Package ‘crosstable’

October 12, 2022

Title Crosstables for Descriptive Analyses

Version 0.5.0

Description Create descriptive tables for continuous and categorical variables.
Apply summary statistics and counting function, with or without a grouping variable, and create beautiful reports using 'rmarkdown' or 'officer'.
You can also compute effect sizes and statistical tests if needed.

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URL https://danchaltiel.github.io/crosstable/,
https://github.com/DanChaltiel/crosstable/

BugReports https://github.com/DanChaltiel/crosstable/issues/

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

Imports checkmate, cli, dplyr (>= 1.0.0), flextable (>= 0.5.8), forcats, glue, lifecycle, officer (>= 0.4), purrr, rlang (>= 0.4.7), stats, stringr, tibble, tidyr, tidyselect

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R topics documented:

`apply_labels` *Batch set variable labels*

Description

This function is a copycat of from expss package v0.10.7 (slightly modified) to avoid having to depend on expss. See `expss::apply_labels()` for more documentation. Note that this version is not compatible with `data.table`.

Usage

```
apply_labels(data, ..., warn_missing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	data.frame/list
`...`	named arguments
`warn_missing`	if TRUE, throw a warning if some names are missing

Value

An object of the same type as `data`, with labels

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
iris %>%
  apply_labels(Sepal.Length="Length of Sepal",
               Sepal.Width="Width of Sepal") %>%
  crosstable()
```

as_gt.crosstable *Converts a* crosstable *object into a formatted* gt *table.*

Description

Converts a crosstable object into a formatted gt table.

Method to convert an object to a gt table

Default method to convert an object to a gt table

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'crosstable'
as_gt(
  x,
  show_test_name = TRUE,
  by_header = NULL,
  keep_id = FALSE,
 generic_labels = list(id = ".id", variable = "variable", value = "value", total =
    "Total", label = "label", test = "test", effect = "effect"),
  ...
)

as_gt(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_gt(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to be converted
show_test_name	in the test column, show the test name
by_header	a string to override the by header
keep_id	whether to keep the .id column
generic_labels	names of the crosstable default columns
...	arguments for custom methods

Value

a formatted gt table

Methods (by class)

- crosstable: For crosstables
- default: default function

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

as_flextable.crosstable()

gt::gt()

Examples

```
xx = mtcars2 %>% dplyr::select(2:10)
crosstable(xx) %>% as_gt
crosstable(xx, by=am) %>% as_gt
crosstable(xx, by=cyl, test=TRUE, total=TRUE) %>%
   as_gt(keep_id=TRUE, show_test_name=FALSE, by_header="Cylinders")
```

---

as_workbook — *Converts a* crosstable *object into a formatted, savable* openxlsx *workbook.*

Description

Converts a crosstable object into a formatted, savable openxlsx workbook.

Usage

```
as_workbook(
  x,
  show_test_name = TRUE,
  by_header = NULL,
  keep_id = FALSE,
 generic_labels = list(id = ".id", variable = "variable", value = "value", total =
    "Total", label = "label", test = "test", effect = "effect"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	the result of crosstable() or a list of crosstables
show_test_name	in the test column, show the test name
by_header	a string to override the by header
keep_id	whether to keep the .id column
generic_labels	names of the crosstable default columns
...	unused

Value

an openxlsx workbook containing the crosstable(s)

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(openxlsx)
target = tempfile(fileext=".xlsx")

x=crosstable(mtcars2, c(mpg, vs, gear), total=TRUE, test=TRUE)
as_workbook(x, keep_id=TRUE) %>%
    saveWorkbook(file=target)
if(interactive()) browseURL(target)

target = tempfile(fileext=".xlsx")
x2=list(iris=crosstable(iris2), crosstable(mtcars2))
as_workbook(x2, keep_id=TRUE) %>%
    saveWorkbook(file=target)
if(interactive()) browseURL(target)
```

---

body_add_crosstable *Add a crosstable to an officer document*

Description

body_add_crosstable() adds such a flextable an officer document.

Usage

```
body_add_crosstable(
  doc,
  x,
  body_fontsize = NULL,
  header_fontsize = ceiling(body_fontsize * 1.2),
  padding_v = NULL,
  allow_break = TRUE,
  max_cols = 25,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

doc	a rdocx object, created by officer::read_docx()
x	a crosstable object
body_fontsize	fontsize of the body

`header_fontsize`
fontsize of the header

`padding_v` vertical padding of all table rows

`allow_break` allow crosstable rows to break across pages

`max_cols` max number of columns for `x`

`...` further arguments passed to `as_flextable.crosstable()`

Value

The docx object `doc`

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
#Officer
library(officer)
mytable = crosstable(mtcars2)
doc = read_docx() %>%
    body_add_crosstable(mytable) %>%
    body_add_break %>%
    body_add_crosstable(mytable, compact=TRUE)

dfile = tempfile(fileext=".docx")
print(doc, target = dfile)
if(interactive()) browseURL(dfile)
```

`body_add_crosstable_footnote` *Adds a standard footnote explaining the abbreviations used in a crosstable*

Description

Use it below `body_add_crosstable()`. Footnote: Med: median, IQR: interquartile range, Std: standard deviation. Percentages are expressed in column.

Usage

```
body_add_crosstable_footnote(doc)
```

Arguments

`doc` a `rdocx` object

Value

The docx object doc

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

`body_add_crosstable_list` *Add a list of crosstables*

Description

Add a list of crosstables in an officer document

Usage

```
body_add_crosstable_list(doc, l, fun = "title2", ...)

body_add_flextable_list(doc, l, fun = "title2", ...)
```

Arguments

`doc`	a `rdocx` object, created by `officer::read_docx()`
`l`	a named list of tables. Plain dataframes will be converted to flextables.
`fun`	a function to be used before each table, most likely to add some kind of title. Should be of the form `function(doc, .name)` where `.name` is the name of the current crosstable of the list. You can also pass `"title2"` to add the name as a title of level 2 between each table, `"newline"` to simply add a new line, or even NULL to not separate them (beware that the table might merge then).
`...`	arguments passed on to `body_add_crosstable()` or `body_add_flextable()`

Value

The docx object doc

Examples

```
library(officer)
ctl = list(iris2=crosstable(iris2, 1),
           mtcars2=crosstable(mtcars2, 1),
           "just a flextable"=flextable::flextable(mtcars2[1:5,1:5]))

myfun = function(doc, .name){
    doc %>%
        body_add_title(" This is table '{.name}' as a flex/crosstable", level=2) %>%
        body_add_normal("Here is the table:")
}

read_docx() %>%
    body_add_title("Separated by subtitle", 1) %>%
    body_add_crosstable_list(ctl, fun="title2") %>%
    body_add_title("Separated by new line", 1) %>%
    body_add_crosstable_list(ctl, fun="newline") %>%
    body_add_title("Separated using a custom function", 1) %>%
    body_add_crosstable_list(ctl, fun=myfun, body_fontsize=8) %>%
    write_and_open()
```

body_add_gg2 *Alternative to `officer::body_add_gg()` which uses `ggplot` syntax*

Description

Alternative to `officer::body_add_gg()` which uses ggplot syntax

Usage

```
body_add_gg2(
  doc,
  value,
  width = 6,
  height = 5,
  units = getOption("crosstable_units", "in"),
  style = getOption("crosstable_style_image", doc$default_styles$paragraph),
  res = 300,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`doc`	an `rdocx` object
`value`	ggplot object
`width, height`	width and height. Can be abbreviated to w and h.
`units`	units for width and height
`style`	paragraph style
`res`	resolution of the png image in ppi (passed to the argument `dpi` of `ggplot2::ggsave()`)
`...`	other arguments to be passed to `ggplot2::ggsave()`

Value

The docx object doc

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
if(require("ggplot2") && capabilities(what = "png")){
  library(officer)
  p = ggplot(data = iris ) +
    geom_point(mapping = aes(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length))

  options(crosstable_units="cm")
  options(crosstable_style_image="centered")
  doc = read_docx() %>%
    body_add_normal("Text before") %>%
    body_add_gg2(p, w=14, h=10, scale=1.5) %>% #or units="cm" instead of using options
    body_add_normal("Text after")
  #write_and_open(doc)
}
```

---

body_add_img2 *Alternative to* `officer::body_add_img()` *which adds a* `units` *choice*

Description

Alternative to `officer::body_add_img()` which adds a `units` choice

Usage

```
body_add_img2(
  doc,
  src,
  width,
  height,
  units = getOption("crosstable_units", "in"),
  style = getOption("crosstable_style_image", doc$default_styles$paragraph),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`doc`	an `rdocx` object
`src`	image filename, the basename of the file must not contain any blank.
`width, height`	width and height. Can be abbreviated to w and h.
`units`	units for width and height
`style`	paragraph style
`...`	other arguments to be passed to `officer::body_add_img()`

Value

The docx object doc

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

body_add_gg2()

Examples

```
img.file = file.path( R.home("doc"), "html", "logo.jpg" )
if(file.exists(img.file)){
    library(officer)
    options(crosstable_units="cm")
    doc = read_docx() %>%
        body_add_normal("This is the R logo.") %>%
      body_add_img2(img.file, h=7.6, w=10, style="centered") #or units="cm" without options
    #write_and_open(doc)
}
```

body_add_legend — *Add a legend to a table or a figure*

Description

Add a legend to a table or a figure in an `officer` document. Legends can be referred to using the `@ref` syntax in `body_add_normal()` (see examples for some use cases). Table legends should be inserted before the table while figure legends should be inserted after the figure.

Usage

```
body_add_table_legend(
  doc,
  legend,
  ...,
  bookmark = NULL,
 legend_style = getOption("crosstable_style_legend", doc$default_styles$paragraph),
  style = deprecated(),
  legend_prefix = NULL,
  name_format = NULL,
  legend_name = "Table",
  seqfield = "SEQ Table \\* Arabic",
  par_before = FALSE,
  legacy = FALSE
)
```

```
body_add_figure_legend(
  doc,
  legend,
  ...,
  bookmark = NULL,
 legend_style = getOption("crosstable_style_legend", doc$default_styles$paragraph),
  style = deprecated(),
  legend_prefix = NULL,
  name_format = NULL,
  legend_name = "Figure",
  seqfield = "SEQ Figure \\* Arabic",
  par_after = FALSE,
  legacy = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

doc
: a docx object

legend
: the table legend. As with `glue::glue()`, expressions enclosed by braces will be evaluated as R code.

...
: unused

bookmark
: the id of the bookmark. This is the id that should then be called in `body_add_normal()` using the `"\\@ref(id)"` syntax.

legend_style
: style of of the whole legend. May depend on the docx template. However, if `name_format` is provided with a specific `font.size`, this size will apply to the whole legend for consistency.

style
: deprecated in favor of `name_format`.

legend_prefix
: a prefix that comes before the legend, after the numbering

name_format
: format of the legend's LHS (legend_name + numbering) using `officer::fp_text_lite()` or `officer::fp_text()`. Default to `fp_text_lite(bold=TRUE)` in addition to the format defined in `legend_style`. Note that the reference to the bookmark will have the same specific format in the text.

legend_name
: name before the numbering. Default to either "Table" or "Figure".

seqfield
: Keep default. Otherwise, you may figure it out doing this: in a docx file, insert a table legend, right click on the inserted number and select "Toggle Field Codes". This argument should be the value of the field, with extra escaping.

par_before, par_after
: should an empty paragraph be inserted before/after the legend?

legacy
: use the old version of this function, if you cannot update `{officer}` to v0.4+

Value

The docx object doc

Warning

Be aware that you unfortunately cannot reference a bookmark more than once using this method.
Writing:
`body_add_normal("Table \\@ref(iris_col1) is about flowers. I like this Table \\@ref(iris_col1).")`
will prevent the numbering from applying.

What to do if there is still no numbering?

During the opening of the document, MS Word might ask you to "update the fields", to which you should answer "Yes".
If it is not asked or if you answer "No", the legends added with `body_add_table_legend()` or `body_add_figure_legend()` might have no actual numbers displayed.
In this case, you have to manually update the references in MS Word: select all (`Ctrl+A`), then update (`F9`), sometimes twice. More info on `https://ardata-fr.github.io/officeverse/faq.html#update-fields`.

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(officer)
p=ggplot2::quickplot(x=Sepal.Length, y=Sepal.Width, color=Species, data=iris)
fp_italic = fp_text_lite(italic=TRUE, font.size=10)
x=read_docx() %>%
    body_add_normal("There is Table \\@ref(iris_col1) and Table \\@ref(iris_col2). ",
                    "The `iris` dataset is about flowers.") %>%
    body_add_normal() %>%
    body_add_table_legend("Iris dataset, column 1 (mean={round(mean(iris[[1]]), 2)})",
                           bookmark="iris_col1") %>%
    body_add_crosstable(crosstable(iris[1])) %>%
    body_add_normal() %>%
    body_add_table_legend("Iris dataset, column 2 (mean={round(mean(iris[[2]]), 2)})",
                          bookmark="iris_col2",
                          name_format=fp_italic, legend_style="Balloon Text") %>%
    body_add_crosstable(crosstable(iris[2])) %>%
    body_add_normal() %>%
    body_add_normal("There is also the figure \\@ref(iris_fig)") %>%
    body_add_gg(p) %>%
    body_add_figure_legend("Iris plot", bookmark="iris_fig")
write_and_open(x)
#If asked to update fields, press "Yes". Otherwise press Ctrl+A then F9 twice for the references
#to appear.
```

body_add_list *Add a list to an officer document*

Description

Add a list to an officer document

Usage

```
body_add_list(doc, value, ordered = FALSE, style = NULL, ...)

body_add_list_item(doc, value, ordered = FALSE, style = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`doc` a docx object

`value` a character (`body_add_list()`) or a string (`body_add_list_item`)

`ordered` if TRUE, adds an ordered list, if FALSE, adds a bullet list

`style` specify the style manually, overriding `ordered`. A better way is to set options `crosstable_style_list_ordered` and `crosstable_style_list_unordered` globally.

`...` passed on to `officer::body_add_par()`

Details

Ordered lists and bullet lists are not supported by the default officer template (see https://github.com/davidgohel/officer/issues/ You have to manually set custom styles matching those list in a custom Word template file. Then, you can use either the `style` argument or crosstable options. See examples for more details.

Value

The docx object doc

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
## Not run:
#For this example to work, `my_template.docx` should include styles named
#`ordered_list` and `unordered_list`

library(officer)
library(crosstable)
options(crosstable_style_list_ordered="ordered_list")
options(crosstable_style_list_unordered="unordered_list")
```

```
read_docx("my_template.docx") %>%
 body_add_list(c("Numbered item 1", "Numbered item 2"), ordered = TRUE) %>%
 body_add_list_item("Numbered item 3", ordered = TRUE) %>%
 body_add_list(c("Bullet item 1", "Bullet item 2"), ordered = FALSE) %>%
 body_add_list_item("Bullet item 3", ordered = FALSE) %>%
 write_and_open()

## End(Not run)
```

`body_add_normal` *Add a new paragraph with default style*

Description

Add a new paragraph in an `officer` document with default style.
Variables can be inserted in the text as multiple strings (`paste()` style) or enclosed by braces (`glue()` style).
Basic markdown syntax is available: `**bold**`, `*italic*`, and `_underlined_`.
References to any bookmark can be inserted using the syntax `\\@ref(bookmark)`.

Usage

```
body_add_normal(
  doc,
  ...,
  .sep = "",
  style = NULL,
  squish = TRUE,
  parse = c("ref", "format", "code")
)
```

Arguments

`doc`	the doc object (created with the `read_docx` function of `officer` package)
`...`	one or several character strings, pasted using `.sep`. As with `glue::glue()`, expressions enclosed by braces will be evaluated as R code. If more than one variable is passed, all should be of length 1.
`.sep`	Separator used to separate elements.
`style`	Style for normal text. Best set with `crosstable_options()`.
`squish`	Whether to squish the result (remove trailing and repeated spaces). Default to `TRUE`. Allows to add multiline paragraph without breaking the string.
`parse`	which format to parse. Default to all formats (`c("ref", "format", "code")`).

Value

a new doc object

The docx object doc

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(officer)
library(crosstable)

info_rows = c("Also, table iris has {nrow(iris)} rows.",
              "And table mtcars has {nrow(mtcars)} rows.")
doc = read_docx()  %>%
    body_add_normal("Table iris has", ncol(iris), "columns.", .sep=" ") %>% #paste style
    body_add_normal("However, table mtcars has {ncol(mtcars)} columns") %>% #glue style
    body_add_normal(info_rows)                                        %>% #vector style
    body_add_normal("")
doc = doc %>%
   body_add_normal("You can write text in *italic1*, _underlined1_, **bold1**, and `code`,
                    and you can also add * **references** *, for instance a ref to Table
                    \\@ref(my_table). Multiple spaces are ignored (squished) so that you
                    can enter multiline text.") %>%
    body_add_normal() %>%
    body_add_normal("Here I should use `body_add_crosstable()` to add a table before the
                     legend.") %>%
    body_add_table_legend("My pretty table", bookmark="my_table")
write_and_open(doc)
```

---

body_add_title *Add a title to an* officer *document*

Description

Add a title to an officer document

Usage

```
body_add_title(
  doc,
  value,
  level = 1,
  squish = TRUE,
  style = getOption("crosstable_style_heading", "heading")
)
```

Arguments

doc	the doc object (created with the read_docx function of officer package)
value	a character string
level	the level of the title. See styles_info(doc) to know the possibilities.

`squish` Whether to squish the result (remove trailing and repeated spaces). Default to `TRUE`.

`style` the name of the title style. See `styles_info(doc)` to know the possibilities.

Value

The docx object `doc`

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(officer)
library(crosstable)
library(dplyr)
doc = read_docx() %>%
   body_add_title("La table iris (nrow={nrow(iris)})", 1) %>%
   body_add_title("Description", 2) %>%
   body_add_normal("La table iris a ", ncol(iris), " colonnes.")
#write_and_open(doc)
```

`body_replace_text_at_bkms` *Replace text on several bookmarks at once*

Description

Replace text on several bookmarks at once

Usage

```
body_replace_text_at_bkms(doc, ...)
```

Arguments

`doc` a `rdocx` object

`...` named

Value

The docx object `doc`

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

clean_names_with_labels *Cleans names of a dataframe while retaining old names as labels*

Description

Cleans names of a dataframe while retaining old names as labels

Usage

```
clean_names_with_labels(
  df,
  except = NULL,
  .fun = getOption("crosstable_clean_names_fun")
)
```

Arguments

df	a data.frame
except	<tidy-select> columns that should not be renamed.
.fun	the function used to clean the names. Default function is limited; if the cleaning is not good enough you could use janitor::make_clean_names()

Value

A dataframe with clean names and label attributes

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
#options(crosstable_clean_names_fun=janitor::make_clean_names)
x=data.frame("name with space"=1, TwoWords=1, "total $ (2009)"=1, àccénts=1)
clean_names_with_labels(x, except=TwoWords) %>% names()
clean_names_with_labels(x, except=TwoWords) %>% get_label()
```

`confint_numeric` *Confidence interval of a numeric vector*

Description

Not an S3 method, which might have conflicted with stats::confint.

Usage

```
confint_numeric(object, level = 0.95, B = 0)
```

Arguments

`object`	a vector, numeric or equivalent (date, logical...)
`level`	the confidence level required
`B`	if >0, the number of bootstraps

Value

the vector [conf_inf, conf_sup]

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
confint_numeric(iris$Sepal.Length)
confint_numeric(mtcars2$hp_date)
confint_numeric(mtcars2$hp_date, level=0.99)
```

`crosstable` *Easily describe datasets*

Description

Generate a descriptive table of all chosen columns, as contingency tables for categorical variables and as calculation summaries for numeric variables. If the by argument points to one or several categorical variables, `crosstable` will output a description of all columns for each level. Otherwise, if it points to a numeric variable, `crosstable` will calculate correlation coefficients with all other selected numeric columns. Finally, if it points to a `Surv` object, `crosstable` will describe the survival at different times.

Can be formatted as an HTML table using `as_flextable()`.

Usage

```
crosstable(
  data,
  cols = everything(),
  ...,
  by = NULL,
  total = c("none", "row", "column", "both"),
  percent_pattern = "{n} ({p_row})",
  percent_digits = 2,
  num_digits = 1,
  showNA = c("ifany", "always", "no"),
  label = TRUE,
  funs = c(` ` = cross_summary),
  funs_arg = list(),
  cor_method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  unique_numeric = 3,
  date_format = NULL,
  times = NULL,
  followup = FALSE,
  test = FALSE,
  test_args = crosstable_test_args(),
  effect = FALSE,
  effect_args = crosstable_effect_args(),
  margin = deprecated(),
  .vars = deprecated()
)
```

Arguments

`data` A data.frame

`cols` <`tidy-select`> Columns to describe, default to `everything()`. See examples or `vignette("crosstable-selection")` for more details.

`...` Unused. All parameters after this one must be named.

`by` The variable to group on. Character or name.

`total` one of ["none", "row", "column" or "both"] to indicate whether to add total rows and/or columns. Default to none.

`percent_pattern`
Pattern used to describe proportions in categorical data. Syntax uses a `glue::glue()` specification, see the **section** below for more details. Default to `"{n} ({p_col})"` if by is null and `"{n} ({p_row})"` if it is not.

`percent_digits` Number of digits for percentages.

`num_digits` Number of digits for numeric summaries.

`showNA` Whether to show NA in categorical variables (one of `c("ifany", "always", "no")`, like in `table()`).

`label` Whether to show labels. See `import_labels()` or `set_label()`for how to add labels to the dataset columns.

funs Functions to apply to numeric variables. Default to cross_summary().

funs_arg Additional parameters for funs, e.g. digits (the number of decimal places) for the default cross_summary(). Ultimately, these arguments are passed to format_fixed().

cor_method One of c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman") to indicate which correlation coefficient is to be used.

unique_numeric The number of non-missing different levels a variable should have to be considered as numeric.

date_format if x is a vector of Date or POSIXt, the format to apply (see strptime for formats)

times When using formula with survival::Surv() objects, which times to summarize.

followup When using formula with survival::Surv() objects, whether to display follow-up time.

test Whether to perform tests.

test_args See crosstable_test_args to override default testing behaviour.

effect Whether to compute a effect measure.

effect_args See crosstable_effect_args to override default behaviour.

margin Deprecated in favor of percent_pattern. One of ["row", "column", "cell", "none", or "all"]. Default to row.

.vars Deprecated in favor of cols.

Value

A data.frame/tibble of class crosstable

About percent_pattern

The percent_pattern argument is very powerful but can be difficult to understand at first :

- It is usually a single string that uses the glue syntax, where variables are put in curly braces ({x}).
- Counts are expressed as {n}, {n_row}, {n_col}, and {n_tot}, and proportions as {p_row}, {p_col}, and {p_cell}, depending on the margin on which they are calculated.
- For each variable, a version including missing values in the total is proposed as {n_xxx_na} or {p_xxx_na}.
- For each proportion, a confidence interval is also calculated using Wilson score and can be expressed as {p_xxx_inf} and {p_xxx_sup}. See examples for practical applications.
- Alternatively, percent_pattern can be a list of characters with names body, total_row, total_col, and total_all to also control the pattern in other parts of the crosstable than the body.

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

https://danchaltiel.github.io/crosstable/, as_flextable, import_labels

Examples

```
#whole table
crosstable(iris)
crosstable(mtcars)
crosstable(mtcars2)

#tidyselection, custom functions
library(dplyr)
crosstable(mtcars2, c(ends_with(”t”), starts_with(”c”)), by=vs,
           funs=c(mean, quantile), funs_arg=list(probs=c(.25,.75)))

#margin and totals, multiple by
crosstable(mtcars2, c(disp, cyl), by=c(am, vs),
           margin=c(”row”, ”col”), total = ”both”)

#predicate selection, correlation, effect calculation
crosstable(mtcars2, where(is.numeric), by=hp, effect=TRUE)

#lambda selection & statistical tests
crosstable(mtcars2, ~is.numeric(.x) && mean(.x)>50, by=vs, test=TRUE)

#Dates
mtcars2$my_date = as.Date(mtcars2$hp , origin=”2010-01-01”) %>% set_label(”Some nonsense date”)
crosstable(mtcars2, my_date, by=vs, date_format=”%d/%m/%Y”)

#Survival data (using formula syntax)
library(survival)
crosstable(aml, Surv(time, status) ~ x, times=c(0,15,30,150), followup=TRUE)

#Patterns
crosstable(mtcars2, vs, by=am, percent_digits=0,
           percent_pattern=”{n} ({p_col} / {p_row})”)
crosstable(mtcars2, vs, by=am, percent_digits=0,
           percent_pattern=”N={n} \np[95%CI] = {p_col} [{p_col_inf}; {p_col_sup}]”)
str_high=”n>5”; str_lo=”n<=5”
crosstable(mtcars2, vs, by=am, percent_digits=0,
           percent_pattern=”col={p_col}, row={p_row} ({ifelse(n<5, str_lo, str_high)})”)
```

---

crosstable_effect_args

Default arguments for calculating and displaying effects in crosstable()

Description

This helper function provides default parameters for defining how the effect sizes should be computed. It belongs to the `effect_args` argument of the `crosstable()` function. See effect_summary, effect_tabular, and effect_survival for more insight.

Usage

```
crosstable_effect_args(
  effect_summarize = diff_mean_auto,
  effect_tabular = effect_odds_ratio,
  effect_survival = effect_survival_coxph,
  effect_display = display_effect,
  conf_level = 0.95,
  digits = 2
)
```

Arguments

`effect_summarize`
: a function of three arguments (continuous variable, grouping variable and conf_level), used to compare continuous variable. Returns a list of five components: `effect` (the effect value(s)), `ci` (the matrix of confidence interval(s)), `effect.name` (the interpretation(s) of the effect value(s)), `effect.type` (the description of the measure used) and `conf_level` (the confidence interval level). Users can use `diff_mean_auto()`, `diff_mean_student()`, `diff_mean_boot()`, or `diff_median()`, or their custom own function.

`effect_tabular`
: a function of three arguments (two categorical variables and conf_level) used to measure the associations between two factors. Returns a list of five components: `effect` (the effect value(s)), `ci` (the matrix of confidence interval(s)), `effect.name` (the interpretation(s) of the effect value(s)), `effect.type` (the description of the measure used) and `conf_level` (the confidence interval level).Users can use `effect_odds_ratio()`, `effect_relative_risk()`, or `effect_risk_difference()`, or their custom own function.

`effect_survival`
: a function of two argument (a formula and conf_level), used to measure the association between a censored and a factor. Returns the same components as created by `effect_summarize`.Users can use `effect_survival_coxph()` or their custom own function.

`effect_display`
: a function to format the effect. See `display_effect()`.

`conf_level`
: the desired confidence interval level

`digits`
: the decimal places

Value

A list with effect parameters

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

---

crosstable_options *Options for the package* crosstable

Description

Use this function to manage your crosstable parameters globally while taking advantage of auto-completion. Use crosstable_peek_options() to see which option is currently set and crosstable_reset_options() to set all options back to default.

Usage

```
crosstable_options(
  ...,
  zero_percent = FALSE,
  only_round = FALSE,
  verbosity_autotesting = "default",
  verbosity_duplicate_cols = "default",
  total,
  percent_pattern,
  percent_digits,
  num_digits,
  showNA,
  label,
  funs,
  funs_arg,
  cor_method,
  unique_numeric,
  date_format,
  times,
  followup,
  test_arg,
  effect_args,
  wrap_id = 70,
  compact_padding = 25,
  header_show_n_pattern = "{.col} (N={.n})",
  keep_id,
  autofit,
  compact,
  remove_header_keys,
  show_test_name,
  padding_v,
  header_show_n,
  fontsize_body,
  fontsize_subheaders,
  fontsize_header,
  units = "in",
  peek_docx = TRUE,
  font_code = "Consolas",
  add_max_cols = 25,
  format_legend_name,
  table_legend_par_before,
  table_legend_prefix,
  figure_legend_par_after,
  figure_legend_prefix,
  normal_squish,
  title_squish,
  allow_break,
  style_normal,
  style_character,
  style_strong,
  style_image,
  style_legend,
  style_heading,
  style_list_ordered,
  style_list_unordered,
  scientific_log,
  .local = FALSE,
  reset = deprecated()
)
```

Arguments

`...` unused

`zero_percent` set to TRUE so that proportions are not displayed if `n==0`

`only_round` default argument for `format_fixed()`

`verbosity_autotesting`
one of `default`, `quiet`, or `verbose`

`verbosity_duplicate_cols`
one of `default`, `quiet`, or `verbose`.

`total` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`percent_pattern`
For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`percent_digits` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`num_digits` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`showNA` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`label` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`funs` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

`funs_arg` For setting `crosstable()` arguments globally.

cor_method For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

unique_numeric For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

date_format For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

times For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

followup For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

test_arg For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

effect_args For setting crosstable() arguments globally.

wrap_id if id contains no spaces, wrap it with this maximum number of characters.

compact_padding
in flextables, left-padding for non-headers rows when compact=TRUE.

header_show_n_pattern
glue pattern used when showing N in the header of flextables. .col is the name of the column and .n the size of the group. Default to {.col} (N={.n}).

keep_id For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

autofit For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

compact For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

remove_header_keys
For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

show_test_name For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

padding_v For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

header_show_n For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

fontsize_body For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

fontsize_subheaders
For setting as_flextable() arguments globally. Subheaders are only considered when compact=TRUE.

fontsize_header
For setting as_flextable() arguments globally.

units default units in body_add_gg2() and body_add_img2()

peek_docx behavior of peek(), which will open a docx if TRUE (default) and an xlsx if FALSE

font_code font family used to show code, most likely a monospaced typeface such as Consolas (default)

add_max_cols max number of columns a crosstable can have to be added to a Word document

format_legend_name
how the legend name ("Table", "Figure") is formatted. Default to officer::fp_text_lite(bold=TRUE)

table_legend_par_before
whether to add an empty paragraph before all table legends

table_legend_prefix, figure_legend_prefix
a prefix before each legend, after the numbering

figure_legend_par_after
whether to add an empty paragraph after all figure legends

`normal_squish`	Should you squish text in normal paragraphs?
`title_squish`	Should you squish text in headers paragraphs?
`allow_break`	allow crosstable rows to break across pages
`style_normal`	For specifying styles used in your officer template.
`style_character`	For specifying styles used in your officer template.
`style_strong`	For specifying styles used in your officer template.
`style_image`	For specifying styles used in your officer template.
`style_legend`	For specifying styles used in your officer template.
`style_heading`	For specifying styles used by headings on different levels. Levels will be pasted in the end (e.g. use `"title"` if your level 2 heading style is `"title2"`).
`style_list_ordered, style_list_unordered`	For specifying styles used by lists in the `rdocx` template. Needed for `body_add_list()` to work.
`scientific_log`	the maximum power a number can have before being formatted as scientific. Default to 4 so applies on numbers <1e-4 or >1e4.
`.local`	if TRUE, the effect will only apply to the local frame (thanks to `rlang::local_options()`)
`reset`	if `TRUE`, set all these options back to default

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

See Also

`crosstable_peek_options()` and `crosstable_reset_options()`

`crosstable_peek_options`

See which `crosstable` *option is currently set.*

Description

See which `crosstable` option is currently set.

Usage

```
crosstable_peek_options(keep_null = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`keep_null`	set to TRUE to get a list

Value

A named list of crosstable options

crosstable_reset_options *Reset all* crosstable *options.*

Description

Reset all crosstable options.

Usage

```
crosstable_reset_options(quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

quiet	set to TRUE to remove the message.

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

crosstable_test_args *Default arguments for calculating and displaying tests in* crosstable()

Description

This is the starting point for refining the testing algorithm used in crosstable. Users can provide their own functions for test.~.

Usage

```
crosstable_test_args(
  test_summarize = test_summarize_auto,
  test_tabular = test_tabular_auto,
  test_correlation = test_correlation_auto,
  test_survival = test_survival_logrank,
  test_display = display_test,
  plim = 4,
  show_method = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

test_summarize
: a function of two arguments (continuous variable and grouping variable), used to compare continuous variable. Must return a list of two components: p.value and method. See test_summarize_auto or test_summarize_linear_contrasts for some examples of such functions.

test_tabular
: a function of two arguments (two categorical variables), used to test association between two categorical variables. Must return a list of two components: p.value and method. See test_tabular_auto for example.

test_correlation
: a function of three arguments (two continuous variables plus the correlation method), used to test association between two continuous variables. Like cor.test, it must return a list of at least estimate, p.value, and method, with also conf.int optionally. See test_correlation_auto for example.

test_survival
: a function of one argument (the formula surv~by), used to compare survival estimations. Must return a list of two components: p.value and method. See test_survival_logrank for example.

test_display
: function used to display the test result. See display_test.

plim
: number of digits for the p value.

show_method
: whether to display the test name (logical).

Value

A list with test parameters

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

test_summarize_auto, test_tabular_auto, test_survival_logrank, test_summarize_linear_contrasts, display_test

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
my_test_args=crosstable_test_args()
my_test_args$test_summarize = test_summarize_linear_contrasts
iris %>%
  mutate(Petal.Width.qt = paste0("Q", ntile(Petal.Width, 5)) %>% ordered()) %>%
  crosstable(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width.qt, test=TRUE, test_args = my_test_args)
```

cross_summary *Summarize a numeric vector*

Description

Summarize a numeric vector with min, max, mean, sd, median, IQR, n and missings.

Usage

```
cross_summary(x, dig = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a numeric vector
`dig`	number of digits
`...`	params to pass on to `format_fixed()`: `zero_digits` and `only_round`

Value

a list of named functions

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

Examples

```
cross_summary(iris$Sepal.Length)
cross_summary(iris$Petal.Width, dig=3)
cross_summary(mtcars2$hp_date)
cross_summary(mtcars2$qsec_posix, date_format="%d/%m %H:%M")
```

ct_compact *Generic function to compact a table (publication formatting)*

Description

Generic function to compact a table (publication formatting)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
ct_compact(
  data,
  name_from,
  name_to = "variable",
  wrap_cols = NULL,
  rtn_flextable = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'crosstable'
ct_compact(
  data,
  name_from = c("label", ".id"),
  name_to = "variable",
  keep_id = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data` the object to compact

`...` additional arguments (not used)

`name_from` name of the column to be collapsed when compacting

`name_to` name of the column that will receive the collapsed column. Will be created if it doesn't exist.

`wrap_cols` name of the columns to wrap

`rtn_flextable` whether to return a formatted `flextable()` object or a simple `data.frame`

`keep_id` glue pattern to keep the column name along with the label. If `TRUE`, default to `"{label} ({.id})"`.

Value

a compacted data.frame

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
#dataframes
x=iris[c(1:5,51:55,101:105),]
ct_compact(x, name_from="Species")
ct_compact(x, name_from="Species", name_to="Petal.Length")
```

```
#crosstables
x=crosstable(mtcars2, c(disp,hp,am), by=vs, test=TRUE, effect=TRUE)
ct_compact(x)
ct_compact(x, name_from=".id")
```

display_effect *Default function to display the effect*

Description

User can provide their own custom version in `crosstable_effect_args()`

Usage

```
display_effect(effect, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

`effect`	effect
`digits`	digits

Value

a character vector

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

display_test *Default function to display a test result*

Description

Default function to display a test result

Usage

```
display_test(test, digits = 4, method = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`test`	test
`digits`	number of digits
`method`	display method

Value

a string

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

docx_bookmarks2 *List Word bookmarks, including the ones in header and footer*

Description

This is a correction of `officer::docx_bookmarks()`. See this PR.

Usage

```
docx_bookmarks2(
  x,
  return_vector = FALSE,
  target = c("all", "header", "body", "footer")
)
```

Arguments

`x`	an `rdocx` object
`return_vector`	use `TRUE` for compatibility with `officer::docx_bookmarks()`
`target`	one of c("all", "header", "body", "footer")

Value

a list with all bookmarks

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

effect_summary *Effect measure for association between one continuous and one categorical variable*

Description

User can either use or extend these functions to configure effect calculation.

Usage

```
diff_mean_auto(x, by, conf_level = 0.95, R = 500)

diff_mean_boot(x, by, conf_level = 0.95, R = 500)

diff_median_boot(x, by, conf_level = 0.95, R = 500)

diff_mean_student(x, by, conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric vector
`by`	categorical vector (of exactly 2 unique levels)
`conf_level`	confidence interval level
`R`	number of bootstrap replication

Value

A list with five components: effect, ci, effect.name, effect.type, and conf_level

Functions

- `diff_mean_auto`: (**Default**) calculate a specific "difference in means" effect based on normality (Shapiro or Anderson test) and variance homogeneity (Bartlett test)
- `diff_mean_boot`: calculate a "difference in means" effect with a bootstrapped CI using standard deviation
- `diff_median_boot`: calculate a "difference in medians" effect with a bootstrapped CI using quantiles#'
- `diff_mean_student`: calculate a "difference in means" effect using `t.test` confidence intervals

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

See Also

`crosstable_effect_args()`

effect_survival *Effect measure for association between one censored variable and one categorical variable*

Description

Effect measure for association between one censored variable and one categorical variable

Usage

```
effect_survival_coxph(x, by, conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

x	survival vector (made using survival::Surv())
by	categorical vector (of exactly 2 unique levels)
conf_level	confidence interval level

Value

a list with two components: p.value and method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

effect_tabular *Effect measure for association between two categorical variables*

Description

User can either use or extend these functions to configure effect calculation.

Usage

```
effect_odds_ratio(x, by, conf_level = 0.95)

effect_relative_risk(x, by, conf_level = 0.95)

effect_risk_difference(x, by, conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

x	categorical vector (character, factor, ...)
by	categorical vector (of exactly 2 unique levels)
conf_level	confidence interval level

Value

A list with five components: effect, ci, effect.name, effect.type, and conf_level

Functions

- `effect_odds_ratio`: (**Default**) calculate the odds ratio
- `effect_relative_risk`: calculate the relative risk
- `effect_risk_difference`: calculate the risk difference

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

See Also

`crosstable_effect_args()`

---

format_fixed — *Format numbers with the exact same number of decimals, including trailing zeros*

Description

Format numbers with the exact same number of decimals, including trailing zeros

Usage

```
format_fixed(
  x,
  digits = 1,
  zero_digits = 1,
  date_format = NULL,
  percent = FALSE,
  scientific = getOption("crosstable_scientific_log", 4),
  only_round = getOption("crosstable_only_round", FALSE),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	a numeric vector to format
`digits`	number of decimals
`zero_digits`	number of significant digits for values rounded to 0 (can be set to NULL to keep the original 0 value)
`date_format`	if x is a vector of Date or POSIXt, the format to apply (see strptime for formats)

`percent`	if TRUE, format the values as percentages
`scientific`	the power of ten above/under which numbers will be displayed as scientific notation.
`only_round`	if TRUE, `format_fixed` simply returns the rounded value. Can be set globally with `options("crosstable_only_round"=TRUE)`.
`...`	unused

Value

a character vector of formatted numbers

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
x = c(1, 1.2, 12.78749, pi, 0.00000012)
format_fixed(x, digits=3) #default zero_digits=1
format_fixed(x, digits=3, zero_digits=2)
format_fixed(x, digits=3, zero_digits=NULL)

x_sd = sd(iris$Sepal.Length/10000, na.rm=TRUE)
format_fixed(x_sd, dig=6)
format_fixed(x_sd, dig=3, zero_digits=2) #default only_round=FALSE
format_fixed(x_sd, dig=3, zero_digits=2, only_round=TRUE)
options("crosstable_only_round"=TRUE)
format_fixed(x_sd, dig=3, zero_digits=2) #override default
options("crosstable_only_round"=NULL)

x2 = mtcars$mpg/max(mtcars$mpg)
x2 = c(0.01, 0.1001, 0.500005, 0.00000012)
format_fixed(x2, percent=TRUE, dig=6)
```

generate_autofit_macro *Generate a macro file for autofitting*

Description

This function generates a file that can be imported into MS Word in order to use a macro for autofitting all tables in a document at once. This macro file should be imported only once per computer.

Usage

```
generate_autofit_macro()
```

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

Installation

- In the R console, run generate_autofit_macro() to generate the file crosstable_autofit.bas in your working directory.
- In MS Word, press Alt+F11 to open the VB Editor.
- In the Editor, go to File > Import or press Ctrl+M to open the import dialog, and import crosstable_autofit.bas. There should now be a "CrosstableMacros" module in the "Normal" project.
- Run the macro, either from the VB Editor or from View > Macros > View Macros > Run.

This process will make the macro accessible from any Word file on this computer. Note that, in the Editor, you can also drag the module to your document project to make the macro accessible only from this file. The file will have to be named with the docm extension though.

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

get_label *Get label if wanted and available, or default (name) otherwise*

Description

Get label if wanted and available, or default (name) otherwise

Usage

```
get_label(x, default = names(x), object = FALSE, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	labelled object. If x is a list/data.frame, get_label() will return the labels of all children recursively
default	value returned if there is no label. Default to names(x).
object	if x is a list/data.frame, object=TRUE will force getting the labels of the object instead of the children
simplify	if x is a list and object=FALSE, simplify the result to a vector

Value

A character vector if simplify==TRUE, a list otherwise

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

`set_label()`, `import_labels()`, `remove_label()`, `Hmisc::label()`, `expss::var_lab()`

Examples

```
xx=mtcars2 %>%
  set_label("The mtcars2 dataset", object=TRUE)
xx$cyl=remove_label(xx$cyl)

#vectors
get_label(xx$mpg) #label="Miles/(US) gallon"
get_label(xx$cyl) #default to NULL (as names(xx$cyl)==NULL)
get_label(xx$cyl, default="Default value")

#data.frames
get_label(xx)
get_label(xx, object=TRUE)
data.frame(name=names(xx), label=get_label(xx, default=NA)) #cyl is NA

#lists
get_label(list(xx$cyl, xx$mpg))
get_label(list(foo=xx$cyl, bar=xx$mpg))
get_label(list(foo=xx$cyl, bar=xx$mpg), default="Default value")
```

`import_labels` *Import labels*

Description

`import_labels` imports labels from a data.frame (`data_label`) to another one (`.tbl`). Works in synergy with `save_labels()`.

`save_labels` saves the labels from a data.frame in a temporary variable that can be retrieve by `import_labels`.

Usage

```
import_labels(
  .tbl,
  data_label,
  name_from = "name",
  label_from = "label",
  warn_name = FALSE,
  warn_label = FALSE,
  verbose = deprecated()
)

save_labels(.tbl)
```

Arguments

`.tbl`	the data.frame to be labelled
`data_label`	a data.frame from which to import labels. If missing, the function will take the labels from the last dataframe on which `save_labels()` was called.
`name_from`	in `data_label`, which column to get the variable name (default to `name`)
`label_from`	in `data_label`, which column to get the variable label (default to `label`)
`warn_name`	if TRUE, displays a warning if a variable name is not found in `data_label`
`warn_label`	if TRUE, displays a warning if a label is not found in `.tbl`
`verbose`	deprecated

Value

A dataframe, as `.tbl`, with labels

`.tbl` invisibly. Used only for its side effects.

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

`get_label()`, `set_label()`, `remove_label()`, `save_labels()`

Examples

```
#import the labels from a data.frame to another
iris_label = data.frame(
  name=c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width",
         "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width", "Species"),
  label=c("Length of Sepals", "Width of Sepals",
          "Length of Petals", "Width of Petals", "Specie name")
)
iris %>%
  import_labels(iris_label) %>%
  crosstable

#save the labels, use some dplyr label-removing function, then retrieve the labels
library(dplyr)
mtcars2 %>%
  save_labels() %>%
  transmute(disp=as.numeric(disp)+1) %>%
  import_labels(warn_label=FALSE) %>% #
  crosstable(disp)
```

iris2 *Modified* iris *dataset*

Description

Modified iris dataset so:

- every column is labelled (using label attribute)
- Species column is considered as factor

See iris for more informations on the original "Edgar Anderson's Iris Data" dataset.

Usage

```
iris2
```

Format

A data frame with 150 observations on 5 variables with labels.

Source

```
library(dplyr)
iris2 = iris %>%
    mutate_at("Species", factor) %>%
   expss::apply_labels( #I also could have used [import_labels] or even `labelled::set_variable_labels
        Species = "Specie",
        Sepal.Length = "Length of Sepal",
        Sepal.Width = "Width of Sepal",
        Petal.Length = "Length of Petal",
        Petal.Width = "Width of Petal"
    ) %>%
    as_tibble()
```

Examples

```
library(crosstable)
ct=crosstable(iris2, by=Species)
ct
as_flextable(ct)
```

is.crosstable *Test if an object is a crosstable*

Description

Test if an object is a crosstable

Usage

```
is.crosstable(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object

Value

TRUE if the object inherits from the `crosstable` class.

mtcars2 *Modified `mtcars` dataset*

Description

Modified `mtcars` dataset so:

- every column is labelled (using `label` attribute)
- rownames are a character column named `model`
- `gear` and `cyl` columns are considered as numerical factors
- `vs` and `am` columns are considered as character vector

See `mtcars` for more informations on the original "Motor Trend Car Road Tests" dataset.

Usage

```
mtcars2
```

Format

A data frame with 32 observations on 11 variables with labels.

Source

```
library(dplyr)
mtcars2 = mtcars %>%
    mutate(
       model=rownames(mtcars),
       vs=ifelse(vs==0, "vshaped", "straight"),
       am=ifelse(am==0, "auto", "manual"),
       across(c("cyl", "gear"), factor),
       .before=1
    ) %>%
   expss::apply_labels( #I also could have used [import_labels] or even `labelled::set_variable_labels
        mpg="Miles/(US) gallon",
        cyl="Number of cylinders",
        disp="Displacement (cu.in.)",
        hp="Gross horsepower",
        drat="Rear axle ratio",
        wt="Weight (1000 lbs)",
        qsec="1/4 mile time",
        vs="Engine",
        am="Transmission",
        gear="Number of forward gears",
       carb="Number of carburetors"
    )
```

Examples

```
library(crosstable)
ct=crosstable(mtcars2, by=vs)
ct
as_flextable(ct)
```

N *Return the number of non NA observations*

Description

Return the number of non NA observations

Usage

```
N(x)
```

Arguments

x	a vector

Value

integer, number of non NA observations

Author(s)

David Hajage

`na` *Return the number of NA observations*

Description

Return the number of NA observations

Usage

```
na(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector

Value

integer, number of NA observations

Author(s)

David Hajage

`narm` *Remove missing values*

Description

Remove missing values

Usage

```
narm(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	a vector

Value

the same vector without missing values

peek — *Open a* `crosstable` *in a temporary document*

Description

This eases copy-pasting

Usage

```
peek(x, docx = getOption("crosstable_peek_docx", TRUE), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a crosstable
`docx`	if true, peek as a `docx`, else, peek as `xlsx`
`...`	passed on to `as_flextable.crosstable()` or to `as_workbook()`

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

plim — *Format p values (alternative to* `format.pval()`*)*

Description

Format p values (alternative to `format.pval()`)

Usage

```
plim(p, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

`p`	p values
`digits`	number of digits

Value

formatted p values

Author(s)

David Hajage

See Also

format.pval(), https://stackoverflow.com/a/23018806/3888000

---

remove_labels *Remove all label attributes.*

Description

Use remove_labels() to remove the label from an object or to recursively remove all the labels from a collection of objects (such as a list or a data.frame).

This can be useful with functions reacting badly to labelled objects.

Usage

```
remove_labels(x)
```

Arguments

x	object to unlabel

Value

An object of the same type as x, with no labels

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

get_label, set_label, import_labels, expss::unlab

Examples

```
mtcars2 %>% remove_labels %>% crosstable(mpg) #no label
mtcars2$hp %>% remove_labels %>% get_label() #NULL
```

`rename_with_labels` *Rename every column of a dataframe with its label*

Description

Rename every column of a dataframe with its label

Usage

```
rename_with_labels(df, except = NULL)
```

Arguments

`df`	a data.frame
`except`	<`tidy-select`> columns that should not be renamed.

Value

A dataframe which names are copied from the label attribute

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
rename_with_labels(mtcars2[,1:5], except=5) %>% names()
rename_with_labels(iris2, except=Sepal.Length) %>% names()
```

`set_label` *Set the "label" attribute of an object*

Description

Set the "label" attribute of an object

Copy the label from one variable to another

Usage

```
set_label(x, value, object = FALSE)

copy_label_from(x, from)
```

Arguments

`x`	the variable to label
`value`	value of the label. If `x` is a list/data.frame, all the labels will be set recursively
`object`	if `x` is a list/data.frame, `object=TRUE` will force setting the labels of the object instead of the children
`from`	the variable whose label must be copied

Value

An object of the same type as `x`, with labels

An object of the same type as `x`, with the label of `from`

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

See Also

`get_label()`, `import_labels()`, `remove_label()`

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
mtcars %>%
   mutate(mpg2=set_label(mpg, "Miles per gallon"),
          mpg3=mpg %>% copy_label_from(mpg2)) %>%
   crosstable(c(mpg, mpg2, mpg3))
mtcars %>%
   copy_label_from(mtcars2[,1:11]) %>%
   crosstable(c(mpg, vs))
```

`summaryFunctions` *Summary functions*

Description

Summary functions to use with `crosstable()` or anywhere else.

Usage

```
meansd(x, na.rm = TRUE, dig = 2, ...)

meanCI(x, na.rm = TRUE, dig = 2, level = 0.95, format = TRUE, ...)

mediqr(x, na.rm = TRUE, dig = 2, format = TRUE, ...)

minmax(x, na.rm = TRUE, dig = 2, ...)

nna(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a numeric vector

`na.rm` `TRUE` as default

`dig` number of digits

`...` params to pass on to `format_fixed()`:

- `zero_digits` (default=`1`): the number of significant digits for values rounded to 0 (set to NULL to keep the original 0 value)
- `only_round` (default=`FALSE`): use `round()` instead of `format_fixed()`

`level` the confidence level required

`format` a sugar argument. If FALSE, the function returns a list instead of a formatted string

Value

a character vector

Functions

- `meansd`: returns mean and std error
- `meanCI`: returns mean and confidence interval
- `mediqr`: returns median and IQR
- `minmax`: returns minimum and maximum
- `nna`: returns number of observations and number of missing values

Fixed format

These functions use `format_fixed()` which allows to have trailing zeros after rounded values. In the case when the output of rounded values is zero, the use of the `zero_digits` argument allows to keep some significant digits for this specific case only.

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

See Also

`format_fixed()`

Examples

```
meansd(iris$Sepal.Length, dig=3)
meanCI(iris$Sepal.Length)
minmax(iris$Sepal.Length, dig=3)
mediqr(iris$Sepal.Length, dig=3)
nna(iris$Sepal.Length)

#arguments for format_fixed
```

```
x = iris$Sepal.Length/10000 #closer to zero

meansd(x, dig=3)
meansd(x, dig=3, zero_digits=NULL) #or NA
meansd(x, dig=3, only_round=TRUE)
options("crosstable_only_round"=TRUE)
meansd(x, dig=3, zero_digits=2)
options("crosstable_only_round"=NULL)
meanCI(mtcars2$x_date)

#dates
x = as.POSIXct(mtcars$qsec*3600*24 , origin="2010-01-01")
meansd(x)
minmax(x, date_format="%d/%m/%Y")
```

test_correlation_auto *test for correlation coefficients*

Description

test for correlation coefficients

Usage

```
test_correlation_auto(x, by, method)
```

Arguments

x	vector
by	another vector
method	"pearson", "kendall", or "spearman"

Value

the correlation test with appropriate method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

`test_summarize_auto` *test for mean comparison*

Description

Compute a oneway.test (with equal or unequal variance) or a kruskal.test as appropriate.

Usage

```
test_summarize_auto(x, g)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector
`g`	another vector

Value

a list with two components: p.value and method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

`test_summarize_linear_contrasts` *Test for linear trend across ordered factor with contrasts*

Description

Test for linear trend across ordered factor with contrasts

Usage

```
test_summarize_linear_contrasts(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector
`y`	ordered factor

Value

a list with two components: p.value and method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
my_test_args=crosstable_test_args()
my_test_args$test_summarize = test_summarize_linear_contrasts
iris %>%
  mutate(Petal.Width.qt = paste0("Q", ntile(Petal.Width, 5)) %>% ordered()) %>%
  crosstable(Petal.Length ~ Petal.Width.qt, test=TRUE, test_args = my_test_args)
```

`test_survival_logrank` *test for survival comparison*

Description

Compute a logrank test

Usage

```
test_survival_logrank(formula)
```

Arguments

`formula`	a formula

Value

a list with two components: p.value and method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

`test_tabular_auto` *test for contingency table*

Description

Compute a chisq.test, a chisq.test with correction of continuity or a fisher test as appropriate

Usage

```
test_tabular_auto(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector
`y`	another vector

Value

a list with two components: p.value and method

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel, David Hajage

`write_and_open` *Alternative to default `officer` print() function. Write the file and try to open it right away.*

Description

As it tests if the file is writable, this function also prevents `officer:::print.rdocx()` to abort the RStudio session.

Usage

```
write_and_open(doc, docx.file)
```

Arguments

`doc`	the docx object
`docx.file`	the name of the target file. If missing or NULL, the doc will open in a temporary file.

Value

Nothing, called for its side effects

Author(s)

Dan Chaltiel

Examples

```
library(officer)
library(crosstable)
mytable = crosstable(mtcars2)
doc = read_docx() %>%
    body_add_crosstable(mytable)

write_and_open(doc)
## Not run:
write_and_open(doc, "example.docx")

## End(Not run)
```

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