Package ‘questionr’

May 26, 2020

Maintainer Julien Barnier <julien.barnier@ens-lyon.fr>
Version 0.7.1
Date 2020-05-26
License GPL (>= 2)
Encoding UTF-8
Title Functions to Make Surveys Processing Easier
Description Set of functions to make the processing and analysis of
surveys easier: interactive shiny apps and addins for data recoding,
contingency tables, dataset metadata handling, and several convenience
functions.
Depends R (>= 3.5.0)
Imports shiny (>= 1.0.5), miniUI, rstudioapi, highr, styler, classInt,
htmltools, graphics, stats, utils, labelled (>= 2.4.0), haven
(>= 2.3.0)
Suggests testthat, roxygen2, dplyr, tidyr, janitor, forcats, knitr
SystemRequirements xclip (Linux)
VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://juba.github.io/questionr/

BugReports https://github.com/juba/questionr/issues

RoxygenNote 7.1.0
NeedsCompilation no

Author Julien Barnier [aut, cre],
François Briatte [aut],
Joseph Larmarange [aut]

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-05-26 11:30:05 UTC
R topics documented:

addNAstr  ...................................................... 3
children .......................................................... 4
chisq.residuals .................................................. 4
clipcopy ........................................................... 5
cprop ............................................................. 6
cramer.v .......................................................... 8
cross.multi.table ................................................ 8
describe ........................................................... 10
duplicated2 ....................................................... 11
enfants ............................................................ 12
escape_regex ...................................................... 12
fecondite .......................................................... 13
femmes ............................................................ 13
fertility ............................................................ 14
first_non_null ..................................................... 14
format.proptab ................................................... 15
freq ................................................................. 15
freq.na ............................................................ 17
happy ............................................................. 18
hdv2003 ............................................................ 19
households ....................................................... 19
icut ................................................................. 19
ifunc_get_css ..................................................... 20
ifunc_run_as_addin ............................................... 20
ifunc_show_alert ................................................ 21
iorder ............................................................ 21
irec ............................................................... 22
lookfor ........................................................... 23
ltabs .............................................................. 24
menages ........................................................... 25
multi.split ....................................................... 25
multi.table ....................................................... 26
na.rm ............................................................ 27
odds.ratio ......................................................... 28
print.proptab ..................................................... 30
prop ............................................................... 30
qload ............................................................. 32
qscan ............................................................. 33
quant.cut ........................................................ 34
recode.na ......................................................... 35
rename.variable ............................................... 36
rm.unused.levels ............................................... 36
rp2012 ............................................................ 37
rp99 ............................................................... 38
rprop ............................................................. 38
tabs ............................................................... 40
**addNAstr**

Transform missing values of a factor to an extra level

**Description**

This function modifies a factor by turning NA into an extra level (so that NA values are counted in tables, for instance). This version of addNA extends the same function provided in R by allowing to specify a string name for the extra level (see examples).

**Usage**

`addNAstr(x, value = "NA", ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: a vector of data, usually taking a small number of distinct values.
- `value`: string to use for the extra level name. If NULL, the extra level is created as NA, and the result is the same as the one of the addNA function.
- `...`: arguments passed to addNA.

**Value**

an object of class "factor", original missing values being coded as an extra level named NA if as.string=FALSE, "NA" if as.string=TRUE, as specified by as.string if as.string is a string.

**Source**

Adapted from James (http://stackoverflow.com/a/5817181) by Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

**See Also**

addNA (base).

**Examples**

```r
f <- as.factor(c("a","b",NA,"a","b"))
f
addNAstr(f)
addNAstr(f, value="missing")
addNAstr(f, value=NULL)
```
Description

Some fictive results from a fertility survey.

Format

a data frame containing one record for each child of the surveyed women in the fertility survey.

chisq.residuals

Return the chi-squared residuals of a two-way frequency table.

Description

Return the raw, standardized or Pearson’s residuals (the default) of a chi-squared test on a two-way frequency table.

Usage

chisq.residuals(tab, digits = 2, std = FALSE, raw = FALSE)

Arguments

tab    frequency table
digits number of digits to display
std    if TRUE, returns the standardized residuals. Otherwise, returns the Pearson residuals. Incompatible with raw.
raw    if TRUE, returns the raw (observed - expected) residuals. Otherwise, returns the Pearson residuals. Incompatible with std.

Details

This function is just a wrapper around the chisq.test base R function. See this function’s help page for details on the computation.

See Also

chisq.test
Examples

```r
## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Pearson residuals
chisq.residuals(tab)
## Standardized residuals
chisq.residuals(tab, std = TRUE)
## Raw residuals
chisq.residuals(tab, raw = TRUE)
```

---

**clipcopy**

Transform an object into HTML and copy it for export

Description

This function transforms its argument to HTML with knitr::kable and then copy it to the clipboard or to a file for later use in an external application.

Usage

```r
clipcopy(obj, ...)
```

Arguments

- `obj`: object to be copied
- `...`: arguments passed to knitr::kable
- `append`: if `TRUE`, append to the file instead of replacing it
- `file`: if `TRUE`, export to a file instead of the clipboard
- `filename`: name of the file to export to
- `clipboard.size`: under Windows, size of the clipboard in kB
- `percent`: whether to add a percent sign in each cell
- `digits`: number of digits to display
- `justify`: justification
Details

Under Linux, this function requires that `xclip` is installed on the system to copy to the clipboard.

Value

```
NULL
NULL
```

See Also

`kable`, `format.proptab`
`clipcopy`, `format.proptab`

Examples

```r
data(iris)
tab <- table(cut(iris$Sepal.Length, 8), cut(iris$Sepal.Width, 4))
## Not run: copie(tab)
ptab <- rprop(tab, percent=TRUE)
## Not run: clipcopy(ptab)
```

---

cprop

*Column percentages of a two-way frequency table.*

Description

Return the column percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.

Usage

```r
cprop(tab, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'table'
cprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, drop = TRUE, n = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
cprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, drop = TRUE, n = FALSE, ...)
```
cprop

total = TRUE,
percent = FALSE,
drop = TRUE,
n = FALSE,
...
)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
cprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

  tab          frequency table
  ...          parameters passed to other methods.
  digits       number of digits to display
  total        if TRUE, add a row with the sum of percentages and a column with global percentages
  percent      if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
  drop         if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
  n            if TRUE, display number of observations per column.

Value

  The result is an object of class table and proptab.

See Also

  rprop, prop, table, prop.table

Examples

  ## Sample table
  data(Titanic)
  tab <- apply(Titanic, c(4,1), sum)
  ## Column percentages
  cprop(tab)
## Column percentages with custom display

cprop(tab, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE)

---

### cramer.v

*Compute Cramer's V of a two-way frequency table*

**Description**

This function computes Cramer's V for a two-way frequency table.

**Usage**

```r
cramer.v(tab)
```

**Arguments**

- `tab`: table on which to compute the statistic

**Examples**

```r
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(4,1), sum)
# print(tab)
cramer.v(tab)
```

---

### cross.multi.table

*Two-way frequency table between a multiple choices question and a factor*

**Description**

This function allows to generate a two-way frequency table from a multiple choices question and a factor. The question’s answers must be stored in a series of binary variables.

**Usage**

```r
cross.multi.table(
  df, 
crossvar, 
weights = NULL, 
digits = 1, 
freq = FALSE, 
tfreq = "col", 
n = FALSE, 
na.rm = TRUE, 
... 
)
```
cross.multi.table

Arguments

- **df**: data frame with the binary variables
- **crossvar**: factor to cross the multiple choices question with
- **weights**: optional weighting vector
- **digits**: number of digits to keep in the output
- **freq**: display percentages
- **tfreq**: type of percentages to compute ("row" or "col")
- **n**: if TRUE, and freq is TRUE, display number of observations per row or column
- **na.rm**: Remove any NA values in crossvar
- **...**: arguments passed to `multi.table`

Details

See the `multi.table` help page for details on handling of the multiple choices question and corresponding binary variables.

If freq is set to TRUE, the resulting table gives the columns percentages based on the contingency table of crossvar in the respondents population.

Value

Object of class table.

See Also

`multi.table`, `multi.split`, `table`

Examples

```r
## Sample data frame
set.seed(1337)
sex <- sample(c("Man", "Woman"), 100, replace=TRUE)
jazz <- sample(c(0,1), 100, replace=TRUE)
rock <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 100, replace=TRUE)
electronic <- sample(c("Y","N"), 100, replace=TRUE)
weights <- runif(100)*2
df <- data.frame(sex,jazz,rock,electronic,weights)

## Two-way frequency table on 'music' variables by sex
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")], df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"))

## Column percentages based on respondents
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")], df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"), freq=TRUE)

## Row percentages based on respondents
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")],
                   df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"), freq=TRUE, tfreq="row", n=TRUE)
```
describe

Describe the variables of a data.frame

Description

This function describes the variables of a vector or a dataset that might include labels imported with haven packages.

Usage

describe(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## Default S3 method:
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
describe(x, ..., n = 10, freq.n.max = 0)

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

Arguments

x

object to describe

... further arguments passed to or from other methods, see details

n

number of first values to display

show.length

display length of the vector?

freq.n.max

display a frequency table if the number of unique values is less than this value, 0 to hide

Details

When describing a data.frame, you can provide variable names as character strings. Using the "*" or "|" wildcards in a variable name will search for it using a regex match. The search will also take into account variable labels, if any. See examples.
**duplication2**

**Value**

an object of class `description`.

**Author(s)**

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

**See Also**

`lookfor`

**Examples**

data(hdv2003)
describe(hdv2003$sexe)
describe(hdv2003$age)
data(fecondite)
describe(femmes$milieu)
describe(hdv2003)
describe(hdv2003, "cuisine", "heures.tv")
describe(hdv2003, "trav*")
describe(hdv2003, "trav|lecture")
describe(hdv2003, "trav", "lecture")
describe(femmes)
describe(femmes, "ident")

duplicated2(x)

**Arguments**

`x` a vector, a data frame or a matrix

**Value**

A logical vector indicated which elements are duplicated in `x`.

**Description**

The native `duplicated` function determines which elements of a vector or data frame are duplicates of elements already observed in the vector or the data frame provided. Therefore, only the second occurrence (or third or nth) of an element is considered as a duplicate. `duplicated2` is similar but will also mark the first occurrence as a duplicate (see examples).

**Usage**

duplicated2(x)
Source


See Also
duplicated

Examples

df <- data.frame(x=c("a","b","c","b","d","c"),y=c(1,2,3,2,4,3))
df
duplicated(df)
duplicated2(df)

---

enfants A fertility survey - "enfants" table

Description

Some fictive results from a fertility survey.

Format

a data frame containing one record for each child of the surveyed women in the fecondite survey.

---

escape_regex Escape regex special chars Code directly taken from Hmisc::escapeRegex

Description

Escape regex special chars Code directly taken from Hmisc::escapeRegex

Usage

escape_regex(s)

Arguments

s string to escape regex special chars from
Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

3 data frames with labelled data (as if data would have been imported from SPSS with have):

• menages contains some information from the households selected for the survey;
• femmes contains the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households;
• enfants contains one record for each child of the surveyed women.

Data can be linked using the variables id_menage and id_femme.

See Also

fertility for an English version of this dataset.

Examples

data(fecondite)
describe(menages)
describe(femmes)
describe(enfants)
fertility

A fertility survey

Description
Some fictive results from a fecundity survey, with English labels.

Format
3 data frames with labelled data (as if data would have been imported from SPSS with haven):
- households contains some information from the households selected for the survey;
- women contains the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households;
- children contains one record for each child of the surveyed women.

Data can be linked using the variables id_household and id_woman.

See Also
fecondite for an French version of this dataset.

Examples
```r
data(fertility)
describe(households)
describe(women)
describe(children)
```

first_non_null

Return first non-null of two values

Description
Return first non-null of two values

Usage
```r
x %||% y
```

Arguments
- x: first object
- y: second object
**Description**

Format an object of class proptab for printing depending on its attributes.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'proptab'
format(x, digits = NULL, percent = NULL, justify = "right", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` object of class proptab
- `digits` number of digits to display
- `percent` if not NULL, add a percent sign after each value
- `justify` justification of character vectors. Passed to `format.default`
- `...` other arguments to pass to `format.default`

**Details**

This function is designed for internal use only.

**See Also**

- `format.default`
- `print.proptab`

---

**freq**

*Generate frequency tables.*

**Description**

Generate and format frequency tables from a variable or a table, with percentages and formatting options.
freq

Usage

freq(
  x,
  digits = 1,
  cum = FALSE,
  total = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL,
  sort = "",
  valid = !(NA %in% exclude),
  levels = c("prefixed", "labels", "values"),
  na.last = TRUE
)

Arguments

x either a vector to be tabulated, or a table object
digits number of digits to keep for the percentages
cum if TRUE, display cumulative percentages
total if TRUE, add a final row with totals
exclude vector of values to exclude from the tabulation (if x is a vector)
sort if specified, allow to sort the table by increasing ("inc") or decreasing ("dec")
frequencies
valid if TRUE, display valid percentages
levels the desired levels for the factor in case of labelled vector (labelled package must be installed): "labels" for value labels, "values" for values or "prefixed" for labels prefixed with values
na.last if TRUE, NA values are always be last table row

Value

The result is an object of class data.frame.

See Also

table, prop, cprop, rprop

Examples

# factor
data(hdv2003)
freq(hdv2003$qualif)
freq(hdv2003$qualif, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE)
freq(hdv2003$qualif, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE, sort ="dec")

# labelled data
data(fecondite)
freq(femmes$region)
freq.na

```r
freq(femmes$region, levels = "l")
freq(femmes$region, levels = "v")
```

---

**freq.na**  
*Generate frequency table of missing values.*

---

**Description**

Generate a frequency table of missing values as raw counts and percentages.

**Usage**

```r
freq.na(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` either a vector or a data frame object
- `...` if `x` is a data frame, the names of the variables to examine or keywords to search for such variables. See `lookfor` for more details.

**Value**

The result is an object of class `data.frame`.

**See Also**

- `table`
- `is.na`

**Examples**

```r
data(hdv2003)
## Examine a single vector.
freq.na(hdv2003$qualif)
## Examine a data frame.
freq.na(hdv2003)
## Examine several variables.
freq.na(hdv2003, "nivetud", "trav.satisf")
## To see only variables with the most number of missing values
head(freq.na(hdv2003))
```
happy

Data related to happiness from the General Social Survey, 1972-2006.

Description

This data extract is taken from Hadley Wickham’s productplots package. The original description follows, with minor edits.

The data is a small sample of variables related to happiness from the General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is a yearly cross-sectional survey of Americans, run from 1972. We combine data for 25 years to yield 51,020 observations, and of the over 5,000 variables, we select nine related to happiness:

Format

A data frame with 51020 rows and 10 variables

Details

- age. age in years: 18–89.
- degree. highest education: lt high school, high school, junior college, bachelor, graduate.
- finrela. relative financial status: far above, above average, average, below average, far below.
- happy. happiness: very happy, pretty happy, not too happy.
- health. health: excellent, good, fair, poor.
- marital. marital status: married, never married, divorced, widowed, separated.
- sex. sex: female, male.
- wtsall. probability weight. 0.43–6.43.

References

**hdv2003**

*Histoire de vie 2003*

**Description**
Sample from 2000 people and 20 variables taken from the *Histoire de Vie* survey, produced in France in 2003 by INSEE.

**Format**
A data frame with 2000 rows and 20 variables

**Source**
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?ref_id=fd-HDV03

**households**

*A fertility survey - "households" table*

**Description**
Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

**Format**
a data frame containing some information from the households selected for the fertility survey.

**icut**

*Interactive conversion from numeric to factor*

**Description**
This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive conversion of a numeric variable into a categorical one.

**Usage**

```r
icut(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` vector to recode or data frame to operate on
- `var_name` if `obj` is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)
Value

The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The recoding code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(hdv2003)
icut(hdv2003, "age")
irec(hdv2003, heures.tv)
## End(Not run)
```

ifunc_get_css  

*Returns custom CSS content*

Description

Returns custom CSS content

Usage

`ifunc_get_css()`

ifunc_run_as_addin  

*Check if we are currently running as an rstudio addin*

Description

Check if we are currently running as an rstudio addin

Usage

`ifunc_run_as_addin()`
ifunc_show_alert

Display an alert, only on first launch for the current session

Description
Display an alert, only on first launch for the current session

Usage
ifunc_show_alert(run_as_addin)

Arguments
run_as_addin TRUE if the function is running as an rstudio addin

iorder
Interactive reordering of factor levels

Description
This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive reordering of the levels of a categorical variable (character or factor).

Usage
iorder(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)

Arguments
obj vector to recode or data frame to operate on
var_name if obj is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)

Details
The generated convert the variable into a factor, as only those allow for levels ordering.

Value
The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The reordering code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.
### Examples

```r
# Not run:
data(hdv2003)
iorder(hdv2003, "qualif")

# End(Not run)
```

---

**irec**  
*Interactive recoding*

### Description

This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive recoding of a categorical variable (character or factor).

### Usage

```r
irec(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **obj**  
  vector to recode or data frame to operate on
- **var_name**  
  if `obj` is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)

### Value

The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The recoding code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.

### Examples

```r
# Not run:
data(hdv2003)
iirec()  
v <- sample(c("Red","Green","Blue"), 50, replace=TRUE)
iirec(v)
iirec(hdv2003, "qualif")
iirec(hdv2003, sexe) # this also works

# End(Not run)
```
lookfor (Stata command in R. It supports searching into the variable names of regular R data frames as well as into SPSS and Stata datasets loaded in R via the haven package, in which case it will also search variable descriptions (labels). The command is meant to help users finding variables in large datasets.

Usage

lookfor(data, ..., labels = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE, details = FALSE)

look_for(data, ..., labels = TRUE, ignore.case = TRUE, details = FALSE)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>a data frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>list of keywords, a character string (or several character strings), which can be formatted as a regular expression suitable for a grep pattern, or a vector of keywords; displays all variables if not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labels</td>
<td>whether or not to search variable labels (descriptions); TRUE by default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignore.case</td>
<td>whether or not to make the keywords case sensitive; TRUE by default (case is ignored during matching)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>details</td>
<td>add details about each variable (see examples)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The function, imported from labelled, looks into the variable names for matches to the keywords. If the data frame has been imported into R with haven package, then variable labels are included in the search scope. If labelled package is installed, variable labels of data.frame imported with foreign or memisc packages will also be taken into account.

Value

a data frame featuring the variable position, name and description (if it exists) in the original data frame

Author(s)

François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

Source

Based on the behaviour of the lookfor command in Stata.
ltabs  Cross tabulation with labelled variables

Description

This function is a wrapper around \texttt{xtabs}, adding automatically value labels for labelled vectors if \texttt{labelled} package eis installed.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
ltabs(
  formula,
  data,
  levels = c("prefixed", "labels", "values"),
  variable_label = TRUE,
  ...
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{formula}  a formula object (see \texttt{xtabs})
- \texttt{data}  a data frame
- \texttt{levels}  the desired levels in case of labelled vector: "labels" for value labels, "values" for values or "prefixed" for labels prefixed with values
- \texttt{variable_label}  display variable label if available?
- \texttt{...}  additional arguments passed to \texttt{xtabs}

See Also

\texttt{query} in the \texttt{memisc} package

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
lookfor(iris)
# Look for a single keyword.
lookfor(iris, "petal")
lookfor(iris, "s")
# Look for with a regular expression
lookfor(iris, "petal\|species")
lookfor(iris, "s\$")
# Look for with several keywords
lookfor(iris, "pet", "sp")
lookfor(iris, "pet", "sp", "width")
# Labelled data
data(fecundite)
lookfor(femmes)
lookfor(femmes, "date")
# Display details
lookfor(femmes, details = TRUE)
\end{verbatim}
See Also

xtabs.

Examples

```r
data(fecondite)
ltabs(~radio, femmes)
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes)
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, "l")
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, "v")
ltabs(~radio+tv+journal, femmes)
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, variable_label = FALSE)
```

---

### menages

**Description**

Some fictive results from a fertility survey.

**Format**

A data frame containing some information from the households selected for the fecondite survey.

---

### multi.split

**Description**

Split a multiple choices variable in a series of binary variables

**Usage**

```r
multi.split(var, split.char = "/", mnames = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `var` variable to split
- `split.char` character to split at
- `mnames` names to give to the produced variables. If NULL, the names are computed from the original variable name and the answers.
multi.table

Details

This function takes as input a multiple choices variable where choices are recorded as a string and separated with a fixed character. For example, if the question is about the favourite colors, answers could be "red/blue", "red/green/yellow", etc. This function splits the variable into as many variables as the number of different choices. Each of these variables as a 1 or 0 value corresponding to the choice of this answer. They are returned as a data frame.

Value

Returns a data frame.

See Also

multi.table

Examples

v <- c("red/blue","green","red/green","blue/red")
multi.split(v)
## One-way frequency table of the result
multi.table(multi.split(v))
Details

The function is applied to a series of binary variables, each one corresponding to a choice of the question. For example, if the question is about seen movies among a movies list, each binary variable would correspond to a movie of the list and be true or false depending of the choice of the answer.

By default, only '1' and 'TRUE' as considered as 'true' values for the binary variables, and counted in the frequency table. It is possible to specify other values to be counted with the true.codes argument. Note that '1' and 'TRUE' are always considered as true values even if true.codes is provided.

If freq is set to TRUE, a percentage column is added to the resulting table. This percentage is computed by dividing the number of TRUE answers for each value by the total number of (potentially weighted) observations. Thus, these percentages sum can be greater than 100.

Value

Object of class table.

See Also

cross.multi.table, multi.split, table

Examples

## Sample data frame
set.seed(1337)
sex <- sample(c("Man", "Woman"), 100, replace=TRUE)
jazz <- sample(c(0,1), 100, replace=TRUE)
rock <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 100, replace=TRUE)
-electronic <- sample(c("Y", "N"), 100, replace=TRUE)
weights <- runif(100)*2
df <- data.frame(sex, jazz, rock, electronic, weights)
## Frequency table on 'music' variables
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"))
## Weighted frequency table on 'music' variables
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"), weights=df$weights)
## No percentages
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock","electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"), freq=FALSE)

na.rm

Remove observations with missing values

Description

na.rm is similar to na.omit but allows to specify a list of variables to take into account.

Usage

na.rm(x, v = NULL)
odds.ratio

Arguments

x  a data frame
v  a list of variables

Details

If v is not specified, the result of na.rm will be the same as na.omit. If a list of variables is specified through v, only observations with a missing value (NA) for one of the specified variables will be removed from x. See examples.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

na.omit

Examples

df <- data.frame(x = c(1, 2, 3), y = c(0, 10, NA), z = c("a", NA, "b"))
df
na.omit(df)
na.rm(df)
nr <- na.rm(df, c("x", "y"))
nr <- na.rm(df, "z")

odds.ratio  Odds Ratio

Description

S3 method for odds ratio

Usage

odds.ratio(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'multinom'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
odds.ratio(x, fac, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'table'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
odds.ratio(x, y, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'odds.ratio'
print(x, signif.stars = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: object from whom odds ratio will be computed
- **...**: further arguments passed to or from other methods
- **level**: the confidence level required
- **fac**: a second factor object
- **y**: a second numeric object
- **signif.stars**: logical; if TRUE, p-values are encoded visually as 'significance stars'

Details

For models calculated with `glm`, `x` should have been calculated with `family=binomial`. p-value are the same as `summary(x)$coefficients[,4]`. Odds ratio could also be obtained with `exp(coef(x))` and confidence intervals with `exp(confint(x))`.

For models calculated with `multinom` (nnet), p-value are calculated according to [http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/r/dae/mlogit.htm](http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/r/dae/mlogit.htm).

For 2x2 table, factor or matrix, `odds.ratio` uses `fisher.test` to compute the odds ratio.

Value

Returns a data.frame of class `odds.ratio` with odds ratios, their confidence interval and p-values.

If `x` and `y` are proportions, `odds.ratio` simply returns the value of the odds ratio, with no confidence interval.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

- `glm` in the `stats` package.
- `multinom` in the `nnet` package.
- `fisher.test` in the `stats` package.
- `printCoefmat` in the `stats` package.
Examples

```r
data(hdv2003)
reg <- glm(cinema ~ sexe + age, data=hdv2003, family=binomial)
odds.ratio(reg)
odds.ratio(hdv2003$sport, hdv2003$cuisine)
odds.ratio(table(hdv2003$sport, hdv2003$cuisine))
M <- matrix(c(759, 360, 518, 363), ncol = 2)
odds.ratio(M)
odds.ratio(0.26, 0.42)
```

print.proptab

S3 print method for proptab objects.

Description

Print an object of class proptab.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class ‘proptab’
print(x, digits = NULL, percent = NULL, justify = "right", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: object of class proptab
- `digits`: number of digits to display
- `percent`: if not NULL, add a percent sign after each value
- `justify`: justification of character vectors. Passed to `format.default`
- `...`: other arguments to pass to `format.default`

See Also

`format.proptab`

prop

Global percentages of a two-way frequency table.

Description

Return the percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.
Usage

prop(tab, ...)

prop_table(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
prop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
prop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
prop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- tab: frequency table
- ...: parameters passed to other methods
- digits: number of digits to display
- total: if TRUE, add a column with the sum of percentages and a row with global percentages
- percent: if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
drop if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
n if TRUE, display number of observations per row and per column.

Value
The result is an object of class table and proptab.

See Also
rprop, cprop, table, prop.table

Examples
## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tag <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Percentages
prop(tag)
## Percentages with custom display
prop(tag, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE, n=TRUE)

qload Load one or more packages, installing them first if necessary

Description
This function quickly loads one or more packages, installing them quietly if necessary.

Usage
qload(..., load = TRUE, silent = TRUE)

Arguments
... the packages to load/install. Packages are loaded with library and installed first with install.packages if necessary.
load load the packages. Set to FALSE to just install any missing packages. Defaults to TRUE.
silent keep output as silent as possible. Defaults to TRUE.

Details
The function probably requires R 3.0.0 or above to make use of the quiet argument when calling install.packages. It is not clear what the argument previously achieved in older versions of R.

Value
The result is a list of packages cited in the scripts.
qscan

Author(s)
François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

See Also
qscan, install.packages, library

Examples
qload("questionr")
qload("questionr", silent = FALSE)

qscan
Scan R scripts and load/install all detected packages

Description
This function scans one or more R scripts and tries to quick-load/install the packages mentioned by
library or require functions.

Usage
qscan(..., load = TRUE, detail = TRUE)

Arguments
... the scripts to scan. Defaults to all R scripts in the current working directory.
load quick-load/install the cited packages (see details). Defaults to TRUE.
detail show the list of packages found in each script. Defaults to TRUE.

Details
The function calls the qload function to quick-load/install the packages.

Value
The result is a list of packages cited in the scripts.

Author(s)
François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

See Also
qload, library
Examples

## Scan the working directory.
## Not run: qscan()

```r
quant.cut
```

Transform a quantitative variable into a qualitative variable

Description

This function transforms a quantitative variable into a qualitative one by breaking it into classes with the same frequencies.

Usage

```r
quant.cut(var, nbclass, include.lowest = TRUE, right = FALSE, dig.lab = 5, ...)
```

Arguments

- `var` variable to transform
- `nbclass` number of classes
- `include.lowest` argument passed to the `cut` function
- `right` argument passed to the `cut` function
- `dig.lab` argument passed to the `cut` function
- `...` arguments passed to the `cut` function

Details

This is just a simple wrapper around the `cut` and `quantile` functions.

Value

The result is a factor.

See Also

`cut`, `quantile`

Examples

```r
data(iris)
sepal.width3cl <- quant.cut(iris$Sepal.Width, 3)
table(sepal.width3cl)
```
**recode.na**

*Recode values of a variable to missing values, using exact or regular expression matching.*

---

**Description**

This function recodes selected values of a quantitative or qualitative variable by matching its levels to exact or regular expression matches.

**Usage**

```r
recode.na(x, ..., verbose = FALSE, regex = TRUE, as.numeric = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : variable to recode. The variable is coerced to a factor if necessary.
- `...` : levels to recode as missing in the variable. The values are coerced to character strings, meaning that you can pass numeric values to the function.
- `verbose` : print a table of missing levels before recoding them as missing. Defaults to `FALSE`.
- `regex` : use regular expressions to match values that include the "*" or "|

| wildcards. Defaults to `TRUE`.
- `as.numeric` : coerce the recoded variable to numeric. The function recommends the option when the recode returns only numeric values. Defaults to `FALSE`.

**Value**

The result is a factor with properly encoded missing values. If the recoded variable contains only numeric values, it is converted to an object of class `numeric`.

**Author(s)**

François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

**See Also**

`regex`

**Examples**

```r
data(hdv2003)
## With exact string matches.
hdv2003$nivetud = recode.na(hdv2003$nivetud, "Inconnu")
## With regular expressions.
hdv2003$relig = recode.na(hdv2003$relig, "^[A|a]ppartenance", "Rejet|NSP")
## Showing missing values.
hdv2003$clso = recode.na(hdv2003$clso, "Ne sait pas", verbose = TRUE)
```
## Test results with freq.
freq(recode.na(hdv2003$trav.satisf, "Equilibre"))

## Truncate a count variable (recommends numeric conversion).
freq(recode.na(hdv2003$freres.soeurs, 5:22))

### rename.variable

#### Description
Rename a data frame column

#### Usage

rename.variable(df, old, new)

#### Arguments

df
data frame

old
old name

new
new name

#### Value
A data frame with the column named "old" renamed as "new"

#### Examples

data(iris)
str(iris)
iris <- rename.variable(iris, "Species", "especes")
str(iris)

### rm.unused.levels

#### Description
This function removes unused levels of a factor or in a data.frame. See examples.

#### Usage

rm.unused.levels(x, v = NULL)
Arguments

- `x`: a factor or a data frame
- `v`: a list of variables (optional, if `x` is a data frame)

Details

If `x` is a data frame, only factor variables of `x` will be impacted. If a list of variables is provided through `v`, only the unused levels of the specified variables will be removed.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

Examples

```r
df <- data.frame(v1=c("a","b","a","b"),v2=c("x","x","y","y"))
df$v1 <- factor(df$v1,c("a","b","c"))
df$v2 <- factor(df$v2,c("x","y","z"))
df
str(df)
str(rm.unused.levels(df))
str(rm.unused.levels(df,"v1"))
```

Description

Sample from the 2012 national french census. It contains results for every french city of more than 2000 inhabitants, and a small subset of variables, both in population counts and proportions.

Format

A data frame with 5170 rows and 60 variables

Source

1999 French Census - Cities from the Rhône state

Description
Sample from the 1999 French census for the cities of the Rhône state.

Format
A data frame with 301 rows and 21 variables

Source
http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/default.asp?page=recensements.htm

rprop
Row percentages of a two-way frequency table.

Description
Return the row percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.

Usage
rprop(tab, ...)

## S3 method for class 'table'
rprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
rprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
... }
}

## S3 method for class 'matrix'

rprop(  
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'

rprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- **tab**: frequency table
- **digits**: number of digits to display
- **total**: if TRUE, add a column with the sum of percentages and a row with global percentages
- **percent**: if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
- **drop**: if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
- **n**: if TRUE, display number of observations per row.

Value

The result is an object of class table and proptab.

See Also

cprop, prop, table, prop.table

Examples

```r
## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Column percentages
rprop(tab)
## Column percentages with custom display
rprop(tab, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE)
```
Description

Generate table with multiple weighted crossresult (full sample is first column). kable(), which is found in library(knitr), is recommended for use with RMarkdown.

Usage

tabs(
  df,
  x,
  y,
  type = "percent",
  percent = FALSE,
  weight = NULL,
  normwt = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  na.show = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL,
  digits = 1
)

Arguments

df A data.frame that contains x and (optionally) y and weight.
x variable name (found in df). tabs(my.data, x = 'q1').
y one (or more) variable names. tabs(my.data, x = 'q1', y = c('sex', 'job')).
type 'percent' (default ranges 0-100), 'proportion', or 'counts' (type of table returned).
percent if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
weight variable name for weight (found in df).
normwt if TRUE, normalize weights so that the total weighted count is the same as the unweighted one
na.rm if TRUE, remove NA values before computation
na.show if TRUE, show NA count in table output
exclude values to remove from x and y. To exclude NA, use na.rm argument.
digits Number of digits to display; ?format.proptab for formatting details.

Details

tabs calls wtd.table on ‘x’ and, as applicable, each variable named by ‘y’.
Author(s)

Pete Mohanty

Examples

data(hdv2003)
tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), weight = "poids")
result <- tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), type = "counts")
format(result, digits = 3)

# library(knitr)
# xt <- tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), weight = "poids")
# kable(format(xt))  # to use with RMarkdown...

women

A fertility survey - "women" table

Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

A data frame containing the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households for the fertility survey.

wtd.mean

Weighted mean and variance of a vector

Description

Compute the weighted mean or weighted variance of a vector. Exact copies of Hmisc functions.

Usage

wtd.mean(x, weights = NULL, normwt = "ignored", na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

x Numeric data vector
weights Numeric weights vector. Must be the same length as x
normwt Only for wtd.var, if TRUE then weights are normalized for the weighted count to be the same as the non-weighted one
na.rm if TRUE, delete NA values.
Details

If weights is NULL, then an uniform weighting is applied.

Author(s)

These functions are exact copies of the wtd.mean and wtd.var function from the wtd.stats package. They have been created by Frank Harrell, Department of Biostatistics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, <f.harrell@vanderbilt.edu>.

See Also

mean, var, wtd.table and the survey package.

Examples

data(hdv2003)
mean(hdv2003$age)
wtd.mean(hdv2003$age, weights=hdv2003$poids)

Description

Generate weighted frequency tables, both for one-way and two-way tables.

Usage

wtd.table(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  digits = 3,
  normwt = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  na.show = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL
)

Arguments

x a vector
y another optional vector for a two-way frequency table. Must be the same length as x
weights vector of weights, must be the same length as x
digits Number of significant digits.
normwt if TRUE, normalize weights so that the total weighted count is the same as the unweighted one
na.rm if TRUE, remove NA values before computation
na.show if TRUE, show NA count in table output
exclude values to remove from x and y. To exclude NA, use na.rm argument.

Details
If weights is not provided, an uniform weighting is used.

Value
If y is not provided, returns a weighted one-way frequency table of x. Otherwise, returns a weighted two-way frequency table of x and y

See Also
wtd.table, table, and the survey package.

Examples

data(hdv2003)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, weights=hdv2003$poids)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, weights=hdv2003$poids, normwt=TRUE)
table(hdv2003$sexe, hdv2003$hard.rock)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, hdv2003$hard.rock, weights=hdv2003$poids)
Index

*Topic connection
  clipcopy, 5
*Topic datasets
  children, 4
  enfants, 12
  fecondite, 13
  femmes, 13
  fertility, 14
  happy, 18
  hdv2003, 19
  households, 19
  menages, 25
  rp2012, 37
  rp99, 38
  women, 41
*Topic manip
  rename.variable, 36
*Topic univar
  cramer.v, 8
addNA, 3
addNA2r, 3
children, 4
chisq.residuals, 4
chisq.test, 4
clipcopy, 5, 6
copie (clipcopy), 5
cprop, 6, 16, 32, 39
cramer.v, 8
cross.multi.table, 8, 27
cut, 34
describe, 10
duplicated, 11, 12
duplicated2, 11
enfants, 12
escape_regex, 12
fecondite, 12, 13, 14, 25
femmes, 13
fertility, 4, 13, 14, 19, 41
first_non_null, 14
fisher.test, 29
format.default, 15
format.proptab, 6, 15, 30
freq, 15
freq.na, 17
glm, 29
happy, 18
hdv2003, 19
households, 19
icut, 19
ifunc_get_css, 20
ifunc_run_as_addin, 20
ifunc_show_alert, 21
install.packages, 33
iorder, 21
irec, 22
is.na, 17
kable, 6
library, 33
look_for (lookfor), 23
lookfor, 11, 17, 23
lprop (rprop), 38
ltabs, 24
mean, 42
menages, 25
multi.split, 9, 25, 27
multi.table, 9, 26, 26
multinom, 29
na.omit, 27, 28
na.rm, 27
nnet, 29
INDEX

odds.ratio, 28

print.description (describe), 10
print.odds.ratio (odds.ratio), 28
print.proptab, 15, 30
printCoefmat, 29
prop, 7, 16, 30, 39
prop.table, 7, 32, 39
prop_table (prop), 30

qload, 32, 33
qscan, 33, 33
quant.cut, 34
quantile, 34

recode.na, 35
regex, 35
rename.variable, 36
renomme.variable (rename.variable), 36
residus (chisq.residuals), 4
rm.unused.levels, 36
rp2012, 37
rp99, 38
rprop, 7, 16, 32, 38

stats, 29

table, 7, 9, 16, 17, 27, 32, 39, 43
tabs, 40

var, 42

women, 41
wtd.mean, 41
wtd.stats, 42
wtd.table, 42, 42, 43
wtd.var (wtd.mean), 41

xtabs, 24, 25