deparse_async_await(ast, ...)
deparse_let(ast, ...)
deparse_const(ast, ...)
deparse_var(ast, ...)
deparse_dataURI(ast, ...)
deparse_ifelse(ast, ...)
deparse_lambda(ast, ...)
deparse_pipe(ast, ...)

deparse_assignment_pipe(ast, ...)
deparse_raw_string(ast, ...)
deparse_formula(ast, ...)
deparse_add(ast, ...)
deparse_subtract(ast, ...)
deparse_extract(ast, ...)
deparse_extractAssign(ast, ...)
deparse_extract2(ast, ...)
deparse_extract2Assign(ast, ...)
deparse_html_tags(ast, ...)
deparse_d3_attr(ast, ...)
deparse_d3_style(ast, ...)
deparse_macro(ast, ...)
deparse_data(ast, ...)

Arguments

ast A language object.
... The contextual information to be passed on to the next call.

Value

A character string.

Note

At the moment, the ``.macro`` / ``deparse_macro`` function must be used with the ``compile_exprs`` call. This is currently an experimental feature.

At the moment, the ``.data`` / ``deparse_data`` function must be used with the ``compile_exprs`` call. This is currently an experimental feature.

`deparse_js`*Expression deparsing for JavaScript*

Description

This is the "master" deparser that dispatches the "worker" deparsers based on the type of the input.

Usage

```
deparse_js(ast, deparsers)
```

Arguments

`ast` language object.
`deparsers` A list of "typed" deparsers.

Value

A character string.

Examples

```
expr_1 <- parse_expr("R.extract(x, 3, )")
deparse_js(expr_1, basic_deparsers())
deparse_js(expr_1, default_deparsers())

expr_2 <- parse_expr("R.data_frame(x = 1, y = 2)")
deparse_js(expr_2, basic_deparsers())
deparse_js(expr_2, default_deparsers())

expr_3 <- parse_expr("lambda(x, x + 1)")
deparse_js(expr_3, basic_deparsers())
```

`deparse_js_ast`*Deparse a compiled AST*

Description

Deparse a compiled AST

Usage

```
deparse_js_ast(ast)
```

Arguments

ast The compiled AST. The JavaScript AST compiled from the R AST.

Value

A character string. The compiled string.

Note

This feature is experimental.

dp *Constructor function to combine low-level deparsers*

Description

Constructor function to combine low-level deparsers

Usage

```
dp(...)
```

Arguments

... character strings indicating the features needed of the deparsers. The supported features are "basic", "r", "auto" and "dom" corresponding to the basic deparsers, the R support, the automatic variable declaration and return, and the dom shorthand notation.

Note

lifecycle: experimental

eng_sketch *A language engine for 'sketch'*

Description

This supports the use of 'sketch' code chunk in an R Markdown document.

Usage

```
eng_sketch(options)
```

Arguments

options A list of chunk options.

Examples

```
# The following line makes `sketch::eng_sketch` available to `knitr::knit_engines`.
# It is usually used in the 'setup' code chunk of an R Markdown document
knitr::knit_engines$set(sketch = sketch::eng_sketch)
```

flatten_filelist	<i>Flatten a list of files and directories into a list of files</i>
------------------	---

Description

Flatten a list of files and directories into a list of files

Usage

```
flatten_filelist(fs, pattern = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

fs	A character vector; a list of files.
pattern	An optional regular expression to pass to ‘list.files’ for filtering files while expanding a directory into a list of files.
...	Additional parameters to pass to ‘list.files’.

Examples

```
modules_dir <- system.file("modules", package = "sketch")
flatten_filelist(modules_dir)
```

get_dependencies	<i>Extract the content of the ‘load_script’ headers of a sketch R file</i>
------------------	--

Description

Extract the content of the ‘load_script’ headers of a sketch R file

Usage

```
get_dependencies(app_script, local_only = TRUE)
```

Arguments

app_script	A character string; the path to the sketch R file.
local_only	TRUE / FALSE; if TRUE, exclude the ones that are web link.

Examples

```
sample_file <- system.file("test_files/test_sketch.R", package = "sketch")
cat(readLines(sample_file), sep = "\n") # Preview the file content
get_dependencies(sample_file)
```

html_tags

HTML templates

Description

A list of 'shiny.tag' objects describing a HTML template. The list must have signature / structure of a named list: [head = [shiny.tag], body = [shiny.tag]]

Usage

```
default_tags(local = TRUE)
```

```
basic_tags()
```

Arguments

local TRUE / FALSE. If TRUE, the R base module is loaded from the local file stored in the package, otherwise, the module is served via a content delivery network (CDN).

Examples

```
str(default_tags())
```

```
str(basic_tags())
```

insert_sketch

Insert a 'sketch' app into an R Markdown document

Description

Insert a 'sketch' app into an R Markdown document

Usage

```
insert_sketch(file, id, output_dir = NULL, render = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

file	A character string; the path to the 'sketch' file.
id	A character string; an unique identifier for the 'sketch' file. Needed only when output_dir is not NULL.
output_dir	A character string; a separate directory to save the 'sketch' app. Default to be NULL, which embeds the app in the Rmd file.
render	TRUE or FALSE; if TRUE, call <code>doRenderTags</code> ; if FALSE, return the 'shiny.tag' object.
...	(Optional) Other attributes to pass to iframes. Also supports the 'rules', 'de-parsers' and 'debug' options to pass to 'source_r'.

Value

An HTML string if render is TRUE, or a 'shiny.tag' object if render is FALSE.

Examples

```
# In an R code chunk of an R Markdown document
file <- system.file("test_files/test_RMD.R", package = "sketch")
insert_sketch(file, style = "width:500px; height:500px;", render = FALSE)
```

is_call

Predicate for calls

Description

Predicate for calls

Usage

```
is_call(x, name = NULL, n = NULL, ns = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object to test. Formulas and quosures are treated literally.
name	An optional name that the call should match. It is passed to <code>sym()</code> before matching. This argument is vectorised and you can supply a vector of names to match. In this case, <code>is_call()</code> returns TRUE if at least one name matches.
n	An optional number of arguments that the call should match.
ns	The namespace of the call. If NULL, the namespace doesn't participate in the pattern-matching. If an empty string "" and x is a namespaced call, <code>is_call()</code> returns FALSE. If any other string, <code>is_call()</code> checks that x is namespaced within ns. Can be a character vector of namespaces, in which case the call has to match at least one of them, otherwise <code>is_call()</code> returns FALSE.

Note

This function is imported from 'rlang'.

is_Family

Predicate for symbols, i.e. symbols or syntactic literals

Description

Predicate for symbols, i.e. symbols or syntactic literals

Predicate for infix operators

Predicate for brackets

Predicate for the 'for' keyword

Predicate for the 'if' keyword

Predicate for the 'while' keyword

Predicate for the "function" keyword

Predicate for return

Predicate for assignments

Predicate for assignments

Predicate for the "break" keyword

Predicate for the "next" keyword

Predicate for the "try" keyword

Predicate for the "tryCatch" keyword

Predicate for the "throw" keyword

Predicate for the "list" operator

Predicate for the "data.frame" operators

Predicate for the "summarise" operators

Predicate for the "mutate" operators

Predicate for the "R6Class" function

Predicate for the "new" operator

Predicate for the "typeof" operator

Predicate for the "export" operator

Predicate for the "async" and "await" operators

Predicate for the "let" operator

Predicate for the "const" operator

Predicate for the "var" operator

Predicate for the "dataURI" operator

Predicate for the "ifelse" operator

Predicate for the "lambda" operator
Predicate for the "pipe" operator
Predicate for the "assignment pipe" operator
Predicate for the raw string operator
Predicate for formula
Predicate for the "add" operator
Predicate for the "subtract" operator
Predicate for the "extract" operator
Predicate for the "extractAssign" operator
Predicate for the "extract2" operator
Predicate for the "extract2Assign" operator
Predicate for the HTML tags
Predicate for the d3.js 'attr' function
Predicate for the d3.js 'style' function
Predicate for '.macro'
Predicate for '.data'

Usage

`is_sym(ast)`
`is_infix(ast)`
`is_wrap(ast)`
`is_call_for(ast)`
`is_call_if(ast)`
`is_call_while(ast)`
`is_call_function(ast)`
`is_call_return(ast)`
`is_call_assignment(ast)`
`is_call_assignment_auto(ast)`
`is_call_break(ast)`
`is_call_next(ast)`
`is_call_try(ast)`

is_call_tryCatch(ast)
is_call_throw(ast)
is_call_list(ast)
is_call_df(ast)
is_call_df_summarise(ast)
is_call_df_mutate(ast)
is_call_R6Class(ast)
is_call_new(ast)
is_call_typeof(ast)
is_call_export(ast)
is_call_async_await(ast)
is_call_let(ast)
is_call_const(ast)
is_call_var(ast)
is_call_dataURI(ast)
is_call_ifelse(ast)
is_call_lambda(ast)
is_call_pipe(ast)
is_call_assignment_pipe(ast)
is_call_raw_string(ast)
is_call_formula(ast)
is_call_add(ast)
is_call_subtract(ast)
is_call_extract(ast)

`is_call_extractAssign(ast)`
`is_call_extract2(ast)`
`is_call_extract2Assign(ast)`
`is_html_tags(ast)`
`is_d3_attr(ast)`
`is_d3_style(ast)`
`is_macro(ast)`
`is_data(ast)`

Arguments

`ast` A language object.

`is_syntactic_literal` *Predicate for syntactic literal*

Description

Predicate for syntactic literal

Usage

`is_syntactic_literal(x)`

Arguments

`x` An object to test.

Note

This function is imported from 'rlang'.

let-declare-const	<i>Empty functions</i>
-------------------	------------------------

Description

These functions do nothing. It is created to ensure the keywords 'let' and 'declare' are defined.

Usage

```
let(...)  
declare(...)  
const(...)
```

Arguments

... Any arguments

Examples

```
let (x)  
let (x = 1, y = 2)  
declare (x1, x2, x3)
```

license_info	<i>License information</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

License information

Usage

```
license_info(x)
```

Arguments

x A character string; name of the library / assets.

Value

A named list containing the license information and the link from which the information is extracted.

Examples

```
license_info("mathjs")
license_info("p5")
```

list-of-deparsers	<i>Low-level lists of deparsers</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Support of R functionalities

Usage

```
dp_r_support()

dp_auto()

dp_dom()

dp_d3()

dp_macro()
```

load_Family	<i>Header functions</i>
-------------	-------------------------

Description

Header functions

Usage

```
load_library(package, ...)

load_script(src, ...)

load_data(x, cache = tempfile(), ...)
```

Arguments

package	A character string; name of a JavaScript library.
...	Additional arguments to pass to header processor.
src	A character string; the full web/local path to a JavaScript library.
x	A character string; the full path to the file containing the data.
cache	A character string; the full path to the cache file.

local	<i>A helper function to enable debugger option</i>
-------	--

Description

A helper function to enable debugger option

Usage

```
local(x, from_local = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	TRUE / FALSE; whether to attach a debugging console to the sketch application.
from_local	TRUE / FALSE; whether to load the debugger console from the local package. If FALSE, the console will be loaded from a Content Delivery Network (CDN) link.

Note

Use 'from_local=TRUE' for self-contained applications, and 'from_local=FALSE' for reduced file size.

Examples

```
# This function is designed to be used in the configuration header, e.g.  
# config(debug = local(TRUE), rules = basic_rules(), deparsers = basic_deparsers())  
  
local(TRUE)
```

make_deparser	<i>A constructor for a "typed" deparser</i>
---------------	---

Description

A constructor for a "typed" deparser

Usage

```
make_deparser(predicate_fun, deparse_fun)
```

Arguments

predicate_fun	A function that takes a "lang" object and return a logical.
deparse_fun	A function that takes a "lang" object and return a character string.

Value

A list; a deparser ready to be dispatched by "type".

Examples

```
str(make_deparser(predicate_fun = rlang::is_call, deparse_fun = deparse))
```

make_processor	<i>Make a handle to process header</i>
----------------	--

Description

Make a handle to process header

Usage

```
make_processor(pred, fun)
```

Arguments

pred	A function, taking a string and returning a logical.
fun	A function, taking a string and returning a 'shiny.tag' object.

Value

A header processor / handler.

make_rule	<i>Make a AST transformation rule</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Make a AST transformation rule

Usage

```
make_rule(from, to)
```

Arguments

from	A character string.
to	A character string.

Value

A function that takes a language object and returns a language object.

Examples

```
library(sketch)

rule_1 <- make_rule("pi", "Math.PI")
expr <- rlang::parse_expr("2 * (3 + pi)")

rule_1(expr) # this works but is not the preferred usage
rewrite(expr, list(rule_1)) # this is preferred

rule_2 <- make_rule("+", "Math.add")
rewrite(expr, list(rule_1, rule_2))
```

parse_expr

Parse R code

Description

Parse R code

Usage

```
parse_expr(x)
```

Arguments

x Text containing expressions to parse_expr for parse_expr() and parse_exprs().
Can also be an R connection, for instance to a file. If the supplied connection is
not open, it will be automatically closed and destroyed.

Note

This function is imported from 'rlang'.

Examples

```
parse_expr("x <- 1 + 1")
```

`print.sketch_rule` *Print function for 'sketch_rule' objects*

Description

Print function for 'sketch_rule' objects

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` A 'sketch_rule' object.
`...` (Unused) Optional arguments.

Examples

```
library(sketch)  
rule_1 <- make_rule("+", "Math.add")  
print(rule_1)
```

`r-to-js-rules` *Mapping R operators into JavaScript operators*

Description

Mapping R operators into JavaScript operators

Usage

```
basic_rules()  
  
default_rules()
```

Note

These functions are used as inputs to [compile_r](#) and [compile_exprs](#).

References

R operators: <https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-lang.html#Operators>
R infix and prefix operators: <https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-lang.html#Infix-and-prefix-operators>
JavaScript operators: https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_operators.asp

Examples

```
basic_rules()

default_rules()
```

read_multilines	<i>Read one or more lines from the console for the first successful parse</i>
-----------------	---

Description

read_multilines reads one or more lines from the terminal (in interactive use).

Usage

```
read_multilines(prompt = "")
```

Arguments

prompt	the string printed when prompting the user for input. Should usually end with a space " ".
--------	--

Details

This function repeatedly calls `readline` until enough inputs are provided to reach a successful parse.

This can only be used in an interactive session.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# In an interactive session
read_multilines()
1 + 2 # expect immediate success

read_multilines()
1 +
2 +
3 # expect success here

## End(Not run)
```

rewrite *Interface for AST rewriting*

Description

Interface for AST rewriting

Usage

```
rewrite(ast, rules)
```

Arguments

ast A language object.
rules A list of functions, each of which is the output from ‘make_rule’.

Value

A language object.

Examples

```
library(sketch)

rewrite(
  ast = rlang::parse_expr("2 * (3 + pi)"),
  rules = list(make_rule("pi", "Math.PI"))
)

rewrite(
  ast = rlang::parse_expr("2 + pi"),
  rules = list(
    make_rule("pi", "Math.PI"),
    make_rule("+", "Math.add")
  )
)
```

runShinyApp *Run 'Shiny' Application*

Description

Run 'Shiny' Application

Usage

```
runShinyApp()
```

Examples

```
## Not run:  
runShinyApp()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

safeguard	<i>Perform pre-transpilation check</i>
-----------	--

Description

Perform pre-transpilation check

Usage

```
safeguard(ast, rules, deparsers)
```

Arguments

ast	A language object.
rules	A list of functions; the rewriting rules, each of which is the output from make_rule .
deparsers	A list of functions; the deparsers, each of which is the output from make_deparser .

Value

TRUE when the check is complete.

Examples

```
# Expect no warning  
safeguard(parse_expr("a <- 3"),  
          rules = default_rules(),  
          deparsers = default_deparsers())  
  
# Expect a warning (as `max` is reserved to be a function by the transpiler)  
safeguard(parse_expr("max <- 3"),  
          rules = default_rules(),  
          deparsers = default_deparsers())
```

source_active	<i>Source active file in 'RStudio'</i>
---------------	--

Description

Source active file in 'RStudio'

Usage

```
source_active(...)
```

Arguments

... Optional arguments to pass to source_r.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# At 'RStudio', opens a 'sketch' R file in the editor, then
# run the following:
source_active() # This launches the default HTML viewer.

## End(Not run)
```

source_js	<i>Serve a compiled 'sketch' JavaScript file</i>
-----------	--

Description

Serve a compiled 'sketch' JavaScript file

Usage

```
source_js(file, debug = FALSE, asset_tags = default_tags(), launch_browser)
```

Arguments

file	A character string; path to the compiled JS file.
debug	TRUE or FALSE; if TRUE, a console for debugging is attached to your app.
asset_tags	An optional list of 'shiny.tag' objects to be added to the html template. The list must have signature / structure of a named list: [head = [shiny.tag], body = [shiny.tag]], containing the head and body elements, each of which is a list of shiny.tag object.
launch_browser	A character string; "viewer" or "browser", which calls 'rstudioapi::viewer' and 'utils::browseURL' respectively; use NULL to suppress display.

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("test_files/test_source.js", package = "sketch")
# The next line launches the default HTML browser
source_js(file, debug = TRUE, launch_browser = "browser")

## End(Not run)
```

source_map	<i>Convert a compiled AST into a source map</i>
------------	---

Description

Convert a compiled AST into a source map

Usage

```
source_map(ast)
```

Arguments

ast The compiled AST. The JavaScript AST compiled from the R AST.

Value

A (list of) source map.

Note

This feature is experimental.

source_map_from_files	<i>Create a source map (.map) file</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

Create a source map (.map) file

Usage

```
source_map_from_files(source_file, target_file, ...)
```

Arguments

source_file A character string; the input R file.
target_file A character string; the corresponding JavaScript file.
... Additional arguments to pass to ‘rewrite_annotated_exprs’.

Note

This feature is experimental.

source_map_table	<i>Display the source map in a table</i>
------------------	--

Description

Display the source map in a table

Usage

```
source_map_table(x)
```

Arguments

x A source map. The output from 'source_map'.

Value

A data frame.

Note

This feature is experimental.

source_r	<i>Source a 'sketch' R file</i>
----------	---------------------------------

Description

This function compiles a 'sketch' R file, resolves the dependencies and serves it in the viewer.

Usage

```
source_r(file, debug = FALSE, launch_browser, asset_tags = default_tags(), ...)
```

Arguments

file A character string; path to the R file.

debug TRUE or FALSE; if TRUE, a console for debugging is attached to your app.

launch_browser A character string; "viewer" or "browser", which calls 'rstudioapi::viewer' and 'utils::browseURL' respectively; use NULL to suppress display.

asset_tags An optional list of 'shiny.tag' objects to be added to the html template. The list must have signature / structure of a named list: [head = [shiny.tag], body = [shiny.tag]],

... Additional arguments to pass to 'compile_r'.

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("test_files/test_source.R", package = "sketch")
# The next line launches the default HTML browser
source_r(file, debug = TRUE, launch_browser = "browser")

## End(Not run)
```

split_rules

Split rules for customisation

Description

This function is the left-inverse of ‘combine_rules’, i.e. `split_rules(combine_rules(rs, group)) = rs` for any variable ‘group’. It is created to facilitate the addition or removal of rewriting rules.

Usage

```
split_rules(rs)
```

Arguments

`rs` A list of (grouped) rewriting rules. Note that a list of n rules without grouping is a list of n groups of single rule.

src

Get the source link of a JavaScript library

Description

Get the source link of a JavaScript library

Usage

```
src(x)
```

Arguments

`x` A character string; name of the JavaScript library

Value

A character string; the path to the library.

Examples

```
src("mathjs")
src("p5")
```

test_sketch	<i>Test a sketch application</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

Test a sketch application

Usage

```
test_sketch(app_script, test_script, port = 9454, ...)
```

Arguments

app_script	A character string; the file path to the app.
test_script	A character string; the file path to the tests.
port	An integer to pass to 'websocket\$new()'. Default is 9454.
...	Additional arguments to pass to source_r .

Value

A "websocket" object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
app_file <- system.file("test_files/test_testthat_app.R", package = "sketch")
test_file <- system.file("test_files/test_testthat_test.R", package = "sketch")
# This following command will launch the default browser
res <- test_sketch(app_file, test_file)

## End(Not run)
```

to_json	<i>Convert a file into a JavaScript expression</i>
---------	--

Description

It supports csv and json by default and lets users provide custom handlers if other file formats are used.

Usage

```
to_json(input, as_data_frame, read_fun, ...)
```

Arguments

input	A character string; the path to the input file.
as_data_frame	TRUE or FALSE; whether the data are loaded as a data-frame.
read_fun	A function to load the input file. Default settings are provided for CSV files and JSON files. The function has to load a data file into an object that can be handled by 'jsonlite::toJSON'. Possible choices include 'utils::read_delim', 'readr::read_csv2', etc.
...	Extra arguments to be passed to 'read_fun'.

verify_source_map	<i>Verify a source map</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

Verify a source map

Usage

```
verify_source_map(ast, src_map)
```

Arguments

ast	The compiled AST. The JavaScript AST compiled from the R AST.
src_map	The source map. The output from 'source_map'.

Value

A data frame; a source map table expanded by the 'pass_test' column.

Note

This feature is experimental.

`websocket`*WebSocket for 'sketch' applications*

Description

This combines the `*-Server` family of functions in `'httpuv'` with the transpilation functionality provided by `'sketch'`.

Public fields

`app` A list of functions that define the application.

`server` A server handle to be used by `'stopServer'`.

`log` A character vector that keep tracks of all the commands sent to the browser session.

`ws` A WebSocket channel to handle the communication between the R session and the browser session.

`in_handler` A function to handle instructions sent by the browser session.

`out_handler` A function to handle instruction sent to the browser session.

`env` An environment to store variables temporarily.

`port` An integer; the TCP port number.

`message` TRUE or FALSE; whether to display a prompt when a server is started and when it is stopped.

`connected` TRUE or FALSE; whether a connection has been established. One should ways start the WebSocket server before visiting the web page that connects to the server.

`started` TRUE or FALSE; whether a server has been started. Use the `startServer` method to start a server.

Methods

Public methods:

- `websocket$startServer()`
- `websocket$stopServer()`
- `websocket$listServers()`
- `websocket$stopAllServers()`
- `websocket$sketch_mode()`
- `websocket$new_app()`
- `websocket$new()`
- `websocket$clone()`

Method `startServer()`: Start a WebSocket server

Usage:

`websocket$startServer()`

Method `stopServer()`: Stop a WebSocket server

Usage:

```
websocket$stopServer()
```

Method `listServers()`: List all running WebSocket servers

Usage:

```
websocket$listServers()
```

Method `stopAllServers()`: Stop all running WebSocket servers

Usage:

```
websocket$stopAllServers()
```

Method `sketch_mode()`: Enter sketch mode, in which all commands go through the transpiler before reaching the browser session.

Usage:

```
websocket$sketch_mode()
```

Method `new_app()`: Create a blank HTML page with interactive access. This function is designed for newcomers.

Usage:

```
websocket$new_app(
  preamble = list(library = c(), script = c(), data = c()),
  ...
)
```

Arguments:

`preamble` (Optional) A named list; the preamble to include. Use the name 'lib' for arguments to `load_library`, 'script' for arguments to `load_script` and 'data' for arguments to `load_data`. Note that the "dom" and "websocket" modules are required and loaded by default.

... Extra parameters to pass to [source_r](#).

Returns: The (invisible) temporary file path to the app.

Method `new()`: Initialise a WebSocket connection

Usage:

```
websocket$new(in_handler, out_handler, message = TRUE, port = 9454)
```

Arguments:

`in_handler` A function to handle incoming message, default to be [print](#) which only displays the message without any processing.

`out_handler` A function to handle outgoing message, default to be [compile_exprs](#) which transpiles R commands into JavaScript commands.

`message` TRUE or FALSE; whether to display a prompt when a server is started and when it is stopped.

`port` An integer; the TCP port number.

Returns: A 'websocket' object.

Examples:

```

\dontrun{
# Launch a WebSocket server
ws <- websocket$new()
ws$startServer()
ws$listServers()    # Check that a server is running

# Launch a 'sketch' application with WebSocket functionality
file <- system.file("test_files/test_websocket.R", package = "sketch")
source_r(file, debug = TRUE)    # Launch the default browser

# Enter sketch mode to send commands to the application
ws$sketch_mode()
# Within sketch mode
print("1234")
x <- 10
print(x + 1)
q()

# Back to normal mode, inspect the log and stop the server
ws$log
ws$stopServer()
ws$listServers()    # Confirm no server is running
}

```

Method `clone()`: The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
websocket$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`deep` Whether to make a deep clone.

Examples

```

## -----
## Method `websocket$new`
## -----

## Not run:
# Launch a WebSocket server
ws <- websocket$new()
ws$startServer()
ws$listServers()    # Check that a server is running

# Launch a 'sketch' application with WebSocket functionality
file <- system.file("test_files/test_websocket.R", package = "sketch")
source_r(file, debug = TRUE)    # Launch the default browser

# Enter sketch mode to send commands to the application
ws$sketch_mode()

```



```
# Within sketch mode
print("1234")
x <- 10
print(x + 1)
q()

# Back to normal mode, inspect the log and stop the server
ws$log
ws$stopServer()
ws$listServers()    # Confirm no server is running

## End(Not run)
```

Index

annotate_exprs, 3
assets, 3, 9

basic_deparsers, 4
basic_rules (r-to-js-rules), 28
basic_tags (html_tags), 17
bundle, 4

combine_rules, 5
compile_active, 5
compile_data, 6
compile_exprs, 4, 6, 8, 9, 28, 39
compile_r, 4, 7, 8, 9, 28
const (let-declare-const), 23
convert_src, 3, 8

declare (let-declare-const), 23
default_2_deparsers, 8
default_deparsers, 9
default_processors, 9
default_rules (r-to-js-rules), 28
default_tags (html_tags), 17
deparse_add (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_assignment (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_assignment_auto
 (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_assignment_pipe
 (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_async_await (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_call (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_const (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_d3_attr (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_d3_style (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_data (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_dataURI (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_df (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_df_mutate (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_df_summarise (deparse_Family),
 10
deparse_export (deparse_Family), 10

deparse_extract (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_extract2 (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_extract2Assign
 (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_extractAssign (deparse_Family),
 10
deparse_Family, 10
deparse_for (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_formula (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_function (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_function_with_return
 (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_html_tags (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_if (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_ifelse (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_infix (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_js, 4, 14
deparse_js_ast, 14
deparse_lambda (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_let (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_list (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_macro (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_NA (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_NaN (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_new (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_next (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_NULL (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_pipe (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_R6Class (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_raw_string (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_return (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_subtract (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_sym (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_throw (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_try (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_tryCatch (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_typeof (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_var (deparse_Family), 10
deparse_while (deparse_Family), 10

- deparse_wrap (deparse_Family), 10
- doRenderTags, 18
- dp, 15
- dp_auto (list-of-deparsers), 24
- dp_d3 (list-of-deparsers), 24
- dp_dom (list-of-deparsers), 24
- dp_macro (list-of-deparsers), 24
- dp_r_support (list-of-deparsers), 24

- eng_sketch, 15

- flatten_filelist, 16

- get_dependencies, 16

- html_tags, 17

- insert_sketch, 17
- is_call, 18
- is_call_add (is_Family), 19
- is_call_assignment (is_Family), 19
- is_call_assignment_auto (is_Family), 19
- is_call_assignment_pipe (is_Family), 19
- is_call_async_await (is_Family), 19
- is_call_break (is_Family), 19
- is_call_const (is_Family), 19
- is_call_dataURI (is_Family), 19
- is_call_df (is_Family), 19
- is_call_df_mutate (is_Family), 19
- is_call_df_summarise (is_Family), 19
- is_call_export (is_Family), 19
- is_call_extract (is_Family), 19
- is_call_extract2 (is_Family), 19
- is_call_extract2Assign (is_Family), 19
- is_call_extractAssign (is_Family), 19
- is_call_for (is_Family), 19
- is_call_formula (is_Family), 19
- is_call_function (is_Family), 19
- is_call_if (is_Family), 19
- is_call_ifelse (is_Family), 19
- is_call_lambda (is_Family), 19
- is_call_let (is_Family), 19
- is_call_list (is_Family), 19
- is_call_new (is_Family), 19
- is_call_next (is_Family), 19
- is_call_pipe (is_Family), 19
- is_call_R6Class (is_Family), 19
- is_call_raw_string (is_Family), 19
- is_call_return (is_Family), 19
- is_call_subtract (is_Family), 19
- is_call_throw (is_Family), 19
- is_call_try (is_Family), 19
- is_call_tryCatch (is_Family), 19
- is_call_typeof (is_Family), 19
- is_call_var (is_Family), 19
- is_call_while (is_Family), 19
- is_d3_attr (is_Family), 19
- is_d3_style (is_Family), 19
- is_data (is_Family), 19
- is_Family, 19
- is_html_tags (is_Family), 19
- is_infix (is_Family), 19
- is_macro (is_Family), 19
- is_sym (is_Family), 19
- is_syntactic_literal, 22
- is_wrap (is_Family), 19

- let (let-declare-const), 23
- let-declare-const, 23
- license_info, 23
- list-of-deparsers, 24
- load_data (load_Family), 24
- load_Family, 24
- load_library (load_Family), 24
- load_script (load_Family), 24
- local, 25

- make_deparser, 7, 25, 31
- make_processor, 26
- make_rule, 5, 7, 26, 31

- parse_expr, 27
- print, 39
- print.sketch_rule, 28

- r-to-js-rules, 28
- read_multilines, 29
- rewrite, 30
- runShinyApp, 30

- safeguard, 31
- sketch (sketch-package), 3
- sketch-package, 3
- source_active, 32
- source_js, 32
- source_map, 33
- source_map_from_files, 33
- source_map_table, 34

source_r, [34](#), [36](#), [39](#)

split_rules, [35](#)

src, [35](#)

sym(), [18](#)

test_sketch, [36](#)

to_json, [6](#), [37](#)

verify_source_map, [37](#)

websocket, [38](#)