

Package ‘rmarkdown’

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Title Dynamic Documents for R

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rmarkdown-package	<i>R Markdown Document Conversion</i>
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Description

Convert R Markdown documents into a variety of formats including HTML, MS Word, PDF, and Beamer.

Details

The **rmarkdown** package includes high level functions for converting to a variety of formats. For example:

```
render("input.Rmd", html_document())
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document())
```

You can also specify a plain markdown file in which case knitting will be bypassed:

```
render("input.md", html_document())
```

Additional options can be specified along with the output format:

```
render("input.Rmd", html_document(toc = TRUE))
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document(latex.engine = "lualatex"))
render("input.Rmd", beamer_presentation(incremental = TRUE))
```

You can also include arbitrary pandoc command line arguments along with the other options:

```
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document(toc = TRUE, "--listings"))
```

See Also

[render](#), [html_document](#), [pdf_document](#), [word_document](#), [beamer_presentation](#)

all_output_formats *Determine all output formats for an R Markdown document*

Description

Read the YAML metadata (and any common `_output.yml` file) for the document and return the output formats that will be generated by a call to [render](#).

Usage

```
all_output_formats(input, encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input	Input file (Rmd or plain markdown)
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see file

Details

This function is useful for front-end tools that require additional knowledge of the output to be produced by [render](#) (e.g. to customize the preview experience).

Value

A character vector with the names of all output formats.

beamer_presentation *Convert to a Beamer presentation*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to a Beamer presentation.

Usage

```
beamer_presentation(toc = FALSE, slide_level = NULL, incremental = FALSE,
  fig_width = 10, fig_height = 7, fig_crop = TRUE, fig_caption = TRUE,
  dev = "pdf", df_print = "default", theme = "default",
  colortheme = "default", fonttheme = "default", highlight = "default",
  template = "default", keep_tex = FALSE, latex_engine = "pdflatex",
  citation_package = c("none", "natbib", "biblatex"), includes = NULL,
  md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output (only level 1 headers will be included in the table of contents).
slide_level	The heading level which defines individual slides. By default this is the highest header level in the hierarchy that is followed immediately by content, and not another header, somewhere in the document. This default can be overridden by specifying an explicit <code>slide_level</code> .
incremental	TRUE to render slide bullets incrementally. Note that if you want to reverse the default incremental behavior for an individual bullet you can precede it with <code>></code> . For example: <code>> - Bullet Text</code>
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_crop	TRUE to automatically apply the <code>pdfcrop</code> utility (if available) to pdf figures
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to pdf)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
theme	Beamer theme (e.g. "AnnArbor").
colortheme	Beamer color theme (e.g. "dolphin").
fonttheme	Beamer font theme (e.g. "structurebold").

highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", and "haddock". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. See the documentation on pandoc online documentation for details on creating custom templates.
keep_tex	Keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF
latex_engine	LaTeX engine for producing PDF output. Options are "pdflatex", "lualatex", and "xelatex".
citation_package	The LaTeX package to process citations, natbib or biblatex. Use none if neither package is to be used.
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the beamer_presentation format.

Creating Beamer output from R Markdown requires that LaTeX be installed.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on [R Markdown metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("pres.Rmd", beamer_presentation())

# specify an option for incremental rendering
render("pres.Rmd", beamer_presentation(incremental = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

Description

R Markdown can also compile R scripts to a notebook which includes commentary, source code, and script output. Notebooks can be compiled to any output format including HTML, PDF, and MS Word.

Overview

To compile a notebook from an R script you simply pass the script to `render`. For example:

```
rmarkdown::render("analysis.R")
rmarkdown::render("analysis.R", "pdf_document")
```

The first call to `render` creates an HTML document, whereas the second creates a PDF document. By default the name of the script, username, and current date and time are included in the header of the generated notebook. You can override this default behavior by including explicit metadata in a specially formatted R comment:

```
#' ---
#' title: "Crop Analysis Q3 2013"
#' author: "John Smith"
#' date: "May 3rd, 2014"
#' ---
```

Including Markdown

Note that the R comment used above to add a title, author, and date includes a single-quote as a special prefix character. This is a **roxygen2** style comment, and it's actually possible to include many such comments in an R script, all of which will be converted to markdown content within the generated notebook. For example:

```
#' A script comment that includes markdown formatting.
```

Rather than displaying as an R comment in the compiled notebook any **roxygen2** style comment will be treated as markdown and rendered accordingly.

knitr Spin

Including markdown within R comments is possible because `render` calls the `knitr spin` function to convert the R script to an Rmd file. The `spin` function also enables you to add knitr chunk options with another special comment prefix (`#+`).

Here's an example of a script that uses the various features of `spin`:

<https://github.com/yihui/knitr/blob/master/inst/examples/knitr-spin.R>

For more details on `knitr::spin` see the following documentation:

<http://yihui.name/knitr/demo/stitch/>

default_output_format *Determine the default output format for an R Markdown document*

Description

Read the YAML metadata (and any common `_output.yml` file) for the document and return the output format that will be generated by a call to [render](#).

Usage

```
default_output_format(input, encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input	Input file (Rmd or plain markdown)
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see file

Details

This function is useful for front-end tools that require additional knowledge of the output to be produced by [render](#) (e.g. to customize the preview experience).

Value

A named list with a `name` value containing the format name and an `options` value that is a list containing all the options for the format and their values. An option's default value will be returned if the option isn't set explicitly in the document.

draft *Create a new document based on a template*

Description

Create (and optionally edit) a draft of an R Markdown document based on a template.

Usage

```
draft(file, template, package = NULL, create_dir = "default", edit = TRUE)
```


Arguments

<code>file</code>	File name for the draft
<code>template</code>	Template to use as the basis for the draft. This is either the full path to a template directory or the name of a template directory within the <code>rmarkdown/templates</code> directory of a package.
<code>package</code>	(Optional) Name of package where the template is located.
<code>create_dir</code>	TRUE to create a new directory for the document (the "default" setting leaves this behavior up to the creator of the template).
<code>edit</code>	TRUE to edit the template immediately

Details

The `draft` function creates new R Markdown documents based on templates that are either located on the filesystem or within an R package. The template and its supporting files will be copied to the location specified by `file`.

Value

The file name of the new document (invisibly)

Note

An R Markdown template consists of a directory that contains a description of the template, a skeleton Rmd file used as the basis for new documents, and optionally additional supporting files that are provided along with the skeleton (e.g. a logo graphic).

If the template directory is contained within a package then it should be located at `inst/rmarkdown/templates`. For example, a package named **pubtools** that wanted to provide a template named `quarterly_report` would need to provide the following files within the `pubtools/inst/rmarkdown/templates` directory:

```
quarterly_report/template.yaml
quarterly_report/skeleton/skeleton.Rmd
```

The `template.yaml` file should include a `name` field. If you want to ensure that a new directory is always created for a given template, then you can add the `create_dir` field to the `template.yaml` file. For example:

```
create_dir: true
```

The `skeleton/skeleton.Rmd` file should include the initial contents you want for files created from this template. Additional files can be added to the `skeleton` directory, for example:

```
skeleton/logo.png
```

These files will automatically be copied to the directory containing the new R Markdown draft.

Examples

```
## Not run:

rmarkdown::draft("Q4Report.Rmd",
                 template="/opt/rmd/templates/quarterly_report")

rmarkdown::draft("Q4Report.Rmd",
                 template="quarterly_report", package="pubtools")

## End(Not run)
```

find_external_resources

Find External Resource References

Description

Given an R Markdown document or HTML file, attempt to determine the set of additional files needed in order to render and display the document.

Usage

```
find_external_resources(input_file, encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input_file	path to the R Markdown document or HTML file to process
encoding	the encoding of the document

Details

This routine applies heuristics in order to scan a document for possible resource references.

In R Markdown documents, it looks for references to files implicitly referenced in Markdown (e.g. `![alt](img.png)`), in the document's YAML header, in raw HTML chunks, and as quoted strings in R code chunks (e.g. `read.csv("data.csv")`).

Resources specified explicitly in the YAML header for R Markdown documents are also returned. To specify resources in YAML, use the `resource_files` key:

```
---
title: My Document
author: My Name
resource_files:
  - data/mydata.csv
  - images/figure.png
---
```

Each item in the `resource_files` list can refer to:

1. A single file, such as images/figure.png, or
2. A directory, such as resources/data, in which case all of the directory's content will be recursively included, or
3. A wildcard pattern, such as data/*.csv, in which case all of the files matching the pattern will be included. No recursion is done in this case.

In HTML files (and raw HTML chunks in R Markdown documents), this routine searches for resources specified in common tag attributes, such as ``, `<link href="...">`, etc.

In all cases, only resources that exist on disk and are contained in the document's directory (or a child thereof) are returned.

Value

A data frame with the following columns:

path The relative path from the document to the resource

explicit Whether the resource was specified explicitly (TRUE) or discovered implicitly (FALSE)

web Whether the resource is needed to display a Web page rendered from the document

github_document	<i>Convert to GitHub Flavored Markdown</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to GitHub Flavored Markdown.

Usage

```
github_document(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, fig_width = 7,
  fig_height = 5, dev = "png", df_print = "default", includes = NULL,
  md_extensions = NULL, hard_line_breaks = TRUE, pandoc_args = NULL,
  html_preview = TRUE)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats

	that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>includes</code>	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the <code>includes</code> function).
<code>md_extensions</code>	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the <code>rmarkdown_format</code> for additional details.
<code>hard_line_breaks</code>	TRUE to generate markdown that uses a simple newline to represent a line break (as opposed to two-spaces and a newline).
<code>pandoc_args</code>	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc
<code>html_preview</code>	TRUE to also generate an HTML file for the purpose of locally previewing what the document will look like on GitHub.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to `render`

<code>html-dependencies</code>	<i>Provide common HTML dependencies for R Markdown formats</i>
--------------------------------	--

Description

These functions provide common HTML dependencies (e.g. `jquery`, `bootstrap`) for re-use by other R Markdown formats.

Usage

```
html_dependency_jquery()
html_dependency_bootstrap(theme)
html_dependency_jqueryui()
html_dependency_tocify()
html_dependency_font_awesome()
html_dependency_ionicons()
```

Arguments

<code>theme</code>	Visual theme ("default", "cerulean", "journal", "flatly", "readable", "spacelab", "united", "cosmo", "lumen", "paper", "sandstone", "simplex", or "yeti"). Pass <code>NULL</code> for no theme (in this case you can use the <code>css</code> parameter to add your own styles).
--------------------	--

html_document	<i>Convert to an HTML document</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an HTML document.

Usage

```
html_document(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, toc_float = FALSE,
  number_sections = FALSE, fig_width = 7, fig_height = 5,
  fig_retina = 2, fig_caption = TRUE, dev = "png", df_print = "default",
  code_folding = c("none", "show", "hide"), code_download = FALSE,
  smart = TRUE, self_contained = TRUE, theme = "default",
  highlight = "default", mathjax = "default", template = "default",
  extra_dependencies = NULL, css = NULL, includes = NULL,
  keep_md = FALSE, lib_dir = NULL, md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
toc_float	TRUE to float the table of contents to the left of the main document content. Rather than TRUE you may also pass a list of options that control the behavior of the floating table of contents. See the <i>Floating Table of Contents</i> section below for details.
number_sections	TRUE to number section headings
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when keep_md is specified (this is because fig_retina relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses print.data.frame. The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the df_print behavior entirely by setting the option rmarkdown.df_print to FALSE.

code_folding	Enable document readers to toggle the display of R code chunks. Specify "none" to display all code chunks (assuming they were knit with <code>echo = TRUE</code>). Specify "hide" to hide all R code chunks by default (users can show hidden code chunks either individually or document-wide). Specify "show" to show all R code chunks by default.
code_download	Embed the Rmd source code within the document and provide a link that can be used by readers to download the code.
smart	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
self_contained	Produce a standalone HTML file with no external dependencies, using data: URIs to incorporate the contents of linked scripts, stylesheets, images, and videos. Note that even for self contained documents MathJax is still loaded externally (this is necessary because of its size).
theme	Visual theme ("default", "cerulean", "journal", "flatly", "readable", "spacelab", "united", "cosmo", "lumen", "paper", "sandstone", "simplex", or "yeti"). Pass NULL for no theme (in this case you can use the <code>css</code> parameter to add your own styles).
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", "haddock", and "textmate". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
mathjax	Include mathjax. The "default" option uses an https URL from the official MathJax CDN. The "local" option uses a local version of MathJax (which is copied into the output directory). You can pass an alternate URL or pass NULL to exclude MathJax entirely.
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. Note that if you don't use the "default" template then some features of <code>html_document</code> won't be available (see the Templates section below for more details).
extra_dependencies, ...	Additional function arguments to pass to the base R Markdown HTML output formatter html_document_base
css	One or more css files to include
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
lib_dir	Directory to copy dependent HTML libraries (e.g. jquery, bootstrap, etc.) into. By default this will be the name of the document with <code>_files</code> appended to it.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `html_document` format.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on R Markdown [metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Navigation Bars

If you have a set of html documents which you'd like to provide a common global navigation bar for, you can include a `"_navbar.yml"` or `"_navbar.html"` file within the same directory as your html document and it will automatically be included at the top of the document.

The `"_navbar.yml"` file includes `title`, `type`, `left`, and `right` fields (to define menu items for the left and right of the navbar respectively). Menu items include `title` and `href` fields. For example:

```
title: "My Website"
type: default
left:
  - text: "Home"
    href: index.html
  - text: "Other"
    href: other.html
right:
  - text: GitHub
    href: https://github.com
```

The `type` field is optional and can take the value `"default"` or `"inverse"` (which provides a different color scheme for the navigation bar).

Alternatively, you can include a `"_navbar.html"` file which is a full HTML definition of a bootstrap navigation bar. For a simple example of including a navigation bar see https://github.com/rstudio/rmarkdown-website/blob/master/_navbar.html. For additional documentation on creating Bootstrap navigation bars see <http://getbootstrap.com/components/#navbar>.

Floating Table of Contents

You may specify a list of options for the `toc_float` parameter which control the behavior of the floating table of contents. Options include:

- `collapsed` (defaults to `TRUE`) controls whether the table of contents appears with only the top-level (H2) headers. When collapsed the table of contents is automatically expanded inline when necessary.

- `smooth_scroll` (defaults to TRUE) controls whether page scrolls are animated when table of contents items are navigated to via mouse clicks.
- `print` (defaults to TRUE) controls whether the table of contents appears when user prints out the HTML page.

Tabbed Sections

You can organize content using tabs by applying the `.tabset` class attribute to headers within a document. This will cause all sub-headers of the header with the `.tabset` attribute to appear within tabs rather than as standalone sections. For example:

```
## Quarterly Results {.tabset}

### By Product

### By Region
```

You can also specify two additional attributes to control the appearance and behavior of the tabs. The `.tabset-fade` attribute causes the tabs to fade in and out when switching. The `.tabset-pills` attribute causes the visual appearance of the tabs to be "pill" rather than traditional tabs. For example:

```
## Quarterly Results {.tabset .tabset-fade .tabset-pills}
```

Templates

You can provide a custom HTML template to be used for rendering. The syntax for templates is described in the [pandoc documentation](#). You can also use the basic pandoc template by passing `template = NULL`.

Note however that if you choose not to use the "default" HTML template then several aspects of HTML document rendering will behave differently:

- The `theme` parameter does not work (you can still provide styles using the `css` parameter).
- For the `highlight` parameter, the default highlighting style will resolve to "pygments" and the "textmate" highlighting style is not available
- The `toc_float` parameter will not work.
- The `code_folding` parameter will not work.
- Tabbed sections (as described above) will not work.
- Navigation bars (as described above) will not work.
- MathJax will not work if `self_contained` is TRUE (these two options can't be used together in normal pandoc templates).

Due to the above restrictions, you might consider using the `includes` parameter as an alternative to providing a fully custom template.

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

render("input.Rmd", html_document())

render("input.Rmd", html_document(toc = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

html_document_base *Base output format for HTML-based output formats*

Description

Creates an HTML base output format suitable for passing as the `base_format` argument of the `output_format` function.

Usage

```
html_document_base(smart = TRUE, theme = NULL, self_contained = TRUE,
  lib_dir = NULL, mathjax = "default", pandoc_args = NULL,
  template = "default", dependency_resolver = NULL,
  copy_resources = FALSE, extra_dependencies = NULL,
  bootstrap_compatible = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>smart</code>	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
<code>theme</code>	Visual theme ("default", "cerulean", "journal", "flatly", "readable", "spacelab", "united", "cosmo", "lumen", "paper", "sandstone", "simplex", or "yeti"). Pass NULL for no theme (in this case you can use the <code>css</code> parameter to add your own styles).
<code>self_contained</code>	Produce a standalone HTML file with no external dependencies, using data: URIs to incorporate the contents of linked scripts, stylesheets, images, and videos. Note that even for self contained documents MathJax is still loaded externally (this is necessary because of its size).
<code>lib_dir</code>	Directory to copy dependent HTML libraries (e.g. jquery, bootstrap, etc.) into. By default this will be the name of the document with <code>_files</code> appended to it.
<code>mathjax</code>	Include mathjax. The "default" option uses an https URL from the official MathJax CDN. The "local" option uses a local version of MathJax (which is copied into the output directory). You can pass an alternate URL or pass NULL to exclude MathJax entirely.

pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. Note that if you don't use the "default" template then some features of html_document won't be available (see the Templates section below for more details).
dependency_resolver	A dependency resolver
copy_resources	Copy resources
extra_dependencies	Extra dependencies
bootstrap_compatible	Bootstrap compatible
...	Ignored

Value

HTML base output format.

html_fragment	<i>Convert to an HTML fragment.</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

An html fragment is suitable for inclusion into an external html page. See [html_document](#) for full details - this is a minor variation that assumes you will include the output into an existing document (e.g. a blog post).

Usage

```
html_fragment(number_sections = FALSE, fig_width = 7, fig_height = 5,
  fig_retina = 2, fig_caption = TRUE, dev = "png", df_print = "default",
  smart = TRUE, mathjax = TRUE, keep_md = FALSE, md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

number_sections	TRUE to number section headings
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when keep_md is specified (this is because fig_retina relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).

fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
smart	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
mathjax	TRUE to convert \$ and \$\$ math blocks into MathJax compatible output. Note that you'll still need to ensure that the page where the fragment is included loads the required MathJax scripts.
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc
...	Additional arguments passed to html_document

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `html_fragment` format.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

html_notebook	<i>Convert to an HTML notebook</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an HTML notebook.

Usage

```
html_notebook(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, toc_float = FALSE,
  number_sections = FALSE, fig_width = 7, fig_height = 5,
  fig_retina = 2, fig_caption = TRUE, code_folding = "show",
  smart = TRUE, theme = "default", highlight = "textmate",
  mathjax = "default", extra_dependencies = NULL, css = NULL,
  includes = NULL, md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL,
  output_source = NULL, self_contained = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
toc_float	TRUE to float the table of contents to the left of the main document content. Rather than TRUE you may also pass a list of options that control the behavior of the floating table of contents. See the <i>Floating Table of Contents</i> section below for details.
number_sections	TRUE to number section headings
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when keep_md is specified (this is because fig_retina relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
code_folding	Enable document readers to toggle the display of R code chunks. Specify "none" to display all code chunks (assuming they were knit with echo = TRUE). Specify "hide" to hide all R code chunks by default (users can show hidden code chunks either individually or document-wide). Specify "show" to show all R code chunks by default.
smart	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
theme	Visual theme ("default", "cerulean", "journal", "flatly", "readable", "spacelab", "united", "cosmo", "lumen", "paper", "sandstone", "simplex", or "yeti"). Pass NULL for no theme (in this case you can use the css parameter to add your own styles).
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", "haddock", and "textmate". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
mathjax	Include mathjax. The "default" option uses an https URL from the official MathJax CDN. The "local" option uses a local version of MathJax (which is copied into the output directory). You can pass an alternate URL or pass NULL to exclude MathJax entirely.
extra_dependencies	Additional function arguments to pass to the base R Markdown HTML output formatter html_document_base
css	One or more css files to include
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

- output_source Define an output source for R chunks (ie, outputs to use instead of those produced by evaluating the underlying R code). See [html_notebook_output](#) for more details.
- self_contained Produce a standalone HTML file with no external dependencies. Defaults to TRUE. In notebooks, setting this to FALSE is not recommended, since the setting does not apply to embedded notebook output such as plots and HTML widgets.
- ... Additional function arguments to pass to the base R Markdown HTML output formatter [html_document_base](#)

Details

For more details on the HTML file format produced by `html_notebook`, see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebook_format

html_notebook_metadata

Generate R Notebook Metadata

Description

A structured helper for the construction of metadata used by the R Notebook output functions. See [html_notebook_output](#) for more details.

Usage

```
html_notebook_metadata(iframe = TRUE)
```

Arguments

iframe Boolean; should output be shown in an `<iframe>`?

html_notebook_output

Generate R Notebook Output

Description

Utilities for generating output for the `html_notebook` format, through the `output_source` function attached to a [output_format](#).

Usage

```
html_notebook_output_html(html, meta = NULL)

html_notebook_output_img(path = NULL, bytes = NULL, attributes = NULL,
  meta = NULL, format = c("png", "jpeg"))

html_notebook_output_png(path = NULL, bytes = NULL, attributes = NULL,
  meta = NULL, format = c("png", "jpeg"))

html_notebook_output_code(code, attributes = list(class = "r"), meta = NULL)
```

Arguments

html	Arbitrary HTML content to insert.
meta	An R list of arbitrary meta-data. The data will be converted to JSON, base64-encoded, and injected into the header comment.
path	A path to a file. For functions accepting both path and bytes, if bytes is NULL, the bitwise contents will be obtained by reading the file.
bytes	The bitwise representation of content.
attributes	A named R list of HTML attributes. These will be escaped and inserted into the generated HTML as appropriate.
format	The image format; one of "png" or "jpeg".
code	Source code.

Details

For more details on the HTML file format produced by `html_notebook`, see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebook_format

html_vignette	<i>Convert to an HTML vignette.</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

A HTML vignette is a lightweight alternative to `html_document` suitable for inclusion in packages to be released to CRAN. It reduces the size of a basic vignette from 100k to around 10k.

Usage

```
html_vignette(fig_width = 3, fig_height = 3, dev = "png",
  df_print = "default", css = NULL, keep_md = FALSE, readme = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

<code>fig_width</code>	Default width (in inches) for figures
<code>fig_height</code>	Default width (in inches) for figures
<code>dev</code>	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)
<code>df_print</code>	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>css</code>	One or more css files to include
<code>keep_md</code>	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
<code>readme</code>	Use this vignette as the package <code>README.md</code> file (i.e. render it as <code>README.md</code> to the package root). Note that if there are image files within your vignette you should be sure to add <code>README_files</code> to <code>.Rbuildignore</code>
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to html_document

Details

Compared to `html_document`, it:

- never uses retina figures
- has a smaller default figure size
- uses a custom css stylesheet

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `html_vignette` format.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

<code>includes</code>	<i>Include content within output</i>
-----------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Specify additional content to be included within an output document.

Usage

```
includes(in_header = NULL, before_body = NULL, after_body = NULL)
```

```
includes_to_pandoc_args(includes, filter = identity)
```

Arguments

<code>in_header</code>	One or more files with content to be included in the header of the document.
<code>before_body</code>	One or more files with content to be included before the document body.
<code>after_body</code>	One or more files with content to be included after the document body.
<code>includes</code>	Includes to convert to pandoc args
<code>filter</code>	Filter to pre-process includes with

Details

Non-absolute paths for resources referenced from the `in_header`, `before_body`, and `after_body` parameters are resolved relative to the directory of the input document.

Value

Includes list or pandoc args

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

html_document(includes = includes(before_body = "header.htm"))

pdf_document(includes = includes(after_body = "footer.tex"))

## End(Not run)
```

`ioslides_presentation` *Convert to an ioslides Presentation*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an **ioslides** presentation.

Usage

```
ioslides_presentation(logo = NULL, slide_level = 2, incremental = FALSE,
  fig_width = 7.5, fig_height = 4.5, fig_retina = 2, fig_caption = TRUE,
  dev = "png", df_print = "default", smart = TRUE, self_contained = TRUE,
  widescreen = FALSE, smaller = FALSE, transition = "default",
  mathjax = "default", analytics = NULL, template = NULL, css = NULL,
  includes = NULL, keep_md = FALSE, lib_dir = NULL, md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL, extra_dependencies = NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

logo	Path to file that includes a logo for use in the presentation (should be square and at least 128x128)
slide_level	Header level to consider as slide separator (Defaults to header 2)
incremental	TRUE to render slide bullets incrementally. Note that if you want to reverse the default incremental behavior for an individual bullet you can precede it with >. For example: > - Bullet Text
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when keep_md is specified (this is because fig_retina relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Default graphics device to use for figure output
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", and "tibble". The "default" method uses print.data.frame. The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames.
smart	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
self_contained	Produce a standalone HTML file with no external dependencies, using data: URIs to incorporate the contents of linked scripts, stylesheets, images, and videos. Note that even for self contained documents MathJax is still loaded externally (this is necessary because of its size).
widescreen	Display presentation with wider dimensions.
smaller	Use smaller text on all slides. You can also enable this for individual slides by adding the .smaller attribute to the slide header (see <i>Presentation Size</i> below for details).
transition	Speed of slide transitions. This can be "default", "slower", "faster", or a numeric value with a number of seconds (e.g. 0.5)
mathjax	Include mathjax. The "default" option uses an https URL from the official MathJax CDN. The "local" option uses a local version of MathJax (which is copied into the output directory). You can pass an alternate URL or pass NULL to exclude MathJax entirely.
analytics	A Google analytics property ID
template	Path to a pandoc template to use instead of the default bundled template.
css	One or more css files to include
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the <code>includes</code> function). If a before_body include is specified then it will replace the standard title slide entirely.

keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
lib_dir	Directory to copy dependent HTML libraries (e.g. jquery, bootstrap, etc.) into. By default this will be the name of the document with <code>_files</code> appended to it.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc
extra_dependencies, ...	Additional function arguments to pass to the base R Markdown HTML output formatter html_document_base

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `ioslides_presentation` format.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Slide Basics

You can create a slide show broken up into sections by using the `#` and `##` heading tags (you can also create a new slide without a header using a horizontal rule (`-----`)). For example here's a simple slide show:

```

---
title: "Habits"
author: John Doe
date: March 22, 2005
output: ioslides_presentation
---

# In the morning

## Getting up

- Turn off alarm
- Get out of bed

## Breakfast

- Eat eggs
- Drink coffee

# In the evening

## Dinner

- Eat spaghetti

```

```
- Drink wine
-----
![picture of spaghetti](images/spaghetti.jpg)
## Going to sleep
- Get in bed
- Count sheep
```

You can add a subtitle to a slide or section by including text after the pipe (|) character. For example:

```
## Getting up | What I like to do first thing
```

Display Modes

The following single character keyboard shortcuts enable alternate display modes:

- 'f' enable fullscreen mode
- 'w' toggle widescreen mode
- 'o' enable overview mode
- 'h' enable code highlight mode
- 'p' show presenter notes

Pressing Esc exits all of these modes. See the sections below on *Code Highlighting* and *Presenter Mode* for additional detail on those modes.

Incremental Bullets

You can render bullets incrementally by adding the incremental option:

```
---
output:
  ioslides_presentation:
    incremental: true
---
```

If you want to render bullets incrementally for some slides but not others you can use this syntax:

```
> - Eat eggs
> - Drink coffee
```

Presentation Size

You can display the presentation using a wider form factor using the `widescreen` option. You can specify that smaller text be used with the `smaller` option. For example:

```
---
output:
  ioslides_presentation:
    widescreen: true
    smaller: true
---
```

You can also enable the `smaller` option on a slide-by-slide basis by adding the `.smaller` attribute to the slide header:

```
## Getting up {.smaller}
```

Adding a Logo

You can add a logo to the presentation using the `logo` option (the logo should be square and at least 128x128). For example:

```
---
output:
  ioslides_presentation:
    logo: logo.png
---
```

A 128x128 version of the logo graphic will be added to the title slide and an icon version of the logo will be included in the bottom-left footer of each slide.

Build Slides

Slides can also have a `.build` attribute that indicate that their content should be displayed incrementally. For example:

```
## Getting up {.build}
```

Slide attributes can be combined if you need to specify more than one, for example:

```
## Getting up {.smaller .build}
```

Code Highlighting

It's possible to select subsets of code for additional emphasis by adding a special "highlight" comment around the code. For example:

```
### <b>
x <- 10
y <- x * 2
### </b>
```

The highlighted region will be displayed with a bold font. When you want to help the audience focus exclusively on the highlighted region press the 'h' key and the rest of the code will fade away.

Tables

The ioslides template has an attractive default style for tables so you shouldn't hesitate to add tables for presenting more complex sets of information. Pandoc markdown supports several syntaxes for defining tables which are described in the [pandoc online documentation](#).

Advanced Layout

You can center content on a slide by adding the `.flexbox` and `.vcenter` attributes to the slide title. For example:

```
## Dinner {.flexbox .vcenter}
```

You can horizontally center content by enclosing it in a `div` tag with class `centered`. For example:

```
<div class="centered">
This text is centered.
</div>
```

You can do a two-column layout using the `columns-2` class. For example:

```
<div class="columns-2">
  ![Image](image.png)

  - Bullet 1
  - Bullet 2
  - Bullet 3
</div>
```

Note that content will flow across the columns so if you want to have an image on one side and text on the other you should make sure that the image has sufficient height to force the text to the other side of the slide.

Text Color

You can color content using base color classes `red`, `blue`, `green`, `yellow`, and `gray` (or variations of them e.g. `red2`, `red3`, `blue2`, `blue3`, etc.). For example:

```
<div class="red2">
This text is red
</div>
```

Presenter Mode

A separate presenter window can also be opened (ideal for when you are presenting on one screen but have another screen that's private to you). The window stays in sync with the main presentation window and also shows presenter notes and a thumbnail of the next slide. To enable presenter mode add `?presentme=true` to the URL of the presentation, for example:

```
mypresentation.html?presentme=true
```

The presenter mode window will open and will always re-open with the presentation until it's disabled with:

```
mypresentation.html?presentme=false
```

To add presenter notes to a slide you include it within a "notes" div. For example:

```
<div class="notes">
This is my *note*.
```

- It can contain markdown
- like this list

```
</div>
```

Printing and PDF Output

You can print an ioslides presentation from within browsers that have good support for print CSS (i.e. as of this writing Google Chrome has the best support). Printing maintains most of the visual styles of the HTML version of the presentation.

To create a PDF version of a presentation you can use Print to PDF from Google Chrome.

knitr_options

Knitr options for an output format

Description

Define the knitr options for an R Markdown output format.

Usage

```
knitr_options(opts_knit = NULL, opts_chunk = NULL, knit_hooks = NULL,
  opts_hooks = NULL, opts_template = NULL)
```

Arguments

opts_knit	List of package level knitr options (see opts_knit)
opts_chunk	List of chunk level knitr options (see opts_chunk)
knit_hooks	List of hooks for R code chunks, inline R code, and output (see knit_hooks)
opts_hooks	List of hooks for code chunk options (see opts_hooks)
opts_template	List of templates for chunk level knitr options (see opts_template)

Value

An list that can be passed as the `knitr` argument of the [output_format](#) function.

See Also

[output_format](#)

knitr_options_html	<i>Knitr options for an HTML output format</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Define knitr options for an R Markdown output format that creates HTML output.

Usage

```
knitr_options_html(fig_width, fig_height, fig_retina, keep_md, dev = "png")
```

Arguments

fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when <code>keep_md</code> is specified (this is because <code>fig_retina</code> relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)

Value

An list that can be passed as the `knitr` argument of the [output_format](#) function.

See Also

[knitr_options](#), [output_format](#)

knitr_options_pdf	<i>Knitr options for a PDF output format</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Define knitr options for an R Markdown output format that creates PDF output.

Usage

```
knitr_options_pdf(fig_width, fig_height, fig_crop, dev = "pdf")
```

Arguments

fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_crop	TRUE to automatically apply the pdfcrop utility (if available) to pdf figures
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)

Value

An list that can be passed as the knitr argument of the [output_format](#) function.

See Also

[knitr_options](#), [output_format](#)

knit_params_ask	<i>Run a shiny application asking for parameter configuration for the given document.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Run a shiny application asking for parameter configuration for the given document.

Usage

```
knit_params_ask(file = NULL, input_lines = NULL, params = NULL,
  shiny_args = NULL, save_caption = "Save",
  encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```


Arguments

file	Path to the R Markdown document with configurable parameters.
input_lines	Content of the R Markdown document. If NULL, the contents of file will be read.
params	A named list of optional parameter overrides used in place of the document defaults.
shiny_args	Additional arguments to <code>runApp</code> .
save_caption	Caption to use use for button that saves/confirms parameters.
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see <code>file</code> .

Value

named list with overridden parameter names and value.

latex_dependency *Define a LaTeX package dependency*

Description

Define a LaTeX package dependency

Usage

```
latex_dependency(name, options = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	The LaTeX package name
options	The LaTeX options for the package

md_document *Convert to a markdown document*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to another variant of markdown (e.g. strict markdown or github flavored markdown)

Usage

```
md_document(variant = "markdown_strict", preserve_yaml = FALSE,
  toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, fig_width = 7, fig_height = 5,
  fig_retina = NULL, dev = "png", df_print = "default", includes = NULL,
  md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

variant	Markdown variant to produce (defaults to "markdown_strict"). Other valid values are "markdown_github", "markdown_mmd", "markdown_phpextra", or even "markdown" (which produces pandoc markdown). You can also compose custom markdown variants, see the pandoc online documentation for details.
preserve_yaml	Preserve YAML front matter in final document.
toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays. Defaults to NULL which performs no scaling. A setting of 2 will work for all widely used retina displays, but will also result in the output of tags rather than markdown images due to the need to set the width of the image explicitly.
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to png)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `md_document` format.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on R Markdown [metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

render("input.Rmd", md_document())

render("input.Rmd", md_document(variant = "markdown_github"))

## End(Not run)
```

 metadata

The YAML metadata of the current R Markdown document

Description

The object `metadata` stores the YAML metadata of the current R Markdown document as a list, which you may use in the R code chunks, e.g. `rmarkdown::metadata$title` (the title of the document), `rmarkdown::metadata$author`, and `rmarkdown::metadata$foo` (if you have a YAML field named `foo`), etc.

Format

An object of class `list` of length 0.

Examples

```
rmarkdown::metadata
```

 odt_document

Convert to an OpenDocument Text (ODT) document

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an ODT document.

Usage

```
odt_document(fig_width = 5, fig_height = 4, fig_caption = TRUE,
             template = "default", reference_odt = "default", includes = NULL,
             keep_md = FALSE, md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. See the documentation on pandoc online documentation for details on creating custom templates.
reference_odt	Use the specified file as a style reference in producing an odt file. For best results, the reference odt should be a modified version of an odt file produced using pandoc. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown default styles.
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the odt_document format.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on R Markdown [metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("input.Rmd", odt_document())

# specify an option for syntax highlighting
render("input.Rmd", odt_document(highlight = "zenburn"))

## End(Not run)
```

output_format	<i>Define an R Markdown output format</i>
---------------	---

Description

Define an R Markdown output format based on a combination of knitr and pandoc options.

Usage

```
output_format(knitr, pandoc, keep_md = FALSE, clean_supporting = TRUE,
  df_print = NULL, pre_knit = NULL, post_knit = NULL,
  pre_processor = NULL, intermediates_generator = NULL,
  post_processor = NULL, on_exit = NULL, base_format = NULL)
```

Arguments

knitr	Knitr options for an output format (see knitr_options)
pandoc	Pandoc options for an output format (see pandoc_options)
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting. Note that if this is TRUE then clean_supporting will always be FALSE.
clean_supporting	Cleanup any supporting files after conversion see render_supporting_files
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the df_print behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
pre_knit	An optional function that runs before knitting which receives the input (input filename passed to render) and ... (for future expansion) arguments.
post_knit	An optional function that runs after knitting which receives the metadata, input_file, runtime, and ... (for future expansion) arguments. This function can return additional arguments to pass to pandoc and can call <code>knitr::knit_meta_add</code> to add additional dependencies based on the contents of the input_file or on other assets side by side with it that may be used to produce html with dependencies during subsequent processing.
pre_processor	An optional pre-processor function that receives the metadata, input_file, runtime, knit_meta, files_dir, and output_dir and can return additional arguments to pass to pandoc.
intermediates_generator	An optional function that receives the original input_file, its encoding, and the intermediates directory (i.e. the intermediates_dir argument to render). The function should generate and return the names of any intermediate files required to render the input_file.

post_processor	An optional post-processor function that receives the metadata, input_file, output_file, clean, and verbose parameters, and can return an alternative output_file.
on_exit	A function to call when <code>rmarkdown::render()</code> finishes execution (as registered with a <code>on.exit</code> handler).
base_format	An optional format to extend.

Value

An R Markdown output format definition that can be passed to `render`.

See Also

[render](#), [knitr_options](#), [pandoc_options](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
output_format(knitr = knitr_options(opts_chunk = list(dev = 'png')),
              pandoc = pandoc_options(to = "html"))

## End(Not run)
```

`paged_table`

Create a table in HTML with support for paging rows and columns

Description

Create a table in HTML with support for paging rows and columns

Usage

```
paged_table(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a data frame to be rendered as a paged table.

pandoc_args

Functions for generating pandoc command line arguments

Description

Functions that assist in creating various types of pandoc command line arguments (e.g. for templates, table of contents, highlighting, and content includes)

Usage

```
pandoc_variable_arg(name, value)
```

```
pandoc_include_args(in_header = NULL, before_body = NULL,
  after_body = NULL)
```

```
pandoc_highlight_args(highlight, default = "tango")
```

```
pandoc_latex_engine_args(latex_engine)
```

```
pandoc_toc_args(toc, toc_depth = 3)
```

Arguments

name	Name of template variable to set.
value	Value of template variable.
in_header	One or more files with content to be included in the header of the document.
before_body	One or more files with content to be included before the document body.
after_body	One or more files with content to be included after the document body.
highlight	The name of a pandoc syntax highlighting theme.
default	The highlighting theme to use if "default" is specified.
latex_engine	LaTeX engine for producing PDF output. Options are "pdflatex", "lualatex", and "xelatex".
toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output.
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents.

Details

Non-absolute paths for resources referenced from the `in_header`, `before_body`, and `after_body` parameters are resolved relative to the directory of the input document.

Value

A character vector with pandoc command line arguments

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

pandoc_include_args(before_body = "header.htm")
pandoc_include_args(before_body = "header.tex")

pandoc_highlight_args("kate")

pandoc_latex_engine_args("pdflatex")

pandoc_toc_args(toc = TRUE, toc_depth = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

pandoc_available	<i>Check pandoc availability and version</i>
------------------	--

Description

Determine whether pandoc is currently available on the system (optionally checking for a specific version or greater). Determine the specific version of pandoc available.

Usage

```
pandoc_available(version = NULL, error = FALSE)

pandoc_version()
```

Arguments

version	Required version of pandoc
error	Whether to signal an error if pandoc with the required version is not found

Details

The system environment variable 'PATH' as well as the version of pandoc shipped with RStudio (its location is set via the environment variable 'RSTUDIO_PANDOC' by RStudio products like the RStudio IDE, RStudio Server, Shiny Server, and RStudio Connect, etc) are scanned for pandoc and the highest version available is used. Please do not modify the environment variable 'RSTUDIO_PANDOC' unless you know what it means.

Value

pandoc_available returns a logical indicating whether the required version of pandoc is available. pandoc_version returns a [numeric_version](#) with the version of pandoc found.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(rmarkdown)

if (pandoc_available())
  cat("pandoc", as.character(pandoc_version()), "is available!\n")

if (pandoc_available("1.12.3"))
  cat("required version of pandoc is available!\n")

## End(Not run)
```

pandoc_convert	<i>Convert a document with pandoc</i>
----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Convert documents to and from various formats using the pandoc utility.

Usage

```
pandoc_convert(input, to = NULL, from = NULL, output = NULL,
  citeproc = FALSE, options = NULL, verbose = FALSE, wd = NULL)
```

Arguments

input	Character vector containing paths to input files (files must be UTF-8 encoded)
to	Format to convert to (if not specified, you must specify output)
from	Format to convert from (if not specified then the format is determined based on the file extension of input).
output	Output file (if not specified then determined based on format being converted to)
citeproc	TRUE to run the pandoc-citeproc filter (for processing citations) as part of the conversion
options	Character vector of command line options to pass to pandoc.
verbose	TRUE to show the pandoc command line which was executed
wd	Working directory in which code will be executed. If not supplied, defaults to the common base directory of input

Details

Supported input and output formats are described in the [pandoc user guide](#).

The system path as well as the version of pandoc shipped with RStudio (if running under RStudio) are scanned for pandoc and the highest version available is used.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(rmarkdown)

# convert markdown to various formats
pandoc_convert("input.md", to = "html")
pandoc_convert("input.md", to = "pdf")

# process citations
pandoc_convert("input.md", to = "html", citeproc = TRUE)

# add some pandoc options
pandoc_convert("input.md", to="pdf", options = c("--listings"))

## End(Not run)
```

pandoc_options *Pandoc options for an output format*

Description

Define the pandoc options for an R Markdown output format.

Usage

```
pandoc_options(to, from = rmarkdown_format(), args = NULL,
  keep_tex = FALSE, latex_engine = c("pdflatex", "lualatex", "xelatex"),
  ext = NULL)
```

Arguments

to	Pandoc format to convert to
from	Pandoc format to convert from
args	Character vector of command line arguments to pass to pandoc
keep_tex	Keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF (applies only to 'latex' and 'beamer' target formats)
latex_engine	LaTeX engine to producing PDF output (applies only to 'latex' and 'beamer' target formats)
ext	File extension (e.g. ".tex") for output file (if NULL chooses default based on to). This is typically used to force the final output of a latex or beamer conversion to be .tex rather than .pdf.

Details

The from argument should be used very cautiously as it's important for users to be able to rely on a stable definition of supported markdown extensions.

Value

An list that can be passed as the pandoc argument of the [output_format](#) function.

See Also

[output_format](#), [rmarkdown_format](#)

pandoc_path_arg	<i>Transform path for passing to pandoc</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Transform a path for passing to pandoc on the command line. Calls [path.expand](#) on all platforms. On Windows, transform it to a short path name if it contains spaces, and then convert forward slashes to back slashes (as required by pandoc for some path references)

Usage

```
pandoc_path_arg(path, backslash = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Path to transform
backslash	Whether to replace forward slashes in path with backslashes on Windows

Value

Transformed path that can be passed to pandoc on the command line

pandoc_self_contained_html	<i>Create a self-contained HTML document using pandoc.</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

Create a self-contained HTML document by base64 encoding images, scripts, and stylesheets referenced by the input document.

Usage

```
pandoc_self_contained_html(input, output)
```

Arguments

input	Input html file to create self-contained version of.
output	Path to save output.

Value

(Invisibly) The path of the generated file.

pandoc_template	<i>Render a pandoc template.</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Use the pandoc templating engine to render a text file. Substitutions are done using the metadata list passed to the function.

Usage

```
pandoc_template(metadata, template, output, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

metadata	A named list containing metadata to pass to template.
template	Path to a pandoc template.
output	Path to save output.
verbose	TRUE to show the pandoc command line which was executed.

Value

(Invisibly) The path of the generated file.

parse_html_notebook	<i>Parse an HTML Notebook</i>
---------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Parse an HTML notebook, retrieving annotation information related to generated outputs in the document, as well as the original R Markdown source document.

Usage

```
parse_html_notebook(path, encoding = "UTF-8")
```

Arguments

path	The path to an R Notebook file (with extension .nb.html).
encoding	The document's encoding (assumed "UTF-8" by default).

Details

For more details on the HTML file format produced by html_notebook, see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebook_format

pdf_document *Convert to a PDF document*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to a PDF document.

Usage

```
pdf_document(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 2, number_sections = FALSE,
  fig_width = 6.5, fig_height = 4.5, fig_crop = TRUE,
  fig_caption = TRUE, dev = "pdf", df_print = "default",
  highlight = "default", template = "default", keep_tex = FALSE,
  latex_engine = "pdflatex", citation_package = c("none", "natbib",
  "biblatex"), includes = NULL, md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL,
  extra_dependencies = NULL)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
number_sections	TRUE to number section headings
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_crop	TRUE to automatically apply the pdfcrop utility (if available) to pdf figures
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to pdf)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", and "haddock". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. See the documentation on pandoc online documentation for details on creating custom templates.
keep_tex	Keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF

latex_engine	LaTeX engine for producing PDF output. Options are "pdflatex", "lualatex", and "xelatex".
citation_package	The LaTeX package to process citations, natbib or biblatex. Use none if neither package is to be used.
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the <code>includes</code> function).
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the <code>rmarkdown_format</code> for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc
extra_dependencies	Add <code>latex_dependency()</code> dependencies. It can be used to add custom LaTeX packages to the .tex header.

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the pdf_document format.

Creating PDF output from R Markdown requires that LaTeX be installed.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on R Markdown [metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Many aspects of the LaTeX template used to create PDF documents can be customized using metadata. For example:

```

---
title: "Crop Analysis Q3 2013"
fontsize: 11pt
geometry: margin=1in
---
```

Available metadata variables include:

lang Document language code (e.g. "es", "fr", "pt-BR")

fontsize Font size (e.g. 10pt, 11pt, 12pt)

documentclass LaTeX document class (e.g. article)

classoption Option for documentclass (e.g. oneside); may be repeated

geometry Options for geometry class (e.g. margin=1in); may be repeated

mainfont, sansfont, monofont, mathfont Document fonts (works only with xelatex and lualatex, see the latex_engine option)

linkcolor, urlcolor, citecolor Color for internal, external, and citation links (red, green, magenta, cyan, blue, black)

linestretch Options for line spacing (e.g. 1, 1.5, 3)

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document())

# specify an option for latex engine
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document(latex_engine = "lualatex"))

# add a table of contents and pass an option to pandoc
render("input.Rmd", pdf_document(toc = TRUE, "--listings"))

## End(Not run)
```

relative_to

Relative path utility function

Description

Given a directory and a file, return a relative path from the directory to the file, or the unmodified file path if the file does not appear to be in the directory.

Usage

```
relative_to(dir, file)
```

Arguments

dir	Directory
file	File

Value

Relative path from the directory to the file (or the unmodified file path if the file does not appear to be in the directory).

render

*Render R Markdown***Description**

Render the input file to the specified output format using pandoc. If the input requires knitting then [knit](#) is called prior to pandoc.

Usage

```
render(input, output_format = NULL, output_file = NULL, output_dir = NULL,
       output_options = NULL, intermediates_dir = NULL,
       knit_root_dir = NULL,
       runtime = c("auto", "static", "shiny", "shiny_prerendered"),
       clean = TRUE, params = NULL, knit_meta = NULL, envir = parent.frame(),
       run_pandoc = TRUE, quiet = FALSE, encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input	Input file (R script, Rmd, or plain markdown).
output_format	R Markdown output format to convert to. Pass "all" to render all formats defined within the file. Pass the name of a format (e.g. "html_document") to render a single format or pass a vector of format names to render multiple formats. Alternatively you can pass an output format object; e.g. <code>html_document()</code> . If NULL is passed then the output format is the first one defined in the YAML metadata of the input file (defaulting to HTML if none is specified).
output_options	List of output options that can override the options specified in metadata (e.g. could be used to force <code>self_contained</code> or <code>mathjax = "local"</code>). Note that this is only valid when the output format is read from metadata (i.e. not a custom format object passed to <code>output_format</code>).
output_file	Output file. If NULL then a default based on the name of the input file is chosen.
output_dir	Output directory. An alternate directory to write the output file to (defaults to the directory of the input file).
intermediates_dir	Intermediate files directory. If NULL, intermediate files are written to the same directory as the input file; otherwise.
knit_root_dir	The working directory in which to knit the document; uses knitr's <code>root.dir</code> knit option. NULL means to follow the knitr default, which is to use the parent directory of the document.
runtime	The runtime target for rendering. <code>static</code> produces output intended for static files; <code>shiny</code> produces output suitable for use in a Shiny document (see run). The default, <code>auto</code> , allows the runtime target specified in the YAML metadata to take precedence, and renders for a static runtime target otherwise.
clean	TRUE to clean intermediate files created during rendering.

params	List of named parameters that override custom params specified within the YAML front-matter (e.g. specifying a dataset to read or a date range to confine output to). Pass "ask" to start an application that helps guide parameter configuration.
knit_meta	(For expert use) Meta data generated by knitr .
envir	The environment in which the code chunks are to be evaluated during knitting (can use new.env() to guarantee an empty new environment).
run_pandoc	Whether to run Pandoc to convert Markdown output.
quiet	TRUE to suppress printing of the pandoc command line.
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see file .

Details

Note that the **knitr** error option is set to FALSE during rendering (which is different from the **knitr** default value of TRUE).

For additional details on rendering R scripts see [Compiling R scripts to a notebook](#).

If no `output_format` parameter is specified then the output format is read from the YAML front-matter of the input file. For example, the following YAML would yield a PDF document:

```
output: pdf_document
```

Additional format options can also be specified in metadata. For example:

```
output:
  pdf_document:
    toc: true
    highlight: zenburn
```

Multiple formats can be specified in metadata. If no `output_format` is passed to render then the first one defined will be used:

```
output:
  pdf_document:
    toc: true
    highlight: zenburn
  html_document:
    toc: true
    theme: united
```

Formats specified in metadata can be any one of the built in formats (e.g. [html_document](#), [pdf_document](#)) or a format defined in another package (e.g. `pkg::custom_format`).

If there is no format defined in the YAML then [html_document](#) will be used.

Value

When `run_pandoc = TRUE`, the compiled document is written into the output file, and the path of the output file is returned.

When `run_pandoc = FALSE`, the path of the Markdown output file, with attributes `knit_meta` (the **knitr** meta data collected from code chunks) and `intermediates` (the intermediate files/directories generated by `render()`).

R Markdown

R Markdown supports all of the base pandoc markdown features as well as some optional features for compatibility with GitHub Flavored Markdown (which previous versions of R Markdown were based on). See [rmarkdown_format](#) for details.

See Also

[knit](#), [output_format](#), [pandoc](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# render the default (first) format defined in the file
render("input.Rmd")

# render all formats defined in the file
render("input.Rmd", "all")

# render a single format
render("input.Rmd", "html_document")

# render multiple formats
render("input.Rmd", c("html_document", "pdf_document"))

## End(Not run)
```

render_delayed

Delay Rendering for an Expression

Description

In a Shiny document, evaluate the given expression after the document has finished rendering, instead of during render.

Usage

```
render_delayed(expr)
```

Arguments

`expr` The expression to evaluate.

Details

This function is useful inside Shiny documents. It delays the evaluation of its argument until the document has finished its initial render, so that the document can be viewed before the calculation is finished.

Any expression that returns HTML can be wrapped in `render_delayed`.

Value

An object representing the expression.

Note

`expr` is evaluated in a **copy** of the environment in which the `render_delayed` call appears. Consequently, no side effects created by `expr` are visible in succeeding expressions, nor are changes to the environment after the call to `render_delayed` visible to `expr`.

`expr` must be an expression that produces HTML.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
# Add the following code to an R Markdown document  
  
div(Sys.time())  
  
render_delayed({  
  Sys.sleep(3)      # simulate an expensive computation  
  div(Sys.time())  
})  
  
div(Sys.time())  
  
## End(Not run)
```

render_site

Render multiple documents as a website

Description

Render all of the R Markdown documents within a directory as a website.

Usage

```
render_site(input = ".", output_format = "all", envir = parent.frame(),
  quiet = FALSE, encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

```
clean_site(input = ".", preview = FALSE, quiet = FALSE,
  encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

```
site_generator(input = ".", output_format = NULL,
  encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input	Website directory (or the name of a file within the directory)
output_format	R Markdown format to convert to (defaults to "all").
envir	The environment in which the code chunks are to be evaluated during knitting (can use new.env to guarantee an empty new environment).
preview	Whether to list the files to be removed rather than actually removing them.
quiet	TRUE to suppress messages and other output.
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see file .
...	Currently unused

Details

The `render_site` function enables you to render a collection of markdown documents within a directory as a website. There are two requirements for a directory to be rendered as a website:

1. It must contain either an "index.Rmd" or "index.md" file.
2. It must contain a site configuration file ("_site.yml").

The most minimal valid website is an empty "index.Rmd" and an empty "_site.yml". With this configuration a single empty webpage would be generated via a call to `render_site`. If you add additional markdown documents to the directory they will also be rendered. By default a site is rendered in the following fashion:

1. R Markdown (.Rmd) and plain markdown (.md) files in the root directory are rendered. Note however that markdown files beginning with "_" are not rendered (this is a convention to designate files that are included by top level documents).
2. All output and supporting files are copied to a "_site" subdirectory of the website directory (this is configurable, see discussion below).
3. The following files are **not** copied to the "_site" sub-directory:
 - Files beginning with "." (hidden files).
 - Files beginning with "_"
 - Files known to contain R source code (e.g. ".R", ".s", ".Rmd"), R data (e.g. ".RData", ".rds"), or configuration data (e.g. ".Rproj", "rsconnect").

Note that you can override which files are included or excluded via settings in "_site.yml" (described below)

4. Normally R Markdown renders documents as self-contained HTML. However, `render_site` ensures that dependencies (e.g. CSS, JavaScript, images, etc.) remain in external files. CSS/JavaScript libraries are copied to a "site_libs" sub-directory and plots/images are copied to "_files" sub-directories.

You can remove the files generated by `render_site` using the `clean_site` function.

Value

`render_site` returns the name of the site output file (relative to the input directory). `clean_site` returns the names of the generated files removed during cleaning.

Configuration

A "_site.yml" file can be used to configure the behavior of site generation. Here is an example configuration file:

```
name: my-website
output_dir: _site
include: ["demo.R"]
exclude: ["docs.txt", "*.csv"]
navbar:
  title: "My Website"
  left:
    - text: "Home"
      href: index.html
    - text: "About"
      href: about.html
output:
  html_document:
    toc: true
    highlight: textmate
```

The `name` field provides a suggested URL path for your website when it is published (by default this is just the name of the directory containing the site). The `output_dir` indicates which directory to copy site content into ("_site" is the default if none is specified). Note that this can be "." to keep all content within the root website directory alongside the source code.

The `include` and `exclude` fields enable you to override the default behavior vis-a-vis what files are copied into the "_site" directory (wildcards can be used as in the above example).

The `navbar` field can be used to define a navigation bar for websites based on the [html_document](#) format.

Finally, the `output` field enables you to specify output options that are common to all documents within the website (you can also still provide local options within each document that override any common options).

Custom Site Generation

The behavior of the default site generation function (`rmarkdown::default_site`) is described above. It is also possible to define a custom site generator that has alternate behavior. A site generator is an R function that is bound to by including it in the "site:" field of the "index.Rmd" or "index.md" file. For example:

```
title: "My Book"
output: bookdown::gitbook
site: bookdown::bookdown_site
```

A site generation function should return a list with the following elements:

- `name` The name for the website (e.g. the parent directory name).
- `output_dir` The directory where the website output is written to. This path should be relative to the site directory (e.g. "." or "_site")
- `render` An R function that can be called to generate the site. The function should accept the `input_file`, `output_format`, `envir`, `quiet`, and `encoding` arguments.
- `clean` An R function that returns relative paths to the files generated by `render_site` (these files are the ones which will be removed by the `clean_site` function).

Note that the `input_file` argument will be NULL when the entire site is being generated. It will be set to a specific file name if a front-end tool is attempting to preview it (e.g. RStudio IDE via the Knit button).

When `quiet = FALSE` the render function should also print a line of output using the `message` function indicating which output file should be previewed, for example:

```
if (!quiet)
  message("\nOutput created: ", output)
```

Emitting this line enables front-ends like RStudio to determine which file they should open to preview the website.

See the source code of the `rmarkdown::default_site` function for an example of a site generation function.

render_supporting_files

Render supporting files for an input document

Description

Render (copy) required supporting files for an input document to the `_files` directory associated with the document.

Usage

```
render_supporting_files(from, files_dir, rename_to = NULL)
```

Arguments

from	Directory to copy from
files_dir	Directory to copy files into
rename_to	Optional rename of source directory after it is copied

Value

The relative path to the supporting files. This path is suitable for inclusion in HTMLhref and src attributes.

resolve_output_format *Resolve the output format for an R Markdown document*

Description

Read the YAML metadata (and any common _output.yml file) for the document and return an output format object that can be passed to the [render](#) function.

Usage

```
resolve_output_format(input, output_format = NULL, output_options = NULL,  
  encoding = getOption("encoding"))
```

Arguments

input	Input file (Rmd or plain markdown)
output_format	Name of output format (or NULL to use the default format for the input file).
output_options	List of output options that should override the options specified in metadata.
encoding	The encoding of the input file; see file

Details

This function is useful for front-end tools that need to modify the default behavior of an output format.

Value

An R Markdown output format definition that can be passed to [render](#).

rmarkdown_format *R Markdown input format definition*

Description

Compose a pandoc markdown input definition for R Markdown that can be passed as the from argument of [pandoc_options](#).

Usage

```
rmarkdown_format(extensions = NULL)
```

Arguments

extensions Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition of R Markdown.

Details

By default R Markdown is defined as all pandoc markdown extensions with the following tweaks for backward compatibility with the markdown package (+ features are added, - features are removed):

```
+autolink_bare_uris  
+ascii_identifier  
+tex_math_single_backslash
```

For more on pandoc markdown see the [pandoc online documentation](#).

Value

Pandoc markdown format specification

See Also

[output_format](#), [pandoc_options](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
rmarkdown_format("-implicit_figures")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`rmd_metadata`*R Markdown Metadata*

Description

Rmd files include a metadata section (typically located at the top of the file) that can specify (among other things) the title, author, and date of the document. Metadata adheres to the [YAML](#) format and is delimited by lines containing three dashes (---). Here is an example metadata section:

```
---
title: "Crop Analysis Q3 2013"
author: Martha Smith
date: October 23rd, 2013
---
```

Note that the `title` field is quoted. This is because titles often contained embedded colons (`:`) and colons followed by a space need to be quoted in [YAML](#).

Details

When title, author, and date metadata is provided it's used to automatically create a title section within output documents. If you don't want this section included in your document then you should remove the corresponding metadata fields.

When generating PDF and Beamer output there are also a number of other metadata fields that can be included to customize the appearance and theme of PDF output. For more details see the documentation for [pdf_document](#) and [beamer_presentation](#).

`rtf_document`*Convert to an RTF document*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an RTF document.

Usage

```
rtf_document(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, fig_width = 5, fig_height = 4,
  keep_md = FALSE, md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>toc</code>	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
<code>toc_depth</code>	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
<code>fig_width</code>	Default width (in inches) for figures
<code>fig_height</code>	Default width (in inches) for figures
<code>keep_md</code>	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
<code>md_extensions</code>	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
<code>pandoc_args</code>	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `rtf_document` format.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on R Markdown [metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("input.Rmd", rtf_document())

# specify table of contents option
render("input.Rmd", rtf_document(toc = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

run

Run a Shiny document

Description

Start a Shiny server for the given document, and render it for display.

Usage

```
run(file = "index.Rmd", dir = dirname(file), default_file = NULL,  
    auto_reload = TRUE, shiny_args = NULL, render_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	Path to the R Markdown document to launch in a web browser. Defaults to <code>index.Rmd</code> in the current working directory, but may be <code>NULL</code> to skip launching a browser.
<code>dir</code>	The directory from which to read input documents. Defaults to the parent directory of <code>file</code> .
<code>default_file</code>	The file to serve at the Shiny server's root URL. If <code>NULL</code> (the default), a sensible default is chosen (see Details)
<code>auto_reload</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (the default), automatically reload the Shiny application when the file currently being viewed is changed on disk.
<code>shiny_args</code>	Additional arguments to runApp .
<code>render_args</code>	Additional arguments to render .

Details

The `run` function runs a Shiny document by starting a Shiny server associated with the document. The `shiny_args` parameter can be used to configure the server; see the [runApp](#) documentation for details.

Once the server is started, the document will be rendered using [render](#). The server will initiate a render of the document whenever necessary, so it is not necessary to call `run` every time the document changes: if `auto_reload` is `TRUE`, saving the document will trigger a render. You can also manually trigger a render by reloading the document in a Web browser.

The server will render any R Markdown (`.Rmd`) document in `dir`; the `file` argument specifies only the initial document to be rendered and viewed. You can therefore link to other documents in the directory using standard Markdown syntax, e.g. `[Analysis Page 2](page2.Rmd)`.

If `default_file` is not specified, nor is a file specified on the URL, then the default document to serve at `/` is chosen from (in order of preference):

- If `dir` contains only one `Rmd`, that `Rmd`.
- The file `index.Rmd`, if it exists in `dir`
- The file `index.html`, if it exists in `dir`

If you wish to share R code between your documents, place it in a file named `global.R` in `dir`; it will be sourced into the global environment.

Value

Invisible `NULL`.

Note

Unlike `render`, `run` does not render the document to a file on disk. In most cases a Web browser will be started automatically to view the document; see `launch.browser` in the `runApp` documentation for details.

When using an external web browser with the server, specify the name of the R Markdown file to view in the URL (e.g. `http://127.0.0.1:1234/foo.Rmd`). A URL without a filename will show the `default_file` as described above.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Run the Shiny document "index.Rmd" in the current directory
rmarkdown::run()

# Run the Shiny document "shiny_doc.Rmd" on port 8241
rmarkdown::run("shiny_doc.Rmd", shiny_args = list(port = 8241))

## End(Not run)
```

shiny_prerendered_chunk

Add code to a shiny_prerendered context

Description

Programmatic equivalent to including a code chunk with a context in a runtime: `shiny_prerendered` document.

Usage

```
shiny_prerendered_chunk(context, code, singleton = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>context</code>	Context name (e.g. "server", "server-start")
<code>code</code>	Character vector with code
<code>singleton</code>	Collapse multiple identical versions of this chunk into a single chunk.

shiny_prerendered_clean

Clean prerendered content for the specified Rmd input file

Description

Remove the associated html file and supporting `_files` directory for a shiny_prerendered document.

Usage

```
shiny_prerendered_clean(input)
```

Arguments

input	Rmd input file to clean content for
-------	-------------------------------------

slidy_presentation *Convert to a slidy presentation*

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to a slidy presentation.

Usage

```
slidy_presentation(
  incremental = FALSE, duration = NULL, footer = NULL,
  font_adjustment = 0, fig_width = 8, fig_height = 6, fig_retina = 2,
  fig_caption = TRUE, dev = "png", df_print = "default", smart = TRUE,
  self_contained = TRUE, highlight = "default", mathjax = "default",
  template = "default", css = NULL, includes = NULL, keep_md = FALSE,
  lib_dir = NULL, md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL,
  extra_dependencies = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

incremental	TRUE to render slide bullets incrementally. Note that if you want to reverse the default incremental behavior for an individual bullet you can precede it with <code>></code> . For example: <code>> - Bullet Text</code>
duration	Duration (in minutes) of the slide deck. This value is used to add a countdown timer to the slide footer.
footer	Footer text (e.g. organization name and/or copyright)
font_adjustment	Increase or decrease the default font size (e.g. -1 or +1). You can also manually adjust the font size during the presentation using the 'S' (smaller) and 'B' (bigger) keys.

fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_retina	Scaling to perform for retina displays (defaults to 2, which currently works for all widely used retina displays). Set to NULL to prevent retina scaling. Note that this will always be NULL when keep_md is specified (this is because fig_retina relies on outputting HTML directly into the markdown document).
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to pdf)
df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to FALSE.
smart	Produce typographically correct output, converting straight quotes to curly quotes, — to em-dashes, – to en-dashes, and ... to ellipses.
self_contained	Produce a standalone HTML file with no external dependencies, using data: URIs to incorporate the contents of linked scripts, stylesheets, images, and videos. Note that even for self contained documents MathJax is still loaded externally (this is necessary because of it's size).
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", and "haddock". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
mathjax	Include mathjax. The "default" option uses an https URL from the official MathJax CDN. The "local" option uses a local version of MathJax (which is copied into the output directory). You can pass an alternate URL or pass NULL to exclude MathJax entirely.
template	Pandoc template to use for rendering. Pass "default" to use the rmarkdown package default template; pass NULL to use pandoc's built-in template; pass a path to use a custom template that you've created. See the documentation on pandoc online documentation for details on creating custom templates.
css	One or more css files to include
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the <code>includes</code> function).
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
lib_dir	Directory to copy dependent HTML libraries (e.g. jquery, bootstrap, etc.) into. By default this will be the name of the document with <code>_files</code> appended to it.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

```
extra_dependencies      Add latex_dependency() dependencies. It can be used to add custom
                        LaTeX packages to the .tex header.
...                    Additional function arguments to pass to the base R Markdown HTML output
                        formatter html\_document\_base
```

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `slidy_presentation` format.

For more information on markdown syntax for presentations see the [pandoc online documentation](#).

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("pres.Rmd", slidy_presentation())

# specify an option for incremental rendering
render("pres.Rmd", slidy_presentation(incremental = TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

tufte_handout	<i>Tufte handout format (PDF)</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Template for creating a handout according to the style of Edward R. Tufte and Richard Feynman.

Usage

```
tufte_handout(fig_width = 4, fig_height = 2.5, fig_crop = TRUE,
              dev = "pdf", highlight = "default", keep_tex = FALSE,
              citation_package = c("none", "natbib", "biblatex"), includes = NULL,
              md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_crop	TRUE to automatically apply the pdfcrop utility (if available) to pdf figures
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (defaults to pdf)
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", and "haddock". Pass NULL to prevent syntax highlighting.
keep_tex	Keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF
citation_package	The LaTeX package to process citations, natbib or biblatex. Use none if neither package is to be used.
includes	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to pandoc

word_document

Convert to an MS Word document

Description

Format for converting from R Markdown to an MS Word document.

Usage

```
word_document(toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, fig_width = 5, fig_height = 4,
  fig_caption = TRUE, df_print = "default", highlight = "default",
  reference_docx = "default", keep_md = FALSE, md_extensions = NULL,
  pandoc_args = NULL)
```

Arguments

toc	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
toc_depth	Depth of headers to include in table of contents
fig_width	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_height	Default width (in inches) for figures
fig_caption	TRUE to render figures with captions

df_print	Method to be used for printing data frames. Valid values include "default", "kable", "tibble", and "paged". The "default" method uses <code>print.data.frame</code> . The "kable" method uses the <code>knitr::kable</code> function. The "tibble" method uses the tibble package to print a summary of the data frame. The "paged" method creates a paginated HTML table (note that this method is only valid for formats that produce HTML). In addition to the named methods you can also pass an arbitrary function to be used for printing data frames. You can disable the <code>df_print</code> behavior entirely by setting the option <code>rmarkdown.df_print</code> to <code>FALSE</code> .
highlight	Syntax highlighting style. Supported styles include "default", "tango", "pygments", "kate", "monochrome", "espresso", "zenburn", and "haddock". Pass <code>NULL</code> to prevent syntax highlighting.
reference_docx	Use the specified file as a style reference in producing a docx file. For best results, the reference docx should be a modified version of a docx file produced using <code>pandoc</code> . Pass "default" to use the <code>rmarkdown</code> default styles.
keep_md	Keep the markdown file generated by knitting.
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition or R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
pandoc_args	Additional command line options to pass to <code>pandoc</code>

Details

See the [online documentation](#) for additional details on using the `word_document` format.

R Markdown documents can have optional metadata that is used to generate a document header that includes the title, author, and date. For more details see the documentation on [R Markdown metadata](#).

R Markdown documents also support citations. You can find more information on the markdown syntax for citations in the [Bibliographies and Citations](#) article in the online documentation.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [render](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

library(rmarkdown)

# simple invocation
render("input.Rmd", word_document())

# specify an option for syntax highlighting
render("input.Rmd", word_document(highlight = "zenburn"))

## End(Not run)
```

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