### Package ‘miscset’

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**Title** Miscellaneous Tools Set  
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**Author** Sven E. Templer  
**Maintainer** Sven E. Templer &lt;sven.templer@gmail.com&gt;  
**Description** A collection of miscellaneous methods to simplify various tasks, including plotting, data.frame and matrix transformations, environment functions, regular expression methods, and string and logical operations, as well as numerical and statistical tools. Most of the methods are simple but useful wrappers of common base R functions, which extend S3 generics or provide default values for important parameters.  
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#### R topics documented:

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Description

A collection of miscellaneous methods to simplify various tasks, including plotting, data.frame and matrix transformations, environment functions, regular expression methods, and string and logical operations, as well as numerical and statistical tools. Most of the methods are simple but useful wrappers of common base R functions, which extend S3 generics or provide default values for important parameters.

Details

The package vignette provides a comprehensive overview and examples for the usage of all available functions in the package. View with vignette("miscset").
Description

Create barplots of a list of numeric values and error bars according to the confidence interval, standard deviation, interquartile range, etc.

Usage

ciplot(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
ciplot(x, ..., ylim, height.fun = mean,
  height.args = list(), error.fun = confint, error.args = list(),
  arrows.args = list(code = 3, angle = 90), na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x           List of numeric values
...
Arguments forwarded to barplot in default method.
ylim        A range for the y-axis limits.
height.fun  Function to apply on each list object to calculate the height of the bars from.
height.args Arguments forwarded to height.fun, as a named list.
error.fun   Function to calculate the error size. See also details.
error.args  Arguments forwarded to error.fun, as a named list.
arrows.args Arguments forwarded to arrows, as a named list.
na.rm        Logical, remove missing values.

Details

Example for quantiles:

interquartile <- function(x) {quartile(x,.75)-mean(x)}
quantileQ <- function(x, q) {abs(quartile(x,q[1])-mean(x))}

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer
**collapse**  
*Collapse objects*

**Description**  
Collapse objects as in the paste function.

**Usage**

```r
collapse(x, sep, ...)  
```

---

**Arguments**

- **x**: Any R object.
- **sep**: A character string to separate value columns. NULL retains a vector.
- **by**: Column names to split data frame by, before applying collapse on each remaining column within each piece. Using the default (all columns), then `unique(x)` is returned. Columns can be specified by names or integer with the column numbers. Using 0 or NULL collapses all columns.
- **.unlist**: Logical, if value columns need to be unlisted before collapsing.
- **.sortby**: Logical, sort the output on the by columns. This applies, if `x` was a `data.table`, then the keys are set as the by values.

**Details**

For the `data.frame` method, `x` is converted to a `data.table` before applying the piece- and column-wise collapses. If the input is already inheriting from `data.table`, then the class is retained. `.sortby` is causing `setkeyv(x, by)` to be applied to `x` after converting to a `data.table`.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer
### Examples

```r
#
### some data

set.seed(12)
s <- s2 <- sample(LETTERS[1:4], 9, replace = TRUE)
s2[1:2] <- rev(s2[1:2])
d <- data.frame(group = rep(letters[c(3,1,2)], each = 3),
                value = s,
                level = factor(s2),
                stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

### collapse vectors

collapse(letters)
collapse(1:3)  # coerced to character
collapse(LETTERS[1:5], "-") # separated by '-'

### collapse data.frames

# by all columns (same as unique)
collapse(d)
# by a grouping column
collapse(d, by = 1)
# by multiple, but not all columns
collapse(d, by = c("group", "value"))
# return single row

collapse(d, by = 0)
# return single row, unique and sorted values

collapse(d, by = 0, .unique = TRUE, .sort = TRUE)
```

---

**confint**  
*Confidence Intervals for Numeric Vectors*

**Description**

Calculate confidence intervals for values of a numeric vector.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'numeric'
confint(object, parm = qnorm, level = 0.95, ..., 
na.rm = TRUE, ret.attr = TRUE)
```
Arguments

- `object`: A numeric vector.
- `parm`: Function for quantile calculation. e.g. `qnorm`, `qt`.
- `level`: Size of confidence (0 < size < 1).
- `...`: Unused.
- `na.rm`: Logical, remove missing values for `sd` and `mean`.
- `ret.attr`: Logical, to include the mean value and function arguments as attributes of the returned object.

Value

Returns a numeric vector with the lower and upper range of the confidence interval.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```r
#
confint(1:3)
confint(1:3, ret.attr = FALSE)
#
```

---

**do.rbind**

*Bind data.frames in a List by Rows*

Description

Same as `do.call(rbind, x)`, but adding a column with the name of each table. Missing names are replaced by integers.

Usage

```r
do.rbind(x, idcol = "Name", keep.rownames = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `x`: List with data.frames. Non data.frame objects are dropped.
- `idcol`: Name for column with ids in output.
- `keep.rownames`: Logical, keep rownames.

Value

Returns a data.frame
duplicates

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer

duplicates  Determine Duplicates

Description
Determine duplicates. duplicates returns a logical vector, duplicatei an integer vector.

Usage
duplicates(x)
duplicatei(x, first = TRUE)

Arguments
x  A vector or data.frame to search for duplicates.
first  Logical, TRUE to return the index also for the first occurrence of values. Otherwise, a 0 is the index for the first occurrence.

Value
duplicates returns a logical vector as duplicated, but with TRUE values also for the first occurrence of duplicated values.
duplicatei returns the index of the first occurrence of each unique value.

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer

Examples
#
x <- c(7, 7, 7, 2, 3, 2)
data.frame(
  data = x,
  duplicated = duplicated(x),
  duplicates = duplicates(x),
  duplicatei = duplicatei(x),
  duplicatei0 = duplicatei(x, FALSE))
#

Create a Pairwise List from a Matrix

Description
Transform a matrix or dist object to a pairwise list.

Usage
enpaire(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
enpaire(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dist'
enpaire(x, upper = T, lower = T, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
enpaire(x, upper = T, lower = T, ...)

Arguments
- x: Object of class matrix.
- ...: Arguments passed to methods.
- upper: Logical, return values from upper triangle.
- lower: Logical, return values from lower triangle.

Value
Returns a data.frame. The first and second column represent the dimension names for a value in x. The following columns contain the values for the upper or lower triangle.

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer

See Also
squarematrix

Examples
#
m <- matrix(letters[1:9], 3, 3, dimnames = list(1:3, 1:3))
enpaire(m)
enpaire(m, lower = FALSE)
factorNA

Create a Factor with NA as Level

Description

Create a factor with NA values included and positioned as last level.

Usage

```r
factorNA(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A vector coerced to character.
- `...`: Forwarded to `factor`. `x` and `levels` are defined.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

gghcl

HTML Colours Like ggplot2

Description

Calculate HTML colour code from a palette like ggplot2 uses.

Usage

```r
gghcl(n, sub = 1:n, h = c(0, 360) + 15, c = 100, l = 65, ...)
```

Arguments

- `n`: Numeric value to determine size of palette.
- `sub`: Numeric vector with values within range from 1 to `n` to subset palette.
- `h`: Hue of the colour. Within range of a circle’s degrees.
- `c`: Chroma of the colour.
- `l`: Luminance of the colour. Within range from 1 to 100.
- `...`: Further arguments passed to function `hcl`. 
ggplotGrid

Details

See \help{hcl} for explanation of h, c and l.

Value

Returns a character vector containing HTML colour code of the standard ggplot colour palette.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

hcl

Examples

#

# Plot some palettes:
par(mfrow = c(3, 1), mai = c(.1, .1, 1, .1))
p <- matrix(1:100, 10)
image(p, col = gghcl(5), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(5)"
image(p, col = gghcl(10), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(10)"
image(p, col = gghcl(10, 1:5), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(10, 1:5)"
# dev.off() # to reset \code{par}
#

---

ggplotGrid Arrange a List of ggplots

Description

Arrange a list of ggplots with \code{grid.arrange} and output on local graphic device or as pdf/png when a path is supplied. \code{ggplotGridA4} writes the plots to a DIN A4 (8 x 11 inches) pdf file directly.

Usage

\code{ggplotGrid(l, path, ncol = 1, nrow = 1, width = 8, height = 11, res = 300, pdf.cairo = TRUE, onefile = TRUE, ...)

\code{ggplotGridA4(l, path, ncol = 2, nrow = 1, wide = TRUE)

\code{ggplotlist(x, ncol = 1, path, width = 11, height = 8)
Arguments

- **l**: List with ggplot objects.
- **path**: Plot to file of type pdf or png. Determine type by path ending (.pdf or .png). Optional in `ggplotlist`: A character string that gives the path to export the plot to a file, ending with ‘pdf’ or ‘png’ (case insensitive). If missing, then the grid is returned to the current graphic device.
- **ncol**: Number of columns.
- **nrow**: Number of rows per page, only for pdfs.
- **width**: For pdfs/pngs the width in inches, else ignored.
- **height**: For pdfs/pngs the height in inches, else ignored.
- **res**: Resolution in dpi for pngs.
- **pdf.cairo**: Use `cairo_pdf` (or `cairo_ps`, `svg`) instead of `pdf`.
- **oneline**: Create one file, see `cairo_pdf`.
- **wide**: Wide format pdf pages (11x8 inches).
- **x**: A list containing at least one ggplot object of class gg.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```
#
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
d <- data.frame(a=1:5,b=1:5)x <- list(
    ggplot(d, aes(x=a,y=b,col=b)) + geom_line(),
    ggplot(d, aes(x=a,y=b,shape=factor(b)) + geom_point())
ggplotlist(x, 2)
## End(Not run)
#
```

Description

Function to extract a certain index from `gregexpr()`.
Usage

`gregexprind(pattern, text, n, ...)`

Arguments

- `pattern` Character string containing a regular expression to be searched in `text`.
- `text` Character vector where the search is performed.
- `n` Numeric value or character string “last” to extract `n`th or last position of `pattern` in each value of `text`.
- `...` Arguments passed to function `gregexpr()`.

Value

Numeric vector of length `length(text)`.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

See `gregexpr` for further information on arguments.
See `regex` for the use of regular expressions.

Examples

```
#
gregexprind(c("a"), c("ababa", "ab", "xyz", NA), 1)
gregexprind(c("a"), c("ababa", "ab", "xyz", NA), 2)
gregexprind(c("a"), c("ababa", "ab", "xyz", NA), "last")
#
```

Description

Given a package name or string, start the package help index page in a browser.

Usage

`help.index(pkg, browser = NULL)`
Arguments

pkg A character string or expression with the name of a package.

browser The browser to display. text and pdf don’t use a browser, but builtin text/pdf (help_type). Otherwise a character string for the browser program binary to call or function.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Description

Based on and enhancing devtools::session_info.

Usage

info(..., width = 120)

Arguments

... Forwarded to other methods.

width Console width in columns.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

session_info

Examples

info()
devtools::session_info()
sessionInfo()
leading0  
**Numeric to Character with Leading Zero(s)**

**Description**
Transform numeric values to character string prepending leading zero(s).

**Usage**
```r
leading0(num, digits = 2)
```

**Arguments**
- `num`: Numeric vector (character also possible) to transform.
- `digits`: Numeric value of minimum length of output strings.

**Value**
Character vector with same length of strings of each value. Original "string" is prepended by zero(s). String length is at least \( \max(nchar(as.character(num))) \).

**Author(s)**
Sven E. Templer <sven.templer@gmail.com>

**Examples**
```r
# use with paste to generate strings of equal size:
paste0("observation", leading0(1:10, 3))
```

---

**lload**  
**Load RData Objects to a List**

**Description**
Load multiple .RData files and return a (simplified) list.

**Usage**
```r
lload(path = ".", pattern = ".RData", recursive = FALSE,
      simplify = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```
\textit{lsall}

\textbf{Arguments}

- \textbf{path}: Character string with the path, as used in \texttt{list.files}.
- \textbf{pattern}: A regular expression for file name patterns, as used in \texttt{list.files}.
- \textbf{recursive}: Logical. Search the path recursive.
- \textbf{simplify}: Logical, unlist when there are only unique object names.
- \textbf{verbose}: Logical. Print information on screen about loading process.

\textbf{Value}

Returns a list of length \( n \), when there are \( n \) data files loaded. All objects are stored in sublists. Names are according to files, and names of sublists to objects per file. If simplified, the list is of length \( m \), when there are \( m \) objects in total loaded.

\textbf{Author(s)}

Sven E. Templer

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{load}

---

\textbf{lsall} \hspace{1cm} \textit{List Object Details}

\textbf{Description}

Return a data.frame with a list of all objects of a specified environment.

\textbf{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
lsall(envir = .GlobalEnv, ...)
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Arguments}

- \texttt{envir}: An environment where to look for objects.
- \texttt{...}: Arguments forwarded to \texttt{ls}.

\textbf{Value}

Returns a data.frame with object names, lengths, classes, modes and sizes or \texttt{NULL} if the environment is empty.

\textbf{Author(s)}

Sven E. Templer
mgrepl

Multiple Pattern Matching and Replacement

Description

mgrepl allows multiple patterns search in character vectors, offering multicore support to parallelize search over all patterns using mclapply.

Usage

mgrepl(patterns, text, log.fun = all, na.replace = FALSE, use.which = FALSE, cores = 1, ...)

Arguments

patterns  A vector or list containing regular expressions (regex) to be searched in text. Coerced to character.
text  Character vector on which the search is performed.
log.fun  A function to apply on the result of matching each pattern on each element of text. Determines the output. See section Value.
na.replace  A single value to replace each NA with in the result.
use.which  A logical value. TRUE to convert result with which. Only if output is.atomic, otherwise ignored. Deprecated.
cores  Numeric value for how many cores to use for computation using mclapply.
...  Further arguments passed to functions grepl.

See Also

ls

Examples

#

lsall()
obj1 <- 1:3
obj2 <- data.frame(1:3)
obj3 <- list(1:3)
lsall()

#
**ntri**

**Value**

Depending on the function defined with `log.fun`, the return value is either

- a vector, e.g. for functions like `any`, `all` or `sum`.
- a matrix is obtained with e.g. `identity` or `as.integer`. Each row holds the result of a single pattern.
- a list is returned for functions which create results of different lengths for each element, such as `which`.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**See Also**

`grepl`, `mclapply`

**Examples**

```
# strings
s <- c("ab", "ac", "bc", NA)

# match all patterns (default)
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s)

# match any of the patterns
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, any)
grepl("a|b", s)

# return logical matrix, one column for each pattern
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, identity)

# return count of matches
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, sum)
```

---

**ntri**

Return **Triangular Numbers**

**Description**

Return the series of triangular (triangle) numbers up to a number of \( n \) rows of a triangle. The series has the entry number "A000217" at [https://oeis.org/A000217](https://oeis.org/A000217) and starts like this: 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, ...
Usage
ntrri(n)

Arguments
n Positive integer value for sequence length.

Value
Returns an integer vector of length n.

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer (<sven.templer@gmail.com>)

---

nunique Amount and Index of Unique Values

Description
Return the index or amount of unique values in a vector.

Usage
nunique(x, na = TRUE, ...)
uniquei(x, na = TRUE, ...)

Arguments
x Numeric vector to transform.
na Logical, TRUE to include/count NA.
... Arguments forwarded to unique.

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer

Examples
#

v <- c("a", "b", "a", NA)
nunique(v)
nunique(v, FALSE)
uniquei(v)
uniquei(v, FALSE)
#


**p2star**

*P Value Significance Level Indicator*

**Description**

Transform p-values to character (e.g. stars) indicators by significance levels with the function `symnum`.

**Usage**

```r
p2star(p, breaks = c(0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 1), symbols = c("***", "**", "+", ".", "n.s.")
```

**Arguments**

- `p` Vector with p values
- `breaks` The breaks from min (0) to max (1).
- `symbols` Symbols to use for values between breaks from min to max.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**Examples**

```r
#
p2star(c(1e-5,.1,.9))
#
```

---

**plotn**

*Plot Nothing (but a Plot)*

**Description**

Create a plot, with empty elements by presetting default parameters.

**Usage**

```r
plotn(x = 0:1, y = NULL, type = "n", xlab = "", ylab = "", 
xaxt = "n", yaxt = "n", frame.plot = F, ...)
```
Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} Coordinates of the points.
\item \texttt{y} Coordinates of the y-axis.
\item \texttt{type} Plot type.
\item \texttt{xlab, ylab} Axis titles.
\item \texttt{xaxt, yaxt} Axis types.
\item \texttt{frame.plot} Plot the frame.
\item ... Forwarded arguments to \texttt{plot}.
\end{itemize}

Details

For details about the function see \texttt{plot}, which is called from \texttt{plotn}. More detailed information in \texttt{plot.default} and \texttt{par}.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

\begin{verbatim}
rmall

Remove All Objects from Global Environment
\end{verbatim}

Description

Remove all objects from the global environment.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
rmall(...)  
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
... Arguments forwarded to \texttt{ls} to get all objects.
\end{verbatim}

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

\begin{verbatim}
rm, ls
\end{verbatim}
scale0

Examples

#
a <- b <- letters
ls()
rmall()
ls()
#

scale0

Scale Numeric Values to Defined Ranges

Description

Scale numeric values to a range from 0 to 1 with the function scale0 or to a chosen range with scaler.

Usage

scale0(x)

scaler(x, r = c(0, 1), b = range(x, na.rm = TRUE))

Arguments

x

Numeric vector to transform.

r

Numeric vector of length 2 for range to scale values of x to.

b

Numeric vector of length 2 to define the border of x to use as scaling minimum and maximum.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

#

scale0(0:10)
scale0(-1:3)
scale0(2:3)

scaler(0:10)
scaler(0:10, 1:2)
scaler(0:10, 1:2, c(0, 20))

#
Sort data.frame Objects

Description

Sort a data.frame by any column(s).

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, by = NULL, bye = NULL,
     na.last = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` A data.frame.
- `decreasing` Logical, sort in decreasing order. See also `sort`.
- `by` Index (integer) or names of columns in `x` to sort by in that order. If both `by` and `bye` are missing, all columns are used to sort in their order.
- `bye` Unquoted column name or list() or .() with unquoted column names to sort `x` by. Not evaluated if `by` is supplied.
- `na.last` TRUE to put missing values last, FALSE to put first or NA to remove.
- `...` Ignored for the data.frame method.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```
#

d <- data.frame(a=c(1,1,1,2,NA),b=c(2,1,3,1,1),c=5:1)
d
sort(d) # sort by every column (a, then b, then c)
sort(d, TRUE, by="c") # decreasing by column 'c'
sort(d, bye=(a,c)) # increasing by columns 'a' and then 'c'
```

### squarematrix

**Create a Square Matrix**

**Description**

Transform any \( m \times n \) matrix to a square matrix by column/row names. Stops if no or duplicated dimnames are provided in \( x \).

**Usage**

```r
squarematrix(x)
```

**Arguments**

- \( x \) Object of class `matrix`.

**Value**

Returns a matrix.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**Examples**

```r
#

m <- matrix(1:6, 2, dimnames=list(2:3,1:3))
m
squarematrix(m)
#
```

---

### strextr

**Extract a Substring**

**Description**

This function extracts substring(s) which match a given pattern.

**Usage**

```r
strextr(x, pattern, sep = " ", mult = F, unlist = F, cores = 1)
```
Arguments

- **x**: Character vector.
- **pattern**: Regular expression.
- **sep**: Character string which separates the fields.
- **mult**: Logical, if multiple matching fields should be returned, or otherwise NA.
- **unlist**: Logical, unlists multiple results.
- **cores**: Integer for number of computational cores to use.

Details

The function is deprecated and will be removed with `miscset` version 2. It is recommended to use `str_extract` or `str_extract_all` instead.

Value

A list of character vectors containing the substrings that are matching `pattern` and are separated by `sep` or NA if the pattern could not be found.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```r
#
library(stringr)
istrextr(s, "^[AB]\[:digit:]+$") # deprecated
str_extract(s, "[AB]:[digit:]")

istrextr(s, "^[AB]\[:digit:]+$", mult = TRUE) # deprecated
str_extract_all(s, "[AB]:[digit:]")

istrextr(s, "^[AB]\[:digit:]+$", mult = TRUE, unlist = TRUE) # deprecated
unlist(str_extract_all(s, "[AB]:[digit:]")) # has no <NA> values

istrextr(s, "^[C]\[:digit:]+$") # deprecated
str_extract(s, "[C]:[digit:]")
#
```
**str_part**  

 *Split String and Return Part*

Description

Return the nth part of a splitted string.

Usage

\[
\text{str_part}(x, \text{split}, n, \ldots, \text{roll} = F) \\
\text{str_part}(x, \text{split}, n, \ldots, \text{roll} = F)
\]

Arguments

- \(x\) Character vector.
- \(\text{split}\) Regular expression splitting strings.
- \(n\) Number of part to extract.
- \(\ldots\) Arguments passed to \texttt{strsplit}.
- \(\text{roll}\) Logical, if to use the last when less than maximum parts.

Value

A character vector of the extracted parts.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

\texttt{strsplit}

Examples

```r
#
s <- c("abc","abcd","abc")
str_part(s, ",", 4)
str_part(s, ",", 4, roll=TRUE)
#```
**str_rev**

---

**Reverse Text Strings**

**Description**

Create a reverse version of strings.

**Usage**

\[
\text{str}_\text{rev}(x) \\
\text{strrev}(x)
\]

**Arguments**

- \(x\) vector with strings. Is coerced to character.

**Value**

Returns a character vector with reversed strings.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**See Also**

- rev

**Examples**

```
#
s <- c("abc", "asdf")
str_rev(s)
#```
Description

This function enhances xtable: It can write the latex code of the table directly to a file and optionally adds a header/footer for the document structure. Also a system command can be given to convert the tex file to a pdf document, for example.

Usage

textable(d, file, caption = NULL, label = NULL, align = NULL, rownames = FALSE, topcapt = TRUE, digits = NULL, as.document = FALSE, landscape = FALSE, margin = 2, pt.size = 10, cmd = NULL, ...)

Arguments

d
Character vector with title of table.

file
Character vector with the latex label or HTML anchor.

align
Character vector with 'l', 'c', 'r' for aligning the columns left, centered or right. Length is either one or 1 (for rownames column) + number of columns in d (even if rownames = FALSE)

rownames
Logical, include row names of d.

topcapt
Logical, put caption and label before 'tabular'.

digits
Number of digits to print from numeric values.

as.document
Logical. TRUE to add the document definition to the output. The document class is an article and the package a4paper is included.

landscape
Logical, use a landscape format for wider tables. Only with as.document=TRUE.

margin
Margin between table and page border in cm. Only with as.document=TRUE.

pt.size
Integer from 10 to 13 for the size of the characters. Only with as.document=TRUE.

cmd
A character vector with the system command to apply on the output file. Only if file is given and as.document is TRUE. NULL or an empty string system is not called.

...
Forwarded arguments to print.xtable.

Details

Example for a system call:
cmd = "pdflatex -output-directory /path/to/files/"
Value

Returns a character vector invisible. If file is set, then the content is written to a file. Else it is printed to the console.

Author(s)

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See Also

\texttt{xtable}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}

## Not run:
d <- head(trees)
dc <- \textquote{R "trees" dataset.}'
textable(d, rownames=TRUE, digits=4, caption=dc)
textable(d, '/tmp/trees.tex', caption=dc, as.document=TRUE,
         cmd='pdflatex --output-directory /tmp')

## End(Not run)

\end{verbatim}
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