Package ‘arsenal’

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Title An Arsenal of ‘R’ Functions for Large-Scale Statistical Summaries

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Description An Arsenal of 'R' functions for large-scale statistical summaries, which are streamlined to work within the latest reporting tools in 'R' and 'RStudio' and which use formulas and versatile summary statistics for summary tables and models. The primary functions include tableby(), a Table-1-like summary of multiple variable types 'by' the levels of one or more categorical variables; paired(), a Table-1-like summary of multiple variable types paired across two time points; modelsum(), which performs simple model fits on one or more endpoints for many variables (univariate or adjusted for covariates); freqlist(), a powerful frequency table across many categorical variables; comparedf(), a function for comparing data.frames; and write2(), a function to output tables to a document.

Suggests broom (>= 0.7.0), stringr, magrittr, rmarkdown, testthat, xtable, pander, survival (>= 2.41-3), coin, pROC, MASS, gam, rpart, yaml

Depends R (>= 3.4.0), stats (>= 3.4.0)

Imports knitr (>= 1.29), utils (>= 3.4.0)


BugReports https://github.com/mayoverse/arsenal/issues

VignetteBuilder knitr

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An Arsenal of 'R' Functions for Large-Scale Statistical Summaries

**Description**

An Arsenal of 'R' functions for large-scale statistical summaries, which are streamlined to work within the latest reporting tools in 'R' and 'RStudio' and which use formulas and versatile summary statistics for summary tables and models.

**Details**

The package download, NEWS, and README are available on CRAN: [https://cran.r-project.org/package=arsenal](https://cran.r-project.org/package=arsenal)

**Functions**

Below are listed some of the most widely used functions available in arsenal:

- `tableby`: Summary statistics of a set of independent variables by a categorical variable.
- `paired`: Summary statistics of a set of independent variables paired across two timepoints.
- `modelsum`: Fit models over each of a set of independent variables with a response variable.
- `freqlist`: Approximate the output from SAS's PROC FREQ procedure when using the /list option of the TABLE statement.
- `comparedf`: Compare two data.frames and report any differences between them, much like SAS's PROC COMPARE procedure.
- `write2word, write2html, write2pdf`: Functions to output tables to a single Word, HTML, or PDF document.
- `write2`: Functions to output tables to a single document. (Also the S3 backbone behind the write2* functions.)
keep.labels: Keep the 'label' attribute on an R object when subsetting.
formulize: A shortcut to generate one-, two-, or many-sided formulas.
mdy.Date and Date.mdy: Convert numeric dates for month, day, and year to Date object, and vice versa.
is.Date: Test if an object is a date.
%nin%: Test for "not in".
allNA and includeNA: some useful functions for dealing with NAs.

Data
mockstudy: Mock study data for examples.

Examples
library(arsenal)

---

arsenal-defunct Defunct functions in arsenal

Description
Details about defunct functions in arsenal

Arguments

x, y
See comparedf.

... Other arguments.

Details

comparison.control was renamed to comparedf.control in version 3.0.0.
compare.data.frame was renamed to comparedf in version 3.0.0.
length.tableby was removed in version 2.0.0.
includeNA.character and includeNA.numeric were removed in version 2.0.0 and replaced with a default method.
runtime was removed in version 1.5.0.

See Also

arsenal-deprecated, comparedf
arsenal-deprecated

**Deprecated functions in arsenal**

**Description**
Details about deprecated functions in arsenal

**See Also**
- arsenal-defunct

**arsenal_table**

**arsenal tables with common structure**

**Description**
arsenal tables with common structure

**Usage**

```r
has_strata(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'arsenal_table'

```r
x[i, j, ...]
```

## S3 method for class 'arsenal_table'

```r
labels(object, ...)
```

## S3 replacement method for class 'arsenal_table'

```r
labels(x) <- value
```

## S3 method for class 'arsenal_table'

```r
print(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'arsenal_table'

```r
merge(x, y, all = FALSE, all.x = all, all.y = all, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'freqlist'

```r
merge(x, y, all = TRUE, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'summary.arsenal_table'

```r
print(
  x,
  ...,
  format = if (!is.null(x$text) & x$text %in% c("html", "latex")) x$text else
```
Arguments

- **x, y, object**: An object of class "arsenal_table"
- **i, j**: A vector to index x with: either names of variables, a numeric vector, or a logical vector of appropriate length. i indexes the x-variables, and j indexes the by-variables.
- **...**: Other arguments (only used in `print.summary.arsenal_table`)
- **value**: A list of new labels.
- **all, all.x, all.y**: Logicals, denoting which terms to keep if not all are in common.
- **format**: Passed to `kable`: the format for the table. The default here is "markdown". To use the default in `kable`, pass `NULL`. If `x$text` specifies LaTeX or HTML formatting, that format is used in the table.
- **escape**: Passed to `kable`: should special characters be escaped when printed?
- **width, min.split**: Passed to `smart.split` for formatting of the "term" column.

See Also

- `merge`, `labels`
Arguments

x  An object of class "freqlist".

...  Arguments to pass to freq.control

labelTranslations

A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., list(age = "Age(Years)", mean_sd = "Mean(SD)").

list.ok  If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

Value

A data.frame corresponding to the freqlist object.

Description

Coerce a modelsum object to a data.frame.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'modelsum'
as.data.frame.modelsum = NULL, list.ok = FALSE)

Arguments

x  A modelsum object.

...  Arguments to pass to modelsum.control.

labelTranslations

A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., list(age = "Age(Years)", mean_sd = "Mean(SD)").

list.ok  If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

Value

A data.frame.
Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, based on code originally by Greg Dougherty

See Also

modelsum, summary.modelsum

Description

Coerce a tableby object to a data.frame.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
as.data.frame(x, ..., labelTranslations = NULL, list.ok = FALSE)

Arguments

x
A tableby object.

... Arguments to pass to tableby.control.

labelTranslations
A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., list(age = "Age(Years)", meansd = "Mean(SD)").

list.ok If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

Value

A data.frame.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, based on code originally by Greg Dougherty

See Also

tableby, tableby
comparedf

Compare two data.frames and report differences

Description

Compare two data.frames and report any differences between them, much like SAS's PROC COMPARE procedure.

Usage

comparedf(x, y, by = NULL, by.x = by, by.y = by, control = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x, y A data.frame to compare
by, by.x, by.y Which variables are IDs to merge the two data.frames? If set to "row.names", merging will occur over the row.names. If set to NULL (default), merging will occur row-by-row.
control A list of control parameters from comparedf.control.
... Other arguments, passed to comparedf.control when appropriate.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, adapted from code from Andrew Hanson

See Also

summary.comparedf, comparedf.control, diffs, n.diffs, n.diff.obs

Examples

df1 <- data.frame(id = paste0("person", 1:3), a = c("a", "b", "c"),
                  b = c(1, 3, 4), c = c("f", "e", "d"),
                  row.names = paste0("rn", 1:3), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
df2 <- data.frame(id = paste0("person", 3:1), a = c("c", "b", "a"),
                  b = c(1, 3, 4), d = paste0("rn", 1:3),
                  row.names = paste0("rn", c(1,3,2)), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
summary(comparedf(df1, df2))
summary(comparedf(df1, df2, by = "id"))
summary(comparedf(df1, df2, by = "row.names"))
comparedf.control  

Control settings for comparedf function

Description

Control tolerance definitions for the comparedf function.

Usage

comparedf.control(
  tol.logical = "none",
  tol.num = c("absolute", "percent", "pct"),
  tol.num.val = sqrt(.Machine$double.eps),
  int.as.num = FALSE,
  tol.char = c("none", "trim", "case", "both"),
  tol.factor = c("none", "levels", "labels"),
  factor.as.char = FALSE,
  tol.date = "absolute",
  tol.date.val = 0,
  tol.other = "none",
  tol.vars = "none",
  max.print.vars = NA,
  max.print.obs = NA,
  max.print.diffs.per.var = 10,
  max.print.diffs = 50,
  max.print.attrs = NA,
  ...
)

Arguments

tol.logical, tol.num, tol.char, tol.factor, tol.date, tol.other
  A function or one of the shortcut character strings or a list thereof, denoting
  the tolerance function to use for a given data type. See "details", below.

tol.num.val
  Numeric; maximum value of differences allowed in numerics (fed to the func-
  tion given in tol.num).

int.as.num
  Logical; should integers be coerced to numeric before comparison? Default
  FALSE.

factor.as.char
  Logical; should factors be coerced to character before comparison? Default
  FALSE.

tol.date.val
  Numeric; maximum value of differences allowed in dates (fed to the function
  given in tol.date).

tol.vars
  Either "none" (the default), denoting that variable names are to be matched as-
  is, a named vector manually specifying variable names to compare (where the
names correspond to columns of \( x \) and the values correspond to columns of \( y \), or a character vector denoting equivalence classes for characters in the variable names. See "details", below.

max.print.vars Integer denoting maximum number of variables to report in the "variables not shared" and "variables not compared" output. NA will print all differences.

max.print.obs Integer denoting maximum number of not-shared observations to report. NA will print all differences.

max.print.diffs.per.var, max.print.diffs Integers denoting the maximum number of differences to report for each variable or overall. NA will print all differences for each variable or overall.

max.print.attrs Integers denoting the maximum number of non-identical attributes to report. NA will print all differences.

... Other arguments (not in use at this time).

max.print.diff Deprecated.

Details

The following character strings are accepted:

- **tol.logical = "none"**: compare logicals exactly as they are.
- **tol.num = "absolute"**: compare absolute differences in numerics.
- **tol.num = "percent"**, **tol.num = "pct"**: compare percent differences in numerics.
- **tol.char = "none"**: compare character strings exactly as they are.
- **tol.char = "trim"**: left-justify and trim all trailing white space.
- **tol.char = "case"**: allow differences in upper/lower case.
- **tol.char = "both"**: combine "trim" and "case".
- **tol.factor = "none"**: match both character labels and numeric levels.
- **tol.factor = "levels"**: match only the numeric levels.
- **tol.factor = "labels"**: match only the labels.
- **tol.date = "absolute"**: compare absolute differences in dates.
- **tol.other = "none"**: expect objects of other classes to be exactly identical.

A list with names mapped to \( x \) can be used to specify tolerances by variable. One unnamed element is supported as the default.

tol.vars: If not set to "none" (the default) or a named vector, the tol.vars argument is a character vector denoting equivalence classes for the characters in the variable names. A single character in this vector means to replace that character with ".". All other strings in this vector are split by character and replaced by the first character in the string.

E.g., a character vector c("._", "aA", " ") would denote that the dot and underscore are equivalent (to be translated to a dot), that "a" and "A" are equivalent (to be translated to "a"), and that spaces should be removed.

The special character string "case" in this vector is the same as specifying paste0(letters,LETTERS).
comparedf.tolerances

Value

A list containing the necessary parameters for the comparedf function.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

comparedf, comparedf.tolerances, summary.comparedf

Examples

cntl <- comparedf.control(
  tol.num = "pct", # calculate percent differences
  tol.vars = c("case", # ignore case
               "_", # set all underscores to dots.
               "e") # remove all letter e's
)
cntl <- comparedf.control(tol.char = list(
  "none", # the default
  x1 = "case", # be case-insensitive for the variable "x1"
  x2 = function(x, y) tol.NA(x, y, x != y | y == "NA") # a custom-defined tolerance
))

Description

Internal functions defining tolerances for the comparedf.control function. To create your own
tolerance definitions, see the vignette.

Usage

tol.NA(x, y, idx)
tol.num.absolute(x, y, tol)
tol.num.percent(x, y, tol)
tol.num.pct(x, y, tol)
tol.factor.none(x, y)
tol.factor.levels(x, y)
tol.factor.labels(x, y)
tol.char.both(x, y)
tol.char.case(x, y)
tol.char.trim(x, y)
tol.char.none(x, y)
tol.date.absolute(x, y, tol)
tol.logical.none(x, y)
tol.other.none(x, y)

Arguments

x, y vectors of the appropriate lengths and types.
idx A logical vector of appropriate length.
tol A numeric tolerance

Details
tol.NA takes as differences between two vectors any elements which are NA in one but not the other, or which are non-NA in both and TRUE in idx. It is useful for handling NAs in custom tolerance functions.

Value

A logical vector of length equal to that of x and y, where TRUE denotes a difference between x and y, and FALSE denotes no difference between x and y.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

comparedf.control, comparedf
diffs

Extract differences

Description

Extract differences (diffs()), number of differences (n.diffs()), or number of not-shared observations (n.diff.obs()) from a comparedf object.

Usage

n.diff.obs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
n.diff.obs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.comparedf'
n.diff.obs(object, ...)

n.diffs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
n.diffs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.comparedf'
n.diffs(object, ...)

diffs(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
diffs(object, vars = NULL, ..., by.var = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'summary.comparedf'
diffs(object, vars = NULL, ..., by.var = FALSE)

Arguments

object An object of class comparedf or summary.comparedf.
...
vars A character vector of variable names to subset the results to.
by.var Logical: should the number of differences by variable be reported, or should all differences be reported (the default).

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen
formulize

See Also

comparedf summary.comparedf

formulize formulize

Description

A shortcut to generate one-, two-, or many-sided formulas from vectors of variable names.

Usage

formulize(
y = "", x = "", 
...,
data = NULL,
collapse = " + ",
collapse.y = collapse,
escape = FALSE
)

Arguments

y, x, ... Character vectors, names, or calls to be collapsed (by "+") and put left-to-right in the formula. If data is supplied, these can also be numeric, denoting which column name to use. See examples.
data An R object with non-null column names.
collapse How should terms be collapsed? Default is addition.
collapse.y How should the y-terms be collapsed? Default is addition. Also accepts the special string "list", which combines them into a multiple-left-hand-side formula, for use in other functions.
escape A logical indicating whether character vectors should be coerced to names (that is, whether names with spaces should be surrounded with backticks or not)

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

reformulate
Examples

## two-sided formula
f1 <- formulize("y", c("x1", "x2", "x3"))

## one-sided formula
f2 <- formulize(x = c("x1", "x2", "x3"))

## multi-sided formula
f3 <- formulize("y", c("x1", "x2", "x3"), c("z1", "z2"), "w1")

## can use numerics for column names
data(mockstudy)
f4 <- formulize(y = 1, x = 2:4, data = mockstudy)

## mix and match
f5 <- formulize(1, c("x1", "x2", "x3"), data = mockstudy)

## get an interaction
f6 <- formulize("y", c("x1*x2", "x3"))

## get only interactions
f7 <- formulize("y", c("x1", "x2", "x3"), collapse = "+")

## no intercept
f8 <- formulize("y", "x1 - 1")
f9 <- formulize("y", c("x1", "x2", "-1"))

## LHS as a list to use in arsenal functions
f10 <- formulize(c("y1", "y2", "y3"), c("x", "z"), collapse.y = "list")

## use in an lm
f11 <- formulize(2, 3:4, data = mockstudy)
summary(lm(f11, data = mockstudy))

## using non-syntactic names or calls (like reformulate example)
f12 <- formulize(as.name("+-"), c("P/E", "% Growth"))
f12 <- formulize("+-", c("P/E", "% Growth"), escape = TRUE)

f <- Surv(ft, case) ~ a + b
f13 <- formulize(f[[2]], f[[3]])

freq.control

Control settings for freqlist function

Description

Control test and summary settings for the freqlist function.
Usage

freq.control(
    sparse = FALSE,
    single = FALSE,
    dupLabels = FALSE,
    digits.count = 0L,
    digits.pct = 2L,
    ...,
    digits = NULL
)

Arguments

sparse    a logical value indicating whether to keep rows with counts of zero. The default is FALSE (drop zero-count rows).
single    logical, indicating whether to collapse results created using a strata variable into a single table for printing
dupLabels logical: should labels which are the same as the row above be printed? The default (FALSE) more closely approximates PROC FREQ output from SAS, where a label carried down from the row above is left blank.
digits.count Number of decimal places for count values.
digits.pct Number of decimal places for percents.
...      additional arguments.
digits    A deprecated argument

Value

A list with settings to be used within the freqlist function.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

freqlist, summary.freqlist, freqlist.internal

Description

Approximate the output from SAS’s PROC FREQ procedure when using the /list option of the TABLE statement.
Usage

freqlist(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'table'
freqlist(
  object,
  na.options = c("include", "showexclude", "remove"),
  strata = NULL,
  labelTranslations = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'formula'
freqlist(
  formula,
  data,
  subset,
  na.action,
  na.options = c("include", "showexclude", "remove"),
  strata = NULL,
  labelTranslations = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  addNA,
  exclude,
  drop.unused.levels,
  ...
)

Arguments

object An R object, usually of class "table" or class "xtabs"

... additional arguments. In the formula method, these are passed to the table method. These are also passed to freq.control

na.options a character string indicating how to handling missing values: "include" (include values with NAs in counts and percentages), "showexclude" (show NAs but exclude from cumulative counts and all percentages), "remove" (remove values with NAs); default is "include".

strata (formerly groupBy) an optional character string specifying a variable(s) to use for grouping when calculating cumulative counts and percentages. summary.freqlist will also separate by grouping variable for printing. Note that this is different from modelsum and tableby, which take bare column names (and only one, at that!)

labelTranslations an optional character string (or list) of labels to use for variable levels when summarizing. Names will be matched appropriately.

control control parameters to handle optional settings within freqlist. See freq.control
formula, data, subset, na.action, addNA, exclude, drop.unused.levels
Arguments passed to *xtabs*.

**Value**
An object of class c("freqlist","arsenal_table")

**Author(s)**
Tina Gunderson, with revisions by Ethan Heinzen

**See Also**
*arsenal_table*, *summary.freqlist*, *freq.control*, *freqlist.internal*, *table*, *xtabs*

**Examples**
```
# load mockstudy data
data(mockstudy)
tab.ex <- table(mockstudy[c("arm", "sex", "mdquality.s")], useNA = "ifany")
noby <- freqlist(tab.ex, na.options = "include")
summary(noby)

# show the top 6 rows' frequencies and percents
head(summary(sort(noby, decreasing = TRUE)[c(1:4, 6)]))

withby <- freqlist(tab.ex, strata = c("arm","sex"), na.options = "showexclude")
summary(withby)
```

---

**Description**
A set of helper functions for *freqlist*.

**Usage**
```
is.freqlist(x)

is.summary.freqlist(x)

### S3 method for class 'summary.freqlist'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)

tail(x, n = 6L, ...)

### S3 method for class 'freqlist'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

x  A freqlist object.
n  A single integer. See head or tail for more details
...  Other arguments.
decreasing  Should the sort be increasing or decreasing?

Details

Note that sort() has to recalculate cumulative statistics. Note also that the reordering of rows will also affect which labels are duplicates; you may also want to consider using dupLabels=TRUE in freq.control().

See Also

merge.freqlist, arsenal_table, sort, freqlist, summary.freqlist, freq.control,

Description

Split a string into pieces intelligently

Usage

smart.split(string, width = Inf, min.split = -Inf)

replace2(x, list, values)

Arguments

string  A character vector
width  Either Inf or NULL to specify no splitting, or a positive integer giving the largest allowed string length.
min.split  Either -Inf or NULL to specify no lower bound on the string length, or a positive integer giving the minimum string length.
x  vector
list  an index vector
values  replacement values

Value

For smart.split, a list of the same length as string, with each element being the "intelligently" split string.
For replace2, a vector with the proper values replaced.
keep.labels

See Also
  replace

keep.labels  Keep Labels

Description
Keep the 'label' attribute on an R object when subsetting. loosen.labels allows the 'label' attribute to be lost again.

Usage

keep.labels(x, ...)

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

## Default S3 method:
keep.labels(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keep_labels'
x[...]

## S3 replacement method for class 'keep_labels'
x[i] <- value

loosen.labels(x, ...)

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

## Default S3 method:
loosen.labels(x, ...)

Arguments

x An R object
...
Other arguments (not in use at this time).
i, value See [<-.  

Value
A copy of x with a "keep_labels" class appended on or removed. Note that for the data.frame method, only classes on the columns are changed; the data.frame won't have an extra class appended. This is different from previous versions of arsenal.
Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

labels

Description

Assign and extract the 'label' attribute on an R object. set_labels is the same as labels(x) <- value but returns x for use in a pipe chain. set_attr is the same as attr(x, which) <- value but returns x for use in a pipe chain.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
labels(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'keep_labels'
labels(object, ...)

labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'keep_labels'
labels(x) <- value

## Default S3 replacement method:
labels(x) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'data.frame'
labels(x) <- value

set_labels(x, value)

set_attr(x, which, value)

Arguments

... Other arguments (not in use at this time).
x, object An R object.
value A vector or list containing labels to assign. Labels are assigned based on names, if available; otherwise, they’re assigned in order. Can pass NULL to remove all labels.
which See attr<-
**mdy.Date**

**Details**
The *data.frame* methods put labels on and extract labels from the *columns* of object.

**Value**
The labels of object, or object with new labels.

**Author(s)**
Ethan Heinzen

**See Also**

- *keep.labels*

---

**mdy.Date**

Convert numeric dates to Date object, and vice versa

**Description**
Convert numeric dates for month, day, and year to Date object, and vice versa.

**Usage**

- `mdy.Date(month, day, year, yearcut = 120)`
- `Date.mdy(date)`
- `is.Date(x)`

**Arguments**

- `month` integer, month (1-12).
- `day` integer, day of the month (1-31, depending on the month).
- `year` integer, either 2- or 4-digit year. If two-digit number, will add 1900 onto it, depending on range.
- `yearcut` cutoff for method to know if to convert to 4-digit year.
- `date` A date value.
- `x` An object.

**Details**
Test if an object is a date.
More work may need to be done with yearcut and 2-digit years. Best to give a full 4-digit year.
Value

`mdy.Date` returns a `Date` object, and `Date.mdy` returns a list with integer values for month, day, and year. `is.Date` returns a single logical value.

See Also

`Date`, `DateTimeClasses`

Examples

```r
mdy.Date(9, 2, 2013)

tmp <- mdy.Date(9, 2, 2013)
Date.mdy(tmp)

is.Date(tmp)
```

mockstudy

Mock study data for examples

Description

Mock clinical study data for examples to test data manipulation and statistical functions. The function `muck_up_mockstudy()` is used in examples for `comparedf`.

Usage

mockstudy

`muck_up_mockstudy()`

Format

A data frame with 1499 observations on the following 15 variables:

- `case` a numeric identifier-patient ID
- `age` age in years
- `arm` treatment arm divided into 3 groups, character string
- `sex` a factor with levels Male Female
- `race` self-reported race/ethnicity, character string
- `fu.time` survival or censoring time in years
- `fu.stat` censoring status; 1=censor, 2=death
- `ps` integer, ECOG performance score
- `hgb` numeric, hemoglobin count
- `bmi` numeric, body mass index, kg/m^2
modelsum

alk.phos numeric, alkaline phosphatase
ast numeric, aspartate transaminase
mdquality.s integer, LASA QOL 0=Clinically Deficient, 1=Not Clinically Deficient
age.ord an ordered factor split of age, with levels 10-19 < 20-29 < 30-39 < 40-49 < 50-59 < 60-69 < 70-79 < 80-89

An object of class data.frame with 1499 rows and 14 columns.

Examples
data(mockstudy)
str(mockstudy)

modelsum

Fit models over each of a set of independent variables with a response variable

Description
Fit and summarize models for each independent (x) variable with a response variable (y), with options to adjust by variables for each model.

Usage
modelsum(
  formula,
  family = "gaussian",
  data,
  adjust = NULL,
  na.action = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  strata,
  control = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments
formula an object of class formula; a symbolic description of the variables to be modeled. See "Details" for more information.
family similar mechanism to glm, where the model to be fit is driven by the family. Options include: binomial, gaussian, survival, poisson, negbin, clog, and ordinal. These can be passed as a string, as a function, or as a list resulting from a call to one of the functions. See modelsum.family for details on survival, ordinal, negbin, and clog families.
data an optional data.frame, list or environment (or object coercible by \texttt{as.data.frame} to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in \texttt{data}, the variables are taken from \texttt{environment(formula)}, typically the environment from which \texttt{modelsum} is called.

adjust an object of class \texttt{formula} or a list of formulas, listing variables to adjust by in all models. Specify as a one-sided formula, like: \texttt{~Age + Sex}. If a list, the names are used for the summary function. Unadjusted models can be specified as \texttt{~ 1} or as a list: \texttt{list(Unadjusted = NULL)}.

na.action a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default (\texttt{NULL}) is to use the defaults of \texttt{lm}, \texttt{glm}, or \texttt{coxph}, depending on the family specifications.

subset an optional vector specifying a subset of observations (rows of \texttt{data}) to be used in the results. If \texttt{strata} is missing, this works as vector of logicals or an index; otherwise, it should be a logical vector.

weights an optional vector specifying the weights to apply to each data observation (rows of \texttt{data})

strata a vector of strata to separate model summaries by an additional group. Note that for families like "clog", the "usual" strata term to indicate subject groupings should be given in the \texttt{adjust} argument.

control control parameters to handle optional settings within \texttt{modelsum}. Arguments for \texttt{modelsum.control} can be passed to \texttt{modelsum} via the \texttt{...} argument, but if a control object and \texttt{...} arguments are both supplied, the latter are used. See \texttt{modelsum.control} for other details.

... additional arguments to be passed to internal \texttt{modelsum} functions.

Value

An object with class \texttt{c("modelsum","arsenal_table")}

Author(s)

Jason Sinnwell, Patrick Votruba, Beth Atkinson, Gregory Dougherty, and Ethan Heinzen, adapted from SAS Macro of the same name

See Also

\texttt{arsenal_table, modelsum.control, summary.modelsum, modelsum.internal, formulize}

Examples

data(mockstudy)

\texttt{tab1 <- modelsum(bmi \sim sex + age, data = mockstudy)}
\texttt{summary(tab1, text = TRUE)}

\texttt{tab2 <- modelsum(alk.phos \sim arm + ps + hgb, adjust = \sim age + sex, family = \"gaussian\", data = mockstudy)}
modelsum.control

Control settings for modelsum function

Description
Control test and summary settings for modelsum function.

Usage
modelsum.control(
digits = 3L,
digits.ratio = 3L,
digits.p = 3L,
format.p = TRUE,
show.adjust = TRUE,
show.intercept = TRUE,
conf.level = 0.95,
ordinal.stats = c("OR", "CI.lower.OR", "CI.upper.OR", "p.value", "Nmiss"),
binomial.stats = c("OR", "CI.lower.OR", "CI.upper.OR", "p.value", "concordance", "Nmiss"),
gaussian.stats = c("estimate", "std.error", "p.value", "adj.r.squared", "Nmiss"),
poisson.stats = c("RR", "CI.lower.RR", "CI.upper.RR", "p.value", "Nmiss"),
negbin.stats = c("RR", "CI.lower.RR", "CI.upper.RR", "p.value", "Nmiss"),
clog.stats = c("OR", "CI.lower.OR", "CI.upper.OR", "p.value", "concordance", "Nmiss"),
survival.stats = c("HR", "CI.lower.HR", "CI.upper.HR", "p.value", "concordance", "Nmiss"),
stat.labels = list(),
...
)

Arguments
digits Numeric, denoting the number of digits after the decimal point for beta coefficients and standard errors.
digits.ratio Numeric, denoting the number of digits after the decimal point for ratios, e.g. OR, RR, HR.
digits.p Numeric, denoting the number of digits for p-values. See "Details", below.
format.p Logical, denoting whether to format p-values. See "Details", below.
show.adjust Logical, denoting whether to show adjustment terms.
show.intercept Logical, denoting whether to show intercept terms.
conf.level Numeric, giving the confidence level.
ordinal.stats, binomial.stats, survival.stats, gaussian.stats, poisson.stats, negbin.stats, clog.stats
Charcter vectors denoting which stats to show for the various model types.
stat.labels A named list of labels for all the stats used above.
...
Other arguments (not in use at this time).

Details
If format.p is FALSE, digits.p denotes the number of significant digits shown. The p-values will be in exponential notation if necessary. If format.p is TRUE, digits.p will determine the number of digits after the decimal point to show. If the p-value is less than the resulting number of places, it will be formatted to show so.

Value
A list with settings to be used within the modelsum function.

See Also
modelsum, summary.modelsum, modelsum.internal

Description
A set of family functions for modelsum.

Usage
survival()
ordinal(method = c("logistic", "probit", "loglog", "cloglog", "cauchit"))
negbin(link = c("log", "identity", "sqrt"))
clog()

Arguments
method See MASS::polr.
link See MASS::glm.nb.

Value
A list, in particular with element family.
See Also

family, coxph, polr

Description

A set of helper functions for modelsum.

Usage

is.modelsum(x)

is.summary.modelsum(x)

na.modelsum(object, ...)

Arguments

x A modelsum object.

object A data.frame resulting from evaluating a modelsum formula.

... Other arguments, or a vector of indices for extracting.

Value

na.modelsum returns a subsetting version of object (with attributes).

See Also

arsenal_table

NA.operations Some functions to handle NAs

Description

allNA tests if all elements are NA, and includeNA sets the NAs in a character vector or factor to an explicit label.
Usage

allNA(x)

includeNA(x, label, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
includeNA(x, label = "(Missing)", first = FALSE, ...)

## Default S3 method:
includeNA(x, label = "(Missing)", ...)

Arguments

x
An object

label
A character string denoting the label to set NAs to.

... Other arguments (not in use at this time).

first Logical; should the new label be the first level?

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen

See Also

is.na, anyNA

---

**padjust**

_Adjust P-values for Multiple Comparisons_

**Description**

Adjust P-values for Multiple Comparisons

Usage

padjust(p, method, n, ...)

## Default S3 method:
padjust(p, method, n, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
padjust(p, method, n, suffix = " (adjusted for multiple comparisons)", ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.tableby'
padjust(p, method, n, suffix = " (adjusted for multiple comparisons)", ...)
Arguments

- **p**: An object.
- **method**: correction method. Can be abbreviated.
- **n**: number of comparisons, must be at least `length(p)`; only set this (to non-default) when you know what you are doing!
- **...**: Other arguments.
- **suffix**: A suffix to add to the footnotes indicating that the tests were adjusted.

See Also

- `p.adjust`, `modpval.tableby`, `tests.tableby`

---

**paired**

*Summary Statistics of a Set of Independent Variables Paired Across Two Timepoints*

**Description**

Summarize one or more variables (x) by a paired time variable (y). Variables on the right side of the formula, i.e. independent variables, are summarized by the two time points on the left of the formula. Optionally, an appropriate test is performed to test the distribution of the independent variables across the time points.

**Usage**

```r
paired(
  formula, 
  data, 
  id, 
  na.action, 
  subset = NULL, 
  strata, 
  control = NULL, 
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **formula**: an object of class `formula` of the form `time ~ var1 + ...`. See "Details" for more information.
- **data**: an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by `as.data.frame` to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from `environment(formula)`, typically the environment from which the function is called.
id
The vector giving IDs to match up data for the same subject across two time-
points.

na.action
a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The
default is na.paired("in.both"). See na.paired for more details

subset
an optional vector specifying a subset of observations (rows of data) to be used
in the results. Works as vector of logicals or an index.

strata
a vector of strata to separate summaries by an additional group.

control
control parameters to handle optional settings within paired. Two aspects of
paired are controlled with these: test options of RHS variables and x variable
summaries. Arguments for paired.control can be passed to paired via the
... argument, but if a control object and ... arguments are both supplied, the
latter are used. See paired.control for more details.

... additional arguments to be passed to internal paired functions or paired.control.

Details
Do note that this function piggybacks off of tableby quite heavily, so there is no summary.paired
function (for instance).

These tests are accepted:

- paired.t: a paired t-test.
- mcnemar: McNemar’s test.
- signed.rank: a signed rank test.
- sign.test: a sign test.
- notest: no test is performed.

Value
An object with class c("paired","tableby","arsenal_table")

Author(s)
Jason Sinnwell, Beth Atkinson, Ryan Lennon, and Ethan Heinzen

See Also
arsenal_table, paired.control, tableby, formulize
paired.control

Control settings for paired function

Description
Control test and summary settings for the paired function.

Usage
paired.control(
  diff = TRUE,
  numeric.test = "paired.t",
  cat.test = "mcnemar",
  ordered.test = "signed.rank",
  date.test = "paired.t",
  mcnemar.correct = TRUE,
  signed.rank.exact = NULL,
  signed.rank.correct = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

diff logical, telling paired whether to calculate a column of differences between time points.
numeric.test name of test for numeric RHS variables in paired: paired.t, signed.rank, sign.test.
cat.test name of test for categorical variables: mcnemar
ordered.test name of test for ordered variables: signed.rank, sign.test
date.test name of test to perform for date variables: paired.t, signed.rank, sign.test
mcnemar.correct, signed.rank.exact, signed.rank.correct Options for statistical tests. See wilcox.test and mcnemar.test for details.
... Arguments passed to tableby.control

Details
Note that (with the exception of total) all arguments to tableby.control are accepted in this function (in fact, this function passes everything through to tableby.control). However, there are different defaults for the statistical tests (shown here). For details on the other arguments, please see the help page for tableby.control.

Value
A list with settings to be used within the paired function.

Author(s)
Ethan Heinzen
See Also

paired, tableby, tableby.control, summary.tableby

paired.internal

Helper functions for paired

Description

A set of helper functions for paired.

Usage

na.paired(missings = c("in.both", "fill", "asis"))

Arguments

missings

A character string denoting which action to take. See "Details", below.

Details

All methods subset out any NA time points or IDs. "in.both" (the default) subsets the data.frame
to individuals who appear at both time points. "fill" adds explicit missings for the people missing
second time points. "asis" does nothing to add or remove missings.

Value

na.paired returns a function used to subset data.frames in paired.

See Also

tableby.internal

summary.comparedf

The summary method for a comparedf object

Description

Print a more detailed output of the comparedf object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
summary(object, ..., show.attrs = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'summary.comparedf'
print(x, ..., format = "pandoc")
Arguments

object An object of class "comparedf", as made by the comparedf S3 method.
...
Other arguments passed to comparedf.control. In print, these are passed to kable.
show.attrs Logical, denoting whether to show the actual attributes which are different. For (e.g.) factors with lots of levels, this can make the tables quite wide, so this feature is FALSE by default.
x An object returned by the summary.comparedf function.
format Passed to kable: the format for the table. The default here is "pandoc". To use the default in kable, pass NULL.

Value
An object of class "summary.comparedf" is returned.

See Also

comparedf, comparedf.control

Description
Summarize the freqlist object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'freqlist'
summary(object, ..., labelTranslations = NULL, title = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'summary.freqlist'
as.data.frame(x, ..., list.ok = FALSE)

Arguments

object an object of class freqlist
...
For summary.freqlist, these are passed to as.data.frame.freqlist (and hence to freq.control). For the print method, these are additional arguments passed to the kable function.
labelTranslations A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., list(age = "Age(Year)", meansd = "Mean(SD)").
title Title for the table, defaulting to NULL (no title)
An object of class `summary.freqlist`.

If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

**Value**

An object of class "summary.freqlist" (invisibly for the print method).

**Author(s)**

Tina Gunderson, with major revisions by Ethan Heinzen

**See Also**

`freqlist, table, xtabs, kable, freq.control, freqlist.internal`

**Examples**

```r
# load mockstudy data
data(mockstudy)
tab.ex <- table(mockstudy[c("arm", "sex", "mdquality.s")], useNA = "ifany")
noby <- freqlist(tab.ex, na.options = "include")
summary(noby)
withby <- freqlist(tab.ex, strata = c("arm","sex"), na.options = "showexclude")
summary(withby)
summary(withby, dupLabels = TRUE)
```

**Description**

Format the information in object as a table using Pandoc coding or plain text, and cat it to stdout.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'modelsum'
summary(  
  object,
  ...,  
  labelTranslations = NULL,
  text = FALSE,
  title = NULL,
  term.name = "",
  adjustment.names = FALSE
)
```
## S3 method for class 'summary.modelsum'

```r
as.data.frame(
  x,
  ..., 
  text = x$text, 
  term.name = x$term.name, 
  adjustment.names = x$adjustment.names, 
  width = NULL, 
  min.split = NULL, 
  list.ok = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A `modelsum` object.
- **...**: For `summary.modelsum`, other arguments passed to `as.data.frame.modelsum`. For `as.data.frame.summary.modelsum`, "width" and "min.split" are passed to `smart.split`. For printing the summary object, these are passed to both `as.data.frame.summary.modelsum` and `kable`.
- **labelTranslations**: A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., `list(age = "Age(Years)", meansd = "Mean(SD)")`.
- **text**: An argument denoting how to print the summary to the screen. Default is FALSE (show markdown output). TRUE and NULL output a text-only version, with the latter avoiding all formatting. "html" uses the HTML tag `<strong>` instead of the markdown formatting, and "latex" uses the LaTeX command \textbf.
- **title**: Title for the table, defaulting to NULL (no title)
- **term.name**: A character vector denoting the column name for the "terms" column. It should be the same length as the number of tables or less (it will get recycled if needed). The special value TRUE will use the y-variable’s label for each table.
- **adjustment.names**: Logical, denoting whether the names of the adjustment models should be printed.
- **x**: An object of class "summary.modelsum".
- **width**: Passed to `smart.split` for formatting of the "term" column.
- **min.split**: Passed to `smart.split` for formatting of the "term" column.
- **list.ok**: If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

### Value

An object of class "summary.modelsum"

### Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, based on code originally by Greg Dougherty
See Also

modelsum, as.data.frame.modelsum

summary.tableby  The summary method for a tableby object

Description

The summary method for a tableby object, which is a pretty rendering of a tableby object into a publication-quality results table in R Markdown, and can render well in text-only.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
summary(
  object,
  ..., labelTranslations = NULL,
  text = FALSE,
  title = NULL,
  pfootnote = FALSE,
  term.name = ""
)

## S3 method for class 'summary.tableby'
as.data.frame(
  x,
  ..., text = x$text,
  pfootnote = x$pfootnote,
  term.name = x$term.name,
  width = NULL,
  min.split = NULL,
  list.ok = FALSE
)

Arguments

object  An object of class "tableby", made by the tableby function.

...  For summary.tableby, other arguments passed to as.data.frame.tableby.

For printing the summary object, these are passed to both as.data.frame.summary.tableby and kable.

labelTranslations  A named list (or vector) where the name is the label in the output to be replaced in the pretty rendering by the character string value for the named element of the list, e.g., list(age = "Age(Years)", meansd = "Mean(SD)").
text
An argument denoting how to print the summary to the screen. Default is FALSE (show markdown output). TRUE and NULL output a text-only version, with the latter avoiding all formatting. "html" uses the HTML tag <strong> instead of the markdown formatting, and "latex" uses the LaTeX command \textbf.

title
Title for the table, defaulting to NULL (no title)

pfootnote
Logical, denoting whether to put footnotes describing the tests used to generate the p-values. Alternatively, "html" to surround the outputted footnotes with <li>.

term.name
A character vector denoting the column name for the "terms" column. It should be the same length as the number of tables or less (it will get recycled if needed). The special value TRUE will use the y-variable's label for each table.

x
An object of class "summary.tableby".

width
Passed to smart.split for formatting of the "term" column.

min.split
Passed to smart.split for formatting of the "term" column.

list.ok
If the object has multiple by-variables, is it okay to return a list of data.frames instead of a single data.frame? If FALSE but there are multiple by-variables, a warning is issued.

Value
An object of class summary.tableby

Author(s)
Ethan Heinzen, based on code by Gregory Dougherty, Jason Sinnwell, Beth Atkinson, adapted from SAS Macros written by Paul Novotny and Ryan Lennon

See Also
tableby.control, tableby

Examples

set.seed(100)
## make 3+ categories for response
nsbj <- 90
mdat <- data.frame(Response=sample(c(1,2,3),nsbj, replace=TRUE),
                   Sex=sample(c("Male", "Female"), nsbj,replace=TRUE),
                   Age=round(rnorm(nsubj,mean=40, sd=5)),
                   HtIn=round(rnorm(nsubj,mean=65,sd=5)))

## allow default summaries on RHS variables
out <- tableby(Response ~ Sex + Age + HtIn, data=mdat)
summary(out, text=TRUE)
labels(out)
labels(out) <- c(Age="Age (years)", HtIn="Height (inches)")
summary(out, stats.labels=c(meansd="Mean-SD", q1q3 = "Q1-Q3"), text=TRUE)
tableby

Summary Statistics of a Set of Independent Variables by a Categorical Variable

Description

Summarize one or more variables (x) by a categorical variable (y). Variables on the right side of the formula, i.e. independent variables, are summarized by the levels of a categorical variable on the left of the formula. Optionally, an appropriate test is performed to test the distribution of the independent variables across the levels of the categorical variable.

Usage

```r
tableby(
  formula,
  data,
  na.action,
  subset = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  strata,
  control = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `formula` an object of class `formula`; a symbolic description of the variables to be summarized by the group, or categorical variable, of interest. See "Details" for more information. To only view overall summary statistics, a one-sided formula can be used.
- `data` an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by `as.data.frame` to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from `environment(formula)`, typically the environment from which the function is called.
- `na.action` a function which indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is `na.tableby(TRUE)` if there is a by-variable, and `na.tableby(FALSE)` if there is not. This schema thus includes observations with NAs in x variables, but removes those with NA in the categorical group variable and strata (if used).
- `subset` an optional vector specifying a subset of observations (rows of data) to be used in the results. Works as vector of logicals or an index.
- `weights` a vector of weights. Using weights will disable statistical tests.
- `strata` a vector of strata to separate summaries by an additional group.
- `control` control parameters to handle optional settings within `tableby`. Two aspects of `tableby` are controlled with these: test options of RHS variables across levels of the categorical grouping variable, and x variable summaries within the grouping
variable. Arguments for tableby.control can be passed to tableby via the ... argument, but if a control object and ... arguments are both supplied, the latter are used. See tableby.control for more details.

... additional arguments to be passed to internal tableby functions or tableby.control.

Details

The group variable (if any) is categorical, which could be an integer, character, factor, or ordered factor. tableby makes a simple summary of the counts within the k-levels of the independent variables on the right side of the formula. Note that unused levels are dropped.

The data argument allows data.frames with label attributes for the columns, and those labels will be used in the summary methods for the tableby class.

The independent variables are a mixture of types: categorical (discrete), numeric (continuous), and time to event (survival). These variables are split by the levels of the group variable (if any), then summarized within those levels, specific to the variable type. A statistical test is performed to compare the distribution of the independent variables across the levels of the grouping variable.

The tests differ by the independent variable type, but can be specified explicitly in the formula statement or in the control function. These tests are accepted:

- `anova`: analysis of variance test; the default test for continuous variables. When LHS variable has two levels, equivalent to two-sample t-test.
- `kwt`: Kruskal-Wallis Rank Test, optional test for continuous variables. When LHS variable has two levels, equivalent to Wilcoxon test.
- `chi.sq`: chi-square goodness of fit test for equal counts of a categorical variable across categories; the default for categorical or factor variables
- `fe`: Fisher’s exact test for categorical variables
- `trend`: trend test for equal distribution of an ordered variable across a categorical variable; the default for ordered factor variables
- `logrank`: log-rank, the default for time-to-event variables
- `notest`: no test is performed.

To perform a mixture of asymptotic and rank-based tests on two different continuous variables, an example formula is: `formula = group ~ anova(age) + kwt(height)`. The test settings in tableby.control apply to all independent variables of a given type.

The summary statistics reported for each independent variable within the group variable can be set in tableby.control.

Finally, multiple by-variables can be set using list(). See the examples for more details.

Value

An object with class c("tableby","arsenal_table")

Author(s)

Jason Sinnwell, Beth Atkinson, Gregory Dougherty, and Ethan Heinzen, adapted from SAS Macros written by Paul Novotny and Ryan Lennon
See Also

arsenal_table, anova, chisq.test, tableby.control, summary.tableby, tableby.internal, formulize

Examples

data(mockstudy)
tab1 <- tableby(arm ~ sex + age, data=mockstudy)
summary(tab1, text=TRUE)

mylabels <- list(sex = "SEX", age ="Age, yrs")
summary(tab1, labelTranslations = mylabels, text=TRUE)

tab3 <- tableby(arm ~ sex + age, data=mockstudy, test=FALSE, total=FALSE,
     numeric.stats=c("median","q1q3"), numeric.test="kwt")
summary(tab3, text=TRUE)

# multiple LHS
summary(tableby(list(arm, sex) ~ age, data = mockstudy, strata = ps), text = TRUE)

tab.test <- tableby(arm ~ kwt(age) + anova(bmi) + kwt(ast), data=mockstudy)
tests(tab.test)

---

# Control settings for tableby function

tableby.control

Control settings for tableby function

Description

Control test and summary settings for the tableby function.

Usage

tableby.control(
  test = TRUE,
  total = TRUE,
  test.pname = NULL,
  numeric.simplify = FALSE,
  cat.simplify = FALSE,
  ordered.simplify = FALSE,
  date.simplify = FALSE,
  numeric.test = "anova",
  cat.test = "chisq",
  ordered.test = "trend",
  surv.test = "logrank",
  date.test = "kwt",
  test.always = FALSE,
  numeric.stats = c("Nmiss", "meansd", "range"),
)
cat.stats = c("Nmiss", "countpct"),
ordered.stats = c("Nmiss", "countpct"),
surv.stats = c("Nmiss", "Nevents", "medSurv"),
date.stats = c("Nmiss", "median", "range"),
stats.labels = list(Nmiss = "N-Miss", Nmiss2 = "N-Miss", meansd = "Mean (SD)",
medianrange = "Median (Range)", median = "Median", medianq1q3 = "Median (Q1, Q3)",
q1q3 = "Q1, Q3", iqr = "IQR", mean = "Mean", sd = "SD", var = "Var", max = "Max", min = "Min", meanCI = "Mean (CI)", sum = "Sum", gmean = "Geom Mean", gsd = "Geom SD",
gmeansd = "Geom Mean (Geom SD)", gmeanCI = "Geom Mean (CI)", range = "Range", Npct = "N (Pct)", Nevents = "Events", medSurv = "Median Survival", medTime = "Median Follow-Up", medianmad = "Median (MAD)", overall = "Overall", total = "Total", difference = "Difference"),
digits = 3L,
digits.count = 0L,
digits.pct = 1L,
digits.p = 3L,
format.p = TRUE,
digits.n = 0L,
conf.level = 0.95,
chisq.correct = FALSE,
simulate.p.value = FALSE,
B = 2000,
times = 1:5,
...)

Arguments

test logical, telling tableby whether to perform tests of x variables across levels of
the group variable.
total logical, telling tableby whether to calculate a column of totals across group
variable.
test.pname character string denoting the p-value column name in summary.tableby. Mod-
ifiable also with modpval.tableby.
numeric.simplify, date.simplify logical, tell tableby whether to condense numeric/date output to a single line.
NOTE: this only simplifies to one line if there is only one statistic reported, such as meansd. In particular, if Nmiss is specified and there are missings, then the
output is not simplified.
cat.simplify, ordered.simplify logical, tell tableby whether to remove the first level of the categorical/ordinal
variable if binary. If TRUE, only the summary stats of the second level are
reported (unless there’s only one level, in which case it’s reported). NOTE:
this only simplifies to one line if there is only one statistic reported, such as countpct. In particular, if Nmiss is specified and there are missings, then the
output is not simplified.
numeric.test name of test for numeric RHS variables in tableby: anova, kwt (Kruskal-
Wallis). If no LHS variable exists, then a mean is required for a univariate
test.

cat.test name of test for categorical variables: chisq, fe (Fisher’s Exact)
ordered.test name of test for ordered variables: trend
surv.test name of test for survival variables: logrank
date.test name of test for date variables: kwt
test.always Should the test be performed even if one or more by-group has 0 observations? Relevant for kwt and anova.

numeric.stats, cat.stats, ordered.stats, surv.stats, date.stats
summary statistics to include for the respective class of RHS variables within the levels of the group LHS variable.

stats.labels A named list of labels for all the statistics function names, where the function name is the named element in the list and the value that goes with it is a string containing the formal name that will be printed in all printed renderings of the output, e.g., list(countpct="Count (Pct)").
digits Number of decimal places for numeric values.
digits.count Number of decimal places for count values.
digits.pct Number of decimal places for percents.
digits.p Number of decimal places for p-values.
format.p Logical, denoting whether to format p-values. See "Details", below.
digits.n Number of decimal places for N’s in the header. Set it to NA to suppress the N’s.
conf.level Numeric, denoting what confidence level to use for confidence intervals. (See, e.g., binomCI)
chisq.correct logical, correction factor for chisq.test
simulate.p.value logical, simulate p-value for categorical tests (fe and chisq)

B number of simulations to perform for simulation-based p-value
times A vector of times to use for survival summaries.
...

Details

All tests can be turned off by setting test to FALSE. Otherwise, test are set to default settings in this list, or set explicitly in the formula of tableby.

If format.p is FALSE, digits.p denotes the number of significant digits shown. The p-values will be in exponential notation if necessary. If format.p is TRUE, digits.p will determine the number of digits after the decimal point to show. If the p-value is less than the resulting number of places, it will be formatted to show so.

Options for statistics are described more thoroughly in the vignette and are listed in tableby.stats

Value

A list with settings to be used within the tableby function.
Author(s)

Jason Sinnwell, Beth Atkinson, Ethan Heinzen, Terry Therneau, adapted from SAS Macros written by Paul Novotny and Ryan Lennon

See Also

anova, chisq.test, tableby, summary.tableby, tableby.stats.

Examples

set.seed(100)
## make 3+ categories for Response
mdat <- data.frame(Response=c(0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1),
                    Sex=sample(c("Male", "Female"), 10,replace=TRUE),
                    Age=round(rnorm(10,mean=40, sd=5)),
                    HtIn=round(rnorm(10,mean=65, sd=5)))

## allow default summaries in RHS variables, and pass control args to
## main function, to be picked up with ... when calling tableby.control
outResp <- tableby(Response ~ Sex + Age + HtIn, data=mdat, total=FALSE, test=TRUE)
outCtl <- tableby(Response ~ Sex + Age + HtIn, data=mdat,
                  control=tableby.control(total=TRUE, cat.simplify=TRUE,
                                           cat.stats=c("Nmiss","countpct"),digits=1))
summary(outResp, text=TRUE)
summary(outCtl, text=TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'tableby'
xtfrm(x)

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
sort(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
Ops(e1, e2)

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
head(x, n = 6L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tableby'
tail(x, n = 6L, ...)

### Arguments

- **x** A tableby object.
- **pdata** A named data.frame where the first column is the by-variable names, the (optional) second is the strata value, the next is the x variable names, the next is p-values (or some test stat), and the (optional) next column is the method name.
- **use.pname** Logical, denoting whether the column name in pdata corresponding to the p-values should be used in the output of the object.
- **lhs** Logical, denoting whether to remove NAs from the first column of the data.frame (the "left-hand side")
- **...** Other arguments.
- **e1, e2** tableby objects, or numbers to compare them to.
- **n** A single integer. See head or tail for more details

### Details

Logical comparisons are implemented for Ops.tableby.

### Value

na.tableby returns a subsetted version of object (with attributes). Ops.tableby returns a logical vector. xtfrm.tableby returns the p-values (which are ordered by order to sort).

### See Also

arsenal_table, sort, head, tail, tableby, summary.tableby, tableby.control
Description

A collection of functions that will report summary statistics. To create a custom function, consider using a function with all three arguments and .... See the tableby vignette for an example.

Usage

arsenal_sum(x, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
arsenal_min(x, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
arsenal_max(x, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
arsenal_mean(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
arsenal_sd(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
arsenal_var(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
meansd(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
meanCI(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
medianrange(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
medianmad(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
arsenal_median(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
arsenal_range(x, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
gmean(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
gsd(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
gmeansd(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
gmeanCI(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
Nevents(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
medSurv(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)
NeventsSurv(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, times = 1:5, ...)
NriskSurv(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, times = 1:5, ...)

Nrisk(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, times = 1:5, ...)

medTime(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

q1q3(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

medianq1q3(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

iqr(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

Nmiss(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

Nmiss2(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

N(x, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

Npct(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  by,
  by.levels = sort(unique(by)),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  weights = NULL,
  ...
)

count(x, levels = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

countpct(x, levels = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

countN(x, levels = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, ...)

countrowpct(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  by,
  by.levels = sort(unique(by)),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  weights = NULL,
  ...
)

countcellpct(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
by,
by.levels = sort(unique(by)),
na.rm = TRUE,
weights = NULL,
...
)

binomCI(x, levels = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, weights = NULL, conf.level = 0.95, ...)

rowbinomCI(
  x,
  levels = NULL,
  by,
  by.levels = sort(unique(by)),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  weights = NULL,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  ...
)

Arguments

x                Usually a vector.
na.rm            Should NAs be removed?
...              Other arguments.
weights          A vector of weights.
conf.level       Numeric, denoting what confidence level to use for confidence intervals.
times            A vector of times to use for survival summaries.
levels           A vector of levels that character xs should have.
by               a vector of the by-values.
by.levels        a vector of the levels of by.

Details

Not all these functions are exported, in order to avoid conflicting NAMESPACES. Note also that the functions prefixed with "arsenal_" can be referred to by their short names (e.g., "min" for "arsenal_min").

Value

Usually a vector of the appropriate numbers.

See Also

includeNA, tableby.control
Description

A collection of functions that may help users create custom functions that are formatted correctly.

Usage

```r
as.tbstat(
  x,
  oldClass = NULL,
  sep = NULL,
  parens = NULL,
  sep2 = NULL,
  pct = NULL,
  ...
)

as.countpct(
  x,
  ..., 
  which.count = setdiff(seq_along(x), which.pct),
  which.pct = 0L
)

as.tbstat_multirow(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Usually a vector.
- `oldClass`: class(es) to add to the resulting object.
- `sep`: The separator between x[1] and the rest of the vector.
- `parens`: A length-2 vector denoting parentheses to use around x[2] and x[3].
- `sep2`: The separator between x[2] and x[3].
- `pct`: For statistics of length 2, the symbol to use after the second one. (It’s called "pct” because usually the first statistic is never a percent, but the second often is.)
- `...`: arguments to pass to as.tbstat.
- `which.count`: Which statistics are counts? The default is everything except the things that are percents.
- `which.pct`: Which statistics are percents? The default is 0, indicating that none are.
Details

The vignette has an example on how to use these.

As `as.tbstat` defines a tableby statistic with its appropriate formatting.

As `as.countpct` adds another class to `as.tbstat` to use different "digits" arguments (i.e., `digits.count` or `digits.pct`). See `tableby.control`.

As `as.tbstat_multirow` marks an object (usually a list) for multiple-row printing.

write2

write2

Description

Functions to output tables to a single document. (Also the S3 backbone behind the `write2*` functions.)

Usage

write2(object, file, ..., output_format)

## S3 method for class 'arsenal_table'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'summary.arsenal_table'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'comparedf'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'summary.comparedf'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'verbatim'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'yaml'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'code.chunk'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'knitr_kable'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'xtable'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)
## S3 method for class 'character'
write2(object, file, ..., output_format = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'list'
write2(
  object,
  file,
  ...,
  append. = FALSE,
  render. = TRUE,
  keep.rmd = !render.,
  output_format = NULL
)

## Default S3 method:
write2(
  object,
  file,
  FUN = NULL,
  ...,
  append. = FALSE,
  render. = TRUE,
  keep.rmd = !render.,
  output_format = NULL
)

Arguments

- **object**  
  An object.

- **file**  
  A single character string denoting the filename for the output document.

- **...**  
  Additional arguments to be passed to `FUN`, `rmarkdown::render`, etc. One popular option is to use `quiet = TRUE` to suppress the command line output.

- **output_format**  
  One of the following:

  1. An output format object, e.g. `rmarkdown::html_document(...)`.  
  2. A character string denoting such a format function, e.g. "html_document". In this case, the "..." are NOT passed.
  3. The format function itself, e.g. `rmarkdown::html_document`. In this case, the "..." arguments are passed.
  4. One of "html", "pdf", and "word", shortcuts implemented here. In this case, the "..." arguments are passed.
  5. NULL, in which the output is HTML by default.

  See `rmarkdown::render` for details.

- **append.**  
  Logical, denoting whether (if a temporary .Rmd file of the same name already exists) to append on. Used mostly for `write2.list`.

- **render.**  
  Logical, denoting whether to render the temporary .Rmd file. Used mostly for `write2.list`.
keep.rmd Logical, denoting whether to keep the intermediate .Rmd file. Used mostly for write2.list.

FUN The summary-like or print-like function to use to generate the markdown content. Can be passed as a function or a character string. It's expected that FUN(object,...) looks "good" when put directly in a .Rmd file.

Details write2 is an S3 method. The default prints the object (using print) inside a section surrounded by three back ticks. See verbatim for details.

There are methods implemented for tableby, modelsum, and freqlist, all of which use the summary function. There are also methods compatible with kable, xtable, and pander_return. Another option is to coerce an object using verbatim() to print out the results monospaced (as if they were in the terminal). To output multiple tables into a document, simply make a list of them and call the same function as before. Finally, to output code chunks to be evaluated, use code.chunk.

For more information, see vignette("write2").

Value object is returned invisibly, and file is written.

Author(s)
Ethan Heinzen, adapted from code from Krista Goergen

See Also
write2word, write2pdf, write2html, render, word_document, html_document, pdf_document, rtf_document, md_document, odt_document

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(mockstudy)
# tableby example
tab1 <- tableby(arm ~ sex + age, data=mockstudy)
write2(tab1, tempfile(fileext = ".rtf"),
  toc = TRUE, # passed to rmarkdown::rtf_document, though in this case it's not practical
  quiet = TRUE, # passed to rmarkdown::render
  title = "My cool new title", # passed to summary.tableby
  output_format = rmarkdown::rtf_document)

write2html(list(
  "# Header 1", # a header
  code.chunk(a <- 1, b <- 2, a + b), # a code chunk
  verbatim("hi there") # verbatim output
),
  tempfile(fileext = ".html"),
  quite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```
write2.internal  

Helper functions for write2

Description

Helper functions for write2.

Usage

verbatim(...)

code.chunk(..., chunk.opts = "r")

Arguments

... For verbatim, objects to print out monospaced (as if in the terminal). For code.chunk, either expressions or single character strings to paste into the code chunk.

chunk.opts A single character string giving the code chunk options. Make sure to specify the engine!

Details

The "verbatim" class is to tell write2 to print the object inside a section surrounded by three back ticks. The results will look like it would in the terminal (monospaced).

code.chunk() is to write explicit code chunks in the .Rmd file; it captures the call and writes it to the file, to execute upon knitting.

write2specific  

write2word, write2html, write2pdf

Description

Functions to output tables to a single Word, HTML, or PDF document.

Usage

write2word(object, file, ...)

write2pdf(object, file, ...)

write2html(object, file, ...)
Arguments

- **object**: An object.
- **file**: A single character string denoting the filename for the output document.
- **...**: Additional arguments to be passed to `FUN`, `rmarkdown::render`, etc. One popular option is to use `quiet = TRUE` to suppress the command line output.

Details

To generate the appropriate file type, the `write2*` functions use one of `rmarkdown::word_document`, `rmarkdown::html_document`, and `rmarkdown::pdf_document` to get the job done. "..." arguments are passed to these functions, too.

Value

object is returned invisibly, and file is written.

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, adapted from code from Krista Goergen

See Also

- `write2`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(mockstudy)
# tableby example
tab1 <- tableby(arm ~ sex + age, data=mockstudy)
write2html(tab1, "~/trash.html")

# freqlist example
tab.ex <- table(mockstudy[, c("arm", "sex", "mdquality.s")], useNA = "ifany")
noby <- freqlist(tab.ex, na.options = "include")
write2pdf(noby, "~/trash2.pdf")

# A more complicated example
write2word(tab1, "~/trash.doc",
           keep.md = TRUE,
           reference_docx = mystyles.docx, # passed to rmarkdown::word_document
           quiet = TRUE, # passed to rmarkdown::render
           title = "My cool new title") # passed to summary.tableby

## End(Not run)
```
Description

Include a YAML header in write2

Usage

yaml(...)

## S3 method for class '/quotesingle.Var'

yaml('/quotesingle.Var')

print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class '/quotesingle.Var'

yaml('/quotesingle.Var')

c(..., recursive = FALSE)

is.yaml(x)

Arguments

... For yaml(), arguments to be bundled into a list and passed to as.yaml. For print.yaml(), extra arguments. For c.yaml(), "yaml" objects to be concatenated.

x An object of class "yaml".

recursive Not in use at this time.

Value

A text string of class "yaml".

Author(s)

Ethan Heinzen, adapted from an idea by Brendan Broderick

See Also

as.yaml, write2

Examples

x <- yaml(title = "My cool title", author = "Ethan P Heinzen")
x

y <- yaml("header-includes" = list("\usepackage[labelformat=empty]{caption}"))
y

c(x, y)
\texttt{%nin%}  
\textit{Not in}

\section*{Description}
The not-in operator for R.

\section*{Usage}
\texttt{x \%nin\% table}

\section*{Arguments}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} vector or \texttt{NULL}: the values to be matched.
  \item \texttt{table} vector or \texttt{NULL}: the values to be matched against.
\end{itemize}

\section*{Value}
The negation of \texttt{%in%}.

\section*{Author(s)}
Raymond Moore

\section*{See Also}
\texttt{%in%}

\section*{Examples}
\begin{verbatim}
1 %nin% 2:10
\end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
c("a", "b") %nin% c("a", "c", "d")
\end{verbatim}
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