

Package ‘papaja’

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Title Prepare American Psychological Association Journal Articles with R Markdown

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Description Tools to create dynamic, submission-ready manuscripts, which conform to American Psychological Association manuscript guidelines. We provide R Markdown document formats for manuscripts (PDF and Word) and revision letters (PDF). Helper functions facilitate reporting statistical analyses or create publication-ready tables and plots.

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<i>add_equals</i>	<i>Add Equals Where Necessary</i>
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Description

This is an internal function that prepends every element of a character vector with an 'equals' sign if the respective element does not contain one of c("=", "<", ">").

Usage

`add_equals(x)`

Arguments

`x` A character vector.

Value

Character vector

Examples

`add_equals(c("42", "<= 42", "> 42", "= 42"))`

<i>apa6_pdf</i>	<i>APA manuscript (6th edition)</i>
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Description

Template for creating an article according to APA guidelines (6th edition) in PDF or DOCX format.

Usage

```

apa6_pdf(
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  number_sections = FALSE,
  toc = FALSE,
  keep_tex = TRUE,
  md_extensions = NULL,
  includes = NULL,
  ...
)

apa6_docx(
  fig_caption = TRUE,
  number_sections = FALSE,
  md_extensions = NULL,
  ...
)

apa6_word(...)

apa6_doc(...)

```

Arguments

<code>fig_caption</code>	TRUE to render figures with captions
<code>number_sections</code>	TRUE to number section headings
<code>toc</code>	TRUE to include a table of contents in the output
<code>keep_tex</code>	Keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF
<code>md_extensions</code>	Markdown extensions to be added or removed from the default definition of R Markdown. See the rmarkdown_format for additional details.
<code>includes</code>	Named list of additional content to include within the document (typically created using the includes function).
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to pass to pdf_document2 or word_document2 .

Details

When creating PDF documents the YAML option `classoption` is passed to the class options of the LaTeX `apa6` document class. In this case, additional options are available. Refer to the `apa6` document class [documentation](#) to find out about class options such as paper size or draft watermarks.

Please refer to the [papaja online-manual](#) for additional information on available YAML front matter settings. Note that the available settings for DOCX documents are more limited than for PDF documents.

When creating PDF documents the output device for figures defaults to `c("pdf", "png")`, so that each figure is saved in all four formats at a resolution of 300 dpi.

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to `rmarkdown::render()`

Functions

- `apa6_word`: Format to create .docx-files. Alias of `apa6_docx`.
- `apa6_doc`: Format to create .docx-files. Alias of `apa6_docx`.

See Also

[bookdown::pdf_document2\(\)](#), [bookdown::word_document2\(\)](#)

apa_barplot

Bar Plots for Factorial Designs that Conform to APA Guidelines

Description

Create one or more bar plots from a `data.frame` containing data from a factorial design and set APA-friendly defaults.

Usage

```
apa_barplot(data, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
apa_barplot(  
  data,  
  id,  
  factors = NULL,  
  dv,  
  tendency = mean,  
  dispersion = conf_int,  
  level = 0.95,  
  fun_aggregate = mean,  
  na.rm = TRUE,  
  use = "all.obs",  
  reference = 0,  
  intercept = NULL,  
  args_x_axis = NULL,  
  args_y_axis = NULL,  
  args_title = NULL,  
  args_rect = NULL,  
  args_error_bars = NULL,  
  args_legend = NULL,  
  xlab = NULL,  
  ylab = NULL,
```

```

    main = NULL,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'
apa_barplot(
  data,
  tendency = mean,
  dispersion = conf_int,
  fun_aggregate = mean,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame that contains the data, or an object of class <code>afex_aov</code> .
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to apa_factorial_plot
<code>id</code>	Character. Variable name that identifies subjects.
<code>factors</code>	Character. A vector of up to four variable names that is used to stratify the data.
<code>dv</code>	Character. The name of the dependent variable.
<code>tendency</code>	Closure. A function that will be used as measure of central tendency.
<code>dispersion</code>	Closure. A function that will be used to construct error bars (i.e., whiskers). Defaults to conf_int() for 95% between-subjects confidence intervals. See details for more options, especially for within-subjects confidence intervals.
<code>level</code>	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval if confidence intervals are plotted. Defaults to 0.95. for 95% confidence intervals. Ignored if <code>dispersion</code> is not a confidence-interval function. See details.
<code>fun_aggregate</code>	Closure. The function that will be used to aggregate observations within subjects and factors before calculating descriptive statistics for each cell of the design. Defaults to mean.
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical. Specifies if missing values are removed. Defaults to TRUE.
<code>use</code>	Character. Specifies a method to exclude cases if there are missing values <i>after</i> aggregating. Possible options are "all.obs" or "complete.obs".
<code>reference</code>	Numeric. A reference point that determines the y coordinate of the x axis. Useful if there exists a 'nil' value; defaults to 0.
<code>intercept</code>	Numeric. Adds a horizontal line at height <code>intercept</code> to the plot. Can be either a single value or a matrix. For the matrix case, multiple lines are drawn, where the dimensions of the matrix determine the number of lines to be drawn.
<code>args_x_axis</code>	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to axis() for customizing the x axis.
<code>args_y_axis</code>	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to axis() for customizing the y axis.
<code>args_title</code>	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to title() .

args_rect	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>rect()</code> .
args_error_bars	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>arrows()</code> .
args_legend	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>legend()</code> .
xlab	Character or expression. Label for x axis.
ylab	Character or expression. Label for y axis.
main	Character or expression. For up to two factors, simply specify the main title. If you stratify the data by more than two factors, either specify a single value that will be added to automatically generated main title, <i>or</i> specify an array of multiple titles, one for each plot area.

Details

The measure of dispersion can be either `conf_int()` for between-subjects confidence intervals, `se()` for standard errors, or any other standard function. For within-subjects confidence intervals, specify `wsci()` or `within_subjects_conf_int()`.

If between- or within-subjects confidence intervals are requested, you can also specify the area of the cumulative distribution function that will be covered. For instance, if you want a 98% confidence interval, specify `level = 0.98`. The default is `level = 0.95` for 95% confidence intervals.

Customization of plot elements:

`apa_factorial_plot()` and its descendants `apa_barplot()`, `apa_lineplot()`, and `apa_beeplot()` are wrapper functions that sequentially call:

- `plot.new()`,
- `plot.window()`,
- `axis()` (once for x axis, once for y axis),
- `title()` for axis labels and titles,
- `rect()` for bars in bar plots,
- `points()` for bee swarms,
- `lines()` for lines connecting central tendency points,
- `arrows()` for error bars,
- `points()` for tendency points,
- `legend()` for a legend, and
- `lines()` for intercepts.

These calls can be customized by setting the respective parameters `args_*** = list(...)`.

Value

A named (nested) list of plot options including raw and derived data. *Note that the structure of the return value is about to change in a forthcoming release of papaja.*

See Also

Other plots for factorial designs: `apa_beeplot()`, `apa_factorial_plot()`, `apa_lineplot()`

Examples

```
apa_barplot(  
  data = npk  
  , id = "block"  
  , dv = "yield"  
  , factors = c("N")  
)  
  
apa_barplot(  
  data = npk  
  , id = "block"  
  , dv = "yield"  
  , factors = c("N", "P")  
)  
  
apa_barplot(  
  data = npk  
  , id = "block"  
  , dv = "yield"  
  , factors = c("N", "P", "K")  
  , ylim = c(0, 80)  
  , level = .34  
  , las = 1  
)
```

apa_beeplot

Bee-swarm Plots for Factorial Designs that Conform to APA Guidelines

Description

Create one or more beeswarm plots from a `data.frame` containing data from a factorial design and set APA-friendly defaults.

Usage

```
apa_beeplot(data, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
apa_beeplot(  
  data,  
  id,  
  factors = NULL,  
  dv,  
  tendency = mean,  
  dispersion = conf_int,  
  level = 0.95,
```



```

    fun_aggregate = mean,
    na.rm = TRUE,
    use = "all.obs",
    intercept = NULL,
    args_x_axis = NULL,
    args_y_axis = NULL,
    args_title = NULL,
    args_points = NULL,
    args_swarm = NULL,
    args_error_bars = NULL,
    args_legend = NULL,
    jit = 0.3,
    xlab = NULL,
    ylab = NULL,
    main = NULL,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'
apa_beeplot(
  data,
  tendency = mean,
  dispersion = conf_int,
  fun_aggregate = mean,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	A data.frame that contains the data, or an object of class afex_aov.
...	Arguments passed on to apa_factorial_plot
id	Character. Variable name that identifies subjects.
factors	Character. A vector of up to four variable names that is used to stratify the data.
dv	Character. The name of the dependent variable.
tendency	Closure. A function that will be used as measure of central tendency.
dispersion	Closure. A function that will be used to construct error bars (i.e., whiskers). Defaults to conf_int() for 95% between-subjects confidence intervals. See details for more options, especially for within-subjects confidence intervals.
level	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval if confidence intervals are plotted. Defaults to 0.95. for 95% confidence intervals. Ignored if dispersion is not a confidence-interval function. See details.
fun_aggregate	Closure. The function that will be used to aggregate observations within subjects and factors before calculating descriptive statistics for each cell of the design. Defaults to mean.
na.rm	Logical. Specifies if missing values are removed. Defaults to TRUE.

use	Character. Specifies a method to exclude cases if there are missing values <i>after</i> aggregating. Possible options are "all.obs" or "complete.obs".
intercept	Numeric. Adds a horizontal line at height <code>intercept</code> to the plot. Can be either a single value or a matrix. For the matrix case, multiple lines are drawn, where the dimensions of the matrix determine the number of lines to be drawn.
args_x_axis	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the <i>x</i> axis.
args_y_axis	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the <i>y</i> axis.
args_title	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>title()</code> .
args_points	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>points()</code> .
args_swarm	An optional list that contains further arguments to customize the <code>points()</code> of the beeswarm.
args_error_bars	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>arrows()</code> .
args_legend	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>legend()</code> .
jit	Numeric. Determines the amount of horizontal displacement. Defaults to 0.3, defaults to 0.4 if <code>plot = "bars"</code> .
xlab	Character or expression. Label for <i>x</i> axis.
ylab	Character or expression. Label for <i>y</i> axis.
main	Character or expression. For up to two factors, simply specify the main title. If you stratify the data by more than two factors, either specify a single value that will be added to automatically generated main title, <i>or</i> specify an array of multiple titles, one for each plot area.

Details

The measure of dispersion can be either `conf_int()` for between-subjects confidence intervals, `se()` for standard errors, or any other standard function. For within-subjects confidence intervals, specify `wsci()` or `within_subjects_conf_int()`.

If between- or within-subjects confidence intervals are requested, you can also specify the area of the cumulative distribution function that will be covered. For instance, if you want a 98% confidence interval, specify `level = 0.98`. The default is `level = 0.95` for 95% confidence intervals.

Customization of plot elements:

`apa_factorial_plot()` and its descendants `apa_barplot()`, `apa_lineplot()`, and `apa_beeplot()` are wrapper functions that sequentially call:

- `plot.new()`,
- `plot.window()`,
- `axis()` (once for *x* axis, once for *y* axis),
- `title()` for axis labels and titles,
- `rect()` for bars in bar plots,
- `points()` for bee swarms,
- `lines()` for lines connecting central tendency points,

- `arrows()` for error bars,
- `points()` for tendency points,
- `legend()` for a legend, and
- `lines()` for intercepts.

These calls can be customized by setting the respective parameters `args_*** = list(...)`.

Value

A named (nested) list of plot options including raw and derived data. *Note that the structure of the return value is about to change in a forthcoming release of papaja.*

See Also

Other plots for factorial designs: `apa_barplot()`, `apa_factorial_plot()`, `apa_lineplot()`

Examples

```
apa_beeplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N")
)
```

```
apa_beeplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N", "P")
  , args.legend = list(x = "center")
)
```

```
apa_beeplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N", "P", "K")
  , ylim = c(0, 80)
  , level = .34
  , las = 1
)
```

Description

This is a function for processing degrees of freedom. It takes care that trailing digits are only printed if non-integer values are given.

Usage

```
apa_df(x, digits = 2L, elementwise = TRUE)

print_df(x, digits = 2L, elementwise = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. The degrees of freedom to report.
digits	Integer. The desired number of digits after the decimal point to be used if x contains non-integer values.
elementwise	Logical. Determines whether the number of trailing digits should be determined for each element of x separately (the default), or for the complete vector x.

Value

An object of the same class as x with all numeric values converted to character.

See Also

[apa_num\(\)](#), [apa_p\(\)](#)

Examples

```
apa_df(c(1, 1.23151))
```

apa_factorial_plot *Plots for Factorial Designs that Conform to APA Guidelines*

Description

Create one or more plots by sequentially calling functions from the **graphics** package. `apa_factorial_plot()` is the workhorse function that is called by `apa_barplot()`, `apa_beeplot()`, and `apa_lineplot()`.

Usage

```
apa_factorial_plot(data, ...)

## Default S3 method:
apa_factorial_plot(
  data,
  id,
  factors = NULL,
  dv,
  tendency = mean,
  dispersion = conf_int,
  level = 0.95,
  fun_aggregate = mean,
```

```

na.rm = TRUE,
use = "all.obs",
reference = 0,
intercept = NULL,
args_x_axis = NULL,
args_y_axis = NULL,
args_title = NULL,
args_rect = NULL,
args_points = NULL,
args_lines = NULL,
args_swarm = NULL,
args_error_bars = NULL,
args_legend = NULL,
plot = NULL,
jit = 0.3,
xlab = NULL,
ylab = NULL,
main = NULL,
...
)

## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'
apa_factorial_plot(
  data,
  tendency = mean,
  dispersion = conf_int,
  fun_aggregate = mean,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

data	A data.frame that contains the data, or an object of class afex_aov.
...	Arguments passed on to graphics::plot.window
xlim	numeric vectors of length 2, giving the x and y coordinates ranges.
ylim	numeric vectors of length 2, giving the x and y coordinates ranges.
log	character; indicating which axes should be in log scale.
asp	numeric, giving the aspect ratio y/x, see 'Details'.
id	Character. Variable name that identifies subjects.
factors	Character. A vector of up to four variable names that is used to stratify the data.
dv	Character. The name of the dependent variable.
tendency	Closure. A function that will be used as measure of central tendency.
dispersion	Closure. A function that will be used to construct error bars (i.e., whiskers). Defaults to conf_int() for 95% between-subjects confidence intervals. See details for more options, especially for within-subjects confidence intervals.

level	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval if confidence intervals are plotted. Defaults to 0.95. for 95% confidence intervals. Ignored if dispersion is not a confidence-interval function. See details.
fun_aggregate	Closure. The function that will be used to aggregate observations within subjects and factors before calculating descriptive statistics for each cell of the design. Defaults to mean.
na.rm	Logical. Specifies if missing values are removed. Defaults to TRUE.
use	Character. Specifies a method to exclude cases if there are missing values <i>after</i> aggregating. Possible options are "all.obs" or "complete.obs".
reference	Numeric. A reference point that determines the y coordinate of the x axis. Useful if there exists a 'nil' value; defaults to 0.
intercept	Numeric. Adds a horizontal line at height intercept to the plot. Can be either a single value or a matrix. For the matrix case, multiple lines are drawn, where the dimensions of the matrix determine the number of lines to be drawn.
args_x_axis	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the x axis.
args_y_axis	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the y axis.
args_title	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>title()</code> .
args_rect	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>rect()</code> .
args_points	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>points()</code> .
args_lines	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>lines()</code> .
args_swarm	An optional list that contains further arguments to customize the <code>points()</code> of the beeswarm.
args_error_bars	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>arrows()</code> .
args_legend	An optional list that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>legend()</code> .
plot	Character. A vector specifying which elements of the plot should be plotted. Available options are <code>c("points", "error_bars", "bars", "swarms", "lines")</code> .
jit	Numeric. Determines the amount of horizontal displacement. Defaults to 0.3, defaults to 0.4 if <code>plot = "bars"</code> .
xlab	Character or expression. Label for x axis.
ylab	Character or expression. Label for y axis.
main	Character or expression. For up to two factors, simply specify the main title. If you stratify the data by more than two factors, either specify a single value that will be added to automatically generated main title, <i>or</i> specify an array of multiple titles, one for each plot area.

Details

The measure of dispersion can be either `conf_int()` for between-subjects confidence intervals, `se()` for standard errors, or any other standard function. For within-subjects confidence intervals, specify `wsci()` or `within_subjects_conf_int()`.

If between- or within-subjects confidence intervals are requested, you can also specify the area of the cumulative distribution function that will be covered. For instance, if you want a 98% confidence interval, specify `level = 0.98`. The default is `level = 0.95` for 95% confidence intervals.

Customization of plot elements:

`apa_factorial_plot()` and its descendants `apa_barplot()`, `apa_lineplot()`, and `apa_beeplot()` are wrapper functions that sequentially call:

- `plot.new()`,
- `plot.window()`,
- `axis()` (once for *x* axis, once for *y* axis),
- `title()` for axis labels and titles,
- `rect()` for bars in bar plots,
- `points()` for bee swarms,
- `lines()` for lines connecting central tendency points,
- `arrows()` for error bars,
- `points()` for tendency points,
- `legend()` for a legend, and
- `lines()` for intercepts.

These calls can be customized by setting the respective parameters `args_*** = list(...)`.

Value

A named (nested) list of plot options including raw and derived data. *Note that the structure of the return value is about to change in a forthcoming release of papaja.*

See Also

Other plots for factorial designs: `apa_barplot()`, `apa_beeplot()`, `apa_lineplot()`

Examples

```
apa_factorial_plot(  
  data = npk  
  , id = "block"  
  , dv = "yield"  
  , factors = c("N", "P", "K")  
  , las = 1  
  , plot = c("error_bars", "points", "swarms")  
  , ylim = c(0, 100)  
)
```

apa_interval	<i>Typeset Interval Estimate</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

Description

Creates a character string to report interval estimates, such as frequentist confidence or Bayesian credible intervals.

Usage

```
apa_interval(  
  x,  
  ...,  
  conf.int = NULL,  
  interval_type = NULL,  
  enclose_math = FALSE  
)  
  
print_interval(  
  x,  
  ...,  
  conf.int = NULL,  
  interval_type = NULL,  
  enclose_math = FALSE  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'numeric'  
apa_interval(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  conf.int = NULL,  
  interval_type = NULL,  
  enclose_math = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'matrix'  
apa_interval(  
  x,  
  conf.int = NULL,  
  interval_type = NULL,  
  enclose_math = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
apa_interval(x, ...)
```



```
## S3 method for class 'list'
apa_interval(x, ...)

apa_confint(x, ..., interval_type = "CI")

print_confint(x, ..., interval_type = "CI")

apa_hdint(x, ..., interval_type = "HDI")

print_hdint(x, ..., interval_type = "HDI")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Numeric. A vector (of length 2, unless <code>y</code> is also specified) with, a two-column matrix, or a data.frame, which can be coerced to a matrix.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to apa_num
<code>conf.int</code>	Numeric. Confidence level of the interval. Ignored if level can be inferred from attributes of <code>x</code> , see Details.
<code>interval_type</code>	Character. Abbreviation indicating the type of interval estimate, e.g. CI.
<code>enclose_math</code>	Logical. Indicates whether the interval should be enclosed in <code>\$</code> (i.e., a math environment).
<code>y</code>	Numeric. An optional vector of the same length as <code>x</code> .

Details

If possible the confidence level of the interval is inferred from attributes of `x`. For a vector of length 2, the attribute `conf.level` is consulted; for a matrix or data.frame the column names are used, if they are of the format "2.5 \

If `x` is a matrix or data.frame the row names are used as names for the returned list of intervals.

Value

A single interval is returned as a character vector of length 1; multiple intervals are returned as a named list of character vectors of length 1.

See Also

[apa_num\(\)](#)

Examples

```
apa_confint(1, 2, conf.int = 0.95)
apa_confint(c(1, 2), conf.int = 0.95)
apa_confint(matrix(c(1, 2), ncol = 2), conf.int = 0.95)
apa_confint(confint(lm(cars)))
apa_confint(confint(lm(cars)), digits = 3)
```

`apa_lineplot`*Line Plots for Factorial Designs that Conform to APA Guidelines*

Description

Creates one or more line plots from a `data.frame` containing data from a factorial design and set APA-friendly defaults.

Usage

```
apa_lineplot(data, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
apa_lineplot(  
  data,  
  id,  
  factors = NULL,  
  dv,  
  tendency = mean,  
  dispersion = conf_int,  
  level = 0.95,  
  fun_aggregate = mean,  
  na.rm = TRUE,  
  use = "all.obs",  
  intercept = NULL,  
  args_x_axis = NULL,  
  args_y_axis = NULL,  
  args_title = NULL,  
  args_points = NULL,  
  args_lines = NULL,  
  args_error_bars = NULL,  
  args_legend = NULL,  
  jit = 0.3,  
  xlab = NULL,  
  ylab = NULL,  
  main = NULL,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'  
apa_lineplot(  
  data,  
  tendency = mean,  
  dispersion = conf_int,  
  fun_aggregate = mean,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> that contains the data, or an object of class <code>afex_aov</code> .
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to <code>apa_factorial_plot</code>
<code>id</code>	Character. Variable name that identifies subjects.
<code>factors</code>	Character. A vector of up to four variable names that is used to stratify the data.
<code>dv</code>	Character. The name of the dependent variable.
<code>tendency</code>	Closure. A function that will be used as measure of central tendency.
<code>dispersion</code>	Closure. A function that will be used to construct error bars (i.e., whiskers). Defaults to <code>conf_int()</code> for 95% between-subjects confidence intervals. See details for more options, especially for within-subjects confidence intervals.
<code>level</code>	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval if confidence intervals are plotted. Defaults to <code>0.95</code> for 95% confidence intervals. Ignored if <code>dispersion</code> is not a confidence-interval function. See details.
<code>fun_aggregate</code>	Closure. The function that will be used to aggregate observations within subjects and factors before calculating descriptive statistics for each cell of the design. Defaults to <code>mean</code> .
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical. Specifies if missing values are removed. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>use</code>	Character. Specifies a method to exclude cases if there are missing values <i>after</i> aggregating. Possible options are <code>"all.obs"</code> or <code>"complete.obs"</code> .
<code>intercept</code>	Numeric. Adds a horizontal line at height <code>intercept</code> to the plot. Can be either a single value or a matrix. For the matrix case, multiple lines are drawn, where the dimensions of the matrix determine the number of lines to be drawn.
<code>args_x_axis</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the <i>x</i> axis.
<code>args_y_axis</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>axis()</code> for customizing the <i>y</i> axis.
<code>args_title</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>title()</code> .
<code>args_points</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>points()</code> .
<code>args_lines</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>lines()</code> .
<code>args_error_bars</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>arrows()</code> .
<code>args_legend</code>	An optional <code>list</code> that contains further arguments that may be passed to <code>legend()</code> .
<code>jit</code>	Numeric. Determines the amount of horizontal displacement. Defaults to <code>0.3</code> , defaults to <code>0.4</code> if <code>plot = "bars"</code> .
<code>xlab</code>	Character or expression. Label for <i>x</i> axis.
<code>ylab</code>	Character or expression. Label for <i>y</i> axis.
<code>main</code>	Character or expression. For up to two factors, simply specify the main title. If you stratify the data by more than two factors, either specify a single value that will be added to automatically generated main title, <i>or</i> specify an array of multiple titles, one for each plot area.

Details

The measure of dispersion can be either `conf_int()` for between-subjects confidence intervals, `se()` for standard errors, or any other standard function. For within-subjects confidence intervals, specify `wsci()` or `within_subjects_conf_int()`.

If between- or within-subjects confidence intervals are requested, you can also specify the area of the cumulative distribution function that will be covered. For instance, if you want a 98% confidence interval, specify `level = 0.98`. The default is `level = 0.95` for 95% confidence intervals.

Customization of plot elements:

`apa_factorial_plot()` and its descendants `apa_barplot()`, `apa_lineplot()`, and `apa_beeplot()` are wrapper functions that sequentially call:

- `plot.new()`,
- `plot.window()`,
- `axis()` (once for *x* axis, once for *y* axis),
- `title()` for axis labels and titles,
- `rect()` for bars in bar plots,
- `points()` for bee swarms,
- `lines()` for lines connecting central tendency points,
- `arrows()` for error bars,
- `points()` for tendency points,
- `legend()` for a legend, and
- `lines()` for intercepts.

These calls can be customized by setting the respective parameters `args_*** = list(...)`.

Value

A named (nested) list of plot options including raw and derived data. *Note that the structure of the return value is about to change in a forthcoming release of papaja.*

See Also

Other plots for factorial designs: `apa_barplot()`, `apa_beeplot()`, `apa_factorial_plot()`

Examples

```
apa_lineplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N")
)
```

```
apa_lineplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N", "P")
)
```

```

    , args.legend = list(x = "center")
    , jit = 0
  )

apa_lineplot(
  data = npk
  , id = "block"
  , dv = "yield"
  , factors = c("N", "P", "K")
  , ylim = c(0, 80)
  , level = .34
  , las = 1
)

```

apa_num

Typeset Numerical Values for Printing and Reporting

Description

Converts numerical values to character strings for printing and reporting.

Usage

```

apa_num(x, ...)

printnum(x, ...)

print_num(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
apa_num(x, na_string = getOption("papaja.na_string"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
apa_num(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'integer'
apa_num(
  x,
  numerals = TRUE,
  capitalize = FALSE,
  zero_string = "no",
  na_string = getOption("papaja.na_string"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
apa_num(

```

```

x,
gt1 = TRUE,
zero = TRUE,
na_string = getOption("papaja.na_string"),
use_math = TRUE,
add_equals = FALSE,
...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
apa_num(x, margin = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
apa_num(x, margin = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tiny_labelled'
apa_num(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x Can be either a single value, vector, matrix, data.frame.

... Arguments passed on to `base::formatC`

digits the desired number of digits after the decimal point (format = "f") or *significant* digits (format = "g", "e" or "fg").
 Default: 2 for integer, 4 for real numbers. If less than 0, the C default of 6 digits is used. If specified as more than 50, 50 will be used with a warning unless format = "f" where it is limited to typically 324. (Not more than 15–21 digits need be accurate, depending on the OS and compiler used. This limit is just a precaution against segfaults in the underlying C runtime.)

width the total field width; if both **digits** and **width** are unspecified, **width** defaults to 1, otherwise to **digits** + 1. **width** = 0 will use **width** = **digits**, **width** < 0 means left justify the number in this field (equivalent to **flag** = "-"). If necessary, the result will have more characters than **width**. For character data this is interpreted in characters (not bytes nor display width).

format equal to "d" (for integers), "f", "e", "E", "g", "G", "fg" (for reals), or "s" (for strings). Default is "d" for integers, "g" for reals.
 "f" gives numbers in the usual xxx.xxx format; "e" and "E" give n.ddde+nn or n.dddE+nn (scientific format); "g" and "G" put x[i] into scientific format only if it saves space to do so *and* drop trailing zeros and decimal point - unless **flag** contains "#" which keeps trailing zeros for the "g", "G" formats.
 "fg" (our own hybrid format) uses fixed format as "f", but **digits** as the minimum number of *significant* digits. This can lead to quite long result strings, see examples below. Note that unlike `signif` this prints large numbers with more significant digits than **digits**. Trailing zeros are *dropped* in this format, unless **flag** contains "#".

flag for `formatC`, a character string giving a format modifier as in Kernighan and Ritchie (1988, page 243) or the C+99 standard.

"0" pads leading zeros;
 "-" does left adjustment,
 "+" ensures a sign in all cases, i.e., "+" for positive numbers ,
 " " if the first character is not a sign, the space character " " will be used instead.
 "#" specifies "an alternative output form", specifically depending on format.
 "' ' on some platform–locale combination, activates "thousands' grouping" for decimal conversion,
 "I" in some versions of 'glibc' allow for integer conversion to use the locale's alternative output digits, if any.

There can be more than one of these flags, in any order. Other characters used to have no effect for character formatting, but signal an error since R 3.4.0.

mode "double" (or "real"), "integer" or "character". Default: Determined from the storage mode of x.

big.mark character; if not empty used as mark between every big.interval decimals *before* (hence big) the decimal point.

big.interval see big.mark above; defaults to 3.

small.mark character; if not empty used as mark between every small.interval decimals *after* (hence small) the decimal point.

small.interval see small.mark above; defaults to 5.

decimal.mark the character to be used to indicate the numeric decimal point.

preserve.width string specifying if the string widths should be preserved where possible in those cases where marks (big.mark or small.mark) are added.

"common", the default, corresponds to `format`-like behavior whereas "individual" is the default in `formatC()`. Value can be abbreviated.

zero.print logical, character string or NULL specifying if and how *zeros* should be formatted specially. Useful for pretty printing 'sparse' objects.

replace.zero logical; if zero.print is a character string, indicates if the exact zero entries in x should be simply replaced by zero.print. Otherwise, depending on the widths of the respective strings, the (formatted) zeroes are *partly* replaced by zero.print and then padded with " " to the right were applicable. In that case (false `replace[.zero]`), if the zero.print string does not fit, a warning is produced (if `warn.non.fitting` is true).

This works via `prettyNum()`, which calls `.format.zeros(*, replace=replace.zero)` three times in this case, see the 'Details'.

drop0trailing logical, indicating if trailing zeros, i.e., "0" *after* the decimal mark, should be removed; also drops "e+00" in exponential formats. This is simply passed to `prettyNum()`, see the 'Details'.

na_string	Character. String to print if any element of x is NA.
numerals	Logical. Indicates if integers should be converted to words.
capitalize	Logical. Indicates if first letter should be capitalized. Ignored if numerals = TRUE.
zero_string	Character. Word to print if x is a zero integer.

gt1	Logical. Indicates if the statistic can, in principle, have an absolute value greater than 1. If FALSE, leading zeros are omitted.
zero	Logical. Indicates if the statistic can, in principle, be 0. If FALSE, a string of the form < 0.001 is returned instead of 0.
use_math	Logical. Indicates whether to use \$ in the output so that Inf or scientific notation is rendered correctly.
add_equals	Logical. Indicates if the output string should be prepended with an =.
margin	Integer. If x is a matrix or data.frame, the function is applied either across rows (margin = 1) or columns (margin = 2). See apply() .

Details

If x is a vector, all arguments can be vectors according to which each element of the vector is formatted. Parameters are recycled if length of x exceeds the length of the parameter vectors. If x is a matrix or data.frame, the vectors specify the formatting of either rows or columns according to the value of margin.

We recommend to use `apa_num()`, rather than `printnum()` or `print_num()`, which are aliases kept only for backward compatibility.

Value

An object of the same class as x with all numeric values converted to character.

See Also

[apa_p\(\)](#), [apa_df\(\)](#)

Examples

```
apa_num(1/3)
apa_num(1/3, gt1 = FALSE)
apa_num(1/3, digits = 5)

apa_num(0)
apa_num(0, zero = FALSE)
```

apa_p

Prepare Numeric Values for Printing as p value

Description

Convenience wrapper for [apa_num](#) to print p values.

Usage

```
apa_p(x, digits = 3L, na_string = "", add_equals = FALSE)
printp(x, digits = 3L, na_string = "", add_equals = FALSE)
print_p(x, digits = 3L, na_string = "", add_equals = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. The p value(s) to report.
digits	Integer. The desired number of digits after the decimal point, passed on to formatC .
na_string	Character. String to print if any element of x is NA.
add_equals	Logical. Indicates if the output string should be prepended with an =.

Value

An object of the same class as x with all numeric values converted to character.

See Also

[apa_num\(\)](#), [apa_df\(\)](#)

Examples

```
apa_p(0.05)
apa_p(0.0005)
apa_p(0.99999999)
apa_p(c(.001, 0), add_equals = TRUE)
```

apa_prepare_doc	<i>Prepare APA document (deprecated)</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Prepares objects to be used in the rendering process and creates title page and abstract for MS Word documents. *This function has been defunct. It is no longer needed.*

Usage

```
apa_prepare_doc()
```

Details

The function creates and locks a non-exported object `apa_lang` that is used by other **papaja**-functions. `apa_lang` is a list containing localizations for document elements such as abstract and title. The selected language is defined by the `lang`-parameter in the documents yml-header. Currently, English (default) and German ("`german`") are supported.

If the output document is MS Word (output: `\link{apa6_word}`) the function additionally creates a title page and adds the abstract. You should, therefore, always call `apa_prepare_doc` at the very beginning of the R Markdown document.

Value

Returns NULL invisibly.

See Also

[apa6_docx\(\)](#)

apa_print

Typeset Statistical Results

Description

A generic function that takes objects from various statistical methods to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines. The function invokes particular methods, which depend on the `class` of the first argument.

Usage

```
apa_print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A model object.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to methods.

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.

full_result	One or more character strings comprised ‘estimate’ and ‘statistic’. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
table	A data.frame of class apa_results_table that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to apa_table() for reporting.

Column names in apa_results_table are standardized following the **broom** glossary (e.g., term, estimate conf.int, statistic, df, df.residual, p.value). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an apa_results_table is passed to apa_table().

See Also

Other apa_print: [apa_print.BFBayesFactor\(\)](#), [apa_print.aov\(\)](#), [apa_print.emmGrid\(\)](#), [apa_print.glht\(\)](#), [apa_print.htest\(\)](#), [apa_print.list\(\)](#), [apa_print.lme\(\)](#), [apa_print.lm\(\)](#), [apa_print.merMod\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# List methods for apa_print()
methods("apa_print")
```

apa_print.aov	<i>Typeset Statistical Results from ANOVA</i>
---------------	---

Description

These methods take objects from various R functions that calculate ANOVA to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines. For anova-objects from model comparisons see [apa_print.list](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'aov'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'summary.aov'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
```

```
    intercept = FALSE,
    mse = TRUE,
    in_paren = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'aovlist'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'summary.aovlist'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Anova.mlm'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  correction = getOption("papaja.sphericity_correction"),
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'summary.Anova.mlm'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  correction = getOption("papaja.sphericity_correction"),
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
```

```

    in_paren = FALSE,
    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'afex_aov'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  correction = getOption("papaja.sphericity_correction"),
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'anova'
apa_print(
  x,
  estimate = getOption("papaja.estimate_anova", "ges"),
  observed = NULL,
  intercept = FALSE,
  mse = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'manova'
apa_print(x, test = "Pillai", in_paren = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.manova'
apa_print(x, in_paren = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object containing the results from an analysis of variance ANOVA
estimate	Character, function, or data frame. Determines which estimate of effect size is to be used. See details.
observed	Character. The names of the factors that are observed, i.e., not manipulated. Necessary only for calculating <i>generalized</i> eta squared; otherwise ignored. If x is of class <code>afex_aov</code> , <code>observed</code> is automatically deduced from x.
intercept	Logical. Indicates if the intercept term should be included in output.
mse	Logical. Indicates if mean squared errors should be included in output. The default is TRUE, but this can be changed either by supplying a different value in the function call or by changing the global default via <code>options(papaja.mse = FALSE)</code> .
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE,

	parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
...	Further arguments that may be passed to <code>apa_num</code> to format estimates (i.e., columns <code>estimate</code> and <code>conf.int</code>).
<code>correction</code>	Character. For repeated-measures ANOVA, the type of sphericity correction to be used. Possible values are "GG" for the Greenhouse-Geisser method (the default), "HF" for the Huyn-Feldt method, or "none" for no correction.
<code>test</code>	Character. For MANOVA, the multivariate test statistic to be reported, see summary.manova .

Details

The factor names are sanitized to facilitate their use as list names (see Value section). Parentheses are omitted and other non-word characters are replaced by `_`.

Argument `estimate` determines which measure of effect size is to be used: It is currently possible to provide one of three characters to specify the to-be-calculated effect size: "ges" for generalized η^2 , "pes" for partial η^2 , and "es" for η^2 . Note that η^2 is calculated correctly if and only if the design is balanced.

It is also possible to provide a `data.frame` with columns `estimate`, `conf.low`, and `conf.high`, which allows for including custom effect-size measures.

A third option is to provide a function from the **effectsize** package that will be used to calculate effect-size measures from `x`. If **effectsize** is installed (and **papaja** is loaded), this is the new default. This default can be changed via `options(papaja.estimate_anova = ...)`.

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of <code>estimate</code> and <code>statistics</code> . This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom** glossary (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylabels** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

References

Bakeman, R. (2005). Recommended effect size statistics for repeated measures designs. *Behavior Research Methods*, 37 (3), 379–384. doi: [10.3758/BF03192707](https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03192707)

See Also

`aov()`, `car::Anova()`, `apa_print.list()`

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.glht()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
## From Venables and Ripley (2002) p. 165.
npk_aov <- aov(yield ~ block + N * P * K, npk)
apa_print(npk_aov)

# Use the effectsize package to calculate partial eta-squared with
# confidence intervals
apa_print(npk_aov, estimate = effectsize::omega_squared)
```

`apa_print.BFBayesFactor`

Typeset Bayes Factors

Description

These methods take result objects from the **BayesFactor** package to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'BFBayesFactor'
apa_print(
  x,
  stat_name = NULL,
  est_name = NULL,
  subscript = NULL,
  escape_subscript = FALSE,
  scientific_threshold = NULL,
  reciprocal = FALSE,
  log = FALSE,
  mcmc_error = any(x@bayesFactor$error > 0.05),
  iterations = 10000,
  standardized = FALSE,
  central_tendency = median,
  interval = hd_int,
  interval_type = "HDI",
  bf_r1 = NULL,
  bf_1r = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'BFBayesFactorTop'
apa_print(x, reciprocal = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Output object. See details.
stat_name	Character. If NULL (the default), the name given in x is used for the <i>test statistic</i> , otherwise the supplied name is used. See details.
est_name	Character. If NULL (the default), the name given in x (or a formally correct adaptation) is used for the <i>estimate</i> , otherwise the supplied name is used. See details.
subscript	Character. Index used to specify the model comparison for the Bayes factors, e.g., "+0" yields BF_{+0} . If NULL default to "10".
escape_subscript	Logical. If TRUE special LaTeX characters, such as % or _, in subscript are escaped.
scientific_threshold	Numeric. Named vector of length 2 taking the form $c(\min = 1/10, \max = 1e6)$. Bayes factors that exceed these thresholds will be printed in scientific notation.
reciprocal	Logical. If TRUE the reciprocal of all Bayes factors is taken before results are formatted. The advantage over specifying $x = t(x)$ is that the default (<i>only</i> the default) index specifying the model comparison is automatically reversed, see subscript.
log	Logical. If TRUE the logarithm of the Bayes factor is reported.
mcmc_error	Logical. If TRUE estimation error of the Bayes factor(s) is reported.
iterations	Numeric. Number of iterations of the MCMC sampler to estimate HDIs from the posterior.
standardized	Logical. Whether to return standardized or unstandardized effect size estimates.
central_tendency	Function to calculate central tendency of MCMC samples to obtain a point estimate from the posterior.
interval	Function to calculate an interval estimate of MCMC samples from the posterior. The returned object must be either a named vector or matrix with (column) names giving the interval bounds (e.g., 2.5% and 97.5%) or with an attribute <code>conf.level</code> (e.g., 0.95).
interval_type	Character. Used to specify the type of interval in the formatted text.
bf_r1	Numeric. Vector of the same length as x giving Bayes factors in favor of an order constraint relative to the unconstrained model (see details). Must be on log-scale if <code>log = TRUE</code> .
bf_1r	Numeric. Same as <code>bf_r1</code> (see details).
...	Arguments passed on to <code>apa_num.numeric</code>
gt1	Logical. Indicates if the statistic can, in principle, have an absolute value greater than 1. If FALSE, leading zeros are omitted.

zero Logical. Indicates if the statistic can, in principle, be 0. If FALSE, a string of the form < 0.001 is returned instead of 0.

na_string Character. String to print if any element of x is NA.

use_math Logical. Indicates whether to use $\$$ in the output so that Inf or scientific notation is rendered correctly.

add_equals Logical. Indicates if the output string should be prepended with an $=$.

Details

`stat_name` and `est_name` are placed in the output string and are thus passed to pandoc or LaTeX through **knitr**. To the extent it is supported by the final document type, you can pass LaTeX-markup to format the final text (e.g., `M_\Delta` yields M_Δ).

For models with order constraint, the evidence for the order constraint relative to the null model can be obtained by multiplying the Bayes factor BF_{r1} for the order constraint relative to the unconstrained model (`bf_r1`) with the Bayes factor BF_{10} for the unconstrained model relative to the null model,

$$\frac{p(y | \mathcal{M}_r)}{p(y | \mathcal{M}_0)} = \frac{p(y | \mathcal{M}_r)}{p(y | \mathcal{M}_1)} \times \frac{p(y | \mathcal{M}_1)}{p(y | \mathcal{M}_0)}$$

BF_{r1} can be calculated from the prior and posterior odds of the order constraint (e.g., Morey & Wagenmakers, 2014). If `bf_r1` (or `bf_1r`) is specified they are multiplied with the corresponding Bayes factor supplied in x before the reciprocal is taken and the results are formatted. Note, that it is not possible to determine whether x gives BF_{10} or BF_{01} and, hence, `bf_r1` and `bf_1r` are treated identically; the different argument names only serve to ensure the expressiveness of the code. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the supplied Bayes factor is correct!

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

References

Morey, R. D., & Wagenmakers, E.-J. (2014). Simple relation between Bayesian order-restricted and point-null hypothesis tests. *Statistics & Probability Letters*, 92, 121–124. doi: [10.1016/j.spl.2014.05.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spl.2014.05.010)

See Also

Other `apa_print`: [apa_print.aov\(\)](#), [apa_print.emmGrid\(\)](#), [apa_print.glht\(\)](#), [apa_print.htest\(\)](#), [apa_print.list\(\)](#), [apa_print.lme\(\)](#), [apa_print.lm\(\)](#), [apa_print.merMod\(\)](#), [apa_print\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# ANOVA

data(sleep, package = "BayesFactor")
bayesian_anova <- BayesFactor::anovaBF(
  extra ~ group + ID
  , data = sleep
  , whichRandom = "ID"
  , progress = FALSE
)

# Paired t-test
ttest_paired <- BayesFactor::ttestBF(
  x = sleep$extra[sleep$group == 1]
  , y = sleep$extra[sleep$group == 2]
  , paired = TRUE
)

# Results for paired t-tests are indistinguishable
# from one-sample t-tests. We therefore specify the
# appropriate `est_name` manually.
apa_print(
  ttest_paired
  , est_name = "M_D"
  , iterations = 1000
)

apa_print(
  ttest_paired
  , iterations = 1000
  , interval = function(x) quantile(x, probs = c(0.025, 0.975))
  , interval_type = "CrI"
)
```

Description

Takes various **emmeans** objects to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines. **emmeans** supports a wide range of analyses, not all of which are currently (fully) supported. Proceed with caution.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
apa_print(x, infer = TRUE, conf.int = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_emm'
apa_print(
  x,
  contrast_names = NULL,
  est_name = "\\hat{\\theta}",
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'lsmobj'
apa_print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.ref.grid'
apa_print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object
infer	A vector of one or two logical values. The first determines whether confidence intervals are displayed, and the second determines whether <i>t</i> tests and <i>P</i> values are displayed. If only one value is provided, it is used for both.
conf.int	Numeric. Confidence level for confidence intervals.
...	Arguments passed on to apa_num
contrast_names	Character. An optional vector of names to label the calculated contrasts.
est_name	Character. If NULL (default) the name of the estimate is inferred from the function call of the model object supplied to emmeans .
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.

Details

When p-values and confidence intervals are adjusted for multiple testing, the correction method is added as an index to the output (e.g. $p_{\text{Tukey}(3)}$). Values in parenthesis indicate the size of the family of tests or the rank of the set of linear functions (for the Scheffé method).

If possible, each family of tests is additionally marked in the returned table by alphabetic superscripts.

Generally, the `summary_emm` objects returned by `emmeans::summary_emm` omit information that may be needed to add some of the information on the adjustments made to p-values and confidence intervals. It is therefore preferable to pass `emmGrid`-objects if possible. For example, by using `emmeans(object, 1 ~ x1, adjust = "scheffe")`.

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised ‘estimate’ and ‘statistic’. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylabels** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

See Also

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.glht()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
# From the emmeans manual:
library(emmeans)
warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool*tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
warp.contr <- contrast(warp.emm, "poly")

apa_print(warp.contr)

# In this example, because degrees of freedom are equal across all rows
# of the output, it is possible to move that information to the variable
# labels. This is useful if a compact results table is required:

df_into_label(apa_print(warp.contr))
```

Description

These methods are not properly tested and should be considered experimental.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glht'
apa_print(x, test = multcomp::adjusted(), ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.glhs'
apa_print(x, conf.int = 0.95, in_paren = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object
test	Function. Computes p-values (adjusted for multiple comparisons).
...	Further arguments to pass to apa_num to format the estimate.
conf.int	Numeric. If NULL (default) the function tries to obtain confidence intervals from x. Other confidence intervals can be supplied as a vector of length 2 (lower and upper boundary, respectively) with attribute <code>conf.level</code> , e.g., when calculating bootstrapped confidence intervals.
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

estimate	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
statistic	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
full_result	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
table	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

See Also

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
# From the multcomp::glht() examples:
library(multcomp)
amod <- aov(breaks ~ tension, data = warpbreaks)
glht_out <- glht(amod, linfct = mcp(tension = "Tukey"))
apa_print(glht_out)

# In this example, because degrees of freedom are equal across all rows
# of the output, it is possible to move that information to the variable
# labels. This is useful if a compact results table is required:

df_into_label(apa_print(glht_out))
```

`apa_print.htest`
Typeset Statistical Results from Hypothesis Tests

Description

Takes `htest` objects from various statistical methods (e.g., `t.test()`, `wilcox.test()`, `cor.test()`) to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'htest'
apa_print(
  x,
  stat_name = NULL,
  est_name = NULL,
  n = NULL,
  conf.int = NULL,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An <code>htest</code> object. See details.
<code>stat_name</code>	Character. If <code>NULL</code> (the default), the name given in <code>x</code> (or a formally correct adaptation, such as χ^2 instead of "x-squared") is used for the <i>test statistic</i> , otherwise the supplied name is used. See details.

est_name	Character. If NULL (the default), the name given in x (or a formally correct adaptation, such as r_S instead of "rho") is used for the <i>estimate</i> , otherwise the supplied name is used. See details.
n	Numeric. Sample size; required when reporting χ^2 tests, otherwise this parameter is ignored.
conf.int	Numeric. If NULL (the default), the function tries to obtain confidence intervals from x . Other confidence intervals can be supplied as a vector of length 2 (lower and upper boundary, respectively) with attribute <code>conf.level</code> set, e.g., when calculating bootstrapped confidence intervals.
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
...	Arguments passed on to <code>apa_num</code>

Details

The function should work on a wide range of `htest` objects. Due to the large number of functions that produce these objects and their idiosyncrasies, the returned strings should be compared to the original object. If you experience inaccuracies you may report these [here]<https://github.com/crsh/papaja/issues> (please include a reproducible example in your report).

`stat_name` and `est_name` are placed in the output string and are thus passed to `pandoc` or `LaTeX` through **knitr**. Thus, to the extent it is supported by the final document type, you can pass `LaTeX`-markup to format the final text (e.g., `\\tau` yields τ).

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of <code>estimate</code> and <code>statistics</code> . This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

See Also

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.glht()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
# Comparisons of central tendencies
t_stat <- t.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep)
apa_print(t_stat)
apa_print(t_stat, stat_name = "tee")

wilcox_stat <- wilcox.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep, exact = FALSE)
apa_print(wilcox_stat)

# Correlations
## Data from Hollander & Wolfe (1973), p. 187f.
x <- c(44.4, 45.9, 41.9, 53.3, 44.7, 44.1, 50.7, 45.2, 60.1)
y <- c(2.6, 3.1, 2.5, 5.0, 3.6, 4.0, 5.2, 2.8, 3.8)
cor_stat <- cor.test(x, y, method = "spearman")
apa_print(cor_stat)

# Contingency tables
## Data from Fleiss (1981), p. 139.
smokers <- c(83, 90, 129, 70)
patients <- c(86, 93, 136, 82)
prop_stat <- prop.test(smokers, patients)
apa_print(prop_stat, n = sum(patients))
```

apa_print.list

Typeset Statistical Results from Linear-Model Comparisons

Description

This method performs comparisons of `lm`-objects and creates formatted character strings and a model comparison table to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'list'
apa_print(
  x,
  anova_fun = stats::anova,
  conf.int = 0.9,
  boot_samples = 10000,
  progress_bar = interactive(),
  observed = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)
```


Arguments

x	List. A list containing to-be-compared <code>lm</code> objects. If the list is completely named, element names are used as model names in the output object.
anova_fun	Function. Function to compare model-objects contained in x.
conf.int	Numeric. Confidence level for the bootstrap confidence interval for ΔR^2 (range [0, 1]); ignored if <code>boot_samples = 0</code> .
boot_samples	Numeric. Number of bootstrap samples to estimate confidence intervals for ΔR^2 .
progress_bar	Logical. Determines whether a progress bar is printed while bootstrapping.
observed	Logical. Indicates whether predictor variables were observed. See details.
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
...	Additional arguments passed to the function specified as <code>anova_fun</code> .

Details

As demonstrated by Algina, Keselman & Penfield (2007), asymptotic confidence intervals for ΔR^2 are often unreliable. Confidence intervals for model comparisons of `lm` objects are, therefore, estimated using their modified percentile bootstrap method. Note that the accuracy of the confidence intervals depends on the number of predictors p , their distribution, and the sample size n :

"When the predictor distribution is multivariate normal, one can obtain accurate CIs for ρ^2 with $n \geq 50$ when $p = 3$. For $p = 6$ and for $p = 9$, $n \geq 100$ is advisable. When the predictor distribution is nonnormal in form, sample size requirements vary with type of nonnormality." (p. 939, Algina, Keselman & Penfield, 2010)

If **MBESS** is available, confidence intervals for R^2 are computed using `MBESS::ci.R2()` to obtain a confidence region that corresponds to the confidence level `conf.int`, the default being a 90% CI (see Steiger, 2004). If `observed = FALSE`, it is assumed that predictors are fixed variables, i.e., "the values of the [predictors] were selected a priori as part of the research design" (p. 15, Kelly, 2007); put differently, it is assumed that predictors are not random. The confidence intervals for the regression coefficients in the model comparison table correspond to the α -level chosen for R^2 and ΔR^2 (e.g., 90% CI or $\alpha = 0.10$ for R^2 and ΔR^2 yields a 95% CI for regression coefficients, Steiger, 2004).

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

estimate	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
statistic	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
full_result	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.

table A data.frame of class `apa_results_table` that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to `apa_table()` for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom** glossary (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylabels** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

References

Algina, J., Keselman, H. J., & Penfield, R. D. (2007). Confidence intervals for an effect size measure in multiple linear regression. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 67(2), 207–218. doi: [10.1177/0013164406292030](https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164406292030)

Algina, J., Keselman, H. J., & Penfield, R. D. (2010). Confidence intervals for squared semipartial correlation coefficients: The effect of nonnormality. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 70(6), 926–940. doi: [10.1177/0013164410379335](https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164410379335)

Steiger (2004). Beyond the F test: Effect size confidence intervals and tests of close fit in the analysis of variance and contrast analysis. *Psychological Methods*, 9(2), 164–182. doi: [10.1037/1082989X.9.2.164](https://doi.org/10.1037/1082989X.9.2.164)

Kelley, K. (2007). Confidence intervals for standardized effect sizes: Theory, application, and implementation. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 20(8), 1–24. doi: [10.18637/jss.v020.i08](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v020.i08)

See Also

[stats::anova\(\)](#)

Other `apa_print`: [apa_print.BFBayesFactor\(\)](#), [apa_print.aov\(\)](#), [apa_print.emmGrid\(\)](#), [apa_print.glht\(\)](#), [apa_print.htest\(\)](#), [apa_print.lme\(\)](#), [apa_print.lm\(\)](#), [apa_print.merMod\(\)](#), [apa_print\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mod1 <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Sepal.Width, data = iris)
mod2 <- update(mod1, formula = . ~ . + Petal.Length)
mod3 <- update(mod2, formula = . ~ . + Petal.Width)

# No bootstrapped Delta R^2 CI
apa_print(list(Baseline = mod1, Length = mod2, Both = mod3), boot_samples = 0)
```

`apa_print.lm`

Typeset Statistical Results from GLM

Description

These methods take (generalized) linear model objects to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lm'
apa_print(
  x,
  est_name = NULL,
  standardized = FALSE,
  conf.int = 0.95,
  observed = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
apa_print(
  x,
  est_name = NULL,
  standardized = FALSE,
  conf.int = 0.95,
  observed = TRUE,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'summary.glm'
apa_print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.lm'
apa_print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	glm or lm object.
<code>est_name</code>	Character. If NULL (the default) the name given in <code>x</code> (or a formally correct adaptation, such as " <code>b*</code> " instead of " <code>b</code> " for standardized regression coefficients) is used. Otherwise the supplied name is used. See details.
<code>standardized</code>	Logical. Indicates if coefficients were standardized (e.g., using <code>scale()</code>), and leading zeros should be omitted if appropriate. See details.
<code>conf.int</code>	Numeric. Either a single value (range [0, 1]) giving the confidence level or a two-column matrix with confidence region bounds as column names (e.g. " <code>2.5 %</code> " and " <code>97.5 %</code> ") and coefficient names as row names (in the same order as they appear in <code>summary(x)\$coefficients</code>). See details.
<code>observed</code>	Logical. Indicates whether predictor variables were observed. See details.
<code>in_paren</code>	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to apa_num

Details

The coefficient names are sanitized to facilitate their use as list names. Parentheses are omitted and other non-word characters are replaced by `_` (see `sanitize_terms()`).

`est_name` is placed in the output string and is then passed to pandoc or LaTeX through **knitr**. Thus, to the extent it is supported by the final document type, you can pass LaTeX-markup to format the final text (e.g., `"\\beta"` yields β).

If `standardized = TRUE`, `scale()` is removed from coefficient names (see examples). This option is currently ignored for `glm`-objects.

If `conf.int` is a single value, confidence intervals are calculated using `stats::confint()`.

If `x` is an `lm` object and the **MBESS** package is available, confidence intervals for R^2 are computed using `MBESS::ci.R2()` to obtain a confidence region that corresponds to the α -level chosen for the confidence intervals of regression coefficients (e.g., 95% CI or $\alpha = 0.05$ for regression coefficients yields a 90% CI for R^2 , see Steiger, 2004). If `observed = FALSE`, it is assumed that predictors are fixed variables, i.e., "the values of the [predictors] were selected a priori as part of the research design" (p. 15, Kelly, 2007); put differently, it is assumed that predictors are not random.

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of <code>estimate</code> and <code>statistics</code> . This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2$ or t) using the **tinylab**s package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

References

- Steiger (2004). Beyond the F Test: Effect Size Confidence Intervals and Tests of Close Fit in the Analysis of Variance and Contrast Analysis. *Psychological Methods*, 9(2), 164-182. doi: [10.1037/1082989X.9.2.164](https://doi.org/10.1037/1082989X.9.2.164)
- Kelley, K. (2007). Confidence intervals for standardized effect sizes: Theory, application, and implementation. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 20(8), 1-24. doi: [10.18637/jss.v020.i08](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v020.i08)

See Also

`stats::confint()`, `MBESS::ci.pvaf()`

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.glm()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
# Data from Dobson (1990), p. 9.
ctl <- c(4.17, 5.58, 5.18, 6.11, 4.50, 4.61, 5.17, 4.53, 5.33, 5.14)
trt <- c(4.81, 4.17, 4.41, 3.59, 5.87, 3.83, 6.03, 4.89, 4.32, 4.69)
group <- gl(2, 10, 20, labels = c("Ctl", "Trt"))
weight <- c(ctl, trt)
lm_fit <- lm(weight ~ group)

apa_print(lm_fit)

trt <- rep(trt, 2) # More data is always better
ctl <- rep(ctl, 2)
lm_fit2 <- lm(scale(trt) ~ scale(ctl))

apa_print(lm_fit2, standardized = TRUE)

# It is possible to simplify the regression table with transmute_df_into_label():
transmute_df_into_label(apa_print(lm_fit2, standardized = TRUE))

# Dobson (1990) Page 93: Randomized Controlled Trial :
counts <- c(18,17,15,20,10,20,25,13,12)
outcome <- gl(3,1,9)
treatment <- gl(3,3)
d.AD <- data.frame(treatment, outcome, counts)
glm.D93 <- glm(counts ~ outcome + treatment, family = poisson())

apa_print(glm.D93)
```

apa_print.lme

Typeset Statistical Results from Nonlinear Hierarchical Models

Description

These methods take mixed-effects models fitted with the **nlme** package and create formatted character strings report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lme'
apa_print(x, conf.int = 0.95, in_paren = FALSE, est_name = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'anova.lme'
apa_print(x, in_paren = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A (non-)linear mixed-effects model fitted with <code>nlme::lme()</code> or <code>nlme::nlme()</code>
<code>conf.int</code>	Numeric specifying the required confidence level <i>or</i> a named list of additional arguments that are passed to <code>nlme::intervals.lme()</code> .
<code>in_paren</code>	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
<code>est_name</code>	An optional character. The label to be used for fixed-effects coefficients.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments that may be passed to <code>apa_num</code> to format estimates (i.e., columns <code>estimate</code> and <code>conf.int</code>).

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of <code>estimate</code> and <code>statistics</code> . This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom** glossary (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

See Also

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.glht()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print.merMod()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
library(nlme)
fm1 <- lme(distance ~ age, data = Orthodont, method = "ML") # random is ~ age
apa_print(fm1, conf.int = .9)
# ANOVA-like tables
single_anova <- anova(fm1)
apa_print(single_anova)
```

Description

These methods take objects from various R functions that calculate hierarchical (generalized) linear models to create formatted character strings to report the results in accordance with APA manuscript guidelines.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'merMod'
apa_print(
  x,
  effects = "fixed",
  conf.int = 0.95,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  est_name = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'mixed'
apa_print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A fitted hierarchical (generalized) linear model, either from <code>lme4::lmer()</code> , <code>lmerTest::lmer()</code> , <code>afex::mixed()</code> , or <code>lme4::glmer()</code> .
effects	Character. Determines which information is returned. Currently, only fixed-effects terms ("fixed") are supported.
conf.int	Numeric specifying the required confidence level <i>or</i> a named list specifying additional arguments that are passed to <code>lme4::confint.merMod()</code> , see details.
in_paren	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If TRUE, parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
est_name	An optional character. The label to be used for fixed-effects coefficients.
...	Further arguments that may be passed to <code>apa_num</code> to format estimates (i.e., columns estimate and conf.int).

Details

Confidence intervals are calculated by calling `lme4::confint.merMod()`. By default, *Wald* confidence intervals are calculated, but this may change in the future.

Value

apa_print()-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

<code>estimate</code>	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>statistic</code>	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>full_result</code>	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
<code>table</code>	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., `term`, `estimate`, `conf.int`, `statistic`, `df`, `df.residual`, `p.value`). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylab** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

See Also

Other `apa_print`: `apa_print.BFBayesFactor()`, `apa_print.aov()`, `apa_print.emmGrid()`, `apa_print.glht()`, `apa_print.htest()`, `apa_print.list()`, `apa_print.lme()`, `apa_print.lm()`, `apa_print()`

Examples

```
# Fit a linear mixed model using the lme4 package
# or the lmerTest package (if dfs and p values are desired)
library(lmerTest)
fm1 <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), sleepstudy)
# Format statistics for fixed-effects terms (the default)
apa_print(fm1)
```

`apa_print.papaja_wsci` *Typeset Within-Subjects Confidence Intervals*

Description

This method takes an output object from `wsci` and creates a table and character strings to report means and within-subjects confidence intervals in a table or in text.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'papaja_wsci'
apa_print(x, ...)
```


Arguments

x An object of class papaja_wsci.
 ... Arguments passed on to `apa_num`

Value

`apa_print()`-methods return a named list of class `apa_results` containing the following elements:

estimate	One or more character strings giving point estimates, confidence intervals, and confidence level. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
statistic	One or more character strings giving the test statistic, parameters (e.g., degrees of freedom), and p-value. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list. If no estimate is available the element is NULL.
full_result	One or more character strings comprised 'estimate' and 'statistic'. A single string is returned in a vector; multiple strings are returned as a named list.
table	A data.frame of class <code>apa_results_table</code> that contains all elements of estimate and statistics. This table can be passed to <code>apa_table()</code> for reporting.

Column names in `apa_results_table` are standardized following the **broom glossary** (e.g., term, estimate conf.int, statistic, df, df.residual, p.value). Additionally, each column is labelled (e.g., $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ or t) using the **tinylabels** package and these labels are used as column names when an `apa_results_table` is passed to `apa_table()`.

 apa_table

Prepare Table for Printing and Reporting

Description

Formats matrices and data frames to report them as tables in R Markdown documents according to APA guidelines.

Usage

```
apa_table(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'apa_results_table'
apa_table(x, escape = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'apa_results'
apa_table(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
apa_table(
```

```
x,  
caption = NULL,  
note = NULL,  
stub_indents = NULL,  
added_stub_head = NULL,  
col_spanners = NULL,  
midrules = NULL,  
placement = "tbp",  
landscape = FALSE,  
font_size = NULL,  
escape = TRUE,  
span_text_columns = TRUE,  
...,  
format.args = NULL  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'list'  
apa_table(  
  x,  
  caption = NULL,  
  note = NULL,  
  stub_indents = NULL,  
  added_stub_head = NULL,  
  col_spanners = NULL,  
  midrules = NULL,  
  placement = "tbp",  
  landscape = FALSE,  
  font_size = NULL,  
  escape = TRUE,  
  merge_method = "indent",  
  span_text_columns = TRUE,  
  ...,  
  format.args = NULL  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
apa_table(  
  x,  
  caption = NULL,  
  note = NULL,  
  stub_indents = NULL,  
  added_stub_head = NULL,  
  col_spanners = NULL,  
  midrules = NULL,  
  placement = "tbp",  
  landscape = FALSE,  
  font_size = NULL,  
  escape = TRUE,
```

```

    span_text_columns = TRUE,
    ...,
    format.args = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object to print, either a matrix, data frame, or list. See details.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to <code>knitr::kable</code>
<code>format</code>	A character string. Possible values are <code>latex</code> , <code>html</code> , <code>pipe</code> (Pandoc's pipe tables), <code>simple</code> (Pandoc's simple tables), and <code>rst</code> . The value of this argument will be automatically determined if the function is called within a knitr document. The <code>format</code> value can also be set in the global option <code>knitr.table.format</code> . If <code>format</code> is a function, it must return a character string.
<code>digits</code>	Maximum number of digits for numeric columns, passed to <code>round()</code> . This can also be a vector of length <code>ncol(x)</code> , to set the number of digits for individual columns.
<code>row.names</code>	Logical: whether to include row names. By default, row names are included if <code>rownames(x)</code> is neither <code>NULL</code> nor identical to <code>1:nrow(x)</code> .
<code>col.names</code>	A character vector of column names to be used in the table.
<code>align</code>	Column alignment: a character vector consisting of 'l' (left), 'c' (center) and/or 'r' (right). By default or if <code>align = NULL</code> , numeric columns are right-aligned, and other columns are left-aligned. If <code>length(align) == 1L</code> , the string will be expanded to a vector of individual letters, e.g. 'clc' becomes <code>c('c', 'l', 'c')</code> , unless the output format is LaTeX.
<code>label</code>	The table reference label. By default, the label is obtained from <code>knitr::opts_current\$get('label')</code> . To disable the label, use <code>label = NA</code> .
<code>escape</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> special LaTeX characters, such as % or _, in column names, row names, caption, note and table contents are escaped.
<code>caption</code>	Character. Caption to be printed above the table.
<code>note</code>	Character. Note to be printed below the table.
<code>stub_indents</code>	List. A named list of vectors that contain indices of rows to indent. The name of each list element containing the vector is used as title for indented sections.
<code>added_stub_head</code>	Character. Used as stub head (name of first column) if <code>row.names = TRUE</code> is passed to <code>kable</code> ; ignored if row names are omitted from the table.
<code>col_spanners</code>	List. A named list of vectors of length 2 that contain the indices of the first and last column to span. The name of each list element is used as grouping column name. Currently ignored in Word documents.
<code>midrules</code>	Numeric. Vector of line numbers in table (not counting column headings) that should be followed by a horizontal rule; currently ignored in Word documents.
<code>placement</code>	Character. Indicates whether table should be placed, for example, at the current location (h), at the top (t), bottom (b), or on a separate page (p). Arguments can be combined to indicate order of preference (htb); currently ignored when <code>longtable = TRUE</code> , <code>landscape = TRUE</code> , and in Word documents.

landscape	Logical. If TRUE the table is printed in landscape mode; currently ignored in Word documents.
font_size	Character. Font size to use for table contents (can be tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize (default), large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge). Ignored in Word documents.
span_text_columns	Logical. If TRUE tables span across text columns in two-column PDF documents (e.g. when setting <code>classoption: jou</code>). Otherwise ignored.
format.args	List. A named list of arguments to be passed to <code>apa_num</code> to format numeric values.
merge_method	Character. Determines how to merge tables if <code>x</code> is a list of matrices or data frames with a common structure. Can be either <code>indent</code> or <code>table_spanner</code> . See details.

Details

When using `apa_table`, the type of the output (LaTeX or Word) is determined automatically by the rendered document type. In interactive R session the output defaults to LaTeX.

If `x` is a list, all list elements are merged by columns into a single table and the names of list elements are added according to the setting of `merge_method`.

By default, the width of the table is set to accommodate its contents. In some cases, this may cause the table to exceed the page width. To address this, tables can be rotated 90 degrees by setting `landscape = TRUE` or, by explicitly using "paragraph columns" with fixed column widths, such that the contents is automatically broken into multiple lines. For example, set `align = "lm{5cm}l"` to limit the second column to a width of 5 cm. Similarly, to space columns equally use `align = paste0("m{", 1/(ncol(x) + 1), "\\linewidth}")`

Note that placement options are not supported in appendices of `apa6` documents and will be printed to the document. To omit the printed options set `placement = NULL`.

Value

A character vector of the table source code of class `knit_asis`, see `knitr::asis_output()`.

See Also

`knitr::kable()`, `apa_num()`

Examples

```
my_table <- t(apply(cars, 2, function(x) # Create data
  round(c(Mean = mean(x), SD = sd(x), Min = min(x), Max = max(x)), 2)
))

apa_table(
  my_table
  , align = c("l", rep("r", 3))
  , caption = "A summary table of the cars dataset."
```

```

)

apa_table(
  cbind(my_table, my_table)
  , align = c("l", rep("r", 8))
  , caption = "A summary table of the cars dataset."
  , note = "This table was created using apa\\_table()"
  , added_stub_head = "Variables"
  , col_spanners = list(`Cars 1` = c(2, 5), `Cars 2` = c(6, 9))
)

apa_table(
  list(`Cars 1` = my_table, `Cars 2` = my_table)
  , caption = "A summary table of the cars dataset."
  , added_stub_head = "Variables"
)

```

beautify_terms

Prettify Term Names

Description

Remove parentheses, replace colons with \times . Useful to prettify term names in `apa_print()` tables.

Usage

```

beautify_terms(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
beautify_terms(x, standardized = FALSE, retain_period = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
beautify_terms(x, standardized = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
beautify_terms(x, standardized = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
beautify_terms(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	Character. Vector of term names to be prettified.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>apa_num()</code> , for numeric values in x, ignored otherwise.
standardized	Logical. If TRUE, the name of the function <code>scale()</code> will be removed from term names.

`retain_period` Logical. If TRUE, any periods in term names will be retained, otherwise they will be replaced by a space.

Value

A character vector or `data.frame` (if `x` is a `data.frame`) containing term names modified for nicer printing.

Examples

```
beautify_terms("a:b")
beautify_terms("scale(x)", standardized = TRUE)
beautify_terms("snake_case")
```

cite_r

Cite R and R Packages

Description

Creates character strings to cite R and R packages.

Usage

```
cite_r(
  file = NULL,
  prefix = "R-",
  footnote = FALSE,
  pkgs = NULL,
  omit = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	Character. Path and name of the <code>.bib</code> -file holding the references. If NULL, only R is cited.
<code>prefix</code>	Character. Prefix used for all R-package reference handles.
<code>footnote</code>	Logical. Indicates if packages should be cited in a footnote. Ignored if no package information is available.
<code>pkgs</code>	Character. Vector of package names to cite or omit depending on <code>omit</code> .
<code>omit</code>	Logical. If TRUE, <code>pkgs</code> constitutes a list of packages <i>not</i> to cite (a blacklist). If FALSE, <code>pkgs</code> constitutes a list of packages to cite (a whitelist).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, which are currently ignored.

Details

If `footnote = FALSE`, a character string citing R and R packages including version numbers is returned. Otherwise a named list with the elements `r` and `pkgs` is returned. The former element holds a character string citing R and a reference to a footnote; the latter element contains a character string that creates the footnote. For correct rendering, the footnote string needs to be a separate paragraph in the R Markdown document.

Value

If `footnote = FALSE` a character string is returned, otherwise a named list with the elements `r` and `pkgs`.

See Also

[r_refs\(\)](#), [knitr::write_bib\(\)](#)

Examples

```
cite_r()
```

conf_int

Between-Subjects Confidence Intervals

Description

Calculates the deviation that is needed to construct confidence intervals for a vector of observations.

Usage

```
conf_int(x, level = 0.95, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
conf.int(x, level = 0.95, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
ci(x, level = 0.95, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Numeric. A vector of observations from your dependent variable.
<code>level</code>	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval if confidence intervals are plotted. Defaults to 0.95 for 95% confidence intervals.
<code>na.rm</code>	Logical. Specifies if missing values should be removed.

Value

Returns a single numeric value, the deviation of the symmetric confidence bounds from the mean based on the t distribution.

fetch_web_refs	<i>Fetch a .bib-reference file from the web (defunct)</i>
----------------	---

Description

Downloads and saves a .bib-reference file form the web, so it can be used to cite references in a Markdown-document using pandoc or LaTeX. *This function has been defunct. Please use download from the **downloader** instead.*

Usage

```
fetch_web_refs(x, bib_name)
```

Arguments

x	Character. URL of the .bib-file to fetch.
bib_name	Character. The path and name of the file to be created.

Details

If the function is called in an RMarkdown-document the file name specified as bib_name can be used in the YAML header as bibliography.

Value

Returns NULL invisibly.

See Also

[cite_r\(\)](#), [r_refs\(\)](#), [knitr::write_bib\(\)](#)

fetch_zotero_refs	<i>Save a collection from a Zotero-Account to a BibTeX-file (defunct)</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Downloads and saves a Zotero reference library (or a subset) and saves it as BibTeX file. *This function has been defunct. Use ReadZotero() from the **RefManageR** package instead.*

Usage

```
fetch_zotero_refs(
  x,
  bib_name,
  API_key = NULL,
  collection = NULL,
  lib_type = "user"
)
```


Arguments

x	Character. Zotero user or group ID, see details.
bib_name	Character. Name of the BibTeX-file references are saved to.
API_key	Character. Zotero API key, see details.
collection	Character. Optional ID of a collection in the Zotero library, see details.
lib_type	Character. Specifies if the supplied ID is associated with a Zotero user or group.

Details

This function retrieves references through the Zotero web API. x takes a Zotero user or group ID that can be retrieved from the Zotero.org user or group Feeds/API settings. An authentication key (API_key) is required to access nonpublic Zotero libraries. Authentication keys can also be generated in the Zotero.org user or group Feeds/API settings.

If the requested reference collection is larger than 100 records, multiple API calls are initiated because the number of retrieved records is limited to 100 per API call. Frequent API calls will result in a temporary access block. Thus, there is an (currently unknown) upper limit to the length of reference collections that can be retrieved through this function. It is generally recommended to comment out calls to this function in R Markdown documents during periods of frequent knitting to limit the number of API calls and limit the number of references to those needed for the current document by setting up collections in your Zotero library.

Collection keys (collection), i.e. identifiers of reference library subsets, can be retrieved by accessing them via a web browser. They keys are contained in the URL:
<https://www.zotero.org/<USERNAME>/items/collectionKey/<COLLECTIONKEY>>

Zotero web API calls can be slow, especially for large reference collections. If available, this function will use the **downloader**-package, which speeds up reference downloads considerably.

Value

Returns bib_name invisibly.

Author(s)

Christoph Stahl, Frederik Aust

See Also

[cite_r\(\)](#), [r_refs\(\)](#)

glue_apa_results *Create a New apa_results Object*

Description

Typeset the contents of an object according to the specified expression strings and create a new or extend an existing `apa_results` object.

Usage

```
glue_apa_results(x = NULL, term_names = NULL, ...)

add_glue_to_apa_results(
  ...,
  est_glue,
  stat_glue,
  container,
  sublist = NULL,
  term_names = NULL,
  in_paren = FALSE,
  est_first = TRUE,
  simplify = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An environment, list or data frame used to look up values for substitution.
<code>term_names</code>	Character. Used as names for the <code>estimate</code> -, <code>statistics</code> -, and <code>full_result</code> sub-lists, if multiple estimates or statistics are glued. Defaults to <code>attr(x, "sanitized_term_names")</code> .
<code>...</code>	[expressions] Unnamed arguments are taken to be expression string(s) to format. Multiple inputs are concatenated together before formatting. Named arguments are taken to be temporary variables available for substitution.
<code>est_glue</code>	Character. (Named vector of) expressions string(s) to format. Each string creates a new (named) element in the <code>estimate</code> sub-list.
<code>stat_glue</code>	Character. (Named vector of) expressions string(s) to format. Each string creates a new (named) element in the <code>statistic</code> sub-list.
<code>container</code>	List of class <code>apa_results</code> to add the glued results to.
<code>sublist</code>	Character. Name of (new) sub-list in <code>estimate</code> <code>statistics</code> , and <code>full_result</code> to append glued results to (e.g., <code>modelfit</code>).
<code>in_paren</code>	Logical. Whether the formatted string is to be reported in parentheses. If <code>TRUE</code> , parentheses in the formatted string (e.g., those enclosing degrees of freedom) are replaced with brackets.
<code>est_first</code>	Logical. Determines in which order <code>estimate</code> and <code>statistic</code> are glued together to <code>full_result</code> .

`simplify` Logical. Determines whether the estimate, statistic, and `full_result` sublists should be simplified if only one term is available from the model object.

Value

Returns a list of class `apa_results`, see `apa_print()`.

Examples

```
# Tidy and typeset output
iris_lm <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length + Petal.Width, iris)
tidy_iris_lm <- broom::tidy(iris_lm, conf.int = TRUE)
tidy_iris_lm$p.value <- apa_p(tidy_iris_lm$p.value)

glance_iris_lm <- broom::glance(iris_lm)
glance_iris_lm$p.value <- apa_p(glance_iris_lm$p.value, add_equals = TRUE)
glance_iris_lm$df <- apa_num(as.integer(glance_iris_lm$df))
glance_iris_lm$df.residual <- apa_num(as.integer(glance_iris_lm$df.residual))

# Create `apa_results`-list
lm_results <- glue_apa_results(
  x = tidy_iris_lm
  , df = glance_iris_lm$df.residual
  , est_glue = "$b = <<estimate>>, 95% CI $[<<conf.low>>,~<<conf.high>>]$"
  , stat_glue = "$t(<<df>>) = <<statistic>>$, $p <<p.value>> $"
  , term_names = make.names(names(coef(iris_lm)))
)

# Add modelfit information
add_glue_to_apa_results(
  .x = glance_iris_lm
  , container = lm_results
  , sublist = "modelfit"
  , est_glue = c(
    r2 = "$R^2 = <<r.squared>> $"
    , aic = ""
  )
  , stat_glue = c(
    r2 = "$F(<<df>>, <<df.residual>>) = <<statistic>>$, $p <<add_equals(p.value)>> $"
    , aic = "$\\mathrm{AIC} = <<AIC>> $"
  )
)
```

Description

Calculates the highest-density interval of a vector of values.

Usage

```
hd_int(x, level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. A vector of observations.
level	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval. Defaults to 95% highest-density intervals.

in_paren	<i>Replace Parentheses with Brackets</i>
----------	--

Description

Takes a single character or a list of characters and replaces parentheses with brackets. Can be used to prepare a string of statistics (e.g. containing degrees of freedom) for reporting within parentheses.

Usage

```
in_paren(x)
```

Arguments

x	Character. Single character or list of characters.
---	--

Value

An object of the same type as x, where all parentheses have been replaced by brackets.

See Also

[apa_print\(\)](#)

Examples

```
t_stat <- t.test(extra ~ group, data = sleep)
t_test_res <- apa_print(t_stat)
in_paren(t_test_res$stat)
in_paren(t_test_res[1:3])
```

Description

papaja is an **award-winning** R package that facilitates creating computationally reproducible, submission-ready manuscripts which conform to the American Psychological Association (APA) manuscript guidelines (6th Edition).

Details

papaja provides

- an **R Markdown** template that can be used with (or without) **RStudio** to create PDF documents (using the **apa6** LaTeX class) or Word documents (using a .docx-reference file).
- Functions to *typeset* the results from *statistical analyses* (e.g., `apa_print()`),
- functions to create *tables* (`apa_table()`), and
- functions to create *figures* in accordance with APA guidelines (e.g., `apa_factorial_plot()`).

System requirements

To use papaja you need either an up-to-date version of **RStudio** or **pandoc**. If you want to create PDF- in addition to DOCX-documents you additionally need a **TeX** distribution. We recommend **TinyTeX**, which can be installed from within R via the **tinytex** package.

Please refer to the **papaja manual** for detailed installation instructions.

Getting help

For a comprehensive introduction to papaja, see the current draft of the **manual**. If you have a specific question that is not answered in the manual, feel free to ask a question on Stack Overflow **using the papaja tag**. If you believe you have found a bug or would like to request a new feature, **open an issue** on Github and provide a **minimal complete verifiable example**.

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quote_from_tex	<i>Quote from TeX document</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Includes a labelled quote from a LaTeX document 'asis'.

Usage

```
quote_from_tex(x, file)
```

Arguments

x	Character. One or more quote labels.
file	Character. Path to LaTeX file from which to quote.

Details

Searches the LaTeX document specified in file for labelled quotes, i.e. paragraphs that are enclosed in % <@~{#quote-label} and % ~@> tags in LaTeX comments on separate lines. The labelled quote is then inserted and rendered asis.

Value

A character vector of LaTeX document text of class knit_asis, see [knitr::asis_output\(\)](#).

remove_comments	<i>Remove Comments</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Removes markdown comments from an R Markdown file.

Usage

```
remove_comments(x, file)
```

Arguments

x	Character. Path to an R Markdown file.
file	Character. Name of the new R Markdown file without comments.

Value

No return value, called to write text to file.

revision_letter_pdf *Revision Letter*

Description

Template for creating a journal revision letters.

Usage

```
revision_letter_pdf(keep_tex = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

keep_tex Logical. Whether to keep the intermediate tex file used in the conversion to PDF.
... Arguments passed on to [bookdown::pdf_document2](#)

Value

R Markdown output format to pass to [rmarkdown::render\(\)](#)

See Also

[bookdown::html_document2\(\)](#)

r_refs *Create a Reference File for R and R Packages*

Description

Creates a .bib-reference file for the installed R version and R-packages, so they can be cited in an R Markdown-document.

Usage

```
r_refs(  
  file,  
  append = TRUE,  
  prefix = "R-"  
  type_pref = c("Article", "Book"),  
  tweak = TRUE  
)  
  
create_bib(  
  x,
```

```

file,
append = TRUE,
prefix = "R-",
type_pref = c("Article", "Book"),
tweak = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

file	Character. Path and name of the file to be created or updated.
append	Logical. Indicates if existing bibliography should be complemented or overwritten. See details.
prefix	Character. Prefix for all R-package reference handles.
type_pref	Character. A vector of BibTeX entry types in the order by which to prioritize packages CITATION entries. See details.
tweak	Logical. Indicates whether to fix some known problems in citations (based on write_bib).
x	Character. Names of packages to include in bibliography.

Details

r_refs is a wrapper for [create_bib](#) to create a bibliography for R and all attached or cached packages.

By default, if a file exists at the specified location, r_refs reads the file and appends missing citation information to the end of the file ([create_bib](#) always overwrites existing files). It is recommended to use a bibliography-file dedicated to R-references.

Beware that chunks loading packages should generally *not* be cached. r_refs will make all packages loaded in cached chunks citable, but it won't know when you remove a package from a cached chunk. This can result in unused package references in your bibliography-file that will be cited when using [cite_r](#).

If a package provides citation information in a CITATION file, a reference is selected based on the preferred order of reference types specified in type_pref. By default, available articles are cited rather than books. If no reference of the specified types is available, the first reference is used. If multiple references of the preferred type are given all of them are cited. Finally, if no CITATION file exists a reference is generated from the DESCRIPTION file by [citation](#).

Value

Invisibly returns the bibliography written to file.

See Also

[cite_r\(\)](#), [knitr::write_bib\(\)](#), [utils::citation\(\)](#), [utils::toLatex\(\)](#)

sanitize_terms	<i>Sanitize Term Names</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

Remove characters from term names that will be difficult to address using the `$`-operator. *This function is not exported.*

Usage

```
sanitize_terms(x, standardized = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'character'
sanitize_terms(x, standardized = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
sanitize_terms(x, standardized = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sanitize_terms(x, standardized = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'list'
sanitize_terms(x, standardized = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Character. Vector of term names to be sanitized.
standardized	Logical. If TRUE, the name of the function [scale()] will be removed from term names.

Value

An object of the same class as x containing sanitized term names as characters.

Examples

```
sanitize_terms(c("(Intercept)", "Factor A", "Factor B", "Factor A:Factor B", "scale(FactorA)"))
```

se	<i>Standard Error of the Mean</i>
----	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculates the standard error of the mean.

Usage

```
se(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric. A vector of observations.
na.rm	Logical. Specifies if missing values should be removed.

Value

The standard error of the mean as numeric vector of length 1.

simple_codebook	<i>Simple Codebook</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Generate a simple codebook in CSV-format from a (labelled) data.frame.

Usage

```
simple_codebook(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame. Data to be documented.
...	Arguments passed on to <code>utils::write.table</code>
	<code>file</code> either a character string naming a file or a <code>connection</code> open for writing. "" indicates output to the console.
	<code>append</code> logical. Only relevant if <code>file</code> is a character string. If TRUE, the output is appended to the file. If FALSE, any existing file of the name is destroyed.
	<code>quote</code> a logical value (TRUE or FALSE) or a numeric vector. If TRUE, any character or factor columns will be surrounded by double quotes. If a numeric vector, its elements are taken as the indices of columns to quote. In both cases, row and column names are quoted if they are written. If FALSE, nothing is quoted.

sep the field separator string. Values within each row of `x` are separated by this string.

eol the character(s) to print at the end of each line (row). For example, `eol = "\r\n"` will produce Windows' line endings on a Unix-alike OS, and `eol = "\r"` will produce files as expected by Excel:mac 2004.

na the string to use for missing values in the data.

dec the string to use for decimal points in numeric or complex columns: must be a single character.

row.names either a logical value indicating whether the row names of `x` are to be written along with `x`, or a character vector of row names to be written.

col.names either a logical value indicating whether the column names of `x` are to be written along with `x`, or a character vector of column names to be written. See the section on 'CSV files' for the meaning of `col.names = NA`.

qmethod a character string specifying how to deal with embedded double quote characters when quoting strings. Must be one of "escape" (default for `write.table`), in which case the quote character is escaped in C style by a backslash, or "double" (default for `write.csv` and `write.csv2`), in which case it is doubled. You can specify just the initial letter.

fileEncoding character string: if non-empty declares the encoding to be used on a file (not a connection) so the character data can be re-encoded as they are written. See [file](#).

Details

If the **skimr** package is installed, an in-line histogram is added for all numeric variables. If columns are labelled, the labels are included in the codebook.

Value

Returns NULL invisibly.

See Also

[utils::write.csv\(\)](#)

Examples

```
variable_labels(cars) <- c(speed = "Speed [ft/s]", dist = "Distance traveled [m]")
simple_codebook(cars, file = file.path(tempdir(), "cars_codebook.csv"))
```

sort_terms

Sort ANOVA or Regression Table by Predictors/Effects

Description

Sort rows in ANOVA or regression tables produced by [apa_print\(\)](#) by complexity (i.e., main effects, two-way interactions, three-way interactions, etc.).

Usage

```
sort_terms(x, colname)
```

Arguments

`x` A data frame. For example, the table element produced by `apa_print()`.

`colname` Character. Column name of the data.frame containing the terms to sort.

Value

Returns the same data.frame with reordered rows.

Examples

```
## From Venables and Ripley (2002) p. 165.
npk_aov <- aov(yield ~ block + N * P * K, npk)
npk_aov_results <- apa_print(npk_aov)
sort_terms(npk_aov_results$table, "term")
```

summary.papaja_wsci *Summarize Within-Subjects Confidence Intervals*

Description

Calculate upper and lower limits of within-subjects confidence intervals calculated with `wsci()` and return them along their respective means.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'papaja_wsci'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object` An object of class `papaja_wsci`, generated with function `wsci()`.

`...` Further arguments that may be passed, currently ignored.

Value

A data.frame containing means as well as lower and upper confidence bounds for each cell of the design.

theme_apa	<i>APA-style ggplot2 Theme</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

ggplot2 theme with a white panel background, no grid lines, large axis and legend titles, and increased text padding for better readability.

Usage

```
theme_apa(base_size = 12, base_family = "", box = FALSE)
```

Arguments

base_size	Numeric. Base font size; other font sizes and margins are adjusted relative to this.
base_family	Character. Base font family.
box	Logical. Indicates whether to draw a black panel border.

Value

Object of class theme and gg, see [ggplot2::theme\(\)](#).

See Also

[ggplot2::theme_bw\(\)](#), [ggplot2::theme\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Copied from ?ggtheme
mtcars2 <- within(mtcars, {
  vs <- factor(vs, labels = c("V-shaped", "Straight"))
  am <- factor(am, labels = c("Automatic", "Manual"))
  cyl <- factor(cyl)
  gear <- factor(gear)
})

library("ggplot2")
p1 <- ggplot(mtcars2) +
  geom_point(aes(x = wt, y = mpg, colour = gear)) +
  labs(
    title = "Fuel economy declines as weight increases",
    subtitle = "(1973-1974)",
    x = "Weight (1000 lbs)",
    y = "Fuel economy (mpg)",
    colour = "Gears"
  )
```

```
p1
p1 + theme_apa()
```

```
transmute_df_into_label
```

Transmute Degrees-of-Freedom Columns into Variable Labels

Description

Takes the output from `apa_print()` methods and modifies the results table by transmuting information about degrees of freedom into the variable labels of test-statistic columns.

Usage

```
transmute_df_into_label(x, check_df = TRUE, ...)
```

```
df_into_label(x, check_df = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'apa_results'
transmute_df_into_label(x, check_df = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'apa_results_table'
transmute_df_into_label(x, check_df = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Either the complete output object created by <code>apa_print()</code> methods, or the table component of such objects.
<code>check_df</code>	Logical. If TRUE (the default), checks if degrees-of-freedom-columns contain non-integer values.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed from an to other methods

Value

An object of the same class as `x`, where a redundant column with degrees of freedom has been incorporated into the column label of the column statistic.

Examples

```
apa_out <- apa_print(aov(yield ~ N * P, npk))

# Standard output with separate columns for degrees of freedom:
apa_out$table

# Modified output where degrees of freedom are incorporated into the variable
# label of column 'statistic':
transmute_df_into_label(apa_out)$table
```

`wsci`*Within-Subjects Confidence Intervals*

Description

Calculate Cousineau-Morey within-subjects confidence intervals.

Usage

```
wsci(data, id, factors, dv, level = 0.95, method = "Morey")
```

```
within_subjects_conf_int(data, id, factors, dv, level = 0.95, method = "Morey")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> that contains the data.
<code>id</code>	Character. Variable name that identifies subjects.
<code>factors</code>	Character. A vector of variable names that is used to stratify the data.
<code>dv</code>	Character. The name of the dependent variable.
<code>level</code>	Numeric. Defines the width of the interval. Defaults to 0.95 for 95% confidence intervals.
<code>method</code>	Character. The method that is used to calculate CIs. Currently, "Morey" and "Cousineau" are supported. Defaults to "Morey".

Value

A `data.frame` with additional class `papaja_wsci`. The `summary()` method for this class returns a `data.frame` with means along lower and upper limit for each cell of the design.

References

Morey, R. D. (2008). Confidence Intervals from Normalized Data: A correction to Cousineau (2005). *Tutorials in Quantitative Methods for Psychology*, 4(2), 61–64.

Cousineau, D. (2005). Confidence intervals in within-subjects designs: A simpler solution to Loftus and Masson's method. *Tutorials in Quantitative Methods for Psychology*, 1(1), 42–45.

Examples

```
wsci(  
  data = npk  
  , id = "block"  
  , dv = "yield"  
  , factors = c("N", "P")  
)
```

\$.apa_results_table *Extract Parts of an APA Results Table*

Description

*These methods are only defined for backward compatibility with older versions of **papaja**. In the past, the column names of `apa_results_tables` were less standardized than they are today. In order to maintain backwards compatibility, it is still possible to extract columns with the old column names, because we here provide *aliased* indexing. Note that aliased indexing will be defunct in a future release of **papaja**.*

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'apa_results_table'
x$name

## S3 method for class 'apa_results_table'
x[[i, exact = TRUE]]

## S3 method for class 'apa_results_table'
x[i, j, ..., drop = TRUE]
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	object from which to extract element(s) or in which to replace element(s).
<code>name</code>	A literal character string or a name (possibly backtick quoted). For extraction, this is normally (see under ‘Environments’) partially matched to the names of the object.
<code>i, j, ...</code>	Indices specifying elements to extract. See base::Extract() for details.
<code>exact</code>	Controls possible partial matching of <code>[[</code> when extracting by a character vector (for most objects, but see under ‘Environments’). The default is no partial matching. Value <code>NA</code> allows partial matching but issues a warning when it occurs. Value <code>FALSE</code> allows partial matching without any warning.
<code>drop</code>	For matrices and arrays. If <code>TRUE</code> the result is coerced to the lowest possible dimension (see the examples). This only works for extracting elements, not for the replacement. See drop for further details.

Value

A (vector of) character values as extracted from an object of class `apa_results_table`.

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