

R^BT_EX

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Abstract

R^BT_EX is a package that provides support for running Ruby code during compilation of L^AT_EX documents. L^AT_EX is generally regarded as a static language (although packages that provide dynamic features do exist), but Ruby adds a very powerful set of features and libraries that can be used inside of L^AT_EX, analogous to the relationship between JavaScript and HTML.

Motivation

Modern L^AT_EX distributions include a tool called **lua_lat_ex** that allows users to dynamically produce content via use of Lua code. Unfortunately, the Lua standard libraries do not have as much functionality as other popular scripting languages, such as Ruby. The goal of this project is to incorporate Ruby into L^AT_EX in a manner similar to **lua_la₋tex**, but with the power and simplicity of Ruby over Lua.

Ruby was chosen over various other languages due to its widespread availability, its powerful yet simple package manager, **gem**, and its easy to understand syntax. Statements in other scripting languages, such as Python, require specific indentations or are very verbose. Ruby manages to cut away a lot of the code that needs to be written in other languages. Ruby is also built to support the modern web; as a result many of the gems provide one-line access to online APIs and endpoints that may be of interest to mathematicians, scientists, and anyone else who uses L^AT_EX.

The R^BT_EX Package

Since the program unites Ruby and L^AT_EX, it is hard to find a common place to host the package. RubyGems's policies are more lax than CTAN's, so the package is hosted as a gem. However, the gem is not enough by itself (although it is possible to have just the gem and to require it in a user's standalone Ruby project). Since the **rb_tex** gem only comes with the ruby side, users need to get the install script from the official repository and run that instead. The install script provides users with both the Ruby gem *and* the L^AT_EX package. Users who want this package need to have an up-to-date Ruby version and T_EXLive.

Working Examples

1 Getting a Word Count

In Rubylatex

```
1 \begin{rbttx}
2 def printWordCount
3   numwords = `detex poster.tex | wc -w`
4   Tex.print "This file contains #{numwords} words"
5 end
6 \end{rbttx}
```

In Lua_latex

```
1 \begin{luacode}
2 function printWordCount()
3   local exitcode = os.execute("detex ..\"jobname\"..\" | wc -w > count.txt")
4   if exitcode == 0 then
5     local file = io.open("count.txt")
6     if file ~= nil then
7       tex.print("".file:read())
8       os.remove("count.txt")
9       -- Now we have to read from the file :(
10    end
11  end
12 end
13 \end{luacode}
```

2 Grabbing Data from Twitter

```
client.search("#", result_type: 'recent', lang: 'en').take(10).each do |tweet|
  ntw = tweet.text.gsub('#', '\\#')
  ntw = ntw.gsub('_', '\\_')
  ntw = ntw.gsub('&', '\\&')
  ntw = ntw.gsub('$', '\\$')
  Tex.print ntw
  Tex.print ""
end
```

Dying my hair <https://t.co/N38kMiZuV6>

@mrrturtle1 could be settings maybe on your twitch profile not to sure

@jessinghamm ilymmmmmm

RT @fjord: People as the #digital differentiator: Fjord founder and co-lead @olof.s at #HawaiianTelcomU via @AccentureHITech <https://t.co/k>

@StacyKupkake400 *raises right fist*

Still need to make decisions regarding uni

Dead <https://t.co/8mjYRZqHm0>

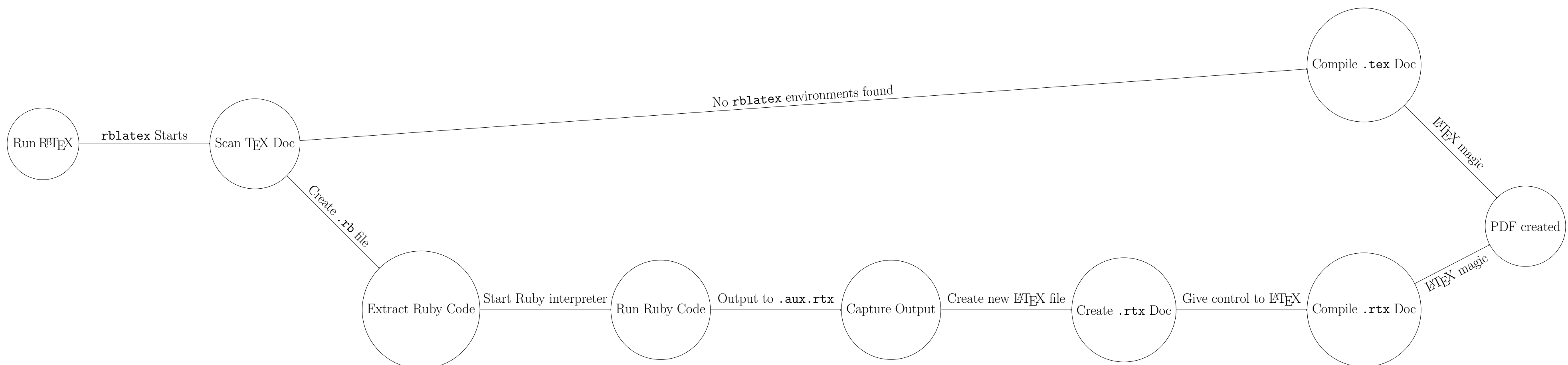
@singhsahej @MARTYOVXOXO watchu want

RT @MagicJohnson: .@kobebryant scoring 60 points in his last game is the greatest final performance that I've ever seen in sports!

@Der_Metzg3r so you down to join us mang?!?!

How It Works

In order to correctly compile a document using R^BT_EX, one must run the **rb_lat_ex** command on a valid L^AT_EX document. The workflow of R^BT_EX looks like



Unlike many L^AT_EX packages, R^BT_EX runs outside of T_EX. This allows a user to have the ability to do what they are used to, rather than having to obey the rules of L^AT_EX. In fact, the **rb_lat_ex** program is removed from Ruby as well. The **rb_lat_ex** program parses both Ruby code and L^AT_EX code into it's own code, which it is then able to parse back into L^AT_EX code. In case a user forgets to use **pdf_lat_ex** and uses **rb_lat_ex** on a T_EX document not containing any **rb_tex** environements, **rb_lat_ex** just runs **pdf_lat_ex** and skips all the extra steps.

Basic Usage

In order to use R^BT_EX, a user needs to do three things:

1. Include the **rubylat_ex** package in their T_EX document.
2. Wrap all Ruby code in **rb_tex** environments.
3. Run **rb_lat_ex** in the Terminal/Command Line to compile the document and produce a pdf.

A minimal working example look something like this:

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{rubylatex}
3
4 \begin{document}
5 \noindent Here, have some \LaTeX\
6 \begin{rbttx}
7   Tex.print "Here, have some #{Tex.logo}"
8 \end{rbttx}
9 \end{document}
```

The result:

Here, have some L^AT_EX
Here, have some R^BT_EX

References



References

- [1] Shane Kilkelly Henry Oswald James Allen. *Writing Your Own Package*. 2013. URL: https://www.sharelatex.com/learn/Writing_your_own_package.
- [2] Scott Pakin. "How to Package Your L^AT_EX Package". In: (2015).
- [3] Rubygems. *Make Your Own Gem*. 2016. URL: <http://guides.rubygems.org/make-your-own-gem/>.