

Package ‘base64enc’

July 2, 2014

Version 0.1-2

Title Tools for base64 encoding

Author Simon Urbanek <Simon.Urbaneck@r-project.org>

Maintainer Simon Urbanek <Simon.Urbaneck@r-project.org>

Depends R (>= 2.9.0)

Enhances png

Description This package provides tools for handling base64 encoding. It is more flexible than the orphaned base64 package.

License GPL-2 | GPL-3

URL <http://www.rforge.net/base64enc>

NeedsCompilation yes

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2014-06-26 17:15:25

R topics documented:

base64	2
dataURI	3

Index	5
--------------	----------

`base64`*Encode/decode data into/from base64 encoding*

Description

`base64encode` encodes a data into base64 encoding. The source can be a file, binary connection or a raw vector.

`base64decode` decodes a base64-encoded string into binary data. The source can be a string or a connection, the output is either a raw vector (`output=NULL`) or a binary connection.

Usage

```
base64encode(what, linewidth, newline)
base64decode(what, output = NULL, file)
```

Arguments

<code>what</code>	data to be encoded/decoded. For <code>base64encode</code> it can be a raw vector, text connection or file name. For <code>base64decode</code> it can be a string or a binary connection.
<code>linewidth</code>	if set, the output is split into lines with at most <code>linewidth</code> characters per line. Zero or NA denotes no limit and values 1 .. 3 are silently treated as 4 since that is the shortest valid line.
<code>newline</code>	only applicable if <code>linewidth</code> is set; if set (string), the result will be a single string with all lines joined using the <code>newline</code> string
<code>output</code>	if <code>NULL</code> then the output will be a raw vector with the decoded data, otherwise it must be either a filename (string) or a binary connection.
<code>file</code>	file name (string) for data to use as input instead of <code>what</code> . It is essentially just a shorthand for <code>base64decode(file(name))</code> . Only one of <code>what</code> and <code>file</code> can be specified.

Value

`base64encode`: A character vector. If `linewidth > 0` and `newline` is not set then it will consist of as many elements as there are lines. Otherwise it is a single string.

`base64decode`: If `output = NULL` then a raw vector with the decoded content, otherwise the number of bytes written into the connection.

Author(s)

Simon Urbanek

Examples

```
base64encode(1:100)
base64encode(1:100, 70)
base64encode(1:100, 70, "\n")
x <- charToRaw("the decoded content, otherwise the number of bytes")
y <- base64decode(base64encode(x))
stopifnot(identical(x, y))
```

dataURI	<i>Create a data URI string</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

dataURI creates URI with the data: scheme by encoding the payload either using base64 or URI encoding.

Usage

```
dataURI(data, mime = "", encoding = "base64", file)
```

Arguments

data	raw vector, connection or character vector to use as payload. Character vectors of more than one element are collapsed using "\n" before encoding.
mime	MIME-type of the data (per standard "" is interpreted as "text/plain;charset=US-ASCII" without including it in the URI)
encoding	data encoding to use. Must be either "base64" or NULL
file	filename (string) to open as payload. file and data are mutually exclusive

Value

string of the form `data:[mime][;base64],<encoded-payload>`

Author(s)

Simon Urbanek

References

[RFC 2397 The "data" URL scheme](#)

Examples

```
dataURI(as.raw(1:10)) # default is base64
dataURI(as.raw(1:10), encoding=NULL) # URI
if (require("png", quietly=TRUE)) {
  # let's say you have an image - e.g. from dev.capture(TRUE)
  img <- matrix(1:16/16, 4)
  dataURI(writePNG(img), "image/png")
  # or straight from a file
  dataURI(file=system.file("img", "Rlogo.png", package="png"), mime="image/png")
}
```

Index

*Topic **manip**

base64, [2](#)

dataURI, [3](#)

base64, [2](#)

base64decode (base64), [2](#)

base64encode (base64), [2](#)

dataURI, [3](#)