Package ‘skimr’

April 15, 2022

Title  Compact and Flexible Summaries of Data

Version  2.1.4

Description  A simple to use summary function that can be used with pipes and displays nicely in the console. The default summary statistics may be modified by the user as can the default formatting. Support for data frames and vectors is included, and users can implement their own skim methods for specific object types as described in a vignette. Default summaries include support for inline spark graphs. Instructions for managing these on specific operating systems are given in the ```Using skimr``` vignette and the README.

License  GPL-3

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     https://github.com/ropensci/skimr/

BugReports  https://github.com/ropensci/skimr/issues

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Description

This package provides an alternative to the default summary functions within R. The package’s API is tidy, functions take data frames, return data frames and can work as part of a pipeline. The returned skim object is subsettable and offers a human readable output.

Details

skimr is opinionated, providing a strong set of summary statistics that are generated for a variety of different data types. It is also provides an API for customization. Users can change both the functions dispatched and the way the results are formatted.

Usage

skim_to_wide(.data, ...)

skim_to_list(.data, ...)

skim_format(...)

Arguments

.data A tibble, or an object that can be coerced into a tibble.

... Columns to select for skimming. When none are provided, the default is to skim all columns.
Value

Either a skim_df or a skim_list object.

Functions

- `skim_to_wide`: `skim()` always produces a wide data frame.
- `skim_to_list`: `partition()` creates a list.
- `skim_format`: `print()` and `skim_with()` set options.

---

fix_windows_histograms

Fix unicode histograms on Windows

---

Description

This function changes your session’s locale to address issues with printing histograms on Windows.

Usage

```r
fix_windows_histograms()
```

Details

There are known issues with printing the spark-histogram characters when printing a data frame, appearing like this: ":<U+2582><U+2585><U+2587>". This longstanding problem originates in the low-level code for printing dataframes.

See Also

`skim_without_charts()`

---

focus

Only show a subset of summary statistics after skimming

---

Description

This function is a variant of `dplyr::select()` designed to work with skim_df objects. When using `focus()`, skimr metadata columns are kept, and skimr print methods are still utilized. Otherwise, the signature and behavior is identical to `dplyr::select()`.

Usage

```r
focus(.data, ...)
```
Arguments

.data A skim_df object.
...

One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. Variable names can be used as if they were positions in the data frame, so expressions like x:y can be used to select a range of variables.

Examples

# Compare
iris %>%
  skim() %>%
  dplyr::select(n_missing)

iris %>%
  skim() %>%
  focus(n_missing)

# This is equivalent to
iris %>%
  skim() %>%
  dplyr::select(skim_variable, skim_type, n_missing)

dget_default_skimmers

get_default_skimmers View default skimmer names and functions

Description

These utility functions look up the currently-available defaults for one or more skim_type’s. They work with all defaults in the skimr package, as well as the defaults in any package that extends skimr. See get_skimmers() for writing lookup methods for different.

Usage

get_default_skimmers(skim_type = NULL)

get_one_default_skimmer(skim_type)

get_default_skimmer_names(skim_type = NULL)

get_one_default_skimmer_names(skim_type)

gt_sfl(skim_type)

Arguments

skim_type The class of the column being skimmed.
Details

The functions differ in return type and whether or not the result is in a list. `get_default_skimmers()` and `get_one_default_skimmer()` return functions. The former returns functions within a typed list, i.e. `list(numeric = list(...functions...))`.

The functions differ in return type and whether or not the result is in a list. `get_default_skimmer_names()` and `get_one_default_skimmer_names()` return a list of character vectors or a single character vector.

`get_sfl()` returns the skimmer function list for a particular skim_type. It differs from `get_default_skimmers()` in that the returned sfl contains a list of functions and a skim_type.

Functions

- `get_one_default_skimmer`: Get the functions associated with one skim_type.
- `get_default_skimmer_names`: Get the names of the functions used in one or more skim_type’s.
- `get_one_default_skimmer_names`: Get the names of the functions used in one skim_type.
- `get_sfl`: Get the sfl for a skim_type.

---

**get_skimmers**

Retrieve the summary functions for a specific data type

Description

These functions are used to set the default skimming functions for a data type. They are combined with the base skim function list (sfl) in `skim_with()`, to create the summary tibble for each type.

Usage

```r
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'numeric'
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'factor'
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'character'
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'logical'
get_skimmers(column)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'complex'
```
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'Date'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'POSIXct'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'difftime'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'Timespan'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'ts'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'list'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'AsIs'
get_skimmers(column)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
get_skimmers(column)

modify_default_skimmers(skim_type, new_skim_type = NULL, new_funs = list())

Arguments

column An atomic vector or list. A column from a data frame.

skim_type A character scalar. The class of the object with default skimmers.

new_skim_type The type to assign to the looked up set of skimmers.

new_funs Replacement functions for those in

Details

When creating your own set of skimming functions, call sfl() within a get_skimmers() method for your particular type. Your call to sfl() should also provide a matching class in the skim_type argument. Otherwise, it will not be possible to dynamically reassign your default functions when working interactively.

Call get_default_skimmers() to see the functions for each type of summary function currently supported. Call get_default_skimmer_names() to just see the names of these functions. Use modify_default_skimmers() for a method for changing the skim_type or functions for a default sfl. This is useful for creating new default sfl’s.
Value
A skim_function_list object.

Methods (by class)

• default: The default method for skimming data. Only used when a column's data type doesn't match currently installed types. Call get_default_skimmer_names to see these defaults.

• numeric: Summary functions for numeric columns, covering both double() and integer() classes: mean(), sd(), quantile() and inline_hist().

• factor: Summary functions for factor columns: is.ordered(), n_unique() and top_counts().

• character: Summary functions for character columns. Also, the default for unknown columns: min_char(), max_char(), n_empty(), n_unique() and n_whitespace().

• logical: Summary functions for logical/boolean columns: mean(), which produces rates for each value, and top_counts().

• complex: Summary functions for complex columns: mean().

• Date: Summary functions for Date columns: min(), max(), median() and n_unique().

• POSIXct: Summary functions for POSIXct columns: min(), max(), median() and n_unique().

• difftime: Summary functions for difftime columns: min(), max(), median() and n_unique().

• Timespan: Summary functions for Timespan columns: min(), max(), median() and n_unique().

• ts: Summary functions for ts columns: min(), max(), median() and n_unique().

• list: Summary functions for list columns: n_unique(), list_min_length() and list_max_length().

• AsIs: Summary functions for AsIs columns: n_unique(), list_min_length() and list_max_length().

• haven_labelled: Summary functions for haven_labelled columns. Finds the appropriate skimmers for the underlying data in the vector.

See Also
sfl()

Examples

# Defining default skimming functions for a new class, 'my_class'.
# Note that the class argument is required for dynamic reassignment.
get_skimmers.my_class <- function(column) {
    sfl(
        skim_type = "my_class",
        mean,
        sd
    )
}

# Integer and double columns are both "numeric" and are treated the same
# by default. To switch this behavior in another package, add a method.
get_skimmers.integer <- function(column) {
    sfl(


```
knit_print

skim_type = "integer",
p50 = stats::quantile(
  .
  probs = .50, na.rm = TRUE, names = FALSE, type = 1
)
)
}
x <- mtcars[c("gear", "carb")]
class(x$carb) <- "integer"
skim(x)

## Not run:
# In a package, to revert to the V1 behavior of skimming separately with the
# same functions, assign the numeric 'get_skimmers'.
get_skimmers.integer <- skimr::get_skimmers.numeric

# Or, in a local session, use 'skim_with' to create a different 'skim'.
new_skim <- skim_with(integer = skimr::get_skimmers.numeric())

# To apply a set of skimmers from an old type to a new type
get_skimmers.new_type <- function(column) {
  modify_default_skimmers("old_type", new_skim_type = "new_type")
}

## End(Not run)
```

---

**knit_print**  
*Provide a default printing method for knitr.*

**Description**

Instead of standard R output, knitr and RMarkdown documents will have formatted `knitr::kable()` output on return. You can disable this by setting the chunk option `render = normal_print`.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'skim_df'
knit_print(x, options = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'skim_list'
knit_print(x, options = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'one_skim_df'
knit_print(x, options = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_skim_df'
knit_print(x, options = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x An R object to be printed
options Options passed into the print function.
... Additional arguments passed to the S3 method. Currently ignored, except two optional arguments options and inline; see the references below.

Details

The summary statistics for the original data frame can be disabled by setting the knitr chunk option `skimr_include_summary = FALSE`. See knitr::opts_chunk for more information. You can change the number of digits shown in the printed table with the `skimr_digits` chunk option.

Alternatively, you can call collapse() or yank() to get the particular skim_df objects and format them however you like. One warning though. Because histograms contain unicode characters, they can have unexpected print results, as R as varying levels of unicode support. This affects Windows users most commonly. Call vignette("Using_fonts") for more details.

Value

A `knit_asis` object. Which is used by knitr when rendered.

Methods (by class)

- `skim_df`: Default knitr print for `skim_df` objects.
- `skim_list`: Default knitr print for a `skim_list`.
- `one_skim_df`: Default knitr print within a partitioned `skim_df`.
- `summary_skim_df`: Default knitr print for `skim_df` summaries.

See Also

knitr::kable()

---

**mutate.skim_df**

**Mutate a skim_df**

**Description**

dplyr::mutate() currently drops attributes, but we need to keep them around for other skim behaviors. Otherwise the behavior is exactly the same. For more information, see https://github.com/tidyverse/dplyr/issues/3429.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'skim_df'
mutate(.data, ...)
```
Arguments

.data  
A skim_df, which behaves like a tbl.

...  
Name-value pairs of expressions, each with length 1 or the same length as the number of rows in the group, if using dplyr::group_by(), or in the entire input (if not using groups). The name of each argument will be the name of a new variable, and the value will be its corresponding value. Use NULL value in dplyr::mutate() to drop a variable. New variables overwrite existing variables of the same name.

The arguments in ... are automatically quoted with rlang::quo() and evaluated with rlang::eval_tidy() in the context of the data frame. They support unquoting rlang::quasiquotation and splicing. See vignette("programming",package = "dplyr") for an introduction to these concepts.

Value

A skim_df object, which also inherits the class(es) of the input data. In many ways, the object behaves like a tibble::tibble().

See Also

dplyr::mutate() for the function’s expected behavior.

partition  
Separate a big skim_df into smaller data frames, by type.

Description

The data frames produced by skim() are wide and sparse, filled with columns that are mostly NA. For that reason, it can be convenient to work with "by type" subsets of the original data frame. These smaller subsets have their NA columns removed.

Usage

partition(data)

bind(data)

yank(data, skim_type)

Arguments

data  
A skim_df.

skim_type  
A character scalar. The subtable to extract from a skim_df.
Details

`partition()` creates a list of smaller `skim_df` data frames. Each entry in the list is a data type from the original `skim_df`. The inverse of `partition()` is `bind()`, which takes the list and produces the original `skim_df`. While `partition()` keeps all of the subtables as list entries, `yank()` gives you a single subtable for a data type.

Value

A `skim_list` of `skim_df`s, by type.

Functions

- `bind`: The inverse of a `partition()`. Rebuild the original `skim_df`.
- `yank`: Extract a subtable from a `skim_df` with a particular type.

Examples

```r
# Create a wide skimmed data frame (a `skim_df`)
skimmed <- skim(iris)

# Separate into a list of subtables by type
separate <- partition(skimmed)

# Put back together
identical(bind(separate), skimmed)
# > TRUE

# Alternatively, get the subtable of a particular type
yank(skimmed, "factor")
```

print

`print` is used to print `skim` objects.

Description

`skimr` has custom print methods for all supported objects. Default printing methods for `knitr/rmarkdown` documents is also provided.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'skim_df'
print(
  x,
  include_summary = TRUE,
  n = Inf,
  width = Inf,
  summary_rule_width = getOption("skimr_summary_rule_width", default = 40),
  ...
)```
Arguments

- **x**: Object to format or print.
- **include_summary**: Whether a summary of the data frame should be printed.
- **n**: Number of rows to show. If `NULL`, the default, will print all rows if less than the `print_max` option. Otherwise, will print as many rows as specified by the `print_min` option.
- **width**: Width of text output to generate. This defaults to `NULL`, which means use the `width` option.
- **summary_rule_width**: Width of Data Summary cli rule, defaults to 40.
- **...**: Passed on to `tbl_format_setup()`.
- **.summary_rule_width**: the width for the main rule above the summary.

Methods (by class)

- **skim_df**: Print a skimmed data frame (`skim_df` from `skim()`).
- **skim_list**: Print a `skim_list`, a list of `skim_df` objects.
- **summary_skim_df**: Print method for a `summary_skim_df` object.

Printing options

For better or for worse, `skimr` often produces more output than can fit in the standard R console. Fortunately, most modern environments like RStudio and Jupyter support more than 80 character outputs. Call `options(width = 90)` to get a better experience with `skimr`.

The print methods in `skimr` wrap those in the `tibble` package. You can control printing behavior using the same global options.

Behavior in `dplyr` pipelines

Printing a `skim_df` requires specific columns that might be dropped when using `dplyr::select()` or `dplyr::summarize()` on a `skim_df`. In those cases, this method falls back to `tibble::print.tbl()`.

Options for controlling print behavior

You can control the width rule line for the printed subtables with an option: `skimr_table_header_width`.
See Also
tibble::trunc_mat() For a list of global options for customizing print formatting. crayon::has_color() for the variety of issues that affect tibble’s color support.

Description
This reproduces printed results in the console. By default Jupyter kernels render the final object in the cell. We want the version printed by skimr instead of the data that it contains.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'skim_dfs'
repr_text(obj, ...)
## S3 method for class 'skim_list'
repr_text(obj, ...)
## S3 method for class 'one_skim_dfs'
repr_text(obj, ...)

Arguments
obj The object to print and then return the output.
... ignored.

Value
None. invisible(NULL).

sfl Create a skimr function list

Description
This constructor is used to create a named list of functions. It also you also pass NULL to identify a skimming function that you wish to remove. Only functions that return a single value, working with dplyr::summarize(), can be used within sfl.

Usage
sfl(...)
Arguments

Inherited from dplyr::data_masking() for dplyr version 1 or later or dplyr::funs() for older versions of dplyr. A list of functions specified by:

- Their name, "mean"
- The function itself, mean
- A call to the function with . as a dummy argument, mean(. , na.rm = TRUE)
- An anonymous function in purrr notation, ~mean(. , na.rm = TRUE)

skim_type A character scalar. This is used to match locally-provided skimmers with defaults. See get_skimmers() for more detail.

Details

sfl() will automatically generate callables and names for a variety of inputs, including functions, formulas and strings. Nonetheless, we recommend providing names when reasonable to get better skim() output.

Value

A skimr_function_list, which contains a list of fun_calls, returned by dplyr::funs() and a list of skimming functions to drop.

See Also

dplyr::funs(), skim_with() and get_skimmers().

Examples

# sfl's can take a variety of input formats and will generate names
# if not provided.
sfl(mad, "var", ~ length(.)^2)

# But these can generate unpredictable names in your output.
# Better to set your own names.
sfl(mad = mad, variance = "var", length_sq = ~ length(.)^2)

# sfl's can remove individual skimmers from defaults by passing NULL.
sfl(hist = NULL)

# When working interactively, you don't need to set a type.
# But you should when defining new defaults with 'get_skimmers'.
get_skimmers.my_new_class <- function(column) {
  sfl(n_missing, skim_type = "my_new_class")
}
skim

Skim a data frame, getting useful summary statistics

Description

skim() is an alternative to summary(), quickly providing a broad overview of a data frame. It handles data of all types, dispatching a different set of summary functions based on the types of columns in the data frame.

Usage

skim(data, ..., .data_name = NULL)

skim_tee(data, ..., skim_fun = skim)

skim_without_charts(data, ..., .data_name = NULL)

Arguments

data

A tibble, or an object that can be coerced into a tibble.

...

Columns to select for skimming. When none are provided, the default is to skim all columns.

.data_name

The name to use for the data. Defaults to the same as data.

skim_fun

The skim function used.

skim

The skimming function to use in skim_tee().

Details

Each call produces a skim_df, which is a fundamentally a tibble with a special print method. One unusual feature of this data frame is pseudo- namespace for columns. skim() computes statistics by data type, and it stores them in the data frame as <type>.<statistic>. These types are stripped when printing the results. The "base" skimmers (n_missing and complete_rate) are the only columns that don't follow this behavior. See skim_with() for more details on customizing skim() and get_default_skimmers() for a list of default functions.

If you just want to see the printed output, call skim_tee() instead. This function returns the original data. skim_tee() uses the default skim(), but you can replace it with the skim argument.

The data frame produced by skim is wide and sparse. To avoid type coercion skimr uses a type namespace for all summary statistics. Columns for numeric summary statistics all begin numeric; for factor summary statistics begin factor; and so on.

See partition() and yank() for methods for transforming this wide data frame. The first function splits it into a list, with each entry corresponding to a data type. The latter pulls a single subtable for a particular type from the skim_df.

skim() is designed to operate in pipes and to generally play nicely with other tidyverse functions. This means that you can use tidyselect helpers within skim to select or drop specific columns for summary. You can also further work with a skim_df using dplyr functions in a pipeline.
Value

A `skim_df` object, which also inherits the class(es) of the input data. In many ways, the object behaves like a `tibble::tibble()`.

Customizing skim

`skim()` is an intentionally simple function, with minimal arguments like `summary()`. Nonetheless, this package provides two broad approaches to how you can customize `skim()`’s behavior. You can customize the functions that are called to produce summary statistics with `skim_with()`.

Unicode rendering

If the rendered examples show unencoded values such as `<U+2587>` you will need to change your locale to allow proper rendering. Please review the Using Skimr vignette for more information (vignette("Using_skimr",package = "skimr")).

Otherwise, we export `skim_without_charts()` to produce summaries without the spark graphs. These are the source of the unicode dependency.

Examples

```r
skim(iris)

# Use tidyselect
skim(iris, Species)
skim(iris, starts_with("Sepal"))
skim(iris, where(is.numeric))

# Skim also works groupwise
iris %>%
  dplyr::group_by(Species) %>%
  skim()

# Which five numeric columns have the greatest mean value?
# Look in the `numeric.mean` column.
iris %>%
  skim() %>%
  dplyr::select(numeric.mean) %>%
  dplyr::top_n(5)

# Which of my columns have missing values? Use the base skimmer n_missing.
iris %>%
  skim() %>%
  dplyr::filter(n_missing > 0)

# Use skim_tee to view the skim results and continue using the original data.
chickwts %>%
  skim_tee() %>%
  dplyr::filter(feed == "sunflower")

# Produce a summary without spark graphs
iris %>%
  skim_without_charts()

---

**skim-attr**

*Functions for accessing skim_df attributes*

**Description**

These functions simplify access to attributes contained within a `skim_df`. While all attributes are read-only, being able to extract this information is useful for different analyses. These functions should always be preferred over calling base R’s attribute functions.

**Usage**

- `data_rows(object)`
- `data_cols(object)`
- `df_name(object)`
- `dt_key(object)`
- `group_names(object)`
- `base_skimmers(object)`
- `skimmers_used(object)`

**Arguments**

- `object` A `skim_df` or `skim_list`.

**Value**

Data contained within the requested `skimr` attribute.

**Functions**

- `data_rows`: Get the number of rows in the skimmed data frame.
- `data_cols`: Get the number of columns in the skimmed data frame.
- `df_name`: Get the name of the skimmed data frame. This is only available in contexts where the name can be looked up. This is often not the case within a pipeline.
- `dt_key`: Get the key of the skimmed `data.table`. This is only available in contexts where `data` is of class `data.table`.
- `group_names`: Get the names of the groups in the original data frame. Only available if the data was grouped. Otherwise, NULL.
- `base_skimmers`: Get the names of the base skimming functions used.
- `skimmers_used`: Get the names of the skimming functions used, separated by data type.
Description

Objects within skimr are identified by a class, but they require additional attributes and data columns for all operations to succeed. These checks help ensure this. While they have some application externally, they are mostly used internally.

Usage

has_type_column(object)

has_variable_column(object)

has_skimr_attributes(object)

has_skim_type_attribute(object)

has_skimmers(object)

is_data_frame(object)

is_skim_df(object)

is_one_skim_df(object)

is_skim_list(object)

could_be_skim_df(object)

assert_is_skim_df(object)

assert_is_skim_list(object)

assert_is_one_skim_df(object)

Arguments

object Any R object.

Details

Most notably, a skim_df has columns skim_type and skim_variable. And has the following special attributes

- data_rows: n rows in the original data
skim_with

- data_cols: original number of columns
- df_name: name of the original data frame
- dt_key: name of the key if original is a data.table
- groups: if there were group variables
- base_skimmers: names of functions applied to all skim types
- skimmers_used: names of functions used to skim each type

The functions in these checks work like all.equal(). The return TRUE if the check passes, or otherwise notifies why the check failed. This makes them more useful when throwing errors.

Functions

- has_type_column: Does the object have the skim_type column?
- has_variable_column: Does the object have the skim_variable column?
- has_skimr_attributes: Does the object have the appropriate skimr attributes?
- has_skim_type_attribute: Does the object have a skim_type attribute? This makes it a one_skim_df.
- has_skimmers: Does the object have skimmers?
- is_data_frame: Is the object a data frame?
- is_skim_df: Is the object a skim_df?
- is_one_skim_df: Is the object a one_skim_df? This is similar to a skim_df, but does not have the type column. That is stored as an attribute instead.
- is_skim_list: Is the object a skim_list?
- could_be_skim_df: Is this a data frame with skim_variable and skim_type columns?
- assert_is_skim_df: Stop if the object is not a skim_df.
- assert_is_skim_list: Stop if the object is not a skim_list.
- assert_is_one_skim_df: Stop if the object is not a one_skim_df.

---

**skim_with**

*Set or add the summary functions for a particular type of data*

**Description**

While skim is designed around having an opinionated set of defaults, you can use this function to change the summary statistics that it returns.

**Usage**

```r
skim_with(
  ..., 
  base = sfl(n_missing = n_missing, complete_rate = complete_rate),
  append = TRUE
)
```
**Arguments**

... One or more (sfl) skimmer_function_list objects, with an argument name that matches a particular data type.

base An sfl that sets skimmers for all column types.

append Whether the provided options should be in addition to the defaults already in skim. Default is TRUE.

**Details**

`skim_with()` is a closure: a function that returns a new function. This lets you have several skimming functions in a single R session, but it also means that you need to assign the return of `skim_with()` before you can use it.

You assign values within `skim_with` by using the `sfl()` helper (skimr function list). This helper behaves mostly like `dplyr::funs()`, but lets you also identify which skimming functions you want to remove, by setting them to `NULL`. Assign an `sfl` to each column type that you wish to modify.

Functions that summarize all data types, and always return the same type of value, can be assigned to the base argument. The default base skimmers compute the number of missing values `n_missing()` and the rate of values being complete, i.e. not missing, `complete_rate()`.

When `append = TRUE` and local skimmers have names matching the names of entries in the default skimmer_function_list, the values in the default list are overwritten. Similarly, if `NULL` values are passed within `sfl()`, these default skimmers are dropped. Otherwise, if `append = FALSE`, only the locally-provided skimming functions are used.

Note that `append` only applies to the typed skimmers (i.e. non-base). See `get_default_skimmer_names()` for a list of defaults.

**Value**

A new `skim()` function. This is callable. See `skim()` for more details.

**Examples**

```r
# Use new functions for numeric functions. If you don't provide a name, # one will be automatically generated.
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(median, mad), append = FALSE)
my_skim(faithful)

# If you want to remove a particular skimmer, set it to NULL # This removes the inline histogram
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(hist = NULL))
my_skim(faithful)

# This works with multiple skimmers. Just match names to overwrite
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(iqr = IQR, p25 = NULL, p75 = NULL))
my_skim(faithful)

# Alternatively, set `append = FALSE` to replace the skimmers of a type.
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(mean = mean, sd = sd), append = FALSE)
```
# Skimmers are unary functions. Partially apply arguments during assignment.
# For example, you might want to remove NA values.
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(iqr = ~ IQR(., na.rm = TRUE)))

# Set multiple types of skimmers simultaneously.
my_skim <- skim_with(numeric = sfl(mean), character = sfl(length))

# Or pass the same as a list, unquoting the input.
my_skimmers <- list(numeric = sfl(mean), character = sfl(length))
my_skim <- skim_with(!!!my_skimmers)

# Use the v1 base skimmers instead.
my_skim <- skim_with(base = sfl(
  missing = n_missing,
  complete = n_complete,
  n = length
))

# Remove the base skimmers entirely
my_skim <- skim_with(base = NULL)

---

## stats

### Summary statistic functions

skimr provides extensions to a variety of functions with R’s stats package to simplify creating summaries of data. All functions are vectorized over the first argument. Additional arguments should be set in the `sfl()` that sets the appropriate skimmers for a data type. You can use these, along with other vectorized R functions, for creating custom sets of summary functions for a given data type.

### Usage

- `n_missing(x)`
- `n_complete(x)`
- `complete_rate(x)`
- `n_whitespace(x)`
- `sorted_count(x)`
- `top_counts(x, max_char = 3, max_levels = 4)`
- `inline_hist(x, n_bins = 8)`
- `n_empty(x)`
\textbf{min\_char}(x) \\
\textbf{max\_char}(x) \\
\textbf{n\_unique}(x) \\
\textbf{ts\_start}(x) \\
\textbf{ts\_end}(x) \\
\textbf{inline\_linegraph}(x, \text{length.out} = 16) \\
\textbf{list\_lengths\_min}(x) \\
\textbf{list\_lengths\_median}(x) \\
\textbf{list\_lengths\_max}(x) \\
\textbf{list\_min\_length}(x) \\
\textbf{list\_max\_length}(x)

\textbf{Arguments} \\
x \quad \text{A vector} \\
\textbf{max\_char} \quad \text{In top = 3, max\_levels = 4} \\
\textbf{max\_levels} \quad \text{The maximum number of levels to be displayed.} \\
\textbf{n\_bins} \quad \text{In inline\_hist, the number of histogram bars.} \\
\textbf{length\_out} \quad \text{In inline\_linegraph, the length of the character time series.}

\textbf{Functions} \\
\begin{itemize} 
  \item \textbf{n\_missing}: Calculate the sum of \texttt{NA} and \texttt{NULL} (i.e. missing) values. 
  \item \textbf{n\_complete}: Calculate the sum of not \texttt{NA} and \texttt{NULL} (i.e. missing) values. 
  \item \textbf{complete\_rate}: Calculate complete values; complete values are not missing. 
  \item \textbf{n\_whitespace}: Calculate the number of rows containing only whitespace values using s+ \texttt{regex}. 
  \item \textbf{sorted\_count}: Create a contingency table and arrange its levels in descending order. In case of ties, the ordering of results is alphabetical and depends upon the locale. \texttt{NA} is treated as an ordinary value for sorting. 
  \item \textbf{top\_counts}: Compute and collapse a contingency table into a single character scalar. Wraps \texttt{sorted\_count}(). 
  \item \textbf{inline\_hist}: Generate inline histogram for numeric variables. The character length of the histogram is controlled by the formatting options for character vectors. 
  \item \textbf{n\_empty}: Calculate the number of blank values in a character vector. A "blank" is equal to "".
\end{itemize}
• `min_char`: Calculate the minimum number of characters within a character vector.
• `max_char`: Calculate the maximum number of characters within a character vector.
• `n_unique`: Calculate the number of unique elements but remove `NA`.
• `ts_start`: Get the start for a time series without the frequency.
• `ts_end`: Get the finish for a time series without the frequency.
• `inline_linegraph`: Generate inline line graph for time series variables. The character length of the line graph is controlled by the formatting options for character vectors. Based on the function in the pillar package.
• `list_lengths_min`: Get the length of the shortest list in a vector of lists.
• `list_lengths_median`: Get the median length of the lists.
• `list_lengths_max`: Get the maximum length of the lists.
• `list_min_length`: Get the length of the shortest list in a vector of lists.
• `list_max_length`: Get the length of the longest list in a vector of lists.

See Also

`get_skimmers()` for customizing the functions called by `skim()`.

---

**summary.skim_df**  
*Summary function for skim_df*

**Description**

This is a method of the generic function `summary()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'skim_df'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`  
a skim dataframe.
- `...`  
Additional arguments affecting the summary produced. Not used.

**Value**

A summary of the skim data frame.

**Examples**

```r
a <- skim(mtcars)
summary(a)
```
to_long

Create "long" skim output

Description

Skim results returned as a tidy long data frame with four columns: variable, type, stat and formatted.

Usage

to_long(.data, ..., skim_fun = skim)

## Default S3 method:
to_long(.data, ..., skim_fun = skim)

## S3 method for class 'skim_df'
to_long(.data, ..., skim_fun = skim)

Arguments

.data A data frame or an object that can be coerced into a data frame.

... Columns to select for skimming. When none are provided, the default is to skim all columns.

skim_fun The skim function used.

Value

A tibble

Methods (by class)

- default: Skim a data frame and convert the results to a long data frame.
- skim_df: Transform a skim_df to a long data frame.

Examples

to_long(iris)
to_long(skim(iris))
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