Package ‘summarytools’

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Description Data frame summaries, cross-tabulations, weight-enabled frequency tables and common descriptive (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.
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summarytools-package  Tools to Quickly and Neatly Summarize Data

Description

summarytools is a collection of functions which neatly and quickly summarize numerical and
categorical data. Data frame summaries, frequency tables and cross-tabulations, as well as common
descriptive (univariate) statistics can be produced in a straightforward manner. Users with little
to no prior R programming experience but who are familiar with popular commercial statistical
software such as SAS, SPSS and Stata will feel right at home.

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.
**cleartmp**

**descr**  All common univariate descriptive stats applied to a single vector or to all numerical vectors contained in a data frame.

**ctable**  Cross-tabulations for pairs of categorical variables – accepting both numerical and character vectors, as well as factors. Choose between *Total*, *Columns* or *Rows* proportions, and optionally display chi-square statistic (with corresponding p-value), odds ratio, as well as risk ratio with flexible confidence intervals.

**Choice of output formats:**

**plain ascii**  Ideal when showing results in the R console.

**rmarkdown**  Perfect for writing short papers or presentations.

**html**  A format very well integrated in *RStudio* – but will work with any Web browser. Use the `view` function to display results directly in *RStudio*’s viewer, or in your preferred Web browser.

**Author(s)**

**Maintainer**: Dominic Comtois <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>

**See Also**

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools](https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools)
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools/issues](https://github.com/dcomtois/summarytools/issues)

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**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 = TRUE, silent = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

- **all** Logical. When TRUE (default), all temporary summarytools files are deleted. When FALSE, only the latest file is.
- **silent** Logical. Hide confirmation messages (FALSE by default).
- **verbose** Logical. Display a message for every file that is deleted. FALSE by default.

**Note**

Given that all temporary files are deleted automatically when an R session is ended, this function is an overkill in most circumstances. It could however be useful in server-type setups.
Author(s)

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

ctable  Cross-Tabulation

Description

Cross-tabulation for a pair of categorical variables with either row, column, or total proportions, as well as marginal sums. Works with numeric, character, as well as factor variables.

Usage

ctable(
    x, y,
    prop = st_options("ctable.prop"),
    useNA = "ifany",
    totals = st_options("ctable.totals"),
    style = st_options("style"),
    round.digits = st_options("ctable.round.digits"),
    justify = "right",
    plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"),
    headings = st_options("headings"),
    display.labels = st_options("display.labels"),
    split.tables = Inf,
    dnn = c(substitute(x), substitute(y)),
    chisq = FALSE,
    OR = FALSE,
    RR = FALSE,
    weights = NA,
    rescale.weights = FALSE,
    ...
)

Arguments

x  First categorical variable - values will appear as row names.

y  Second categorical variable - values will appear as column names.

prop  Character. Indicates which proportions to show: “r” (rows, default), “c” (columns), “t” (total), or “n” (none). Default value can be changed using st_options, option ctable.prop.

useNA  Character. One of “ifany” (default), “no”, or “always”. This argument is passed on ‘as is’ to table, or adapted for xtabs when weights are used.

totals  Logical. Show row and column totals. Defaults to TRUE but can be set globally with st_options, option ctable.totals.
**style**  Character. Style to be used by `pander`. One of “simple” (default), “grid”, “rmarkdown”, or “jira”. Can be set globally with `st_options`.

**round.digits**  Numeric. Number of significant digits to keep. Defaults to 1. To change this default value, use `st_options`, option `ctable.round.digits`.

**justify**  Character. Horizontal alignment; one of “l” (left), “c” (center), or “r” (right, default).

**plain.ascii**  Logical. Used by `pander`; when TRUE, no markup characters are generated (useful when printing to console). Defaults to TRUE unless `style = 'rmarkdown'`, in which case it is set to FALSE automatically. To change the default value globally, use `st_options`.

**headings**  Logical. Show heading section. TRUE by default; can be set globally with `st_options`.

**display.labels**  Logical. Display data frame label in the heading section. TRUE by default, can be changed globally with `st_options`.

**split.tables**  Numeric. `pander` argument that specifies how many characters wide a table can be. Inf by default.

**dnn**  Character vector. Variable names to be used in output table. In most cases, setting this parameter is not required as the names are automatically generated.

**chisq**  Logical. Display chi-square statistic along with p-value.

**OR**  Logical or numeric. Set to TRUE to show odds ratio with 95 confidence interval, or specify confidence level explicitly (e.g., .90). CI’s are calculated using Wald’s method of normal approximation.

**RR**  Logical or numeric. Set to TRUE to show risk ratio (also called relative risk) with 95 confidence level explicitly (e.g. .90). CI’s are calculated using Wald’s method of normal approximation.

**weights**  Numeric. Vector of weights; must have the same length as `x`.

**rescale.weights**  Logical. When TRUE, a global constant is applied so that the sum of counts equals `nrow(x)`. FALSE by default.

**...**  Additional arguments passed to `pander` or `format`.

**Value**

A list containing two matrices, `cross_table` and `proportions`. The `print` method takes care of assembling figures from those matrices into a single table. The returned object is of classes “summarytools” and “list”, unless `stby` is used, in which case we have an object of class “stby”.

**Note**

Markdown does not fully support multi-header tables; until such support is available, the recommended way to display cross-tables in .Rmd documents is to use `method=render`. See package vignettes for examples.

**Author(s)**

Dominic Comtois, <dominic.comtois@gmail.com>
See Also
table, xtabs

Examples

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

  # Use with() to simplify syntax
  with(tobacco, ctable(smoker, diseased))

  # Show column proportions, without totals
  with(tobacco, ctable(smoker, diseased, prop = "c", totals = FALSE))

  # Simple 2 x 2 table with odds ratio and risk ratio
  with(tobacco, ctable(gender, smoker, totals = FALSE, headings = FALSE, prop = "n",
                       OR = TRUE, RR = TRUE))

  # Grouped cross-tabulations
  with(tobacco, stby(data = list(x = smoker, y = diseased),
                     INDICES = gender, FUN = ctable))

## Not run:
c <- ctable(tobacco$gender, tobacco$smoker)

  # Show html results in browser
  print(ct, method = "browser")

  # Save results to html file
  print(ct, file = "ct_gender_smoker.html")

  # Save results to text file
  print(ct, file = "ct_gender_smoker.txt")

## End(Not run)

define_keywords (Modify Keywords Used In Outputs)

Description

As an alternative to use_custom_lang, this function allows temporarily modifying the pre-defined terms in the outputs.

Usage

define_keywords(..., ask = FALSE, file = NA)
**define_keywords**

**Arguments**

... One or more pairs of keywords and their new values see Details for the complete list of existing keywords.

**ask** Logical. When ‘TRUE’ (default), a dialog box comes up to ask whether to save the edited values in a csv file for later use.

**file** Character. Path and name of custom language file to be saved. This comma delimited file can be reused by calling `use_custom_lang`.

**Details**

On systems with GUI capabilities, a window will pop-up when calling `define_keywords()` without any parameters, allowing the modification of the `custom` column. The changes will be active as long as the package is loaded. When the edit window is closed, a dialog will pop up, prompting the user to save the modified set of keywords in a custom csv language file that can later be used with `use_custom_lang`.

Here is the full list of modifiable keywords.

- **title.freq** main heading for `freq()`
- **title.freq.weighted** main heading for `freq()` (weighted)
- **title.ctable** main heading for `ctable()`
- **title.ctable.weighted** main heading `ctable()` (weighted)
- **title.ctable.row** indicates what proportions are displayed
- **title.ctable.col** indicates what proportions are displayed
- **title.ctable.tot** indicates what proportions are displayed
- **title.descr** main heading for `descr()`
- **title.descr.weighted** main heading for `descr()` (weighted)
- **title.dfSummary** main heading for `dfSummary()`
- **n** heading item used in `descr()`
- **dimensions** heading item used in `dfSummary()`
- **duplicates** heading item used in `dfSummary()`
- **data.frame** heading item (all functions)
- **label** heading item (all functions) & column name in `dfSummary()`
- **variable** heading item (all functions) & column name in `dfSummary()`
- **group** heading item (all functions when used with `stby()`
- **by** heading item for `descr()` when used with `stby()`
- **weights** heading item - `descr()` & `freq()`
- **type** heading item for `freq()`
- **logical** heading item - type in `freq()`
- **character** heading item - type in `freq()`
- **numeric** heading item - type in `freq()`
factor heading item - type in freq()
factor.ordered heading item - type in freq()
date heading item - type in freq()
datetime heading item - type in freq()
 freq column name in freq()
pct column name in freq() when report.nas=FALSE
 pct.valid.f column name in freq()
pct.valid.cum column name in freq()
pct.total column name in freq()
pct.total.cum column name in freq()
pct.cum column name in freq()
valid column name in freq() and dfSummary() & column content in dfSummary()
invalid column content in dfSummary() (emails)
total column grouping in freq(), html version
mean row name in descr()
 sd.long row name in descr()
 sd cell content (dfSummary)
min row name in descr()
 q1 row name in descr() - 1st quartile
 med row name in descr()
 q3 row name in descr() - 3rd quartile
 max row name in descr()
mad row name in descr() - Median Absolute Deviation
 iqr row name in descr() - Inter-Quartile Range
 cv row name in descr() - Coefficient of Variation
 skewness row name in descr()
 se.skewness row name in descr() - Std. Error for Skewness
 kurtosis row name in descr()
 n.valid row name in descr() - Count of non-missing values
 pct.valid row name in descr() - pct. of non-missing values
no column name in dfSummary() - position of column in the data frame
stats.values column name in dfSummary()
 freqs.pct.valid column name in dfSummary()
graph column name in dfSummary()
missing column name in dfSummary()
distinct.value cell content in dfSummary() - singular form
distinct.values cell content in dfSummary() - plural form
**descr**

**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.

---

**Notes**

Setting a keyword starting with “title.” to NA or to empty string causes the main title to disappear altogether, which might be desired in some circumstances (when generating a table of contents, for instance).

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
define_keywords(n = "Nb. Obs.")

## End(Not run)
```
Usage

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

Arguments

x A numerical vector or a data frame.

var Unquoted expression referring to a specific column in x. Provides support for
piped function calls (e.g. my_df %>% descr(my_var).

stats Character. Which stats to produce. Either “all” (default), “fivenum”, “com-
mon” (see Details), or a selection of: “mean”, “sd”, “min”, “q1”, “med”, “q3”,
“max”, “mad”, “iqr”, “cv”, “skewness”, “se.skewness”, “kurtosis”, “n.valid”,
and “pct.valid”. Can be set globally via st_options, option “descr.stats”.

na.rm Logical. Argument to be passed to statistical functions. Defaults to TRUE.

round.digits Numeric. Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 2. Can be set
globally with st_options.

transpose Logical. Make variables appears as columns, and stats as rows. Defaults to FALSE.
Can be set globally with st_options, option “descr.transpose”.

order Character. When analyzing more than one variable, this parameter determines
how to order variables. Valid values are “sort” (or simply “s”), “preserve” (or “p”),
or a vector containing all variable names in the desired order. Defaults to “sort”.

style Character. Style to be used by pander. One of “simple” (default), “grid”,
“rmarkdown”, or “jira”. Can be set globally with st_options.

plain.ascii Logical. pander argument; when TRUE (default), no markup characters will be
used (useful when printing to console). If style = ’rmarkdown’ is specified,
value is set to FALSE automatically. Can be set globally using st_options.

justify Character. Alignment of numbers in cells; “l” for left, “c” for center, or “r” for
right (default). Has no effect on html tables.
headings Logical. Set to FALSE to omit heading section. Can be set globally via `st_options`. TRUE by default.
display.labels Logical. Show variable / data frame labels in heading section. Defaults to TRUE. Can be set globally with `st_options`.
split.tables Character. `pander` argument that specifies how many characters wide a table can be. 100 by default.
weights Numeric. Vector of weights having same length as x. NA (default) indicates that no weights are used.
rescale.weights Logical. When set to TRUE, a global constant is apply to make the total count equal `nrow(x)`. FALSE by default.
...
Additional arguments passed to `pander` or `format`.

Value

An object having classes "matrix" and "summarytools" containing the statistics, with extra attributes used by `print` method and `view` function.

Author(s)

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

Examples

data("exams")

# All stats for all numerical variables
descr(exams)

# Only common statistics
descr(exams, stats = "common")

# Arbitrary selection of statistics, transposed
descr(exams, stats = c("mean", "sd", "min", "max"), transpose = TRUE)

# Rmarkdown-ready
descr(exams, plain.ascii = FALSE, style = "rmarkdown")

# Grouped statistics
data("tobacco")
with(tobacco, stby(BMI, gender, descr))

# Grouped statistics, transposed
with(tobacco, stby(BMI, age.gr, descr, stats = "common", transpose = TRUE))

## Not run:
# Show in Viewer (or browser if not in RStudio)
view(descr(exams))

# Save to html file with title
dfSummary

Data frame Summary

Description

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

Usage

dfSummary(
  x,
  round.digits = 1,
  varnumbers = st_options("dfSummary.varnumbers"),
  labels.col = st_options("dfSummary.labels.col"),
  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 = st_options("dfSummary.style"),
  plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"),
  justify = "l",
  col.widths = NA,
  headings = st_options("headings"),
  display.labels = st_options("display.labels"),
  max.distinct.values = 10,
  trim.strings = FALSE,
  max.string.width = 25,
  split.cells = 40,
  split.tables = Inf,
  tmp.img.dir = st_options("tmp.img.dir"),
  keep.grp.vars = FALSE,
  silent = st_options("dfSummary.silent"),
  ...
)
dfSummary

Arguments

x
A data frame.

round.digits
Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 1. Does not affect proportions, which always show 1 digit.

varnumbers
Logical. Show variable numbers in the first column. Defaults to TRUE. Can be set globally with st_options, option “dfSummary.varnumbers”.

labels.col
Logical. If TRUE, variable labels (as defined with rapportools, Hmisc or summarytools’ label functions, among others) will be displayed. TRUE by default, but the labels column is only shown if a label exists for at least one column. Can be set globally with st_options, option “dfSummary.labels.col”.

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

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

graph.col
Logical. Display barplots/histograms column. TRUE by default; can be set globally with st_options, option “dfSummary.graph.col”.

graph.magnif
Numeric. Magnification factor for graphs column. Useful if the graphs show up too large (then use a value such as .75) or too small (use a value such as 1.25). Must be positive. Defaults to 1. Can be set globally with st_options, option “dfSummary.graph.magnif”.

style
Character. Argument used by pander. Defaults to “multiline”. The only other valid option is “grid”. Style “rmarkdown” 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”.

col.widths
Numeric or character. Vector of column widths. If numeric, values are assumed to be numbers of pixels. Otherwise, any CSS-supported units can be used. NA by default, meaning widths are calculated automatically.

headings
Logical. Set to FALSE to omit headings. To change this default value globally, see st_options.

display.labels
Logical. Should data frame label be displayed in the title section? Default is TRUE. 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 removed? 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.

tmp.img.dir

Character. Directory used to store temporary images when rendering `dfSummary()` with `method = "pander"`, `plain.ascii = TRUE` and `style = "grid"`. See Details.

keep.grp.vars

Logical. When using `group_by`, keep rows corresponding to grouping variable(s) in output table. When `FALSE` (default), variable numbers still reflect the ordering in the full data frame (in other words, some numbers will be skipped in the variable number column).

silent

Logical. Hide console messages. `FALSE` by default. To change this value globally, see `st_options`.

... Additional arguments passed to `pander`.

Details

The default value `plain.ascii = TRUE` is intended to facilitate interactive data exploration. When using the package for reporting with `rmarkdown`, make sure to set this option to `FALSE`.

When `trim.strings` is set to `TRUE`, trimming is done before calculating frequencies, be aware that those will be impacted accordingly.

Specifying `tmp.img.dir` allows producing results consistent with pandoc styling while also showing `png` graphs. Due to the fact that in Pandoc, column widths are determined by the length of cell contents even if said content is merely a link to an image, using standard R temporary directory to store the images would cause columns to be exceedingly wide. A shorter path is needed. On Mac OS and Linux, using “/tmp” is a sensible choice, since this directory is cleaned up automatically on a regular basis. On Windows however, there is no such convenient directory, so the user has to choose a directory and cleanup the temporary images manually after the document has been rendered. Providing a relative path such as “img”, omitting “./”, is recommended. The maximum length for this parameter is set to 5 characters. It can be set globally with `st_options` (e.g.: `st_options(tmp.img.dir = ".").`)

It is possible to control which statistics are shown in the `Stats / Values` column. For this, see the Details and Examples sections of `st_options`.

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.

**Graph** An html encoded graph, either barplot or histogram.

**Valid** Number and proportion of valid values.

**Missing** Number and proportion of missing (NA and NAN) values.

**Note**
Several packages provide functions for defining variable labels, `summarytools` being one of them. Some packages (`Hmisc` in particular) employ special classes for labelled objects, but `summarytools` doesn’t use nor look for any such classes.

**Author(s)**
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**See Also**
`label`, `print.summarytools`

**Examples**

```r
data("tobacco")
saved_x11_option <- st_options("use.x11")
st_options(use.x11 = FALSE)
dfSummary(tobacco)

# Exclude some of the columns to reduce table width
dfSummary(tobacco, varnumbers = FALSE, valid.col = FALSE)

# Limit number of categories to be displayed for categorical data
dfSummary(tobacco, max.distinct.values = 5, style = "grid")

# Using stby()
stby(tobacco, tobacco$gender, dfSummary)

st_options(use.x11 = saved_x11_option)

## Not run:
# Show in Viewer or browser - no capital V in view(); stview() is also
# available in case of conflicts with other packages)
```
view(dfSummary(iris))

# Rmarkdown-ready
dfSummary(tobacco, style = "grid", plain.ascii = FALSE,
         varnumbers = FALSE, valid.col = FALSE, tmp.img.dir = ".//img")

# Using group_by()
tobacco %>% group_by(gender) %>% dfSummary()

## End(Not run)

---

**examens**  
*Bulletin de notes (donnees simulees)*

**Description**

Jeu de donnees simulees contenant les notes de 30 etudiants, avec les colonnes suivantes:

- **etudiant** Nom de l’etudiant.
- **sexe** Variable categorielle (facteur). Deux niveaux: “Fille”, “Garcon”.
- **francais** Note en francais (numerique).
- **math** Note en maths (numerique).
- **geographie** Note en geographie (numerique).
- **histoire** Note en histoire (numerique).
- **economie** Note en economie (numerique).
- **anglais** Note en anglais (numerique).

**Usage**

data(examens)

**Format**

Un data frame de 30 rangees et 8 colonnes

**Details**

Donnees simulees. Les notes de chaque etudiant sont centrees autour d’une moyenne personnelle et ecart-type randomises.

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

Used internally (not exported) to apply all relevant formatting. It is documented here only because it can be used when setting the dfSummary.custom.1 and dfSummary.custom.1 options.

Usage

format_number(x, round.digits, ...)

format_number
Arguments

- **x**: A numerical value to be formatted.
- **round.digits**: Numerical. Number of decimals to show. Used to define both digits and nsmall when calling `format`.
- **...**: Any other formatting instruction that is compatible with `format`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
format_number(IQR(column_data, na.rm = TRUE), round.digits)
format_number(IQR(column_data, na.rm = TRUE), decimal.mark = "," )
## End(Not run)
```

Description

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

Usage

```r
freq( 
  x, 
  var = NULL, 
  round.digits = st_options("round.digits"), 
  order = "default", 
  style = st_options("style"), 
  plain.ascii = st_options("plain.ascii"), 
  justify = "default", 
  cumul = st_options("freq.cumul"), 
  totals = st_options("freq.totals"), 
  report.nas = st_options("freq.report.nas"), 
  rows = numeric(), 
  missing = "", 
  display.type = TRUE, 
  display.labels = st_options("display.labels"), 
  headings = st_options("headings"), 
  weights = NA, 
  rescale.weights = FALSE, 
  ...
)
```
freq

Arguments

- **x**: Factor, vector, or data frame.
- **var**: Optional unquoted variable name. Provides support for piped function calls (e.g. `my_df %>% freq(my_var)`).
- **round.digits**: Numeric. Number of significant digits to display. Defaults to 2. Can be set globally with `st_options`.
- **order**: Character. Ordering of rows in frequency table; “name” (default for non-factors), “level” (default for factors), or “freq” (from most frequent to less frequent). To invert the order, place a minus sign before or after the word. “-freq” will thus display the items starting from the lowest in frequency to the highest, and so forth.
- **style**: Character. Style to be used by `pander`. One of “simple” (default), “grid”, “rmarkdown”, or “jira”. Can be set globally with `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. Can be set globally with `st_options`.
- **justify**: String indicating alignment of columns. By default (“default”), “right” is used for text tables and “center” is used for html tables. You can force it to one of “left”, “center”, or “right”.
- **cumul**: Logical. Set to FALSE to hide cumulative proportions from results. TRUE by default. To change this value globally, see `st_options`.
- **totals**: Logical. Set to FALSE to hide totals from results. TRUE by default. To change this value globally, see `st_options`.
- **report.nas**: Logical. Set to FALSE to turn off reporting of missing values. To change this default value globally, see `st_options`.
- **rows**: Character or numeric vector allowing subsetting of the results. The order given here will be reflected in the resulting table. If a single string is used, it will be used as a regular expression to filter row names.
- **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 `st_options`.
- **headings**: Logical. Set to FALSE to omit heading section. Can be set globally via `st_options`.
- **weights**: Vector of weights; must be of the same length as x.
- **rescale.weights**: Logical parameter. When set to TRUE, the total count will be the same as the unweighted x. FALSE by default.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `pander`.

Details

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

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

Note

The data type represents the class in most cases.

Author(s)

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

See Also

table

Examples

data(tobacco)
freq(tobacco$gender)
freq(tobacco$gender, totals = FALSE)

# Ignore NA's, don't show totals, omit headings
freq(tobacco$gender, report.nas = FALSE, totals = FALSE, headings = FALSE)

# In .Rmd documents, use the two following arguments, minimally
freq(tobacco$gender, style="rmarkdown", plain.ascii = FALSE)

# Grouped Frequencies
with(tobacco, stby(diseased, smoker, freq))
(fr_smoker_by_gender <- with(tobacco, stby(smoker, gender, freq)))

# Print html Source
print(fr_smoker_by_gender, method = "render", footnote = NA)

# Order by frequency (+ to -)
freq(tobacco$age.gr, order = "freq")

# Order by frequency (- to +)
freq(tobacco$age.gr, order = ",freq")

# Use the 'rows' argument to display only the 10 most common items
freq(tobacco$age.gr, order = "freq", rows = 1:10)

## Not run:
# Display rendered html results in RStudio's Viewer
# notice 'view()' is NOT written with capital V
# If working outside RStudio, Web browser is used instead
# A temporary file is stored in temp dir
view(fr_smoker_by_gender)

# Display rendered html results in default Web browser
# A temporary file is stored in temp dir here too
print(fr_smoker_by_gender, method = "browser")

# Write results to text file (.txt, .md, .Rmd) or html file (.html)
print(fr_smoker_by_gender, method = "render", file = "fr_smoker_by_gender.md")
print(fr_smoker_by_gender, method = "render", file = "fr_smoker_by_gender.html")

## End(Not run)

---

**label**

*Get or Set Variable or Data Frame Labels*

**Description**

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

**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 and remove NA’s. Default is FALSE.
- **value**: String to be used as label. To clear existing labels, use NA or NULL.

**Note**

Loosely based on Gergely Daróczi’s label function.

**Author(s)**

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

Displays a list comprised of `summarytools` objects created with `lapply`.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'list'
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"), collapse = 0,
      escape.pipe = st_options("escape.pipe"), ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: A `summarytools` object, created by one of the four core functions (`freq`, `descr`, `ctable`, or `dfSummary`).
- **method**: Character. One of “pander”, “viewer”, “browser”, or “render”. Default value for the `print()` method is “pander”; for `view()`/`stview()`, default is “viewer” if session is running in RStudio, “browser” otherwise. The main use for “render” is in R Markdown documents.
- **file**: Character. File name to write output to. Defaults to “"”.
- **append**: Logical. Append output to existing file (specified using the `file` argument). FALSE by default.
- **report.title**: Character. For html reports, this goes into the `<title>` tag. When left to NA (default), the first line of the heading section is used (e.g.: “Data Frame Summary”).
- **table.classes**: Character. Additional html classes to assign to output tables. Bootstrap css classes can be used. User-defined classes (see the `custom.css` argument) are also specified here. See details section. NA by default.
- **bootstrap.css**: Logical. When generating an html document, include the “includes/stylesheets/bootstrap.min.css” file content inside a `<style type="text/css">` tag in the document’s `<head>`. TRUE by default. Can be set globally with `st_options`.
- **custom.css**: Character. Path to a custom .css file. Classes defined in this must also appear in the `table.classes` parameter in order to be applied to the table(s). Can be set globally with `st_options`. NA by default.
- **silent**: Logical. Set to TRUE to hide console messages (e.g.: ignored variables or NaN to NA transformations). FALSE by default.
footnote  Character. Text to display just after html output tables. The default value ("default") produces a two-line footnote indicating the package’s name and version, the R version, and the current date. Has no effect on ascii or markdown content. Can contain standard html tags. Set to NA to omit. Can be set globally with st_options.

collapse  Numeric. 0 by default. Set to 1 to make freq() sections collapsible (when clicking on the variable name). Future versions might provide alternate collapsing options.

escape.pipe  Logical. Set to TRUE when style="grid" and file argument is supplied if the intent is to generate a text file that can be converted to other formats using Pandoc. Can be set globally with st_options.

...  Additional arguments used to override attributes stored in the object, or to change formatting via format or pander. See Details.

---

print.stby  Print Method for Objects of Class "stby"

Description
Displays a list comprised of summarytools objects created with stby.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'stby'
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'), ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**  A summarytools object, created by one of the four core functions (freq, descr, ctable, or dfSummary).
- **method**  Character. One of “pander”, “viewer”, “browser”, or “render”. Default value for the print() method is “pander”; for view()/stview(), default is “viewer” if session is running in RStudio, “browser” otherwise. The main use for “render” is in R Markdown documents.
- **file**  Character. File name to write output to. Defaults to “".
- **append**  Logical. Append output to existing file (specified using the file argument). FALSE by default.
- **report.title**  Character. For html reports, this goes into the <title> tag. When left to NA (default), the first line of the heading section is used (e.g.: “Data Frame Summary”).

...  Additional arguments used to override attributes stored in the object, or to change formatting via format or pander. See Details.
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"), max.tbl.height = Inf,
       collapse = 0, escape.pipe = st_options("escape.pipe"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**  
  A `summarytools` object, created by one of the four core functions (`freq`, `descr`, `ctable`, or `dfSummary`).

- **method**  
  Character. Additional `html` classes to assign to output tables. `Bootstrap css` classes can be used. User-defined classes (see the `custom.css` argument) are also specified here. See details section. NA by default.

- **file**  
  Logical. When generating an `html` document, include the “includes/stylesheets/bootstrap.min.css” file content inside a `<style type="text/css">` tag in the document’s `<head>`. TRUE by default. Can be set globally with `st_options`.

- **append**  
  Logical. Set to TRUE to hide console messages (e.g.: ignored variables or NaN to NA transformations). FALSE by default.

- **report.title**  
  Character. Text to display just after `html` output tables. The default value (“default”) produces a two-line footnote indicating the package’s name and version, the R version, and the current date. Has no effect on `ascii` or `markdown` content. Can contain standard `html` tags. Set to NA to omit. Can be set globally with `st_options`.

- **table.classes**  
  Bootstrap css classes can be used. User-defined classes (see the `custom.css` argument) are also specified here. See details section. NA by default.

- **custom.css**  
  Character. Path to a custom `.css` file. Classes defined in this must also appear in the `table.classes` parameter in order to be applied to the table(s). Can be set globally with `st_options`. NA by default.

- **silent**  
  Logical. Set to TRUE to hide console messages (e.g.: ignored variables or NaN to NA transformations). FALSE by default.

- **footnote**  
  Character. Text to display just after `html` output tables. The default value (“default”) produces a two-line footnote indicating the package’s name and version, the R version, and the current date. Has no effect on `ascii` or `markdown` content. Can contain standard `html` tags. Set to NA to omit. Can be set globally with `st_options`.

- **escape.pipe**  
  Logical. Set to TRUE when `style="grid"` and file argument is supplied if the intent is to generate a text file that can be converted to other formats using Pandoc. Can be set globally with `st_options`.

- **...**  
  Additional arguments used to override attributes stored in the object, or to change formatting via `format` or `pander`. See Details.
method Character. One of “pander”, “viewer”, “browser”, or “render”. Default value for the print() method is “pander”; for view()/stview(), default is “viewer” if session is running in RStudio, “browser” otherwise. The main use for “render” is in R Markdown documents.

file Character. File name to write output to. Defaults to “”.

append Logical. Append output to existing file (specified using the file argument). FALSE by default.

report.title Character. For html reports, this goes into the <title> tag. When left to NA (default), the first line of the heading section is used (e.g.: “Data Frame Summary”).

table.classes Character. Additional html classes to assign to output tables. Bootstrap css classes can be used. User-defined classes (see the custom.css argument) are also specified here. See details section. NA by default.

bootstrap.css Logical. When generating an html document, include the “includes/stylesheets/bootstrap.min.css” file content inside a <style type="text/css"> tag in the document’s <head>. TRUE by default. Can be set globally with st_options.

custom.css Character. Path to a custom .css file. Classes defined in this must also appear in the table.classes parameter in order to be applied to the table(s). Can be set globally with st_options. NA by default.

silent Logical. Set to TRUE to hide console messages (e.g.: ignored variables or NaN to NA transformations). FALSE by default.

footnote Character. Text to display just after html output tables. The default value (“default”) produces a two-line footnote indicating the package’s name and version, the R version, and the current date. Has no effect on ascii or markdown content. Can contain standard html tags. Set to NA to omit. Can be set globally with st_options.

max.tbl.height Numeric. Maximum table height in pixels allowed in rendered dfSummary() tables. When this argument is used, results will show up in a <div> with the specified height and a scroll bar. Intended to be used in Rmd documents with method = “render”. Inf by default.

collapse Numeric. 0 by default. Set to 1 to make freq() sections collapsible (when clicking on the variable name). Future versions might provide alternate collapsing options.

escape.pipe Logical. Set to TRUE when style="grid" and file argument is supplied if the intent is to generate a text file that can be converted to other formats using Pandoc. Can be set globally with st_options.

... Additional arguments used to override attributes stored in the object, or to change formatting via format or pander. See Details.

Details

Ascii and markdown tables are generated using pander.

The following arguments can be used to override formatting attributes stored in the object:

• style
- round.digits (except for dfSummary objects)
- plain.ascii
- justify
- split.tables
- headings
- display.labels
- varnumbers (dfSummary objects only)
- labels.col (dfSummary objects only)
- graph.col (dfSummary objects only)
- valid.col (dfSummary objects only)
- na.col (dfSummary objects only)
- col.widths (dfSummary objects only)
- keep.grp.vars (dfSummary objects only)
- report.nas (freq objects only)
- display.type (freq objects only)
- missing (freq objects only)
- totals (freq and ctable objects)
- caption (freq and ctable objects)

The following arguments can be used to override heading elements:

- Data.frame
- Data.frame.label
- Variable
- Variable.label
- Group
- date
- Weights (freq & descr objects)
- Data.type (freq objects only)
- Row.variable (ctable objects only)
- Col.variable (ctable objects only)

**Value**

NULL when method="pander"; A file path returned invisibly when method="viewer" or "browser". In the latter case, the file path is also passed to shiell.exec (Windows) or system (*nix), causing the document to be opened in default Web browser.

**Author(s)**

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

RStudio Summarytools on GitHub List of pander options Bootstrap Cascading Stylesheets

See Also

pander

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(tobacco)
view(dfSummary(tobacco), footnote = NA)

## End(Not run)
data(exams)
print(freq(exams$gender), style = 'rmarkdown')
print(descr(exams), headings = FALSE)
```

---

stby

Obtain Grouped Statistics With summarytools

Description

This is essentially the base `by` function, except for the class of the returned object.

Usage

```r
stby(data, INDICES, FUN, ..., simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `data` an R object, normally a data frame, possibly a matrix.
- `INDICES` a grouping variable or a list of grouping variables, each of length `nrow(data)`.  
- `FUN` a function to be applied to (usually data-frame) subsets of data.
- `...` Further arguments to FUN.
- `simplify` Logical. Essentially a placeholder to maintain full compatibility with base by. For more details, see `tapply`.

Value

An object having classes “list” and “summarytools”.

See Also

`by`, `tapply`
Examples

```r
data("tobacco")
with(tobacco, stby(BMI, gender, descr))
```

---

**st_css**

Include *summarytools*’ css Into Active Document

**Description**

Generate the css needed by *summarytools* in *html* documents.

**Usage**

```r
st_css(main = TRUE, global = FALSE, bootstrap = FALSE, style.tag = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `main` Logical. Include *summarytools.css* file. TRUE by default. This will affects only *summarytools* objects, for one exception: two properties of the `img` tag are redefined to have `background-color: transparent` and `border: 0`.
- `global` Logical. Include the additional *summarytools-global.css* file, which affects all content in the document. Provides control over objects that were not *html-rendered*; in particular, table widths and vertical alignment are modified to improve layout. FALSE by default.
- `bootstrap` Logical. Include *bootstrap.min.css*. FALSE by default.
- `style.tag` Logical. Include the opening and closing `<style>` tags. TRUE by default.
- `...` Character. Path to additional css file(s) to include.

**Details**

Typically the function is called right after the initial setup chunk of an *R markdown* document, in a chunk having options `echo=FALSE` and `results="asis"`.

**Value**

The *css* file(s) content silently as a character vector, and prints (using `cat()`) the content.

**Author(s)**

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

Query and set summarytools global options

Description

To list all summarytools global options, call without arguments. To display the value of one or several options, enter the name(s) of the option(s) in a character vector as sole argument. To reset all options, use single unnamed argument 'reset' or 0.

Usage

st_options(
  option = NULL,
  value = NULL,
  style = "simple",
  plain.ascii = TRUE,
  round.digits = 2,
  headings = TRUE,
  footnote = "default",
  display.labels = TRUE,
  bootstrap.css = TRUE,
  custom.css = NA_character_,
  escape.pipe = FALSE,
  char.split = 12,
  freq.cumul = TRUE,
  freq.totals = TRUE,
  freq.report.nas = TRUE,
  freq.ignore.threshold = 25,
  freq.silent = FALSE,
  ctable.prop = "r",
  ctable.totals = TRUE,
  ctable.round.digits = 1,
  descr.stats = "all",
  descr.transpose = FALSE,
  descr.silent = FALSE,
  dfSummary.style = "multiline",
  dfSummary.varnumbers = TRUE,
  dfSummary.labels.col = TRUE,
  dfSummary.valid.col = TRUE,
  dfSummary.na.col = TRUE,
  dfSummary.graph.col = TRUE,
  dfSummary.graph.magnif = 1,
  dfSummary.silent = FALSE,
  dfSummary.custom.1 = expression(paste(paste0(trs("iqr"), " (", trs("cv"), ") : "),
                       format_number(IQR(column_data, na.rm = TRUE), round.digits), ",
                       format_number(sd(column_data, na.rm = TRUE)/mean(column_data, na.rm = TRUE),
                       round.digits), "))", collapse = ",", sep = "")),
)
dfSummary.custom.2 = NA,
tmp.img.dir = NA_character_,
subtitle.emphasis = TRUE,
lang = "en",
use.x11 = TRUE
)

Arguments

option option(s) name(s) to query (optional). Can be a single string or a vector of strings to query multiple values.
value The value you wish to assign to the option specified in the first argument. This is for backward-compatibility, as all options can now be set via their own parameter. That is, instead of st_options('plain.ascii', FALSE)), use st_options(plain.ascii = FALSE).
style Character. One of “simple” (default), “rmarkdown”, or “grid”. Does not apply to dfSummary.
plain.ascii Logical. pander argument; when TRUE, no markup characters will be used (useful when printing to console). TRUE by default, but when style = ‘rmarkdown’, it is automatically set to FALSE. To override this behavior, plain.ascii = TRUE must be specified in the function call.
round.digits Numeric. Defaults to 2.
headings Logical. Set to FALSE to remove all headings from outputs. Only the tables will be printed out, except when by or lapply are used. In that case, the variable or the group will still appear before each table. TRUE by default.
footnote Character. When the default value “default” is used, the package name & version, as well as the R version number are displayed below html outputs. Set no NA to omit the footnote, or provide a custom string. Applies only to html outputs.
display.labels Logical. TRUE by default. Set to FALSE to omit data frame and variable labels in the headings section.
bootstrap.css Logical. Specifies whether to include Bootstrap css in html reports’ head section. Defaults to TRUE. Set to FALSE when using the “render” method inside a shiny app to avoid interacting with the app’s layout.
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.
char.split Numeric. Maximum number of characters allowed in a column heading for descr and ctable html outputs. Any variable name having more than this number of characters will be split on two or more lines. Defaults to 12.
freq.cumul Logical. Corresponds to the cumul parameter of freq. TRUE by default.
freqtotals Logical. Corresponds to the totals parameter of freq. TRUE by default.
freq.report.nas Logical. Corresponds to the display.nas parameter of freq. TRUE by default.
freq.ignore.threshold
   Numeric. Number of distinct values above which numerical variables are ig-
   nored when calling freq with a whole data frame as main argument. Defaults
to 25.
freq.silent
   Logical. Hide console messages. FALSE by default.
ctable.prop
   Character. Corresponds to the prop parameter of ctable. Defaults to “r” (row).
ctable.totals
   Logical. Corresponds to the totals parameter of ctable. TRUE by default.
ctable.round.digits
   Numeric. Defaults to 1.
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.
descr.silent
   Logical. Hide console messages. FALSE by default.
dfSummary.style
dfSummary.varnumbers
   Logical. In dfSummary, display variable numbers in the first column. Defaults
to TRUE.
dfSummary.labels.col
   Logical. In dfSummary, display variable labels. Defaults to TRUE.
dfSummary.valid.col
   Logical. In dfSummary, include column indicating count and proportion of valid
   (non-missing). TRUE by default.
dfSummary.na.col
   Logical. In dfSummary, include column indicating count and proportion of miss-
   ing (NA) values. TRUE by default.
dfSummary.graph.col
   Logical. Display barplots / histograms column in dfSummary html reports. TRUE
   by default.
dfSummary.graph.magnif
   Numeric. Magnification factor, useful if dfSummary graphs show up too large
   (then use a value between 0 and 1) or too small (use a value > 1). Must be
   positive. Default to 1.
dfSummary.silent
   Logical. Hide console messages. FALSE by default.
dfSummary.custom.1
   Expression. First of two optional expressions which once evaluated will pop-
   ulate lines 3+ of the ‘Stats / Values’ cell when column data is numerical and
   has more distinct values than allowed by the max.distinct.values parameter.
   By default, it contains the expression which generates the ‘IQR (CV) : ...’ line.
   To reset it back to this default value, use st_options(dfSummary.custom.1 =
   “default”). See Details and Examples sections for more.
dfSummary.custom.2
   Expression. Second the two optional expressions which once evaluated will pop-
   ulate lines 3+ of the ‘Stats / Values’ cell when the column data is numerical and
has more distinct values than allowed by the `max.distinct.values` parameter. NA by default. See Details and Examples sections for more.

tmp.img.dir  Character. Directory used to store temporary images. See Details section of dfSummary. NA by default.

subtitle.emphasis  Logical. Controls the formatting of the “subtitle” (the data frame or variable name, depending on context. When TRUE (default), “h4” is used, while with FALSE, “bold” / “strong” is used. Hence the default value gives it stronger emphasis.


use.x11  Logical. TRUE by default. In console-only environments, setting this to FALSE will prevent errors occurring when dfSummary tries to generate html “Base64-encoded” graphs.

Details

The dfSummary.custom.1 and dfSummary.custom.2 options must be defined as expressions. In the expression, use the column_data variable name to refer to data. Assume the type to be numerical (real or integer). The expression must paste together both the labels (short name for the statistic(s) being displayed) and the statistics themselves. Although round can be used, a better alternative is to call the internal format_number, which uses format to apply all relevant formatting that is active within the call to dfSummary. For keywords having a translated term, the trs() internal function can be used (see Examples).

Note

To learn more about summarytools options, see vignette("introduction", "summarytools").

Examples

```
# show all summarytools global options
st_options()

# show a specific option
st_options("round.digits")

# show two (or more) options
st_options(c("plain.ascii", "style", "footnote"))

## Not run:
# set one option
st_options(plain.ascii = FALSE)

# set one options, legacy way
st_options("plain.ascii", FALSE)

# set several options
st_options(plain.ascii = FALSE,
```
**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”.

---

**tb**

Convert Summarytools Objects into Tibbles

Description
Make a tidy dataset out of freq() or descr() outputs

Usage
```
tb(x, order = 1, na.rm = FALSE, drop.var.col = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **x** a freq() or descr() output object.
- **order** Integer. Useful for grouped results produced with `stby` or `dplyr::group_by`. When set to 1 (default), the ordering is done using the grouping variables first. When set to 2, the ordering is first determined by the variable column for *descr* or the column displaying the variable values for *freq*. When set to 3, the same ordering as with 2 is used, but columns are rearranged to reflect this sort order.
- **na.rm** Logical. For *freq* objects, remove `<NA>` rows (or *Missing*) rows if NA values were made explicit with `forcats::fct_explicit_na()`. Has no effect on *descr* objects.
- **drop.var.col** Logical. For *descr* objects, drop the variable column. This is possible only when statistics are produced for a single variable; for multiple variables, this argument is ignored. FALSE by default.

Value
A *tibble* which is constructed following the tidy principles.
Examples

```r
tb(freq(iris$Species))
tb(descr(iris))

data("tobacco")
tb(stby(tobacco, tobacco$gender, descr))
```

---

**tobacco**  
*Tobacco Use and Health - Simulated Dataset*

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
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”.
unlabel

Clear Variable and Data Frame Label(s)

Description
Returns the object with all labels removed. Both the “label” attribute and \texttt{Hmisc}'s “labelled” class are removed.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
unlabel(x)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} An R object to remove labels from.
\end{itemize}

Author(s)
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See Also
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{label}
\end{itemize}

use_custom_lang

Import and use a custom language

Description
If your language is not available or if you wish to customize the outputs’ language to suit your preference, you can set up a translations file (see details) and import it with this function.

Usage
\begin{verbatim}
use_custom_lang(file)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{file} Character. The path to the translations file.
\end{itemize}

Details
To build the translations file, copy the \texttt{language_template.csv} file located in the installed package’s \texttt{includes} directory and fill out the ‘custom’ column using a text editor, leaving column titles unchanged. The file must also retain its \texttt{UTF-8} encoding.
Description

Visualize results in RStudio’s Viewer or in Web Browser

Usage

```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"),
max.tbl.height = Inf,
collapse = 0,
escape.pipe = st_options("escape.pipe"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A `summarytools` object, created by one of the four core functions (`freq`, `descr`, `ctable`, or `dfSummary`).
- **method**: Character. One of “pander”, “viewer”, “browser”, or “render”. Default value for the `print()` method is “pander”; for `view()`/`stview()`, default is “viewer” if session is running in RStudio, “browser” otherwise. The main use for “render” is in R Markdown documents.
- **file**: Character. File name to write output to. Defaults to "".
- **append**: Logical. Append output to existing file (specified using the `file` argument). FALSE by default.
- **report.title**: Character. For html reports, this goes into the `<title>` tag. When left to NA (default), the first line of the heading section is used (e.g.: “Data Frame Summary”).
- **table.classes**: Character. Additional html classes to assign to output tables. Bootstrap css classes can be used. User-defined classes (see the `custom.css` argument) are also specified here. See details section. NA by default.
- **bootstrap.css**: Logical. When generating an html document, include the “includes/stylesheets/bootstrap.min.css” file content inside a `<style type="text/css">` tag in the document’s `<head>`. TRUE by default. Can be set globally with `st_options`.
- **custom.css**: Character. Path to a custom .css file. Classes defined in this must also appear in the `table.classes` parameter in order to be applied to the table(s). Can be set globally with `st_options`. NA by default.
- **silent**: Logical. Set to TRUE to hide console messages (e.g.: ignored variables or NaN to NA transformations). FALSE by default.
what.is

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

Usage
what.is(x, ...)

Arguments
x Any object.
... Included for backward-compatibility only. Has no real use.

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)

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See Also

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

Examples

```r
what.is(1)
what.is(NaN)
what.is(iris3)
what.is(print)
what.is(what.is)
```
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