Package ‘kableExtra’

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Type Package

Title Construct Complex Table with ‘kable’ and Pipe Syntax

Version 1.1.0

Description Build complex HTML or ‘LaTeX’ tables using ’kable()’ from ’knitr’ and the piping syntax from ‘magrittr’. Function ’kable()’ is a light weight table generator coming from ‘knitr’. This package simplifies the way to manipulate the HTML or ‘LaTeX’ codes generated by ’kable()’ and allows users to construct complex tables and customize styles using a readable syntax.

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LazyData TRUE


BugReports https://github.com/haozhu233/kableExtra/issues

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Description

When we are talking about table generators in R, knitr's \texttt{kable()} function wins lots of flavor by its ultimate simplicity. Unlike those powerful table rendering engines such as \texttt{xtable}, the philosophy behind \texttt{knitr::kable()} is to make it easy for programmers to use. Just as it claimed in its function description, "this is a very simple table generator. It is simple by design. It is not intended to replace any other R packages for making tables. - Yihui".

However, the ultimate simplicity of \texttt{kable()} also brought troubles to some of us, especially for new R users, who may not have a lot of experience on generating tables in R. It is not rare to see people including experienced users asking questions like how to center/left-align a table on Stack Overflow. Also, for me personally, I found myself repeatedly parsing CSS into \texttt{kable()} for some very simple features like striped lines. For LaTeX, it's even worse since I'm almost Stack Overflow dependent for LaTeX... That's why this package \texttt{kableExtra} was created.

I hope with \texttt{kableExtra}, you can

- Use default base \texttt{kable()} (Or a good alternative for markdown tables is \texttt{pander::pander()}) for all simple tables
- Use \texttt{kable()} with \texttt{kableExtra} to generate 90 tables in either HTML or LaTeX
- Only have to mess with raw HTML/LaTeX in the last 10 \texttt{kableExtra} cannot solve the problem

For a full package documentation, please visit the package documentation site for more information

Features

\textbf{Pipable syntax}: \texttt{kableExtra} is NOT a table generating package. It is a package that can "add features" to a \texttt{kable} output using a syntax that every useR loves - the \texttt{pipe}. We see similar approaches to deal with plots in packages like \texttt{ggvis} and \texttt{plotly}. There is no reason why we cannot use it with tables.

\textbf{Unified functions for both HTML and PDF}: Most functionalities in \texttt{kableExtra} can work in both HTML and PDF. In fact, as long as you specifies format in \texttt{kable} (which can be set globally through option \texttt{knitr::table::format}), functions in this package will pick the right way to manipulate the table be themselves. As a result, if users want to left align the table, \texttt{kable_styling(kable(...), position = “left”)} will work in both HTML and PDF.

Note

If you found a feature on the documentation site that is not available in the version of \texttt{kableExtra} you are using, try to install the pre-release version from github. You can do so by running \texttt{devtools::install_github(“hao...}).

Also, note that This package can load required LaTeX package automatically in vanilla rmarkdown. For customized rmarkdown templates, it is recommended to load related LaTeX packages manually.
add_footnote

Add footnote

Description

Add footnote to your favorite kable output.

Usage

```r
add_footnote(input, label = NULL, notation = "alphabet",
              threeparttable = FALSE, escape = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **input**: The direct output of your kable function or your last kableExtra function.
- **label**: A vector of footnotes you want to add. You don’t need to add notations in your notes.
- **notation**: You can select the format of your footnote notation from number, alphabet, symbol and none.
- **threeparttable**: Boolean value indicating if a threeparttable scheme should be used.
- **escape**: Logical value controlling if the label needs to be escaped. Default is TRUE.

Examples

```r
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
add_footnote(x, c("footnote 1", "footnote 2"), notation = "symbol")
```

add_header_above

Add a header row on top of current header

Description

Tables with multiple rows of header rows are extremely useful to demonstrate grouped data. This function takes the output of a kable() function and adds an header row on top of it.

Usage

```r
add_header_above(kable_input, header = NULL, bold = FALSE,
                 italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE,
                 strikeout = FALSE, align = "c", color = NULL, background = NULL,
                 font_size = NULL, angle = NULL, escape = TRUE, line = TRUE,
                 line_sep = 3, extra_css = NULL, include_empty = FALSE)
```
Arguments

kable_input Output of knitr::kable() with format specified
header A (named) character vector with colspan as values. For example, c(" ", "title" = 2) can be used to create a new header row for a 3-column table with "title" spanning across column 2 and 3. For convenience, when colspan equals to 1, users can drop the = 1 part. As a result, c(" ", "title" = 2) is the same as c(" ", "title" = 2).

bold A T/F value to control whether the text should be bolded.
italic A T/F value to control whether the text should be emphasized.
monospace A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be monospaced (verbatim)
underline A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined
strikeout A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.

align A character string for cell alignment. For HTML, possible values could be l, c, r plus left, center, right, justify, initial and inherit while for LaTeX, you can only choose from l, c & r.

color A character string/vector for text color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.

background A character string/vector for background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX. Also note that in HTML, background defined in cell_spec won’t cover the whole cell.

font_size A numeric input/vector for font size. For HTML, you can also use options including xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, initial and inherit.

angle 0-360, degree that the text will rotate.

escape A T/F value showing whether special characters should be escaped.

line A T/F value to control whether a line will appear underneath the header

line_sep A numeric value indicating how much the midlines should be separated by space. Default is 3.

extra_css An HTML only option. CSS defined here will be send to the td cell.

include_empty Whether empty cells in HTML should also be styled. Default is FALSE.

Examples

```r
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Add a row of header with 3 columns on the top of the table. The column
# span for the 2nd and 3rd one are 5 & 6.
add_header_above(x, c(" ", "Group 1" = 5, "Group 2" = 6))
```
add_indent

Add indentations to row headers

Description
Add indentations to row headers

Usage
add_indent(kable_input, positions)

Arguments
kable_input Output of \texttt{knitr::kable()} with format specified
positions A vector of numeric row numbers for the rows that need to be indented.

Examples
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Add indentations to the 2nd & 4th row
add_indent(x, c(2, 4))

as_image

Render the table as an format-independent image and use it in rmarkdown

Description
This function generates a temporary png file using \texttt{save_kable} and then try to put it in an \texttt{rmarkdown} document using \texttt{knitr::include_graphics}.

Usage
as_image(x, width = NULL, height = NULL, file = NULL, ...)

Arguments
x kable input. Either HTML or LaTeX
width Image width in inches. (1 inch = 2.54 cm)
height Image height in inches. (1 inch = 2.54 cm)
file By default, \texttt{as_image} saves to an temp file, which works for normal \texttt{rmarkdown}. However if you are using things like xaringan, which can’t be a standalone html, you can specify this file be the path you need, eg. "img/something.png"
... Additional arguments passed to \texttt{save_kable}. 

**auto_index**

*Automatically figuring out the group_row index*

**Description**

This helper function allows users to build the group_row index more quickly and use group_rows in a way that is similar with collapse_rows.

**Usage**

```r
auto_index(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The index column. A vector. For example `c("a", "a", "b", "b", "b")`

---

**cell_spec**

*Specify Cell/Text format*

**Description**

Specify Cell format before it gets into kable

**Usage**

```r
cell_spec(x, format, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL, align = NULL, font_size = NULL, angle = NULL, tooltip = NULL, popover = NULL, link = NULL, extra_css = NULL, escape = TRUE, background_as_tile = TRUE, latex_background_in_cell = TRUE)
```

```r
text_spec(x, format, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL, align = NULL, font_size = NULL, angle = NULL, tooltip = NULL, popover = NULL, link = NULL, extra_css = NULL, escape = TRUE, background_as_tile = TRUE, latex_background_in_cell = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Things to be formated. It could be a vector of numbers or strings.
- `format` Either "html" or "latex". It can also be set through option(knitr.table.format), same as knitr::kable().
- `bold` T/F for font bold.
italic
monospace
underline
strikeout
color
background
align
font_size
angle
tooltip
popover
link
extra_css
escape
background_as_tile
latex_background_in_cell

**collapse_rows**

Collapse repeated rows to multirow cell

**Description**

Collapse same values in columns into multirow cells. This feature does similar things with group_rows. However, unlike group_rows, it analyzes existing columns, finds out rows that can be grouped together, and make them multirow cells. Note that if you want to use column_spec to specify column styles, you should use column_spec before collapse_rows.
Usage

collapse_rows(kable_input, columns = NULL, valign = c("middle", "top", "bottom"), latex_hline = c("full", "major", "none", "custom"), row_group_label_position = c("identity", "stack"), custom_latex_hline = NULL, row_group_label_fonts = NULL, headers_to_remove = NULL)

Arguments

kable_input Output of knitr::kable() with format specified
columns A numeric value or vector indicating in which column(s) rows need to be collapsed.
valign Select from "top", "middle"(default), "bottom". The reason why "top" is not default is that the multirow package on CRAN win-builder is not up to date.
latex_hline Option controlling the behavior of adding hlines to table. Choose from full, major, none, custom.
row_group_label_position Option controlling positions of row group labels. Choose from identity, stack.
custom_latex_hline Numeric column positions whose collapsed rows will be separated by hlines.
row_group_label_fonts A list of arguments that can be supplied to group_rows function to format the row group label when row_group_label_position is stack
headers_to_remove Numeric column positions where headers should be removed when they are stacked.

Examples

dt <- data.frame(a = c(1, 1, 2, 2), b = c("a", "a", "a", "b"))
x <- knitr::kable(dt, "html")
collapse_rows(x)

Description

This function allows users to select a column and then specify its look.

Usage

column_spec(kable_input, column, width = NULL, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL, border_left = FALSE, border_right = FALSE, width_min = NULL, width_max = NULL, extra_css = NULL, include_thead = FALSE)
Arguments

kable_input Output of `knitr::kable()` with format specified

column A numeric value or vector indicating which column(s) to be selected.

width A character string telling HTML & LaTeX how wide the column needs to be, e.g. "10cm", "3in" or "30em".

bold A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be bolded.

italic A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be emphasized.

monospace A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be monospaced (verbatim)

underline A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined

strikeout A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.

color A character string for column text color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.

background A character string for column background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.

border_left A logical variable indicating whether there should be a border line on the left of the selected column. In HTML, you can also pass in a character string for the CSS of the border line

border_right A logical variable indicating whether there should be a border line on the right of the selected column. In HTML, you can also pass in a character string for the CSS of the border line

width_min Only for HTML table. Normal column width will automatically collapse when the window cannot hold enough contents. With this `width_min`, you can set up a column with a width that won’t collapse even when the window is not wide enough.

width_max Only for HTML table. `width_max` defines the maximum width of table columns.

extra_css Extra css text to be passed into the cells of the row. Note that it’s not for the whole column but to each individual cells

include_thead T/F. A HTML only feature to control whether the header row will be manipulated. Default is FALSE.

Examples

x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
column_spec(x, 1:2, width = "20em", bold = TRUE, italic = TRUE)
Description

footnote provides a more flexible way to add footnote. You can add multiple sets of footnote using different notation systems. It is also possible to specify footnote section header one by one and print footnotes as a chunk of texts.

Usage

footnote(kable_input, general = NULL, number = NULL, alphabet = NULL, symbol = NULL, footnote_order = c("general", "number", "alphabet", "symbol"), footnote_as_chunk = FALSE, escape = TRUE, threeparttable = FALSE, fixed_small_size = FALSE, general_title = "Note: ", number_title = "", alphabet_title = "", symbol_title = "", title_format = "italic", symbol_manual = NULL)

Arguments

kable_input HTML or LaTeX table generated by knitr::kable
general Text for general footnote comments. Footnotes in this section won’t be labeled with any notations
number A vector of footnote texts. Footnotes here will be numbered. There is no upper cap for the number of footnotes here
alphabet A vector of footnote texts, Footnotes here will be labeled with abc. The vector here should not have more than 26 elements.
symbol A vector of footnote texts, Footnotes here will be labeled with special symbols. The vector here should not have more than 20 elements.
footnote_order The order of how to arrange general, number, alphabet and symbol.
footnote_as_chunk T/F value. Default is FALSE. It controls whether the footnotes should be printed in a chunk (without line break).
escape T/F value. It controls whether the contents and titles should be escaped against HTML or LaTeX. Default is TRUE.
threeparttable T/F value for whether to use LaTeX package threeparttable. Threeparttable will force the width of caption and footnotes be the width of the original table. It’s useful when you have long paragraph of footnotes.
fixed_small_size T/F When you want to keep the footnote small after specifying large font size with the kable_styling() (e.g. ideal font for headers and table content with small font in footnotes).
general_title Section header for general footnotes. Default is "Note: ".
number_title Section header for number footnotes. Default is "".
footnote_marker_number

alphabet_title  Section header for alphabet footnotes. Default is "".
symbol_title    Section header for symbol footnotes. Default is "".
title_format    Choose from "italic" (default), "bold" and "underline". Multiple options are possible.
symbol_manual   User can manually supply a vector of either html or latex symbols. For example, symbol_manual = c("*", '\dag', '\ddag').

Examples

dt <- mtcars[1:5, 1:5]
footnote(knitr::kable(dt, "html"), alphabet = c("Note a", "Note b"))

footnote_marker_number

Footnote marker

Description

Put footnote mark in superscription in table. Unless you are using it in the caption of kable, you will need to put escape = F in kable (similar with cell_spec). Again, similar with cell_spec, the format option here can read default value from global option knitr.table.format.

Usage

footnote_marker_number(x, format, double_escape = FALSE)
footnote_marker_alphabet(x, format, double_escape = FALSE)
footnote_marker_symbol(x, format, double_escape = FALSE)

Arguments

x          a number. For example, for footnote_marker_alphabet(2) will return "b" in HTML.
format     Either html or latex. All functions here can read default value from global option knitr.table.format.
double_escape T/F if output is in LaTeX, whether it should be double escaped. If you are using footnote_marker in group_rows\`\` labeling row or add_header_above, you need to set this to be TRUE.

Examples

dt <- mtcars[1:5, 1:5]
colnames(dt)[1] <- paste0("mpg", footnote_marker_alphabet(2, "html"))
rownames(dt)[2] <- paste0(rownames(dt)[2], footnote_marker_alphabet(1, "html"))
footnote(knitr::kable(dt, "html"), alphabet = c("Note a", "Note b"))
Put a few rows of a table into one category

Description

Group a few rows in a table together under a label.

Usage

group_rows(kable_input, group_label = NULL, start_row = NULL, end_row = NULL, index = NULL, label_row_css = "border-bottom: 1px solid;", latex_gap_space = "0.3em", escape = TRUE, latex_align = "$l$", colnum = NULL, bold = TRUE, italic = FALSE, hline_before = FALSE, hline_after = FALSE, extra_latex_after = NULL, indent = TRUE)

pack_rows(kable_input, group_label = NULL, start_row = NULL, end_row = NULL, index = NULL, label_row_css = "border-bottom: 1px solid;", latex_gap_space = "0.3em", escape = TRUE, latex_align = "$l$", colnum = NULL, bold = TRUE, italic = FALSE, hline_before = FALSE, hline_after = FALSE, extra_latex_after = NULL, indent = TRUE)

Arguments

kable_input: Output of knitr::kable() with format specified

group_label: A character string for the name of the group

start_row: A numeric value that tells the function in which row the group starts. Note that the counting excludes header rows and other group labeling rows

end_row: A numeric value that tells the function in which row the group ends.

index: A named vector providing the index for robust row-grouping tasks. Basically, you can use it in the same way as add_header_above().

label_row_css: A character string for any customized css used for the labeling row. By default, the labeling row will have a solid black line underneath. Only useful for HTML documents.

latex_gap_space: A character value telling LaTeX how large the gap between the previous row and the group labeling row. Only useful for LaTeX documents.

escape: A T/F value showing whether special characters should be escaped.

latex_align: Adjust justification of group_label in latex only. Value should be "c" for centered on row, "r" for right justification, or "l" for left justification. Default Value is "l". If using html, the alignment can be set by using the label_row_css parameter.

colnum: A numeric that determines how many columns the text should span. The default setting will have the text span the entire length.
**html_dependency_kePrint**

- **bold**
  A T/F value to control whether the text should be bolded.

- **italic**
  A T/F value to control whether the text should be emphasized.

- **hline_before**
  A T/F value that adds a horizontal line before the group_row label. Default value is False.

- **hline_after**
  A replicate of hline.after in xtable. It adds a hline after the row.

- **extra_latex_after**
  Extra LaTeX text to be added after the row.

- **indent**
  A T/F value to control whether list items are indented.

### Examples

```r
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Put Row 2 to Row 5 into a Group and label it as "Group A"
pack_rows(x, "Group A", 2, 5)
```

---

**html_dependency_bsTable**

**HTML dependency for Twitter bootstrap (table only)**

### Description

HTML dependency for Twitter bootstrap (table only)

### Usage

```r
html_dependency_bsTable()
```

---

**html_dependency_kePrint**

**HTML dependency for js script to enable bootstrap tooltip and popup message**

### Description

HTML dependency for js script to enable bootstrap tooltip and popup message

### Usage

```r
html_dependency_kePrint()
```
### `kableExtra_latex_packages`

**LaTeX Packages**

**Description**

This function shows all LaTeX packages that is supposed to be loaded for this package in a markdown yaml format.

**Usage**

```r
kableExtra_latex_packages()
```

### `kable_as_image`

**Deprecated**

**Description**

deprecated

**Usage**

```r
kable_as_image(kable_input, filename = NULL, file_format = "png",
latex_header_includes = NULL, keep_pdf = FALSE, density = 300,
keep_tex = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **kable_input**: Raw LaTeX code to generate a table. It doesn't have to came from `kable` or `kableExtra`.
- **filename**: Character String. If specified, the image will be saved under the specified (path & name). You don’t need to put file format like "_.png" here.
- **file_format**: Character String to specify image format, such as png, jpeg, gif, tiff, etc. Default is png.
- **latex_header_includes**: A character vector of extra LaTeX header stuff. Each element is a row. You can have things like c("\usepackage{threeparttable}", "\usepackage{icons}") You could probably add your language package here if you use non-English text in your table, such as \usepackage{magyar}\{babel\}.
- **keep_pdf**: A T/F option to control if the mid-way standalone pdf should be kept. Default is FALSE.
- **density**: Resolution to read the PDF file. Default value is 300, which should be sufficient in most cases.
- **keep_tex**: A T/F option to control if the latex file that is initially created should be kept. Default is FALSE.
**kable_as_xml**

Read HTML kable as XML

**Description**
This function will read kable as a xml file

**Usage**
kable_as_xml(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**  
kable or kableExtra object

---

**kable_styling**

HTML table attributes

**Description**
This function provides a cleaner approach to modify the style of HTML tables other than using the `table.attr` option in `knitr::kable()`. Note that those bootstrap options requires Twitter bootstrap theme, which is not available in some customized template being loaded.

**Usage**

kable_styling(kable_input, bootstrap_options = "basic", latex_options = "basic", full_width = NULL, position = "center", font_size = NULL, row_label_position = "l", repeat_header_text = "\textit{(continued)}", repeat_header_method = c("append", "replace"), repeat_header_continued = FALSE, stripe_color = "gray!6", stripe_index = NULL, latex_table_env = NULL, protect_latex = TRUE, table.envir = "table", fixed_thead = FALSE)

**Arguments**

- **kable_input**  
Output of `knitr::kable()` with format specified

- **bootstrap_options**  
A character vector for bootstrap table options. Please see package vignette or visit the w3schools’ Bootstrap Page for more information. Possible options include basic, striped, bordered, hover, condensed and responsive.
latex_options A character vector for LaTeX table options. Please see package vignette for more information. Possible options include basic, striped, hold_position, HOLD_position, scale_down & repeat_header. striped will add alternative row colors to the table. It will imports LaTeX package xcolor if enabled. hold_position will "hold" the floating table to the exact position. It is useful when the LaTeX table is contained in a table environment after you specified captions in kable(). It will force the table to stay in the position where it was created in the document. A stronger version: HOLD_position requires the float package and specifies [H]. scale_down is useful for super wide table. It will automatically adjust the table to page width. repeat_header in only meaningful in a longtable environment. It will let the header row repeat on every page in that long table.

full_width A TRUE or FALSE variable controlling whether the HTML table should have 100% width. Since HTML and pdf have different flavors on the preferable format for full_width. If not specified, a HTML table will have full width by default but this option will be set to FALSE for a LaTeX table.

position A character string determining how to position the table on a page. Possible values include left, center, right, float_left and float_right. Please see the package doc site for demonstrations. For a LaTeX table, if float_* is selected, LaTeX package wrapfig will be imported.

font_size A numeric input for table font size

row_label_position A character string determining the justification of the row labels in a table. Possible values included l for left, c for center, and r for right. The default value is l for left justification.

repeat_header_text LaTeX option. A text string you want to append on or replace the caption.

repeat_header_method LaTeX option, can either be append(default) or replace

repeat_header_continued T/F or a text string. Whether or not to put a continued mark on the second page of longtable. If you put in text, we will use this text as the "continued" mark.

stripe_color LaTeX option allowing users to pick a different color for their strip lines. This option is not available in HTML

stripe_index LaTeX option allowing users to customize which rows should have stripe color.

latex_table_env LaTeX option. A character string to define customized table environment such as tabu or tabularx. You shouldn’t expect all features could be supported in self-defined environments.

protect_latex If TRUE, LaTeX code embedded between dollar signs will be protected from HTML escaping.

table.envir LaTeX floating table environment. kable_style will put a plain no-caption table in a table environment in order to center the table. You can specify this option to things like table* or float* based on your need.

fixed_thead HTML table option so table header row is fixed at top. Values can be either T/F or list(enabled = T/F, background = "anycolor").
Details

For LaTeX, if you use other than English environment

- all tables are converted to 'UTF-8'. If you use, for example, Hungarian characters on a Windows machine, make sure to use Sys.setlocale("LC_ALL","Hungarian") to avoid unexpected conversions.
- protect_latex = TRUE has no effect.

For HTML,

- protect_latex = TRUE is for including complicated math in HTML output. The LaTeX may not include dollar signs even if they are escaped. Pandoc’s rules for recognizing embedded LaTeX are used.

Examples

```r
x_html <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
kable_styling(x_html, "striped", position = "left", font_size = 7)

x_latex <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "latex")
kable_styling(x_latex, latex_options = "striped", position = "float_left")
```

---

**landscape**

*Print the table on an isolated landscape page in PDF*

Description

This function will put the table on a single landscape page. It’s useful for wide tables that can’t be printed on a portrait page.

Usage

```r
landscape(kable_input, margin = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **kable_input**: Output of `knitr::kable()` with format specified
- **margin**: Customizable page margin for special needs. Values can be "1cm", "1in" or similar.

Examples

```r
landscape(knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "latex"))
```
**linebreak**

*Make linebreak in LaTeX Table cells*

### Description

This function generate LaTeX code of `makecell` so that users can have linebreaks in their table.

### Usage

```r
df <- data.frame(a = 1:3, b = c('text1', 'text2

linebreak(df$a, df$b)
```
Description

If the export format of the Rmarkdown document exist,

Usage

\texttt{rmd\_format()} 

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{row\_spec} \textit{Specify the look of the selected row}
\end{itemize}

Description

This function allows users to select a row and then specify its look. It can also specify the format of the header row when \texttt{row} = 0.

Usage

\texttt{row\_spec(kable\_input, row, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL, align = NULL, font\_size = NULL, angle = NULL, extra\_css = NULL, hline\_after = FALSE, extra\_latex\_after = NULL)}

Arguments

- \texttt{kable\_input} Output of \texttt{knitr::kable()} with format specified
- \texttt{row} A numeric value or vector indicating which row(s) to be selected. You don't need to count in header rows or group labeling rows.
- \texttt{bold} A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be bolded.
- \texttt{italic} A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be emphasized.
- \texttt{monospace} A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be monospaced (verbatim)
- \texttt{underline} A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined
- \texttt{strikeout} A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.
- \texttt{color} A character string for row text color. For example, "red" or "#BBBBBB".
- \texttt{background} A character string for row background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.
**align** A character string for cell alignment. For HTML, possible values could be `l`, `c`, `r` plus `left`, `center`, `right`, `justify`, `initial` and `inherit` while for LaTeX, you can only choose from `l`, `c` & `r`.

**font_size** A numeric input for font size. For HTML, you can also use options including `xx-small`, `x-small`, `small`, `medium`, `large`, `x-large`, `xx-large`, `smaller`, `larger`, `initial` and `inherit`.

**angle** 0-360, degree that the text will rotate.

**extra_css** Extra css text to be passed into the cells of the row. Note that it's not for the whole row.

**hline_after** T/F. A replicate of `hline.after` in xtable. It adds a hline after the row.

**extra_latex_after** Extra LaTeX text to be added after the row. Similar with `add.to.row` in xtable.

**Examples**

```r
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
row_spec(x, 1:2, bold = TRUE, italic = TRUE)
```

---

**Description**

Save kable to files

**Usage**

```r
save_kable(x, file, bs_theme = "simplex", self_contained = TRUE,
extra_dependencies = NULL, ..., latex_header_includes = NULL,
keep_tex = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x** A piece of HTML code for tables, usually generated by `kable` and `kableExtra`
- **file** save to files. If the input table is in HTML and the output file ends with `.png`, `.pdf` and `.jpeg`, `webshot` will be used to do the conversion.
- **bs_theme** Which Bootstrap theme to use
- **self_contained** Will the files be self-contained?
- **extra_dependencies** Additional HTML dependencies. For example, `list(`
- `...` Additional variables being passed to `webshot::webshot`. This is for HTML only.
latex_header_includes  A character vector of extra LaTeX header stuff. Each element is a row. You can have things like `c("\texttt{usepackage{threeparttable}}", "\texttt{usepackage{icons}}")`. You could probably add your language package here if you use non-English text in your table, such as `\texttt{usepackage{magyar}(babel)}.`

keep_tex  A T/F option to control if the latex file that is initially created should be kept. Default is FALSE.

---

**scroll_box**  

Put a HTML table into a scrollable box

---

**Description**

This function will put a HTML kable object in a fixed-height, fixed-width or both box and make it scrollable.

**Usage**

```r
scroll_box(kable_input, height = NULL, width = NULL,  
box_css = "border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 5px; ", extra_css = NULL, 
fixed_thead = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `kable_input` A HTML kable object
- `height` A character string indicating the height of the box, e.g. "50px"
- `width` A character string indicating the width of the box, e.g. "100px"
- `box_css` CSS text for the box
- `extra_css` Extra CSS styles
- `fixed_thead` HTML table option so table header row is fixed at top. Values can be either T/F or list(enabled = T/F, background = "anycolor").

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
# Specify table size by pixels
kable(cbind(mtcars, mtcars), "html") %>%
kable_styling() %>%
scroll_box(width = "500px", height = "200px")

# Specify by percent
kable(cbind(mtcars, mtcars), "html") %>%
kable_styling() %>%
scroll_box(width = "100\%", height = "200px")

## End(Not run)
```
**spec_angle**  
*Generate rotation angle for continuous values*

**Description**  
Generate rotation angle for continuous values

**Usage**  
```
spec_angle(x, begin, end, scale_from = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  continuous vectors of values

- `begin`  
  Smallest degree to rotate. Default is 0

- `end`  
  Largest degree to rotate. Default is 359.

- `scale_from`  
  input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of `x`

**spec_color**  
*Generate viridis Color code for continuous values*

**Description**  
Generate viridis Color code for continuous values

**Usage**  
```
spec_color(x, alpha = 1, begin = 0, end = 1, direction = 1,
  option = "D", na_color = "#BBBBBB", scale_from = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  continuous vectors of values

- `alpha`  
  The alpha transparency, a number in [0,1], see argument alpha in `hsv`.

- `begin`  
  The (corrected) hue in [0,1] at which the viridis colormap begins.

- `end`  
  The (corrected) hue in [0,1] at which the viridis colormap ends.

- `direction`  
  Sets the order of colors in the scale. If 1, the default, colors are ordered from darkest to lightest. If -1, the order of colors is reversed.

- `option`  
  A character string indicating the colormap option to use. Four options are available: "magma" (or "A"), "inferno" (or "B"), "plasma" (or "C"), "viridis" (or "D", the default option) and "cividis" (or "E").

- `na_color`  
  color code for NA values

- `scale_from`  
  input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of `x`
**spec_font_size**

*Generate common font size for continuous values*

**Description**

Generate common font size for continuous values

**Usage**

```r
spec_font_size(x, begin = 8, end = 16, na_font_size = 12,
    scale_from = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` continuous vectors of values
- `begin` Smallest font size to be used. Default is 10.
- `end` Largest font size. Default is 20.
- `na_font_size` font size for NA values
- `scale_from` input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of `x`

---

**spec_popover**

*Setup bootstrap popover*

**Description**

Setup bootstrap popover

**Usage**

```r
spec_popover(content = NULL, title = NULL, trigger = "hover",
    position = "right")
```

**Arguments**

- `content` content for pop-over message
- `title` title for pop-over message.
- `trigger` Controls how the pop-over message should be triggered. Possible values include hover (default), click, focus and manual.
- `position` How the tooltip should be positioned. Possible values are right (default), top, bottom, left & auto.
spec_tooltip

**Description**
Setup bootstrap tooltip

**Usage**

```r
spec_tooltip(title, position = "right")
```

**Arguments**

- `title`: text for hovering message
- `position`: How the tooltip should be positioned. Possible values are `right` (default), `top`, `bottom`, `left`, & `auto`.

usepackage_latex

**Description**
Load a LaTeX package using R code. Just like `\usepackage{}` in LaTeX

**Usage**

```r
usepackage_latex(name, options = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `name`: The LaTeX package name
- `options`: The LaTeX options for the package

**Examples**

```r
usepackage_latex("xcolor")
```
xml_as_kable

_Convert XML back to kable_

**Description**

Convert XML back to kable

**Usage**

xml_as_kable(x)

**Arguments**

- **x**: XML table object

xtable2kable

_Convert xtable to a kable object_

**Description**

This function allows users to turn an xtable object into a kable so they can use most of kableExtra's functions with their xtable code without making too many changes. Note that although I tested many cases and it seems to work, this function may not be functional in some other cases. I'm not a regular xtable user and can only provide very limited support for this function.

You should use this table in the same way as print.xtable. All the options you provided to this function will be sent to print.xtable. Instead of printing out the result, this function will return the LaTeX or HTML as text and a kable object.

**Usage**

xtable2kable(x, ...)

**Arguments**

- **x**: an xtable object
- **...**: options for print.xtable

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(xtable)
xtable(mtcars) %>%
xtable2kable(booktabs = TRUE) %>%
kable_styling(latex_options = "striped")

## End(Not run)
```
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