

# The odsfile package: accessing of the opendocument spreadsheet from L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents\*

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Templates</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Adding data</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Loading and saving of the ods file</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Lua library</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>9</b>

## 1 Introduction

This is LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package and lua library for working with opendocument spreadsheet (ods) documents from Open/Libre Office Calc. Their contents can be read as L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X tables, can be pass to macros, you can also add new data to existing spreadsheets.

ods format consist of number of xml files packed in the zip file. This package uses LuaT<sub>E</sub>X's zip library, LuaXML library<sup>1</sup> and lua scripting to read xml content from this archive, which means that it is not possible to use this package with pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or X<sub>Y</sub>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. On the other side, odsfile.lua library can be used from PlainT<sub>E</sub>X, ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt or pure lua scripts.

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\*Version 0.4, last revisited 2014-06-10.

<sup>1</sup>Pure lua library for working with xml files, it is available form CTAN or <https://github.com/michal-h21/LuaXML>

Creation of this package was motivated by question<sup>2</sup> on site <http://tex.stackexchange.com/>. Development version of the package can be found at <https://github.com/michal-h21/odsfile>, all contributions and comments are welcome.

## 2 Usage

You can load odsfile classically with

```
\usepackage{odsfile}
```

There are macros:

- `\includespread`
- `\tabletemplate`
- `\loadodsfile`
- `\savespreadsheet`
- `AddRow` environment

Main command is `\includespread`. It's syntax is:

```
\includespread[<key-value list>]
```

Options are:

**file** Filename of file to be loaded. You should specify this only on first use of `\includespread`.

**sheet** Name of sheet to be loaded. If it's not specified on first use of `\includespread`, then first sheet from the file is loaded. The sheet remains selected until another use of `sheet`.

First
Second

```

1\begin{tabular}{l l}
2\includespread[file=pokus.
      ods,sheet=List2]
3\end{tabular}
```

**range** Selects range from table to be inserted. Range is specified in format similar to spreadsheet processors, like `a2:c4`, selecting cells starting at first column, second row and ending and third column, fourth row.

Hello	1	3
World	2	4
AA	3	5

```

1\begin{tabular}{lll}
2\includespread[sheet=List1,
      range=a2:c4]
3\end{tabular}
```

---

<sup>2</sup><http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/60378/insert-libreoffice-table-as-input>

You can omit some or both of the numbers:

Label	Position	Count	
Hello	1	3	<code>1\begin{tabular}{l11}</code>
World	2	4	<code>2\includespread[range=a:c4]</code>
AA	3	5	<code>3\end{tabular}</code>

Label	Position		
Hello	1		<code>1\begin{tabular}{l11}</code>
World	2		<code>2\includespread[range=a:b]</code>
AA	3		<code>3\end{tabular}</code>
BB	4		
CC	5		

1	3		<code>1\begin{tabular}{l11}</code>
2	4		<code>2\includespread[range=b2:c]</code>
3	5		<code>3\end{tabular}</code>
4	6		
5	7		

**columns** Column heading specification. It can be either head, top, or comma separated list of values.

**top** Use as headers first line from the table.

Position	Count	
2	4	<code>1\begin{tabular}{l11}</code>
3	5	<code>2\includespread[range=b3:c</code>
4	6	<code>5,columns=top]</code>
		<code>3\end{tabular}</code>

Note that if you include whole table, first line is included twice:

Label			
Label			<code>1\begin{tabular}{l111}</code>
Hello			<code>2\includespread[columns=</code>
World			<code>top]</code>
AA			<code>3\end{tabular}</code>
BB			
CC			

in this case you can use

**head** use first row from selection as headings.

Label	Position	Count	<code>1\begin{tabular}{l111}</code>
Hello	1	3	<code>2\includespread[columns=</code>
World	2	4	<code>head,range=a:c3]</code>
			<code>3\end{tabular}</code>

**manually specified list** If column headings are not specified in the file, you can set them manually.

title	amount
First	
Second	

```

1 \begin{tabular}{ll}
2 \includespread[columns={
   title,amount},sheet=
   List2]
3 \end{tabular}

```

**columnbreak** Command inserted in manual linebreaks in cells. Default value is `\linebreak`

**rowseparator** Rows are normally separated with newlines, if you really want, you can separate them with hlines.

Possible values:

**tableline (default)** Inserts `\\` character

**hline** Inserts `\\ \\hline`

**newline** Inserts blank line

**user specified separator** useful in conjunction with `rowtemplate` (p. 5), for example if you want to include sheets as plaintext or input for plotting functions.

Label	Position
Hello	1
World	2
AA	3
BB	4

```

1 \begin{tabular}{lll}
2 \includespread[columns=top,
   sheet=List1,
   rowseparator=hline,
   range=a2:b5]
3 \end{tabular}

```

**template** Templates are simple mechanism to insert whole tabular environment with column specification. All columns are aligned to the left, if you want to do more advanced stuff with column specifications, you must enter them manually as in all previous examples.

Label
World
AA
BB
CC

```

1 \includespread[columns=top,
   template=booktabs,range
   =a3]

```

For more info about templates, see next section 3

**coltypes** When using `template`, column types are inferred automatically. If that doesn't work well in your case, you can specify them manually with `coltypes` option.

Label
Hello
World
AA
BB
CC

```
1 \includespread[columns=
    head, template=
    booktabs, coltypes=
    lrr]
```

**rowtemplate** Enables to convert tabular data to something different than L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X tables. Syntax for rowtemplates is similar to the table templates, variables are inserted with `--{number}`, where number is the position of the cell from beginning of the selection.

<i>Hello:1, World:2, AA:3, BB:4, CC:5</i>
---

```
1 \includespread[range=a2:b,
    rowseparator={,\ },
    rowtemplate={\textit
    --{1}}:--{2}}]
```

### 3 Templates

If you don't want to specify tabular environment by hand, you can use simple templating mechanism to insert tabular environment by hand.

`\tabletemplate`

Templates are defined with macro

```
\tabletemplate{<template name>}{<template code>}
```

there is default template:

```
\tabletemplate{default}{--{colheading}--{rowsep}--{content}}
```

Code `--{variable name}` inserts one of the following variables:

**coltypes** This is code to be inserted in `\begin{tabular}{coltypes}`. The p column specifier is used for each column, where cell with manual line break occurs, l is used otherwise.

**colheading** Column headings.

**rowsep** It inserts row separator defined with `rowseparator` key of `\includespread`. It is used in default style to delimit column headings and table contents.

**content** Tabular data.

#### More powerful template for the BOOKTABS package

```
\tabletemplate{booktabs}{%
\begin{tabular}{--{coltypes}}
\toprule
--{colheading}
```

```

\midrule
-{\content}
\\ \bottomrule
\end{tabular}
}

```

## 4 Adding data

There is simple interface for adding new rows to the spreadsheet.

`AddRow` [`<row number>`] environment for adding new row to the current sheet. Optional argument [`<row number>`] specifies where it should be inserted, if blank, it will be inserted at end.

Inside `AddRow`, you can use

- `\AddString{<text>}{<position>}`
- `\AddNumber{<number>}{<position>}`

Position specifies cell, where data should be added, if you leave it blank, it will be laced next to the previous one.

	Label
Label	Hello
Hello	third row
World	World
AA	AA
BB	BB
CC	CC
	last row

```

1 \includespread[columns=head,
   template=booktabs]
2 \begin{AddRow}
3   \AddString{last row}{}
4 \end{AddRow}
5 \begin{AddRow}[3]
6   \AddString{third row}{}
7   \AddNumber{22}{2}
8 \end{AddRow}
9 \includespread[columns=head,
   template=booktabs]

```

## 5 Loading and saving of the ods file

`\loadodsfile`

You can explicitly load ods file with `\loadodsfile[<key val list>]{<filename>}`. This can be useful, if you only want to write some data to the file, otherwise it is better to use `\includespread`.

`\savespreadsheet`

For saving spreadsheets modified with `AddRow`, you can use `\savespreadsheet`. This command uses call to external zip utility, so you should have installed it and you have to call `luaLTeX` with `luaLTeX --shell-escape filename`. `luaLTeX` also must have write permissions for accessing the ods file. This command creates file `content.xml` in the current directory, so if external call fails, you can run

```
zip -r filename.ods content.xml
```

by hand.

## 6 Lua library

The lua library uses luazip library integrated to LuaTeX and LuaXML<sup>3</sup>, pure lua library for working with XML files.

To use library in your code, you can use:

```
require("odsfile")
```

Function `odsfile.load(filename)` returns `odsfile` object, with `loadContent()` method, which returns lua table representing `content.xml` file. We can select sheet from the spreadsheet with `odsfile.getTable(xmlobject, sheet_name)`. If we omit `sheet_name`, first sheet from spreadsheet is selected.

Data from sheet can be read with `odsfile.tableValues(sheet, x1, y1, x2, y2)`. `x1 - y2` are range to be selected, they can be `nil`, in which case whole rows and cells are selected. For converting of standard range expressions of form `a1:b2` to this representation, function `odsfile.getRange(range)` can be used.

### Example usage – file `odsexample.lua`

```
require "odsfile"

-- Helper function to print structure of the table
function printable(tb, level)
    level = level or 1
    local spaces = string.rep(' ', level*2)
    for k,v in pairs(tb) do
        if type(v) ~= "table" then
            print(spaces .. k..'='..v)
        else
            print(spaces .. k)
            level = level + 1
            printable(v, level)
        end
    end
end

local ods = odsfile.load("filename.ods")
local f, e = ods:loadContent()

-- Get First sheet from the table
body= odsfile.getTable(f)
-- Print structure of the range a4:b5
printable(odsfile.tableValues(body,odsfile.getRange("a4:b5")))
```

Run the example with `texlua odsexample.lua` from the command line, you should get following result:

---

<sup>3</sup><https://github.com/michal-h21/LuaXML>

```

1
  1
    value=AA
    attr
      office:value-type=string
  2
    value=3
    attr
      office:value-type=float
      office:value=3
2
  1
    value=BB
    attr
      office:value-type=string
  2
    value=4
    attr
      office:value-type=float
      office:value=4

```

To convert this structure to  $\LaTeX$  tabular code, you can use following function:

```

function tableToTabular(values)
  local rowValues = function(row)
    local t={}
    for _,column in pairs(row) do table.insert(t,column.value) end
    return t
  end
  content = {}
  for i,row in pairs(values) do
    table.insert(content,table.concat(rowValues(row)," & "))
  end
  return table.concat(content,"\\\\"n")
end
-- Now use it with objects from previous example
print(tableToTabular(odsfiler.tableValues(body)))

```

This example yields

```

Label & Position & Count\\
Hello & 1 & 3\\
World & 2 & 4\\
AA & 3 & 5\\
BB & 4 & 6\\
CC & 5 & 7

```



## 7 Changes

- v0.4**
  - Fixed bugs in loading sheets without ranges
  - Fixed bugs in behaviour of empty cells<sup>4</sup>
  - Added support for children element in column paragraphs
  - Added cell value escaping
- v0.3**
  - Added support for multiline cells
  - Improved automatic column types generation
  - Added new options, `coltypes` and `columnbreak`
- v0.2**
  - LuaXML is now distributed as separate library, so other projects can use it.
  - New `AddRow` environment for adding data to the ods file
  - New command `\savespreadsheet` for saving ods file
  - Bug fixes: corrected loading of the sheets, corrected behaviour of blank cell
- v0.1** First version

---

<sup>4</sup>Thanks to TrippleWhy