Title  Simple Tools for Examining and Cleaning Dirty Data

Description  The main janitor functions can: perfectly format data.frame column names; provide quick counts of variable combinations (i.e., frequency tables and crosstabs); and isolate duplicate records. Other janitor functions nicely format the tabulation results. These tabulate-and-report functions approximate popular features of SPSS and Microsoft Excel. This package follows the principles of the "tidyverse" and works well with the pipe function %>% . janitor was built with beginning-to-intermediate R users in mind and is optimized for user-friendliness. Advanced R users can already do everything covered here, but with janitor they can do it faster and save their thinking for the fun stuff.

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BugReports  https://github.com/sfirke/janitor/issues

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**add_totals_col**

*Append a totals column to a data.frame.*

**Description**

This function is deprecated, use adorn_totals instead.

**Usage**

```r
add_totals_col(dat, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat`:
  - an input data.frame with at least one numeric column.
- `na.rm`:
  - should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?

**Value**

Returns a data.frame with a totals column containing row-wise sums.

---

**add_totals_row**

*Append a totals row to a data.frame.*

**Description**

This function is deprecated, use adorn_totals instead.

**Usage**

```r
add_totals_row(dat, fill = "-", na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat`:
  - an input data.frame with at least one numeric column.
- `fill`:
  - if there are more than one non-numeric columns, what string should fill the bottom row of those columns?
- `na.rm`:
  - should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?

**Value**

Returns a data.frame with a totals row, consisting of "Total" in the first column and column sums in the others.
**adorn_ns**

Add underlying Ns to a tabyl displaying percentages.

**Description**

This function adds back the underlying Ns to a tabyl whose percentages were calculated using **adorn_percentages()**, to display the Ns and percentages together. You can also call it on a non-tabyl data.frame to which you wish to append Ns.

**Usage**

```r
adorn_ns(dat, position = "rear"); ns = attr(dat, "core"); ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **dat**: a data.frame of class tabyl that has had **adorn_percentages** and/or **adorn_pct_formatting** called on it. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way tabyl lists).
- **position**: should the N go in the front, or in the rear, of the percentage?
- **ns**: the Ns to append. The default is the "core" attribute of the input tabyl dat, where the original Ns of a two-way tabyl are stored. However, if you need to modify the numbers, e.g., to format 4000 as 4,000 or 4k, you can do that separately and supply the formatted result here.
- **...**: columns to adorn. This takes a tidyselect specification. By default, all columns are adorned except for the first column and columns not of class numeric, but this allows you to manually specify which columns should be adorned, for use on a data.frame that does not result from a call to tabyl.

**Value**

a data.frame with Ns appended

**Examples**

```r
mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
adorn_percentages("col") %>%
adorn_pct_formatting() %>
  adorn_ns(position = "front")
```
adorn_pct_formatting

Format a data.frame of decimals as percentages.

Description

Numeric columns get multiplied by 100 and formatted as percentages according to user specifications. This function defaults to excluding the first column of the input data.frame, assuming that it contains a descriptive variable, but this can be overridden by specifying the columns to adorn in the ... argument. Non-numeric columns are always excluded.

Usage

adorn_pct_formatting(
  dat,
  digits = 1,
  rounding = "half to even",
  affix_sign = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

dat a data.frame with decimal values, typically the result of a call to adorn_percentages on a tabyl. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way tabyl lists).

digits how many digits should be displayed after the decimal point?

rounding method to use for rounding - either "half to even", the base R default method, or "half up", where 14.5 rounds up to 15.

affix_sign should the % sign be affixed to the end?

... columns to adorn. This takes a tidyselect specification. By default, all numeric columns (besides the initial column, if numeric) are adorned, but this allows you to manually specify which columns should be adorned, for use on a data.frame that does not result from a call to tabyl.

Value

a data.frame with formatted percentages

Examples

mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
adorn_percentages("col") %>%
adorn_pct_formatting()
adorn_percentages  Convert a data.frame of counts to percentages.

Description

This function defaults to excluding the first column of the input data.frame, assuming that it contains a descriptive variable, but this can be overridden by specifying the columns to adorn in the ... argument.

Usage

adorn_percentages(dat, denominator = "row", na.rm = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

dat a tabyl or other data.frame with a tabyl-like layout. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way tabyl lists).
denominator the direction to use for calculating percentages. One of "row", "col", or "all".
na.rm should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?
...

Value

Returns a data.frame of percentages, expressed as numeric values between 0 and 1.

Examples

mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
adorn_percentages("col")

# calculates correctly even with totals column and/or row:
mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
adorn_totals("row") %>%
adorn_percentages()
**adorn_rounding**

Round the numeric columns in a data.frame.

**Description**

Can run on any data.frame with at least one numeric column. This function defaults to excluding the first column of the input data.frame, assuming that it contains a descriptive variable, but this can be overridden by specifying the columns to round in the ... argument.

If you’re formatting percentages, e.g., the result of adorn_percentages(), use adorn_pct_formatting() instead. This is a more flexible variant for ad-hoc usage. Compared to adorn_pct_formatting(), it does not multiply by 100 or pad the numbers with spaces for alignment in the results data.frame. This function retains the class of numeric input columns.

**Usage**

```r
adorn_rounding(dat, digits = 1, rounding = "half to even", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat`: a `tabyl` or other data.frame with similar layout. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way `tabyl` lists).
- `digits`: how many digits should be displayed after the decimal point?
- `rounding`: method to use for rounding - either "half to even", the base R default method, or "half up", where 14.5 rounds up to 15.
- `...`: columns to adorn. This takes a tidyselect specification. By default, all numeric columns (besides the initial column, if numeric) are adorned, but this allows you to manually specify which columns should be adorned, for use on a data.frame that does not result from a call to `tabyl`.

**Value**

Returns the data.frame with rounded numeric columns.

**Examples**

```r
mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
  adorn_percentages() %>%
  adorn_rounding(digits = 2, rounding = "half up")
```

# tolerates non-numeric columns:
library(dplyr)
mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
  adorn_percentages("all") %>%
adorn_title

Add column name to the top of a two-way tabyl.

Description

This function adds the column variable name to the top of a tabyl for a complete display of information. This makes the tabyl prettier, but renders the data.frame less useful for further manipulation.

Usage

adorn_title(dat, placement = "top", row_name, col_name)

Arguments

dat a data.frame of class tabyl or other data.frame with a tabyl-like layout. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way tabyl lists).

placement whether the column name should be added to the top of the tabyl in an otherwise-empty row "top" or appended to the already-present row name variable ("combined"). The formatting in the "top" option has the look of base R’s table(); it also wipes out the other column names, making it hard to further use the data.frame besides formatting it for reporting. The "combined" option is more conservative in this regard.

row_name (optional) default behavior is to pull the row name from the attributes of the input tabyl object. If you wish to override that text, or if your input is not a tabyl, supply a string here.

col_name (optional) default behavior is to pull the column_name from the attributes of the input tabyl object. If you wish to override that text, or if your input is not a tabyl, supply a string here.

Value

the input tabyl, augmented with the column title. Non-tabyl inputs that are of class tbl_df are downgraded to basic data.frames so that the title row prints correctly.
adorn_totals

Examples

```r
mtcars %>%
tabyl(am, cyl) %>%
adorn_title(placement = "top")
```

# Adding a title to a non-tabyl
library(tidyr); library(dplyr)
mtcars %>%
  group_by(gear, am) %>%
  summarise(avg_mpg = mean(mpg)) %>%
  spread(gear, avg_mpg) %>%
  adorn_title("top", row_name = "Gears", col_name = "Cylinders")
```

adorn_totals

Append a totals row and/or column to a data.frame.

Description

This function defaults to excluding the first column of the input data.frame, assuming that it contains a descriptive variable, but this can be overridden by specifying the columns to be totaled in the ... argument. Non-numeric columns are converted to character class and have a user-specified fill character inserted in the totals row.

Usage

`adorn_totals(dat, where = "row", fill = "-", na.rm = TRUE, name = "Total", ...)`

Arguments

dat an input data.frame with at least one numeric column. If given a list of data.frames, this function will apply itself to each data.frame in the list (designed for 3-way tabyl lists).

where one of "row", "col", or c("row", "col")

fill if there are non-numeric columns, what string should fill the bottom row of those columns?

na.rm should missing values (including NaN) be omitted from the calculations?

name name of the totals column or row

... columns to total. This takes a tidyeval specification. By default, all numeric columns (besides the initial column, if numeric) are included in the totals, but this allows you to manually specify which columns should be included, for use on a data.frame that does not result from a call to tabyl.

Value

Returns a data.frame augmented with a totals row, column, or both. The data.frame is now also of class tabyl and stores information about the attached totals and underlying data in the tabyl attributes.
as_tabyl

Add tabyl attributes to a data.frame.

Description

A tabyl is a data.frame containing counts of a variable or co-occurrences of two variables (a.k.a., a contingency table or crosstab). This specialized kind of data.frame has attributes that enable adorn_ functions to be called for precise formatting and presentation of results. E.g., display results as a mix of percentages, Ns, add totals rows or columns, rounding options, in the style of Microsoft Excel PivotTable.

A tabyl can be the result of a call to janitor::tabyl(), in which case these attributes are added automatically. This function adds tabyl class attributes to a data.frame that isn’t the result of a call to tabyl but meets the requirements of a two-way tabyl: 1) First column contains values of variable 1 2) Column names 2:n are the values of variable 2 3) Numeric values in columns 2:n are counts of the co-occurrences of the two variables.*

* = this is the ideal form of a tabyl, but janitor’s adorn_ functions tolerate and ignore non-numeric columns in positions 2:n.

For instance, the result of dplyr::count() followed by tidyr::spread() can be treated as a tabyl.

The result of calling tabyl() on a single variable is a special class of one-way tabyl; this function only pertains to the two-way tabyl.

Usage

as_tabyl(dat, axes = 2, row_var_name = NULL, col_var_name = NULL)

Arguments

dat a data.frame with variable values in the first column and numeric values in all other columns.

axes is this a two_way tabyl or a one_way tabyl? If this function is being called by a user, this should probably be "2". One-way tabyls are created by tabyl but are a special case.

row_var_name (optional) the name of the variable in the row dimension; used by adorn_title().

col_var_name (optional) the name of the variable in the column dimension; used by adorn_title().

Value

Returns the same data.frame, but with the additional class of "tabyl" and the attribute "core".
Examples

as_tabyl(mtcars)

---

**chisq.test**

Apply stats::chisq.test to a two-way tabyl

**Description**

This generic function overrides stats::chisq.test. If the passed table is a two-way tabyl, it runs it through janitor::chisq.test.tabyl, otherwise it just calls stats::chisq.test.

**Usage**

chisq.test(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
chisq.test(x, y = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
chisq.test(x, tabyl_results = TRUE, ...)

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  a two-way tabyl, a numeric vector or a factor

- `...`  
  other parameters passed to stats::chisq.test

- `y`  
  if x is a vector, must be another vector or factor of the same length

- `tabyl_results`  
  if TRUE and x is a tabyl object, also return 'observed', 'expected', 'residuals' and 'stdres' as tabyl

**Value**

The result is the same as the one of stats::chisq.test. If `tabyl_results` is TRUE, the returned tables 'observed', 'expected', 'residuals' and 'stdres' are converted to tabyls.

**Examples**

```r
tab <- tabyl(mtcars, gear, cyl)
chisq.test(tab)
chisq.test(tab)$residuals
```
clean_names

Cleans names of an object (usually a data.frame).

Description

Resulting names are unique and consist only of the _ character, numbers, and letters. Capitalization preferences can be specified using the case parameter.

Accented characters are transliterated to ASCII. For example, an "ö" with a German umlaut over it becomes "o", and the Spanish character "enye" becomes "n".

This function takes and returns a data.frame, for ease of piping with `%>%`. For the underlying function that works on a character vector of names, see make_clean_names.

Usage

clean_names(dat, ...)

# S3 method for class 'data.frame'
clean_names(dat, ...)

# Default S3 method:
clean_names(dat, ...)

# S3 method for class 'sf'
clean_names(dat, ...)

# S3 method for class 'tbl_graph'
clean_names(dat, ...)

Arguments

dat the input data.frame.

... Arguments passed on to make_clean_names

case The desired target case (default is "snake") will be passed to snakecase::to_any_case() with the exception of "old_janitor", which exists only to support legacy code (it preserves the behavior of clean_names() prior to addition of the "case" argument (janitor versions <= 0.3.1). "old_janitor" is not intended for new code. See to_any_case for a wide variety of supported cases, including "sentence" and "title" case.

replace A named character vector where the name is replaced by the value.

ascii Convert the names to ASCII (TRUE, default) or not (FALSE).

use_make_names Should make.names() be applied to ensure that the output is usable as a name without quoting? (Avoiding make.names() ensures that the output is locale-independent but quoting may be required.)
clean_names

sep_in (short for separator input) if character, is interpreted as a regular expression (wrapped internally into stringr::regex()). The default value is a regular expression that matches any sequence of non-alphanumeric values. All matches will be replaced by underscores (additionally to "_" and " ", for which this is always true, even if NULL is supplied). These underscores are used internally to split the strings into substrings and specify the word boundaries.

transliterations A character vector (if not NULL). The entries of this argument need to be elements of stringi::stri_trans_list() (like "Latin-ASCII", which is often useful) or names of lookup tables (currently only "german" is supported). In the order of the entries the letters of the input string will be transliterated via stringi::stri_trans_general() or replaced via the matches of the lookup table. When named character elements are supplied as part of ‘transliterations’, anything that matches the names is replaced by the corresponding value. You should use this feature with care in case = "parsed", case = "internal_parsing" and case = "none", since for upper case letters, which have transliterations/replacements of length 2, the second letter will be transliterated to lowercase, for example Oe, Ae, Ss, which might not always be what is intended. In this case you can make usage of the option to supply named elements and specify the transliterations yourself.

parsing_option An integer that will determine the parsing_option.
- 1: "RRRStudio" -> "RRR_Studio"
- 2: "RRRStudio" -> "RRRS_tudio"
- 3: "RRRStudio" -> "RRRSStudio". This will become for example "Rrrstudio" when we convert to lower camel case.
- -1,-2,-3: These parsing_options’s will suppress the conversion after non-alphanumeric values.
- 0: no parsing

numerals A character specifying the alignment of numerals ("middle", left, right, asis or tight). I.e. numerals = "left" ensures that no output separator is in front of a digit.

Details

clean_names() is intended to be used on data.frame and data.frame like objects. For this reason there are methods to support using clean_names() on sf and tbl_graph (from tidygraph) objects. For cleaning named lists and vectors, consider using make_clean_names().

Value

Returns the data.frame with clean names.

Examples

# not run:
# clean_names(poorly_named_df)
# or pipe in the input data.frame:
# poorly_named_df %>% clean_names()

# if you prefer camelCase variable names:
# poorly_named_df %>% clean_names(. , "small_camel")

# not run:
# library(readxl)
# read_excel("messy_excel_file.xlsx") %>% clean_names()

---

```r
compare_df_cols ... Generate a comparison of data.frames (or similar objects) that indicates if they will successfully bind together by rows.
```

### Description

Generate a comparison of data.frames (or similar objects) that indicates if they will successfully bind together by rows.

### Usage

```r
compare_df_cols(
  ...,
  return = c("all", "match", "mismatch"),
  bind_method = c("bind_rows", "rbind"),
  strict_description = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

- `...` A combination of data.frames, tibbles, and lists of data.frames/tibbles. The values may optionally be named arguments; if named, the output column will be the name; if not named, the output column will be the data.frame name (see examples section).
- `return` Should a summary of "all" columns be returned, only return "match"ing columns, or only "mismatch"ing columns?
- `bind_method` What method of binding should be used to determine matches? With "bind_rows", columns missing from a data.frame would be considered a match (as in `dplyr::bind_rows()`); with "rbind", columns missing from a data.frame would be considered a mismatch (as in `base::rbind()`).
- `strict_description` Passed to `describe_class`. Also, see the Details section.
Details

Due to the returned "column_name" column, no input data.frame may be named "column_name". The `strict_description` argument is most typically used to understand if factor levels match or are bindable. Factors are typically bindable, but the behavior of what happens when they bind differs based on the binding method ("bind_rows" or "rbind"). Even when `strict_description` is FALSE, data.frames may still bind because some classes (like factors and characters) can bind even if they appear to differ.

Value

A data.frame with a column named "column_name" with a value named after the input data.frames' column names, and then one column per data.frame (named after the input data.frame). If more than one input has the same column name, the column naming will have suffixes defined by sequential use of `base::merge()` and may differ from expected naming. The rows within the data.frame-named columns are descriptions of the classes of the data within the columns (generated by `describe_class`).

See Also

Other Data frame type comparison: `compare_df_cols_same()`, `describe_class()`

Examples

```r
compare_df_cols(data.frame(A=1), data.frame(B=2))
# user-defined names
compare_df_cols(dfA=data.frame(A=1), dfB=data.frame(B=2))
# a combination of list and data.frame input
compare_df_cols(listA=list(dfA=data.frame(A=1), dfB=data.frame(B=2)), data.frame(A=3))
```

Description

Check whether a set of data.frames are row-bindable. Calls `compare_df_cols()` and returns TRUE if there are no mis-matching rows.

Usage

```r
compare_df_cols_same(
  ...,
  bind_method = c("bind_rows", "rbind"),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```
### Arguments

- **...** A combination of data.frames, tibbles, and lists of data.frames/tibbles. The values may optionally be named arguments; if named, the output column will be the name; if not named, the output column will be the data.frame name (see examples section).

- **bind_method** What method of binding should be used to determine matches? With "bind_rows", columns missing from a data.frame would be considered a match (as in dplyr::bind_rows()); with "rbind", columns missing from a data.frame would be considered a mismatch (as in base::rbind()).

- **verbose** Print the mismatching columns if binding will fail.

### Value

TRUE if row binding will succeed or FALSE if it will fail.

### See Also

Other Data frame type comparison: `compare_df_cols()`, `describe_class()`

### Examples

```r
compare_df_cols_same(data.frame(A=1), data.frame(A=2))
compare_df_cols_same(data.frame(A=1), data.frame(B=2))
compare_df_cols_same(data.frame(A=1), data.frame(B=2), verbose=FALSE)
compare_df_cols_same(data.frame(A=1), data.frame(B=2), bind_method="rbind")
```

---

### convert_to_date

**Convert many date and datetime formats as may be received from Microsoft Excel**

### Description

Convert many date and datetime formats as may be received from Microsoft Excel

### Usage

```r
convert_to_date(
  x,
  ..., 
  character_fun = lubridate::ymd,
  string_conversion_failure = c("error", "warning")
)
```

```r
convert_to_datetime(
  x,
  ..., 
  tz = "UTC",
)```
```
character_fun = lubridate::ymd_hms,
string_conversion_failure = c("error", "warning")
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The object to convert
- `...` Passed to further methods. Eventually may be passed to `excel_numeric_to_date()`, `base::as.POSIXct()`, or `base::as.Date()`.
- `character_fun` A function to convert non-numeric-looking, non-NA values in `x` to POSIXct objects.
- `string_conversion_failure` If a character value fails to parse into the desired class and instead returns `NA`, should the function return the result with a warning or throw an error?
- `tz` The timezone for POSIXct output, unless an object is POSIXt already. Ignored for Date output.

**Details**

Character conversion checks if it matches something that looks like a Microsoft Excel numeric date, converts those to numeric, and then runs `convert_to_datetime_helper()` on those numbers. Then, character to Date or POSIXct conversion occurs via `character_fun(x, ...)` or `character_fun(x, tz=tz, ...)`, respectively.

**Value**

POSIXct objects for `convert_to_datetime()` or Date objects for `convert_to_date()`.

**Functions**

- `convert_to_datetime`: Convert to a date-time (POSIXct)

**See Also**

Other Date-time cleaning: `excel_numeric_to_date()`

**Examples**

```r
convert_to_date("2009-07-06")
convert_to_date(40000)
convert_to_date("40000.1")
# Mixed date source data can be provided.
convert_to_date(c("2020-02-29", "40000.1"))
convert_to_datetime(
  c("2009-07-06", "40000.1", "40000", NA),
  character_fun=lubridate::ymd_h, truncated=1, tz="UTC"
)
```
**convert_to_NA**  
Convert string values to true NA values.

**Description**
Converts instances of user-specified strings into NA. Can operate on either a single vector or an entire data.frame.

**Usage**
convert_to_NA(dat, strings)

**Arguments**
dat vector or data.frame to operate on.
strings character vector of strings to convert.

**Value**
Returns a cleaned object. Can be a vector, data.frame, or tibble::tbl_df depending on the provided input.

**Warning**
Deprecated, do not use in new code. Use dplyr::na_if() instead.

**See Also**
janitor_deprecated

describe_class

**Description**
Describe the class(es) of an object

**Usage**
describe_class(x, strict_description = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
describe_class(x, strict_description = TRUE)

## Default S3 method:
describe_class(x, strict_description = TRUE)
Arguments

- `x` The object to describe
- `strict_description` Should differing factor levels be treated as differences for the purposes of identifying mismatches? `strict_description = TRUE` is stricter and factors with different levels will be treated as different classes. `FALSE` is more lenient: for class comparison purposes, the variable is just a "factor".

Details

For package developers, an S3 generic method can be written for `describe_class()` for custom classes that may need more definition than the default method. This function is called by `compare_df_cols`.

Value

A character scalar describing the class(es) of an object where if the scalar will match, columns in a data.frame (or similar object) should bind together without issue.

Methods (by class)

- `factor`: Describe factors with their levels and if they are ordered.
- `default`: List all classes of an object.

See Also

Other Data frame type comparison: `compare_df_cols_same()`, `compare_df_cols()`

Examples

```r
describe_class(1)
describe_class(factor("A"))
describe_class(ordered(c("A", "B")))
describe_class(ordered(c("A", "B")), strict_description=FALSE)
```

---

`excel_numeric_to_date` Convert dates encoded as serial numbers to Date class.

Description

Converts numbers like 42370 into date values like 2016-01-01.

Defaults to the modern Excel date encoding system. However, Excel for Mac 2008 and earlier Mac versions of Excel used a different date system. To determine what platform to specify: if the date 2016-01-01 is represented by the number 42370 in your spreadsheet, it’s the modern system. If it’s 40908, it’s the old Mac system. More on date encoding systems at http://support.office.com/en-us/article/Date-calculations-in-Excel-e7fe7167-48a9-4b96-bb53-5612a800b487.
A list of all timezones is available from `base::OlsonNames()`, and the current timezone is available from `base::Sys.timezone()`.

If your input data has a mix of Excel numeric dates and actual dates, see the more powerful functions ‘convert_to_date()’ and ‘convert_to_datetime()’.

Usage

```r
excel_numeric_to_date(
  date_num,
  date_system = "modern",
  include_time = FALSE,
  round_seconds = TRUE,
  tz = ""
)
```

Arguments

- **date_num**: numeric vector of serial numbers to convert.
- **date_system**: the date system, either "modern" or "mac pre-2011".
- **include_time**: Include the time (hours, minutes, seconds) in the output? (See details)
- **round_seconds**: Round the seconds to an integer (only has an effect when `include_time` is TRUE)?
- **tz**: Time zone, used when `include_time` is TRUE (see details for more information on timezones).

Details

When using `include_time=TRUE`, days with leap seconds will not be accurately handled as they do not appear to be accurately handled by Windows (as described in https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2722715/support-for-the-leap-second).

Value

Returns a vector of class Date if `include_time` is FALSE. Returns a vector of class POSIXlt if `include_time` is TRUE.

See Also

Other Date-time cleaning: `convert_to_date()`

Examples

```r
excel_numeric_to_date(40000)
elcel_numeric_to_date(40000.5) # No time is included
excel_numeric_to_date(40000.5, include_time = TRUE) # Time is included
excel_numeric_to_date(40000.521, include_time = TRUE) # Time is included
excel_numeric_to_date(40000.521, include_time = TRUE,
  round_seconds = FALSE) # Time with fractional seconds is included
```
fisher.test

Apply stats::fisher.test to a two-way tabyl

Description
This generic function overrides stats::fisher.test. If the passed table is a two-way tabyl, it runs it through janitor::fisher.test.tabyl, otherwise it just calls stats::fisher.test.

Usage
fisher.test(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
fisher.test(x, y = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
fisher.test(x, ...)

Arguments
x a two-way tabyl, a numeric vector or a factor
...
other parameters passed to stats::fisher.test
y if x is a vector, must be another vector or factor of the same length

Value
The result is the same as the one of stats::fisher.test.

Examples
tab <- tabyl(mtcars, gear, cyl)
fisher.test(tab)

get_dupes

Get rows of a data.frame with identical values for the specified variables.

Description
For hunting duplicate records during data cleaning. Specify the data.frame and the variable combination to search for duplicates and get back the duplicated rows.

Usage
get_dupes(dat, ...)

Arguments

- `dat`: The input data.frame.
- `...`: Unquoted variable names to search for duplicates. This takes a tidyselect specification.

Value

Returns a data.frame with the full records where the specified variables have duplicated values, as well as a variable `dupe_count` showing the number of rows sharing that combination of duplicated values. If the input data.frame was of class `tbl_df`, the output is as well.

Examples

```r
get_dupes(mtcars, mpg, hp)

# or called with the magrittr pipe %>% :
mtcars %>% get_dupes(wt)

# You can use tidyselect helpers to specify variables:
mtcars %>% get_dupes(-c(wt, qsec))
mtcars %>% get_dupes(starts_with("cy"))
```

---

### janitor_deprecated

**Deprecated Functions in Package janitor**

**Description**

These functions have already become defunct or may be defunct as soon as the next release.

**Details**

- `adorn_crosstab`
- `crosstab`
- `use_first_valid_of`
- `convert_to_NA`
- `add_totals_col`
- `add_totals_row`
- `remove_empty_rows`
- `remove_empty_cols`
**make_clean_names**

Cleans a vector of text, typically containing the names of an object.

**Description**

Resulting strings are unique and consist only of the _ character, numbers, and letters. By default, the resulting strings will only consist of ASCII characters, but non-ASCII (e.g. Unicode) may be allowed by setting `ascii=FALSE`. Capitalization preferences can be specified using the `case` parameter.

For use on the names of a data.frame, e.g., in a `%>%` pipeline, call the convenience function `clean_names`.

When `ascii=TRUE` (the default), accented characters are transliterated to ASCII. For example, an "o" with a German umlaut over it becomes "o", and the Spanish character "enye" becomes "n".

The order of operations is: replace, (optional) ASCII conversion, removing initial spaces and punctuation, apply `base::make.names()`, apply `to_any_case`, and add numeric suffixes to duplicates.

See the documentation for `snakecase::to_any_case` for more about how to control its behavior.

On some systems, not all transliterators to ASCII are available. If this is the case on your system, all available transliterators will be used, and a warning will be issued once per session indicating that results may be different when run on a different system. That warning can be disabled with `options(janitor_warn_transliterators=FALSE)`.

If the objective of your call to `make_clean_names()` is only to translate to ASCII, try the following instead: `stringi::stri_trans_general(x,id="Any-Latin;Greek-Latin;Latin-ASCII")`.

**Usage**

```r
make_clean_names(
  string,
  case = "snake",
  replace = c(`\"` = "", `\"` = "", `\%` = "_percent_", `\#` = "_number_"),
  ascii = TRUE,
  use_make_names = TRUE,
  sep_in = "\".",
  transliterations = "Latin-ASCII",
  parsing_option = 1,
  numerals = "asis",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `string` A character vector of names to clean.
- `case` The desired target case (default is "snake") will be passed to `snakecase::to_any_case()` with the exception of "old_janitor", which exists only to support legacy code (it
preserves the behavior of `clean_names()` prior to addition of the "case" argument (janitor versions <= 0.3.1). "old_janitor" is not intended for new code. See `to_any_case` for a wide variety of supported cases, including "sentence" and "title" case.

**replace**
A named character vector where the name is replaced by the value.

**ascii**
Convert the names to ASCII (`TRUE`, default) or not (`FALSE`).

**use_make_names**
Should `make.names()` be applied to ensure that the output is usable as a name without quoting? (Avoiding `make.names()` ensures that the output is locale-independent but quoting may be required.)

**sep_in**
(short for separator input) if character, is interpreted as a regular expression (wrapped internally into `stringr::regex()`). The default value is a regular expression that matches any sequence of non-alphanumeric values. All matches will be replaced by underscores (additionally to "_" and " ", for which this is always true, even if NULL is supplied). These underscores are used internally to split the strings into substrings and specify the word boundaries.

**transliterations**
A character vector (if not NULL). The entries of this argument need to be elements of `stringi::stri_trans_list()` (like "Latin-ASCII", which is often useful) or names of lookup tables (currently only "german" is supported). In the order of the entries the letters of the input string will be transliterated via `stringi::stri_trans_general()` or replaced via the matches of the lookup table. When named character elements are supplied as part of 'transliterations', anything that matches the names is replaced by the corresponding value. You should use this feature with care in case of case = "parsed", case = "internal_parsing" and case = "none", since for upper case letters, which have transliterations/replacements of length 2, the second letter will be transliterated to lowercase, for example Oe, Ae, Ss, which might not always be what is intended. In this case you can make usage of the option to supply named elements and specify the transliterations yourself.

**parsing_option**
An integer that will determine the parsing_option.

- 1: "RRRStudio" -> "RRR_Studio"
- 2: "RRRStudio" -> "RRRS_tudio"
- 3: "RRRStudio" -> "RRRSStudio". This will become for example "Rrrstudio" when we convert to lower camel case.
- -1, -2, -3: These parsing_option's will suppress the conversion after non-alphanumeric values.
- 0: no parsing

**numerals**
A character specifying the alignment of numerals ("middle", left, right, asis or tight). I.e. numerals = "left" ensures that no output separator is in front of a digit.

... Arguments passed on to `snakecase::to_any_case`

abbreviations character. (Case insensitive) matched abbreviations are surrounded by underscores. In this way, they can get recognized by the parser. This is useful when e.g. parsing_option 1 is needed for the use case, but some abbreviations but some substrings would require parsing_option 2.
Furthermore, this argument also specifies the formatting of abbreviations in the output for the cases title, mixed, lower and upper camel. E.g. for upper camel the first letter is always in upper case, but when the abbreviation is supplied in upper case, this will also be visible in the output. Use this feature with care: One letter abbreviations and abbreviations next to each other are hard to read and also not easy to parse for further processing.

sep_out (short for separator output) String that will be used as separator. The defaults are "_" and "", regarding the specified case. When length(sep_out) > 1, the last element of sep_out gets recycled and separators are incorporated per string according to their order.

unique_sep A string. If not NULL, then duplicated names will get a suffix integer in the order of their appearance. The suffix is separated by the supplied string to this argument.

empty_fill A string. If it is supplied, then each entry that matches "" will be replaced by the supplied string to this argument.

prefix prefix (string).

postfix postfix (string).

Value

Returns the "cleaned" character vector.

See Also

to_any_case()

Examples

# cleaning the names of a vector:
x <- structure(1:3, names = c("name with space", "TwoWords", "total $ (2009)")
x
names(x) <- make_clean_names(names(x))
x # now has cleaned names

# if you prefer camelCase variable names:
make_clean_names(names(x), "small_camel")

# similar to janitor::clean_names(poorly_named_df):
# not run:
# make_clean_names(names(poorly_named_df))
remove_constant

Remove constant columns from a data.frame or matrix.

Description

Remove constant columns from a data.frame or matrix.

Usage

remove_constant(dat, na.rm = FALSE, quiet = TRUE)

Arguments

dat           the input data.frame or matrix.
na.rm          should NA values be removed when considering whether a column is constant?
quiet          Should messages be suppressed (TRUE) or printed (FALSE) indicating the summary of empty columns or rows removed?

See Also

remove_empty() for removing empty columns or rows.

Other remove functions: remove_empty()

Examples

remove_constant(data.frame(A=1, B=1:3))

# To find the columns that are constant
data.frame(A=1, B=1:3) %>%
dplyr::select_at(setdiff(names(.), names(remove_constant(.)))) %>%
deeply::unique()

remove_empty

Remove empty rows and/or columns from a data.frame or matrix.

Description

Removes all rows and/or columns from a data.frame or matrix that are composed entirely of NA values.

Usage

remove_empty(dat, which = c("rows", "cols"), quiet = TRUE)
remove_empty_cols

Arguments

dat      the input data.frame or matrix.
which    one of "rows", "cols", or c("rows", "cols"). Where no value of which is pro-
         vided, defaults to removing both empty rows and empty columns, declaring the
         behavior with a printed message.
quiet    Should messages be suppressed (TRUE) or printed (FALSE) indicating the sum-
         mary of empty columns or rows removed?

Value

Returns the object without its missing rows or columns.

See Also

remove_constant() for removing constant columns.

Other remove functions: remove_constant()

Examples

# not run:
# dat %>% remove_empty("rows")

remove_empty_cols    Removes empty columns from a data.frame.

Description

This function is deprecated, use remove_empty("cols") instead.

Usage

remove_empty_cols(dat)

Arguments

dat      the input data.frame.

Value

Returns the data.frame with no empty columns.

Examples

# not run:
# dat %>% remove_empty_cols
remove_empty_rows  

Removes empty rows from a data.frame.

Description

This function is deprecated, use remove_empty("rows") instead.

Usage

remove_empty_rows(dat)

Arguments

dat  
the input data.frame.

Value

Returns the data.frame with no empty rows.

Examples

# not run:
# dat %>% remove_empty_rows

---

round_half_up  

Round a numeric vector; halves will be rounded up, ala Microsoft Excel.

Description

In base R `round()`, halves are rounded to even, e.g., 12.5 and 11.5 are both rounded to 12. This function rounds 12.5 to 13 (assuming `digits = 0`). Negative halves are rounded away from zero, e.g., -0.5 is rounded to -1.

This may skew subsequent statistical analysis of the data, but may be desirable in certain contexts. This function is implemented exactly from [http://stackoverflow.com/a/12688836](http://stackoverflow.com/a/12688836); see that question and comments for discussion of this issue.

Usage

round_half_up(x, digits = 0)

Arguments

x  
a numeric vector to round.

digits  
how many digits should be displayed after the decimal point?
round_to_fraction

Examples

round_half_up(12.5)
round_half_up(1.125, 2)
round_half_up(1.125, 1)
round_half_up(-0.5, 0) # negatives get rounded away from zero

round_to_fraction(x, denominator, digits = Inf)

Arguments

x A numeric vector
denominator The denominator of the fraction for rounding (a scalar or vector positive integer).
digits Integer indicating the number of decimal places to be used after rounding to the fraction. This is passed to base::round(). Negative values are allowed (see Details). (Inf indicates no subsequent rounding)

Description

Round a decimal to the precise decimal value of a specified fractional denominator. Common use cases include addressing floating point imprecision and enforcing that data values fall into a certain set.

E.g., if a decimal represents hours and values should be logged to the nearest minute, round_to_fraction(x, 60) would enforce that distribution and 0.57 would be rounded to 0.566667, the equivalent of 34/60. 0.56 would also be rounded to 34/60.

Set denominator = 1 to round to whole numbers.

The digits argument allows for rounding of the subsequent result.

Value

the input x rounded to a decimal value that has an integer numerator relative to denominator (possibly subsequently rounded to a number of decimal digits).
row_to_names

Examples

```r
round_to_fraction(1.6, denominator = 2)
round_to_fraction(pi, denominator = 7) # 22/7
round_to_fraction(c(8.1, 9.2), denominator = c(7, 8))
round_to_fraction(c(8.1, 9.2), denominator = c(7, 8), digits = 3)
round_to_fraction(c(8.1, 9.2, 10.3), denominator = c(7, 8, 1001), digits = "auto")
```

---

row_to_names  

_Elevate a row to be the column names of a data.frame._

Description

Elevate a row to be the column names of a data.frame.

Usage

```r
row_to_names(dat, row_number, remove_row = TRUE, remove_rows_above = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **dat**  
  The input data.frame

- **row_number**  
  The row of `dat` containing the variable names

- **remove_row**  
  Should the row `row_number` be removed from the resulting data.frame?

- **remove_rows_above**  
  If `row_number` != 1, should the rows above `row_number` - that is, between 1:(row_number-1) - be removed from the resulting data.frame?

Value

A data.frame with new names (and some rows removed, if specified)

Examples

```r
x <- data.frame(X_1 = c(NA, "Title", 1:3),
                X_2 = c(NA, "Title2", 4:6))
x %>%
  row_to_names(row_number = 2)
```
**signif_half_up**

Round a numeric vector to the specified number of significant digits; halves will be rounded up.

**Description**

In base R `signif()`, halves are rounded to even, e.g., `signif(11.5,2)` and `signif(12.5,2)` are both rounded to 12. This function rounds 12.5 to 13 (assuming `digits = 2`). Negative halves are rounded away from zero, e.g., `signif(-2.5,1)` is rounded to -3.

This may skew subsequent statistical analysis of the data, but may be desirable in certain contexts. This function is implemented from [https://stackoverflow.com/a/1581007](https://stackoverflow.com/a/1581007); see that question and comments for discussion of this issue.

**Usage**

```
signif_half_up(x, digits = 6)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** a numeric vector to round.
- **digits** integer indicating the number of significant digits to be used.

**Examples**

```
signif_half_up(12.5, 2)
signif_half_up(1.125, 3)
signif_half_up(-2.5, 1) # negatives get rounded away from zero
```

---

**tabyl**

Generate a frequency table (1-, 2-, or 3-way).

**Description**

A fully-featured alternative to `table()`. Results are data.frames and can be formatted and enhanced with janitor's family of `adorn_` functions.

Specify a data.frame and the one, two, or three unquoted column names you want to tabulate. Three variables generates a list of 2-way `tabyl`s, split by the third variable.

Alternatively, you can tabulate a single variable that isn’t in a data.frame by calling `tabyl` on a vector, e.g., `tabyl(mtcars$gear)`. 
Usage

tabyl(dat, ...)

## Default S3 method:
tabyl(dat, show_na = TRUE, show_missing_levels = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
tabyl(dat, var1, var2, var3, show_na = TRUE, show_missing_levels = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

dat a data.frame containing the variables you wish to count. Or, a vector you want to tabulate.
...
the arguments to tabyl (here just for the sake of documentation compliance, as all arguments are listed with the vector- and data.frame-specific methods)
show_na should counts of NA values be displayed? In a one-way tabyl, the presence of NA values triggers an additional column showing valid percentages (calculated excluding NA values).
show_missing_levels should counts of missing levels of factors be displayed? These will be rows and/or columns of zeroes. Useful for keeping consistent output dimensions even when certain factor levels may not be present in the data.
var1 the column name of the first variable.
var2 (optional) the column name of the second variable (the rows in a 2-way tabulation).
var3 (optional) the column name of the third variable (the list in a 3-way tabulation).

Value

Returns a data.frame with frequencies and percentages of the tabulated variable(s). A 3-way tabulation returns a list of data.frames.

Examples

tabyl(mtcars, cyl)
tabyl(mtcars, cyl, gear)
tabyl(mtcars, cyl, gear, am)

# or using the %>% pipe
mtcars %>%
tabyl(cyl, gear)

# illustrating show_na functionality:
my_cars <- rbind(mtcars, rep(NA, 11))
my_cars %>% tabyl(cyl)
my_cars %>% tabyl(cyl, show_na = FALSE)
# Calling on a single vector not in a data.frame:
val <- c("hi", "med", "med", "lo")
tabyl(val)

## top_levels

Generate a frequency table of a factor grouped into top-n, bottom-n, and all other levels.

### Description

Get a frequency table of a factor variable, grouped into categories by level.

### Usage

```r
top_levels(input_vec, n = 2, show_na = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- `input_vec`: the factor variable to tabulate.
- `n`: number of levels to include in top and bottom groups
- `show_na`: should cases where the variable is NA be shown?

### Value

Returns a data.frame (actually a tbl_df) with the frequencies of the grouped, tabulated variable. Includes counts and percentages, and valid percentages (calculated omitting NA values, if present in the vector and show_na = TRUE.)

### Examples

```r
top_levels(as.factor(mtcars$hp), 2)
```

## untabyl

Remove tabyl attributes from a data.frame.

### Description

Strips away all tabyl-related attributes from a data.frame.

### Usage

```r
untabyl(dat)
```

### Arguments

- `dat`: a data.frame of class tabyl.
Value

Returns the same data.frame, but without the `tabyl` class and attributes.

Examples

```r
mtcars %>%
  tabyl(am) %>%
  untabyl() %>%
  attributes() # tabyl-specific attributes are gone
```

---

**use_first_valid_of**  
*Returns first non-NA value from a set of vectors.*

Description

At each position of the input vectors, iterates through in order and returns the first non-NA value. This is a robust replacement of the common `ifelse(!is.na(x),x,ifelse(!is.na(y),y,z))`. It's more readable and handles problems like `ifelse`'s inability to work with dates in this way.

Usage

```r
use_first_valid_of(..., if_all_NA = NA)
```

Arguments

- `...`  
  the input vectors. Order matters: these are searched and prioritized in the order they are supplied.

- `if_all_NA`  
  what value should be used when all of the vectors return NA for a certain index? Default is NA.

Value

Returns a single vector with the selected values.

Warning

Deprecated, do not use in new code. Use `dplyr::coalesce()` instead.

See Also

`janitor_deprecated`
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