Package 'rtika'

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```
Type Package
Title R Interface to 'Apache Tika'
Version 0.1.5
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Suggests jsonlite,
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SystemRequirements Java (>=7)
Description Extract text or metadata from over a thousand file types. Get either plain text or struc-
     tured XHTML.
Depends R (>= 3.1.0)
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 6.0.1
URL http://github.com/predict-r/rtika
BugReports http://github.com/predict-r/rtika/issues
VignetteBuilder knitr
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R topics documented:

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Description

Extract text or metadata from over a thousand file types. Get either plain text or structured XHTML. Metadata includes Content-Type, character encoding, and Exif data from jpeg or tiff images. See the long list of supported file types: https://tika.apache.org/1.17/formats.html.

Usage

```
tika(input, output = c("text", "jsonRecursive", "xml", "html")[1],
  output_dir = "", java = "java", jar = tikajar::tikajar(), threads = 2,
  args = character(), quiet = TRUE, cleanup = TRUE,
  lib.loc = .libPaths())
```

Arguments

input	Character vector describing the paths to the input documents. Strings starting with 'http://','https://', or 'ftp://' are downloaded to a temporary directory first. Each file will be read, but not modified.
output	Optional character vector of the output format. The default, "text", gets plain text without metadata. "xml" and "html" get XHTML text with metadata. "jsonRecursive" gets XHTML text and json metadata. c("jsonRecursive", "text") or c("J", "t") get plain text and json metadata. See the 'Output Details' section.
output_dir	Optional directory path to save the converted files in. Tika may overwrite files so an empty directory is best. See the 'Output Details' section before using.
java	Optional command to invoke Java. For example, it can be the full path to a particular Java version. See the Configuration section below.
jar	Optional alternative path to a tika-app-X.XX.jar. Useful if this package becomes out of date.
threads	Integer of the number of file consumer threads Tika uses. Defaults to 2.
args	Optional character vector of additional arguments passed to Tika, that may not yet be implemented in this R interface, in the pattern of c('-arg1', 'setting1', '-arg2', 'setting2'). Available arguments include -timeoutThresholdMillis (Number of milliseconds allowed to a parse before the process is killed and restarted), -maxRestarts

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(Maximum number of times the watchdog process will restart the child process), -includeFilePat (Regular expression to determine which files to process, e.g. "(?i)\.pdf"), -excludeFilePat, and -maxFileSizeBytes. These are documented in the .jar -help command.

quiet Logical if Tika command line messages and errors are to be supressed. Defaults

to TRUE.

cleanup Logical to clean up temporary files after running the command, which can accu-

mulate. Defaults to TRUE. They are in tempdir(). These files are automatically

removed at the end of the R session even if set to FALSE.

lib.loc Optional character vector describing the library paths containing curl and data.table

packages. Normally, it's best to install these and leave this parameter alone. The

parameter is included mainly for package testing.

Value

A character vector in the same order and with the same length as input. Unprocessed files are as.character(NA). See the Output Details section below.

Output Details

If an input file did not exist, could not be downloaded, was a directory, or Tika could not process it, the result will be as.character(NA) for that file.

By default, output = "text" and this produces plain text with no metadata. Some formatting is preserved in this case using tabs, newlines and spaces.

Setting output to either "xml" or the shortcut "x" will produce a strict form of HTML known as XHTML, with metadata in the head node and formatted text in the body. Content retains more formatting with "xml". For example, a Word or Excel table will become a HTML table, with table data as text in td elements. The "html" option and its shortcut "h" seem to produce the same result as "xml". Parse XHTML output with xml2::read_html.

Setting output to "jsonRecursive" or its shortcut "J" produces a tree structure in 'json'. Metadata fields are at the top level. The XHTML or plain text will be found in the X-TIKA: content field. By default the text is XHTML. This can be changed to plain text like this: output=c("jsonRecursive", "text") or output=c("J", "t"). This syntax is meant to mirror Tika's. Parse json with jsonlite::fromJSON.

If output_dir is specified, then the converted files will also be saved to this directory. It's best to use an empty directory because Tika may overwrite existing files. Tika seems to add an extra file extension to each file to reduce the chance, but it's still best to use an empty directory. The file locations within the output_dir maintain the same general path structure as the input files. Downloaded files have a path similar to the 'tempdir()' that R uses. The original paths are now relative to output_dir. Files are appended with .txt for the default plain text, but can be .json, .xml, or .html depending on the output setting. One way to get a list of the processed files is to use list.files with recursive=TRUE. If output_dir is not specified, files are saved to a volatile temp directory named by tmpdir() and will be deleted when R shuts down. If this function will be run on very large batches repeatedly, these temporary files can be cleaned up every time by adding cleanup=TRUE.

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Background

Tika is a foundational library for several Apache projects such as the Apache Solr search engine. It has been in development since at least 2007. The most efficient way I've found to process many thousands of documents is Tika's 'batch' mode, which is the only mode used in 'rtika'. There are potentially more things that can be done, given enough time and attention, because Apache Tika includes many libraries and methods in its .jar file found in the 'tikajar' dependency. The source is available at: https://tika.apache.org/.

Configuration

This package depends on the sys and tikajar packages. The later contains the tika-app-X.XX.jar. This jar works with Java 7. Tika in mid-2018 needs Java 8, so it's best to install Java 8.

By default, this R package internally invokes Java by calling the java command from the command line. To specify the path to a particular Java version, set the path in the java attribute of the tika function.

Other command line arguments can be set with args. See the options for version 1.17 here: https://tika.apache.org/1.17/gettingstarted.html

Having the data. table package installed will slightly speed up the communication between R and Tika, but especially if there are hundreds of thousands of documents to process.

The curl package downloads files quickly, if the user includes urls in the input. In testing, curl is required on Windows to avoid errors, and more work may still be needed to make Windows parse reliably.

Examples

```
#' #extract text
input= 'https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf'
text = tika(input)
cat(substr(text[1],45,450))

#get metadata
if(requireNamespace('jsonlite')){
  json = tika(input,'J') # capital J is shortcut for jsonRecursive

  metadata = jsonlite::fromJSON(json[1])
  str(metadata) #meta meta-data

  metadata$'Content-Type' # [1] "application/pdf"
  metadata$producer # [1] "pdfTeX-1.40.18"
  metadata$'Creation-Date' # [1] "2017-11-30T13:39:02Z"
}
```

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tika_html

Extract html rendition

Description

Extract html rendition

Usage

```
tika_html(input, ...)
```

Arguments

input Character vector describing the paths and/or urls to the input documents.

... Other parameters to be sent to 'tika'.

Value

A character vector in the same order and with the same length as input. Unprocessed files are as.character(NA).

Examples

```
input= 'https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf'
output = tika_html(input)
cat(output)
```

tika_json

Extract json of file and all embedded documents

Description

Tika can parse and extract text from almost anything, including zip, tar, tar.bz2, and other archives that contain documents. If you have a zip file with 100 text files in it, you can get the text and metadata for each file nested inside of the zip file. This recursive output is currently used for the jsonified mode. The text content of documents is in the "X-TIKA:content" field. See: https://wiki.apache.org/tika/RecursiveMetadata

Usage

```
tika_json(input, ...)
```

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Arguments

input Character vector describing the paths and/or urls to the input documents.

... Other parameters to be sent to 'tika'.

Value

A character vector in the same order and with the same length as input. Unprocessed files are as.character(NA).

Examples

```
input= 'https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf'
output = tika_json(input)
cat(output)
```

tika_text

Extract plain text rendition

Description

Extract plain text rendition

Usage

```
tika_text(input, ...)
```

Arguments

input Character vector describing the paths and/or urls to the input documents.

... Other parameters to be sent to 'tika'.

Value

A character vector in the same order and with the same length as input. Unprocessed files are as.character(NA).

Examples

```
input= 'https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf'
output = tika_text(input)
cat(output)
```

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tika_xml

Extract xml rendition

Description

Extract xml rendition

Usage

```
tika_xml(input, ...)
```

Arguments

input Character vector describing the paths and/or urls to the input documents.
... Other parameters to be sent to 'tika'.

Value

A character vector in the same order and with the same length as input. Unprocessed files are as.character(NA).

Examples

```
input= 'https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.pdf'
output = tika_xml(input)
cat(output)
```

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