

# Package ‘FastRWeb’

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**Title** Fast Interactive Framework for Web Scripting Using R

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**Imports** base64enc, grDevices, stats, utils, Cairo

**Suggests** Rserve

**Description** Infrastructure for creating rich, dynamic web content using R scripts while maintaining very fast response time.

**License** GPL-2

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`add.header`*Add HTML headers to FastRWeb response.*

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## Description

`add.header` appends additional headers to the HTML response when using [WebResult](#) with any other command than `"raw"`.

This is useful for handling of cookies (see `getCookies()` in the sample `common.R` script), cache-behavior, implementing URL redirection etc.

## Usage

```
add.header(txt)
```

## Arguments

<code>txt</code>	character vector of header entries. The string may NOT include any CR/LF characters, those will be automatically generated when the final response is constructed. Elements of the vector should represent lines. It is user's responsibility to ensure the entries are valid according to the HTTP standard. Also note that you should never add either <code>Content-type:</code> or <code>Content-length:</code> headers as those are always generated automatically from the <a href="#">WebResult</a> .
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## Value

Character vector of the resulting headers

## Author(s)

Simon Urbanek

## See Also

[WebResult](#)

## Examples

```
## main.css.R: serve a static file (main.css) with cache control
run <- function(...) {
  # last for at most an hour
  add.header("Cache-Control: max-age=3600")
  WebResult("file", "main.css", "text/css")
}
```

---

done	<i>FastRWeb interface functions</i>
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---

## Description

done collects the entire contents created so far using output functions (such as [out](#)) and creates a [WebResult](#) object that can be returned from the run function

## Usage

```
done(..., cmd = "html", type = "text/html; charset=utf-8")
```

## Arguments

...	additional entries to append to the output (or the actual content depending on the command)
cmd	interface command
type	content type

## Details

Some objects can override the default command and type value. For example, if the document consists solely of a plot then the content type is taken from the plot and command changed to "tmpfile".

## Value

Returns a [WebResult](#) object that can be returned from the run function.

## See Also

[out](#), [WebResult](#)

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FastRWeb	<i>FastRWeb - infrastructure to serve web pages with R scripts efficiently</i>
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## Description

**FastRWeb** is not just a package, but an entire infrastructure allowing the use of R scripts to create web pages and graphics.

The basic idea is that an URL of the form `http://server/cgi-bin/R/foo?bar=value` will be processed by FastRWeb such as to result in sourcing of the `foo.R` script and running the function `run(bar="value")` which is expected to be defined in that script. The results of a script can be anything from HTML pages to bitmap graphics or PDF document.

**FastRWeb** uses CGI or PHP as front-end and Rserve server as the back-end. For details see *Urbanek, S. (2008) FastRWeb: Fast Interactive Web Framework for Data Mining Using R, IASC 2008*.

The R code in the package itself provides R-side tools that facilitate the delivery of results to a browser - such as [WebResult](#), [WebPlot](#), [out](#), [done](#) - more in detail below.

## Installation

The default configuration of FastRWeb assumes that the project root will be in `/var/FastRWeb` and that the server is a unix machine. It is possible to install FastRWeb in other settings, but it will require modification of the configuration.

First, the FastRWeb package should be installed (typically using `install.packages("FastRWeb")` in R). The installed package contains shell script that will setup the environment in `/var/FastRWeb`. To run the script, use

```
system(paste("cd", system.file(package="FastRWeb"), "&& install.sh"))
```

For the anatomy of the `/var/FastRWeb` project root see below.

Once created, you can inspect the Rserve configuration file `/var/FastRWeb/code/rserve.conf` and adjust it for your needs if necessary. You can also look at the Rserve initialization script located in `/var/FastRWeb/code/rserve.R` which is used to pre-load data, packages etc. into Rserve. If you are happy with it, you can start Rserve using `/var/FastRWeb/code/start`

In order to tell your webserver to use FastRWeb, you have two options: CGI script or PHP script. The former is more common as it works with any web server. The FastRWeb R package builds and installs the `Rcgi` script as part of its installation process into the `cgi-bin` directory of the package, but it has no way of knowing about the location of your server's `cgi-bin` directory, so it is left to the user to copy the script in the proper location. Use `system.file("cgi-bin", package="FastRWeb")` in R to locate the package directory - it will contain an executable `Rcgi` (or `Rcgi.exe` on Windows) and copy that executable into your server's `cgi-bin` directory (on Debian/Ubuntu this is typically `/usr/lib/cgi-bin`, on Mac OS X it is `/Library/WebServer/CGI-Executables`). Most examples in FastRWeb assume that you have renamed the script to `R` instead of `Rcgi`, but you can choose any name.

With Rserve started and the CGI script in place, you should be able to open a browser and run your first script, the URL will probably look something like `http://my.server/cgi-bin/R/main`. This will invoke the script `/var/FastRWeb/web.R/main.R` by sourcing it and running the `run()` function.

For advanced topics, please see Rserve documentation. For production systems we encourage the use of `gid`, `uid`, `sockmod` and `umask` configuration directives to secure the access to the Rserve according to your web server configuration.

## Project root anatomy

The project root (typically `var/FastRWeb`) contains various directories:

- `web.R` - this directory contains the R scripts that will be served by FastRWeb. The URL is parsed such that the path part after the CGI binary is taken, `.R` appended and serves to locate the file in the `web.R` directory. Once located, it is sourced and the `run()` function is called with query string parsed into its arguments. The default installation also sources `common.R`

in addition to the specified script (see `code/rserve.R` and the `init()` function for details on how this is achieved - you can modify the behavior as you please).

- `web` - this directory can contain static content that can be referenced using the "file" command in [WebResult](#).
- `code` - this directory contains supporting infrastructure and configurations files in association with the Rserve back-end. If the `start` script in this directory is used, it loads the `rserve.conf` configuration file and sources `rserve.R` as initialization of the Rserve master. The `init()` function (if present, e.g., defined in `rserve.R`) is run on every request.
- `tmp` - this directory is used for temporary files. It should be purged occasionally to prevent accumulation of temporary files. FastRWeb provides ways of cleanup (e.g., see "tmpfile" command in [WebResult](#)), but crashed or aborted requests may still leave temporary files around. Only files from this directory can be served using the "tmpfile" [WebResult](#) command.
- `logs` - this directory is optional and if present, the `Rcgi` script will log requests in the `cgi.log` file in this directory. It records the request time, duration, IP address, [WebResult](#) command, payload, optional cookie filter and the user-agent. If you want to enable logging, simply create the `logs` directory with sufficient permissions to allow the `Rcgi` script to write in it.
- `run` - this directory is optional as well and used for run-time systems such as global login authorization etc. It is not populated or used in the CRAN version of FastRWeb, but we encourage this structure for any user-defined subsystems.

In addition, the default configuration uses a local socket of the name `socket` to communicate with the Rserve instance. Note that you can use regular unix permissions to limit the access to Rserve this way.

## See Also

[WebResult](#), [WebPlot](#), [out](#), [done](#), [add.header](#)

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oinput

*Functions aiding in creating HTML form elements.*

---

## Description

`oinput` creates an input element (text input, button, checkbox, file, hidden value, image, password, radio button or reset/submit button)

`oselection` creates a drop-down list of items

`osubmit` is a convenience wrapper for `oinput(type='submit', ...)` to create a submit button

## Usage

```
oinput(name, value, size, type="text", checked=FALSE, ...)
osubmit(name="submit", ...)
oselection(name, text, values = text, sel.index, sel.value, size, ...)
```

**Arguments**

name	name of the element in the HTML form. This argument is mandatory and should be unique in the form.
value	optional, value that will be pre-populated in the text field and/or the caption of the button.
size	optional, size of the element. For text input the number of visible characters, for selection the number of visible items.
type	type of the element. Valid entries are "text", "password", "button", "checkbox", "radio", "file", "hidden", "image", "reset" and "submit".
checked	boolean, if set to TRUE then the checked attribute is set in the element (valid for checkboxes only).
text	character vector of the items that will be shown to the user.
values	values that will represent the text items in the form and thus submitted. Typically IDs are used here instead of the actual text to avoid issues with encoding and size.
sel.index	index (integer or a logical vector) specifying which value will be selected. If missing, none will be marked as selected.
sel.value	value (one of the values elements) which will be selected. Only one of sel.index and sel.value may be specified.
...	Additional HTML attributes and their values. The actual range of supported attributes is browser- and element-specific. Some commonly supported attributes include disabled (must be boolean), class, id, style, onChange, onClick, onSelect, onFocus, onBlur. It is possible to pass objects as long as they implement as.character method to generate valid values that can be used in the item="value" form, i.e. assuming double quotes around the value in HTML.

**Value**

The functions are called for their side-effect (see [out](#)). They return the current HTML buffer.

**Note**

All form-level functions assume the existence of an enclosing form. The actual behavior (other than custom JavaScript callback attributes) is defined by the enclosing form.

**Author(s)**

Simon Urbanek

**See Also**

[out](#), [oprint](#), [done](#)

## Examples

```
run <- function(foo, fruit, ...) {
  fruits <- c("apples", "oranges", "pears")
  if (!missing(fruit))
    out("Thank you for choosing ", fruits[as.integer(fruit)],"!<p>")

  out("<form>")
  out("Foo:")
  oinput("foo", foo)
  out("<br>Select fruit:")
  oselection("fruit", fruits, seq.int(fruits), , fruit)
  out("<br>")
  osubmit()
  out("</form>")
  done()
}
```

---

out

*FastRWeb HTML output functions*


---

## Description

out outputs the argument as-is (also works for objects that are intended for web output)

oprint outputs the result of verbatim print call

otable constructs a table

ohead creates a header

oclear clears (by discarding existing content) the output buffer and/or headers

## Usage

```
out(..., sep = "", eol = "\n")
oprint(..., sep = "\n", escape = TRUE)
otable(..., tab = "", tr = "", cs = "</td><td>", escape = TRUE)
ohead(..., level = 3, escape = TRUE)
oclear(output=TRUE, headers=FALSE)
```

## Arguments

...	entries to output or print
sep	separator string
eol	end of line separator
escape	if TRUE special HTML characters are escaped in inner text (via 'FastRWeb:::htmlEscape'), if FALSE the strings are passed without modification. It can also be a function taking exactly one argument that is expected to perform the escaping.
tab	additional attributes for table HTML tag

tr	additional attributes for table row (tr) HTML tag
cs	column separator
level	level of the header (1 is the topmost)
output	logical, if TRUE then the output is cleared
headers	logical, if TRUE then the headers are cleared

### Details

The output functions enable the run function to build the result object gradually as opposed to returning just one `WebResult` object at the end.

The output functions above manipulate an internal buffer that collects output and uses `done` to construct the final `WebResult` object. It is analogous to using `print` to create output in R scripts as they proceed. However, due to the fact that `print` output is generally unsuitable as HTML output, the output function here process the output such that the result is a HTML document. Special HTML characters '<', '>' and '&' are escaped in the inner text (not in tags) if `escape=TRUE` in functions that provide that argument.

NOTE: It is important to remember that the output is collected in a buffer, so in order to actually create the output, do not forget to use `return(done())` when leaving the run function to use that content!

### Value

All functions returns the full document as constructed so far

### See Also

`done`, `WebResult`

### Examples

```
run <- function(...) {
  ohead("My Table", level=2)
  d <- data.frame(a = 1:3, b = c("foo", "bar", "foobar"))
  otable(d)
  out("<p><b>Verbatim R output:</b><br>")
  oprint(str(d))
  done()
}
```

---

parse.multipart

*Parsing of POST request multi-part body.*

---

### Description

`parse.multipart` parses the result of a POST request that is in a multi-part encoding. This is typically the case when a form is submitted with `"enctype='multipart/form-data'"` property and `"file"` input types.

**Usage**

```
parse.multipart(request = .GlobalEnv$request)
```

**Arguments**

`request` Request interface object as defined by the FastRWeb interface. `parse.multipart` will use `c.type`, `c.length` and body elements of the object.

**Value**

On success a named list of values in the form. Scalar values are passed literally as strings, files (multi-part chunks) are passed as lists with named elements `content_type`, `tempfile` (file containing the content), `filename` (name of the file as specified in the encoding, if present) and `head` (character vector of content headers).

On failure NULL with a warning.

**Note**

The typical use is along the lines of:

```
if (grepl("^multipart", request$type)) pars <- parse.multipart()
```

The function uses warnings to communicate parsing issues. While debugging, it may be useful to convert then to errors via `options(warn=2)` so they will be visible on the client side.

**Author(s)**

The original parser code was written by Jeffrey Horner for the Rook package.

---

 requests

---

*FastRWeb asynchronous (AJAX) requests*


---

**Description**

`arequests` creates an anchor object representing AJAX request to load elements of the document dynamically

**Usage**

```
arequest(txt, target, where, ..., attr = "")
```

**Arguments**

<code>txt</code>	text (or any HTML content) inside the anchor
<code>target</code>	URI to load
<code>where</code>	name of the element (usually a div tag) load the new content into
<code>...</code>	additional parameters to the request
<code>attr</code>	additional attributes for the anchor

**Value**

Returns an object that can be added to the HTML document.

---

WebPlot

*Graphics device for inclusion of plots in FastRWeb results.*


---

**Description**

WebPlot opens a new graphics device (currently based on Cairo) and returns an object that can be used as a result of FastRWeb functions or in web output.

**Usage**

```
WebPlot(width = 640, height = 480, type = "png", ...)
```

**Arguments**

width	width of the resulting plot (normally in pixels)
height	height of the resulting plot (normally in pixels)
type	type of the output
...	further arguments to be passed to <a href="#">Cairo</a>

**Details**

WebPlot generates a temporary file name that is accessible using the "tmpfile" command of [WebResult](#) and opens a new [Cairo](#) device with the specified parameters. It returns a WebPlot object that can be either returned directly from the `run()` function (and thus resulting in one image) or used with the `out()` function to reference the image in an HTML page (see examples below).

Note that `as.WebResult` coercion is used to finalize the result when returned directly and it will close the device, so `dev.off()` is optional and not needed in that case. Also WebPlot reserves the right to close any or all other active WebPlot devices - this ensures that `dev.off()` may not be needed at all even when using multiple WebPlots.

**Value**

WebPlot object.

The structure of the WebPlot class is considered internal and should not be created directly. Current attributes include `file` (filename), `type` (output type), `mime` (MIME type), `width`, `height`.

**Author(s)**

Simon Urbanek

**See Also**

[WebResult](#)

## Examples

```
## example 1: single image
## if saved as "plot.png.R"
## it can be served as http://server/cgi-bin/R/plot.png
run <- function(n = 100, ...) {
  n <- as.integer(n)
  # create the WebPlot device
  p <- WebPlot(800, 600)
  # plot ...
  plot(rnorm(n), rnorm(n), pch=19, col="#ff000080")
  # return the WebPlot result
  p
}

## example 2: page containing multiple images
## if saved as "plotex.html.R"
## it can be served as http://server/cgi-bin/R/plotex.html
run <- function(...) {
  out("<h2>Simple example<h2>")
  data(iris) ## ideally, you'll use data from the Rserve session
  attach(iris)
  p <- WebPlot(600, 600)
  plot(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, pch=19, col=Species)
  out(p)
  p <- WebPlot(350, 600)
  barplot(table(Species), col=seq.int(levels(Species)))
  out(p)
  done()
}
```

---

WebResult

*Result object of a FastRWeb script*


---

## Description

WebResult is the class of the object that will be returned from the run function of a FastRWeb script back to the browser.

Using a separate class allows automatic conversion of other objects into the necessary representation - all that is needed is a `as.WebResult` method for that particular object.

WebResult function can be used to create such objects directly.

`as.WebResult` coerces an object into a WebResult, it is a generic. This allows methods to be defined for `as.WebResult` which act as convertors transforming R objects into web results.

## Usage

```
WebResult(cmd = "html", payload = "", content.type = "text/html; charset=utf-8",
          headers = character(0))
as.WebResult(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>cmd</code>	string, command passed back to the FastRWeb interface. Currently supported commands are "html", "file", "tmpfile" and "raw". See details below.
<code>payload</code>	string, the body (contents) that will be sent back or file name, depending on the command
<code>content.type</code>	MIME content type specification as it will be returned to the browser
<code>headers</code>	string vector, optional additional headers to be sent to the browser. Must not contain CR or LF!
<code>x</code>	object to convert into <code>WebResult</code>
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to the method

### Details

There are four ways the results can be passed from R to the client (browser):

- "html" is the default mode and it simply sends the result contained in `payload` to the browser as the body of the HTTP response.
- "file" sends the content of the file with the name specified in `payload` from the web subdirectory of the FastRWeb project root as the body of the HTTP response.
- "tmpfile" sends the content of the file with the name specified in `payload` from the `tmp` subdirectory of the FastRWeb project root as the body of the HTTP response and removes the file once it was delivered.
- "raw" does not generate any HTTP headers but assumes that `payload` defines the entire HTTP response including headers. The use of this command is discouraged in favor of "html" with headers, since the `payload` must be properly formatted, which can be difficult.

All modes except "raw" cause FastRWeb to generate HTTP headers based on the content and any custom headers that were added using [add.header](#) or the `headers` argument. Note that the latter two may NOT contain `Content-length:` and `Content-type:` entries as those are generated automatically based on the content and the `content.type` argument.

### Value

Object of the class `WebResult`

### Author(s)

Simon Urbanek

### See Also

[add.header](#), [done](#)

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