Package ‘summarytools’

October 7, 2018

Type Package
Title Tools to Quickly and Neatly Summarize Data
Version 0.8.8
Author Dominic Comtois
Maintainer Dominic Comtois <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>
Description Data frame summaries, cross-tabulations, weight-enabled frequency tables and common univariate statistics in concise tables available in a variety of formats (plain ASCII, Markdown and HTML). A good point-of-entry for exploring data, both for experienced and new R users.
Imports grDevices, htmltools, lubridate, matrixStats, methods, pander, pryr, rapportools, RCurl, utils
Suggests rstudioapi, knitr, rmarkdown
VignetteBuilder knitr
LazyData true
License GPL-2
URL https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools
BugReports https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools/issues
Encoding UTF-8
RoxygenNote 6.1.0
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2018-10-07 09:50:03 UTC

R topics documented:

  summarytools-package ........................................ 2
cleartmp .......................................................... 3
**summarytools-package**

**Summary**

*summarytools* provides users with functions to neatly and quickly summarize numerical and categorical data. Data frame summaries, frequency tables and cross-tabulations, as well as common univariate statistics can be produced in a straightforward manner. Users with little to no prior R programming experience but who are familiar with the concepts (and maybe with some procedures coming from other software packages) should find their way easily.

**Details**

These are the four core functions:

- **dfSummary**: Extensive yet legible data frame summaries.
- **freq**: Frequency tables supporting weights and displaying proportions of valid and of total data, including cumulative proportions.
- **descr**: All common univariate descriptive stats for single vectors or for all numerical vectors in a data frame.
- **ctable**: Cross-tabulations for two categorical vectors or factors. Choose between *Total, Columns* or *Rows* proportions.

**Output formats** are:

- **plain ascii**: Ideal when looking at results in the console.
- **rmarkdown**: Ideal when writing short papers or presentations.
- **html**: This format is well integrated in *RStudio* (but will work with any browser). Use the `view()` function to see results appear directly in *RStudio's Viewer* or in your default Web Browser.
cleartmp

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools
- Report bugs at https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools/issues

---

cleartmp: Delete Temporary Html Files

Description

Delete temporary files created when using generic print method with method='browser' or method='viewer', or when calling view() function.

Usage

cleartmp(all = FALSE, silent = FALSE)

Arguments

- **all**: Logical. When TRUE, all temporary summarytools are deleted. When FALSE (default), only the latest is.
- **silent**: Hide confirmation messages (FALSE by default).

Details

All temporary files are deleted automatically when R session is ended. This function is thus an overkill in most circumstances.

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

---

ctable: Cross-Tabulation

Description

Cross-tabulation for a pair of categorical variables (or factors) with either row, column, or total proportions, as well as marginal sums.
Usage

ctable(x, y, prop = st_options("ctable.prop"), useNA = "ifany",
totals = st_options("ctable.totals"), style = st_options("style"),
round.digits = 1, justify = "right",
omit.headings = st_options("omit.headings"),
plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"), split.tables = Inf,
dnn = c(substitute(x), substitute(y)), ...)

Arguments

x First categorical variable - values will appear as row names.
y Second categorical variable - values will appear in as column names.
prop Proportions to display; “r” for rows (default), “c” for columns, “t” for total, or “n” for none. This option can be set globally; see st_options.
useNA Argument passed on to table; One of “ifany” (default), “no”, or “always”.
totals Logical. Should row and column totals be displayed? Defaults to TRUE. To change this default value globally, see st_options.
style Style to be used by pander when rendering output table; One of “simple” (default), “grid”, or “rmarkdown” This option can be set globally; see st_options.
round.digits Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 1. To change this default value globally, see st_options.
justify String indicating alignment of columns; one of “l” (left) “c” (center), or “r” (right). Defaults to “r”.
omit.headings Logical. Set to TRUE to omit heading section. Can be set globally via st_options.
plain.ascii Logical. pander argument; when TRUE, no markup characters will be used (useful when printing to console). Defaults to TRUE unless style = ’rmarkdown’, in which case it will be set to FALSE automatically. To change the default value globally, see st_options.
split.tables Pander argument that specifies how many characters wide a table can be. Inf by default.
dnn Names to be used in output table. Vector of two strings; By default, the character values for arguments x and y are used.
... Additional arguments passed to pander.

Details

Rmarkdown does not, to this day, support multi-header tables. Therefore, until such support is available, the recommended way to display cross-tables in .Rmd documents is to use ‘method=render’ with the ‘print()’ generic function or with the ‘view()’ function. See package vignettes for examples.

Value

A frequency table of classes matrix and summarytools with added attributes used by print method.
descr

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

See Also

table, xtabs

Examples

data("tobacco")
ctable(tobacco$gender, tobacco$smoker)

descr(x = tobacco$smoker)

descr(x = tobacco$smoker, stats = c("mean", "sd", "min", "q1", "med", "q3", "max", "mad", "iqr", "cv", "skewness", "se.skewness", "kurtosis", "n.valid", "pct.valid"), na.rm = TRUE, round.digits = 2, transpose = TRUE, style = "grid", display.labels = TRUE, split.tables = 100, weights = NA, rescale.weights = FALSE)

Description

Calculates mean, sd, min, Q1*, median, Q3*, max, MAD, IQR*, CV, skewness*, SE.skewness*, and kurtosis* on numerical vectors. (*) Not available when using sampling weights.

Usage

descr(x, stats = st_options("descr.stats"), na.rm = TRUE, round.digits = st_options("round.digits"), transpose = st_options("descr.transpose"), style = st_options("style"), plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"), justify = "right", omit.headings = st_options("omit.headings"), display.labels = st_options("display.labels"), split.tables = 100, weights = NA, rescale.weights = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x A numerical vector or a data frame.

stats Which stats to produce. Either "all" (default), or a selection of: "mean", "sd", "min", "q1", "med", "q3", "max", "mad", "iqr", "cv", "skewness", "se.skewness", "kurtosis", "n.valid", and "pct.valid". This can be set globally via st_options ("descr.stats").

na.rm Argument to be passed to statistical functions. Defaults to TRUE. Can be set globally; see st_options.

round.digits Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 2, and can be set globally (see st_options).

transpose Logical. Makes variables appears as columns, and stats as rows. Defaults to FALSE. To change this default value, see st_options (option "descr.transpose").

style Style to be used by pander when rendering output table: One of "simple" (default), "grid", or "rmarkdown" This option can be set globally; see st_options.
**plain.ascii** Logical. **pander** argument; when TRUE, no markup characters will be used (useful when printing to console). Defaults to TRUE unless style = 'rmarkdown', in which case it will be set to FALSE automatically. To change the default value globally, see **st_options**.

**justify** Alignment of numbers in cells; “l” for left, “c” for center, or “r” for right (default). Has no effect on **html** tables.

**omit.headings** Logical. Set to TRUE to omit heading section. Can be set globally via **st_options**.

**display.labels** Logical. Should variable / data frame labels be displayed in the title section? Default is TRUE. To change this default value globally, see **st_options**.

**split.tables** Pander argument that specifies how many characters wide a table can be. 100 by default.

**weights** Vector of weights having same length as x. NA (default) indicates that no weights are used.

**rescale.weights** Logical. When set to TRUE, the total count will be the same as the unweighted x. FALSE by default.

**...** Additional arguments passed to **pander**.

**Value**

A nn object of classes **matrix** and **summarytools** containing the statistics, with extra attributes used by **print** method.

**Author(s)**

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

**Examples**

```r
data(exams)
descr(exams)
descr(exams, stats = c("mean", "sd", "min", "max"), transpose = TRUE)
data(tobacco)
with(tobacco, view(by(BMI, gender, descr), method = "pander"))
```

---

**dfSummary**

**Data frame Summary**

**Description**

Summary of a data frame consisting of: variable names, labels if any, factor levels, frequencies and/or numerical summary statistics, and valid/missing observation counts.
Usage

dfSummary(x, round.digits = st_options("round.digits"),
          varnumbers = st_options("dfSummary.varnumbers"),
          labels.col = length(label(x, all = TRUE)) > 0,
          valid.col = st_options("dfSummary.valid.col"),
          na.col = st_options("dfSummary.na.col"),
          graph.col = st_options("dfSummary.graph.col"),
          graph.magnif = st_options("dfSummary.graph.magnif"),
          style = "multiline", plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"),
          justify = "left", omit.headings = st_options("omit.headings"),
          max.distinct.values = 10, trim.strings = FALSE,
          max.string.width = 25, split.cells = 40, split.tables = Inf, ...)

Arguments

x
A data frame.

round.digits
Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 2 and can be set globally; see st_options.

varnumbers
Logical. Should the first column contain variable number? Defaults to TRUE. Can be set globally; see st_options, option “dfSummary.varnumbers”.

labels.col
Logical. If TRUE, variable labels (as defined with rapportools, Hmisc or summarytools' label functions) will be displayed. By default, the labels column is shown if at least one column has a defined label.

valid.col
Logical. Include column indicating count and proportion of valid (non-missing) values. TRUE by default, but can be set globally; see st_options, option “dfSummary.valid.col”.

na.col
Logical. Include column indicating count and proportion of missing (NA) values. TRUE by default, but can be set globally; see st_options, option “dfSummary.na.col”.

graph.col
Logical. Display barplots / histograms column in html reports. TRUE by default, but can be set globally; see st_options, option “dfSummary.graph.col”.

graph.magnif
Numeric. Magnification factor, useful if the graphs show up too large (then use a value < 1) or too small (use a value > 1). Must be positive. Can be set globally; see st_options, option “dfSummary.graph.magnif”.

style
Style to be used by pander when rendering output table. Defaults to “multiline”. The only other valid option is “grid”. Style “simple” is not supported for this particular function, and “markdown” will fallback to “multiline”.

plain.ascii
Logical. pander argument; when TRUE, no markup characters will be used (useful when printing to console). Defaults to TRUE. Set to FALSE when in context of markdown rendering. To change the default value globally, see st_options.

justify
String indicating alignment of columns; one of “l” (left) “c” (center), or “r” (right). Defaults to “l”.

omit.headings
Logical. Set to TRUE to omit headings. To change this default value globally, see st_options.
max.distinct.values  
The maximum number of values to display frequencies for. If variable has more  
distinct values than this number, the remaining frequencies will be reported as a  
whole, along with the number of additional distinct values. Defaults to 10.
trim.strings  Logical; for character variables, should leading and trailing white space be re-

moved? Defaults to FALSE. See details section.
max.string.width  Limits the number of characters to display in the frequency tables. Defaults to 25.

split.cells  A numeric argument passed to pander. It is the number of characters allowed on a line before splitting the cell. Defaults to 40.
split.tables  pander argument which determines the maximum width of a table. Keeping the default value (Inf) is recommended.
...  Additional arguments passed to pander.

Details

The default plain.ascii = TRUE option is there to make results appear cleaner in the console.  
When used in a context of rmarkdown rendering, set this option to FALSE.

When the trim.strings is set to TRUE, trimming is done before calculating frequencies, so those will be impacted accordingly.

The package vignette “Recommendations for Rmarkdown” provides valuable information for creating optimal Rmarkdown documents with summarytools.

Value

A data frame with additional class summarytools containing as many rows as there are columns in x, with attributes to inform print method. Columns in the output data frame are:

No  Number indicating the order in which column appears in the data frame.
Variable  Name of the variable, along with its class(es).
Label  Label of the variable (if applicable).
Stats / Values  For factors, a list of their values, limited by the max.distinct.values parameter.  
For character variables, the most common values (in descending frequency order), also limited by max.distinct.values. For numerical variables, common univariate statistics (mean, std. deviation, min, med, max, IQR and CV).
Freqs (% of Valid)  For factors and character variables, the frequencies and proportions of the values listed in the previous column. For numerical vectors, number of distinct values, or frequency of distinct values if their number is not greater than max.distinct.values.

Text Graph  An ascii histogram for numerical variables, and ascii barplot for factors and character variables.
Valid  Number and proportion of valid values.
Missing  Number and proportion of missing (NA and NAN) values.
examens

Author(s)
Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

Examples

data(tobacco)
dfSummary(tobacco)
## Not run: view(dfSummary(iris))

Description
Jeu de données simulées contenant les notes de 30 étudiants, avec les colonnes suivantes:

- **étudiant** Nom de l’étudiant.
- **sexe** Variable catégorielle (facteur). Deux niveaux: “Fille”, “Garçon”.
- **francais** Note en français (numerique).
- **math** Note en maths (numerique).
- **geographie** Note en géographie (numerique).
- **histoire** Note en histoire (numerique).
- **economie** Note en économie (numerique).
- **anglais** Note en anglais (numerique).

Usage

data(examens)

Format
Un data frame de 30 rangées et 8 colonnes

Details
Données simulées. Les notes de chaque étudiant sont centrées autour d’une moyenne personnelle et écart-type randomisées.

A copy of this dataset is available in English under the name “exams”.
Description
A simulated dataset with grades for hypothetical 30 students, with the following variables:

- student Student’s name.
- gender Factor with 2 levels: “Girl”, “Boy”.
- french French Grade (numerical).
- math Math Grade (numerical).
- geography Geography Grade (numerical).
- history History Grade (numerical).
- economics Economics Grade (numerical).
- english English Grade (numerical).

Usage
data(exams)

Format
A data frame with 30 rows and 8 variables

Details
All names and grades are simulated. Grades for each student are centered around a personal randomized average and standard deviation.
A copy of this dataset is also available in French under the name “examens”.

Description
Displays weighted or unweighted frequencies, including <NA> counts and proportions.

Usage
freq(x, round.digits = st_options("round.digits"), order = "names",
  style = st_options("style"), plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"),
  justify = "default", totals = st_options("freq.totals"),
  report.nas = st_options("freq.report.nas"), missing = "",
  display.type = TRUE, display.labels = st_options("display.labels"),
  omit.headings = st_options("omit.headings"), weights = NA,
  rescale.weights = FALSE, ...)
Arguments

x  Factor or vector

round.digits  Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 2 and can be set globally; see \texttt{st_options}.

order  Ordering of rows in frequency table; “names” (default for non-factors), “levels” (default for factors), or “freq” (from most frequent to less frequent).

style  Style to be used by \texttt{pander} when rendering output table; One of “simple” (default), “grid”, or “rmarkdown” This option can be set globally; see \texttt{st_options}.

plain.ascii  Logical. \texttt{pander} argument; when TRUE, no markup characters will be used (useful when printing to console). Defaults to TRUE unless \texttt{style} = ‘rmarkdown’, in which case it will be set to FALSE automatically. To change the default value globally, see \texttt{st_options}.

justify  String indicating alignment of columns. By default (“default”), “right” is used for text tables and “center” is used for \texttt{html} tables. You can force it to one of “left”, “center”, or “right”.

totals  Logical. Set to FALSE to hide totals from results. To change this value globally, see \texttt{st_options}.

report.nas  Logical. Set to FALSE to turn off reporting of missing values. To change this default value globally, see \texttt{st_options}.

missing  Characters to display in NA cells. Defaults to “”.

display.type  Logical. Should variable type be displayed? Default is TRUE.

display.labels  Logical. Should variable / data frame labels be displayed? Default is TRUE. To change this default value globally, see \texttt{st_options}.

omit.headings  Logical. Set to TRUE to omit heading section. Can be set globally via \texttt{st_options}.

weights  Vector of weights; must be of the same length as \texttt{x}.

rescale.weights  Logical parameter. When set to TRUE, the total count will be the same as the unweighted \texttt{x}. FALSE by default.

...  Additional arguments passed to \texttt{pander}.

Details

The default \texttt{plain.ascii} = TRUE option is there to make results appear cleaner in the console. To avoid \texttt{rmarkdown} rendering problems, this option is automatically set to FALSE whenever \texttt{style} = “rmarkdown” (unless \texttt{plain.ascii} = TRUE is made explicit in the function call).

Value

A frequency table of class \texttt{matrix} and \texttt{summarytools} with added attributes used by \texttt{print} method.

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>
label

Get or Set Variable or Data Frame Labels

Description

Assign a label to a vector or data frame, or returns value previously stored in the object’s label attribute (or NA if none found).

Usage

```r
label(x, all = FALSE, fallback = FALSE, simplify = FALSE)
label(x) <- value
```

Arguments

- **x**: An R object to extract labels from
- **all**: Logical. When x is a data frame, setting this argument to TRUE will make the function return all variable labels. By default, its value is FALSE, so that if x is a data frame, it is the data frame’s label that will be returned.
- **fallback**: a logical value indicating if labels should fallback to object name(s). Defaults to FALSE.
- **simplify**: When x is a data frame and all = TRUE, coerce results to a vector when TRUE, otherwise (default) return a named list containing only non-NULL/non-NA elements.
- **value**: String to be used as label.

Note

Loosely based on Gergely Daróczi’s `label` function.

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>,
print.summarytools  

Print Method for Objects of Class summarytools.

Description
Display summarytools objects in the console, in Web Browser or in RStudio’s Viewer, or write content to file.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'summarytools'
print(x, method = "pander", file = "", append = FALSE, report.title = NA, table.classes = NA,
      bootstrap.css = st_options('bootstrap.css'),
      custom.css = st_options('custom.css'), silent = FALSE,
      footnote = st_options('footnote'),
      escape.pipe = st_options('escape.pipe'), ...)
```
```r
view(x, method = "viewer", file = "", append = FALSE,
     report.title = NA, table.classes = NA,
     bootstrap.css = st_options('bootstrap.css'),
     custom.css = st_options('custom.css'), silent = FALSE,
     footnote = st_options('footnote'),
     escape.pipe = st_options('escape.pipe'), ...)
```

Arguments
- `x` A summarytools object that was generated with `freq`, `descr`, `ctable` or `dfSummary`.
- `method` One of “pander”, “viewer”, “browser”, or “render”. For `print()`, default is “pander”; for `view()`, default is “viewer”. If “viewer” is used outside `RStudio`, “browser” will be used instead. Use “render” if function is called from an Rmd document.
- `file` File name to write output to. Defaults to “”.
- `append` Logical. When `file` argument is supplied, this indicates whether to append output to existing file. FALSE by default.
- `report.title` For html reports, this goes into the `<title>` tag. Defaults to NA, in which case `<title>` will be generic.
- `table.classes` Character. Additional classes to assign to output tables. All Bootstrap CSS classes can be used. It also allows user-defined classes (see custom.css parameter). See details section. NA by default.
- `bootstrap.css` Logical. Set to FALSE to omit Bootstrap css. TRUE by default. To change this default value globally, see `st_options`.
- `custom.css` Path to a user-defined .css file. Classes defined in this file can be used in the `table.classes` parameter. NA by default. To change this default value globally, see `st_options`.  

silent

footnote

escape.pipe

...
Displaying and setting `summarytools` global options

Description

To list all `summarytools` global options, run this function without any parameters. To display the value of an option, use the first parameter only. To modify it, add the new value as a second parameter.

Usage

```r
st_options(option, value)
```
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>option</th>
<th>option name (string).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>value to assign (optional)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

The following options are available:

- **style** Character. One of “simple” (default), “rmarkdown”, or “grid”.
- **plain.ascii** Logical. TRUE by default. Set to FALSE when using summarytools with a rendering tool such as knitr or when creating markdown output files to be converted with Pandoc (although note that its value will automatically be set to FALSE whenever style = “rmarkdown”).
- **round.digits** Numeric. Defaults to 2.
- **omit.headings** Logical. Set to TRUE to remove all headings from outputs (only the tables will be printed out). FALSE by default.
- **footnote** Character. When the default value “default” is used, the package name, version, and R version are displayed below html outputs. Set no NA to omit the footnote, or provide a string to personalize it.
- **display.labels** Logical. TRUE by default. Set to FALSE to omit data frame and variable labels in the headings section.
- **freq.totals** Logical. Corresponds to the totals parameter of `freq`. TRUE by default.
- **freq.display.nas** Logical. Corresponds to the display.nas parameter of `freq()`. TRUE by default.
- **ctable.totals** Logical. Corresponds to the totals parameter of `ctable`. TRUE by default.
- **ctable.prop** Character. Corresponds to the prop parameter of `ctable`. Defaults to “i” (row).
- **descr.stats** Character. Corresponds to the stats parameter of `descr`. Defaults to “all”.
- **descr.transpose** Logical. Corresponds to the transpose parameter of `descr`. FALSE by default.
- **bootstrap.css** Logical. Include Bootstrap CSS in html outputs. Defaults to TRUE. Set to FALSE When using the “render” method inside a shiny app.
- **custom.css** Character. Path to an additional, user-provided, CSS file. NA by default.
- **escape.pipe** Logical. Set to TRUE if Pandoc conversion is your goal and you have unsatisfying results with grid or multiline tables. FALSE by default.

Note

Loosely based on Gergely Daróczi’s `panderOptions` function.

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>,

st_options
**tabagisme**

**Usage du Tabac et etat de Sante (Donnees simulees)**

**Description**

Jeu de donnees simulees de 1000 sujets, avec les colonnes suivantes:

- **age** Numerique.
- **age.gr** Groupe d’age - variable categorielle, 4 niveaux.
- **IMC** Indice de masse corporelle (numerique).
- **fumeur** Variable categorielle, 2 niveaux (“Oui” / “Non”).
- **cigs.par.jour** Nombre de cigarettes fumees par jour (numerique).
- **malade** Variable categorielle, 2 niveaux (“Oui” / “Non”).
- **maladie** Champs texte.
- **ponderation** Poids echantillonal (numerique).

**Usage**

data(tabagisme)

**Format**

Un data frame de 1000 rangees et 9 colonnes

**Details**

Note sur la simulation des donnees: la probabilite pour un sujet de tomber dans la categorie “malade” est basee sur une fonction arbitraire faisant intervenir l’age, l’IMC et le nombre de cigarettes fumees par jour.

A copy of this dataset is **available in English** under the name “tobacco”.

```
Examples

## Not run:
st_options()               # show all summarytools global options
st_options('round.digits') # show a specific global option
st_options('round.digits', 1) # set an option
st_options('reset')        # reset all summarytools global options

## End(Not run)
```
**Tobacco Use and Health - Simulated Dataset**

**Description**

A simulated datasets of 1,000 subjects, with the following variables:

**Usage**

`data(tobacco)`

**Format**

A data frame with 1000 rows and 9 variables

**Details**

- gender Factor with 2 levels: “F” and “M”, having roughly 500 of each.
- age Numerical.
- age.gr Factor with 4 age categories.
- BMI Body Mass Index (numerical).
- smoker Factor (“Yes” / “No”).
- cigs.per.day Number of cigarettes smoked per day (numerical).
- diseased Factor (“Yes” / “No”).
- disease Character.
- samp.wgts Sampling weights (numerical).

A note on simulation: probability for an individual to fall into category “diseased” is based on an arbitrary function involving age, BMI and number of cigarettes per day.

A copy of this dataset is also available in French under the name “tabagisme”.

---

**Clear Variable or Data Frame Label(s)**

**Description**

Returns the object with all labels removed. Both the “label” attribute and Hmisc’s “labelled” class are removed.

**Usage**

`unlabel(x)`
what.is

Arguments

x An R object to remove labels from.

Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>,

See Also

label

what.is Obtain Extended Properties of Objects

Description

Combination of most common “macro-level” functions that describe an object.

Usage

what.is(x, show.all = FALSE, ignore.size.warn = FALSE)

Arguments

x Any object.

show.all Logical. When TRUE, all logical results from the “is.” identifier functions will be displayed, with a warning message when the result applies only to the first element in the structure. FALSE by default.

ignore.size.warn Set to TRUE to force execution of the function for large (> 20 K-bytes) objects. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

An alternative to calling in turn class, typeof, dim, and so on. A call to this function will readily give all this information at once.

Value

A list with following elements:

properties A data frame with the class(es), type, mode and storage mode of the object as well as the dim, length and object.size.

attributes.lengths A named character vector giving all attributes (c.f. “names”, “row.names”, “class”, “dim”, and so forth) along with their length.

extensive.is A character vector of all the identifier functions. (starting with “is.”) that yield TRUE when used with x as argument.

function.type When x is a function, results of ftype are added.
Author(s)

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

See Also

class, typeof, mode, storage.mode, dim, length, is.object, otype, object.size, ftype

Examples

what.is(1)
what.is(NaN)
what.is(iris3)
what.is(print)
what.is(what.is)
Index

*Topic **IO**
cleartmp, 3

*Topic **attribute**
dfSummary, 6
what.is, 19

*Topic **category**
catable, 3
dfSummary, 6
freq, 10

*Topic **classes**
catable, 3
dfSummary, 6
freq, 10
what.is, 19

*Topic **datasets**
examens, 9
exams, 10
tabagisme, 17
tobacco, 18

*Topic **methods**
print.summarytools, 13

*Topic **print**
print.summarytools, 13

*Topic **univar**
descr, 5
dfSummary, 6
freq, 10

*Topic **utilities**
what.is, 19

class, 19, 20
cleartmp, 3
catable, 3, 13–16
descr, 5, 13, 16
dfSummary, 6, 13, 14
dim, 19, 20

eexamens, 9
exams, 10

freq, 10, 13, 14, 16
ftype, 19, 20

is.object, 20

label, 12, 12, 19
label<-(label), 12

length, 20

mode, 20

object.size, 20
otype, 20

pander, 4–8, 11, 14, 15
panderOptions, 16

print, 4, 6

print(print.summarytools), 13
print.summarytools, 13

st_options, 4–7, 11, 13, 14, 15
storage.mode, 20

summarytools(summarytools-package), 2
summarytools-package, 2

tabagisme, 17
table, 4, 5, 12
tobacco, 18
typeof, 19, 20

unlabel, 18

view, 14

view(print.summarytools), 13

what.is, 19

xtabs, 5