A Minimal Book Example

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2021-10-31

# Prerequisites

This is a *sample* book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc’s Markdown supports, e.g., a math equation .

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

install.packages("bookdown")  
# or the development version  
# devtools::install\_github("rstudio/bookdown")

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading #.

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): <https://yihui.org/tinytex/>.

# Abstract

Este documento plantea una propuesta universal para la gestión de los argumentos pasados a un programa por línea de comandos para cualquier sistema operativo junto con el manual de uso para programas desarrollados en C++

# disclaimer

As my mother tongue is Spanish and not forgetting that it is one of the most widely spoken languages ​​in the world but for sack of accuracy this document has been written is Castillian

However, if someone is interested in the job or wants more information, I will be happy to translate the documents or help as much as possible.

In any case, for readability and maintainability reasons, I use English inside the code.

# Introduction

You can label chapter and section titles using {#label} after them, e.g., we can reference Chapter @ref(intro). If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., Chapter @ref(methods).

Figures and tables with captions will be placed in figure and table environments, respectively.

par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))  
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)



Here is a nice figure!

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the fig: prefix, e.g., see Figure @ref(fig:nice-fig). Similarly, you can reference tables generated from knitr::kable(), e.g., see Table @ref(tab:nice-tab).

knitr::kable(  
 head(iris, 20), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',  
 booktabs = TRUE  
)

Here is a nice table!

| Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 5.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | setosa |

You can write citations, too. For example, we are using the **bookdown** package ([Xie 2020](#ref-R-bookdown)) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** ([Xie 2015](#ref-xie2015)).

# Literature

Here is a review of existing methods.

# Literature

Placeholder

## Especificacion de argumentos

### sistemas nix

### sistemas windows

### ZOS y otros

## Conclusiones

## Definiciones

### Datos de entrada

### Opciones

### Flags

## Incoherencias

# Methods

We describe our methods in this chapter.

# Applications

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

## Example one

## Example two

# Final Words

We have finished a nice book.

# Definiciones

Placeholder

## Parametro

## Argumento

## Opcion

## Flags

### Concatenacion

## Definicion

# Casos especiales

Placeholder

## help

## Acceso a las variables de entorno

## Valores booleanos

# Ejemplos de codigos

Placeholder

# Verbos

Por definicion los parametros son inmutables, lo cual no implica que se puedan leer.

* getXXX: Obtiene una referencia al parametro
* letXXX: Obtieneuna copia del parametro
* hasXXX: Indica siexiste o no
* addXXX: Permite incluir parametros

# Libreria cmdline

Placeholder

## Introduccion

## Enumeraciones

### Type

### Source

## Parametros

## Flags

# Excepciones

Si se produce un error durante el proceso de análisis de la línea de comandos o se produce un error en tiempo de ejecución se genera una excepción **CmdLineException**

Distinguimos los siguientes tipos:

CmdLineParameterException;El parámetro es erroneo CmdLineValueException;el valor asociado alparámetro no es valido de acuerdo con el tipo indicado

CmdLineNotFoundException;runtime\_error;Se ha solicitado un parámetro que no existe CmdLineInvalidTypeException;Se ha solicitado una conversion no valida de un parámetro

Además, para gestionar la solicitud de ayuda, se generan las siguientes excepciones:

* HelpRequested
* HelpDetailedRequested

Xie, Yihui. 2015. *Dynamic Documents with R and Knitr*. 2nd ed. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman; Hall/CRC. <http://yihui.org/knitr/>.

———. 2020. *Bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with r Markdown*. <https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown>.