Package ‘tabit’

March 30, 2020

Type Package
Title Simple Tabulation Made Simple
Version 0.2.1
Date 2020-03-30
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Description Simple tabulation should be dead simple.
This package is an opinionated approach to easy tabulations while also
providing exact numbers and allowing for re-usability.
This is achieved by providing tabulations as data.frames with columns for
values, optional variable names, frequency counts including and excluding
NAs and percentages for counts including and excluding NAs. Also values are
automatically sorted by in decreasing order of frequency counts to allow for
fast skimming of the most important information.
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Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 7.0.2
Suggests testthat (>= 2.1.0)
NeedsCompilation no
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Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2020-03-30 21:30:02 UTC

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tabit_1

Description

Function to do frequency tables for single vectors or to do multiple frequency tabulations one for each column.

Usage

`tabit_1(x, sort = 1, digits = 2, ...)`

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
`tabit_1(x, sort = 1, digits = 2, ..., as_df = TRUE)`

## S3 method for class 'list'
`tabit_1(x, sort = 1, digits = 2, ..., as_df = TRUE)`

## Default S3 method:
`tabit_1(
  x,
  sort = 1,
  digits = 2,
  useNA = "always",
  pct = TRUE,
  na_to_char = TRUE,
  ...
)
`

Arguments

- `x`: the thing to be tabulated
- `sort`: should
- `digits`: the number of digits to round percentages to
- `...`: further optional arguments passed through to methods
- `as_df`: if more than one vector has been tabulated at once, should the results be combined into a data.frame before returning
- `useNA`: how to handle NAs, defaults to "always" to always include NA as category
- `pct`: add percentage columns
- `na_to_char`: transform NA values to "NA" character string or not, defaults to TRUE

Value

Returns a data frame with columns `.variable` (the variable the values stem from), `.value` (the values tabulated by), `.count` (the number of times a value occurred), `.pct` (the percentage that value occurred excluding NAs) and `.pct_incl_na` (the percentage that value occurred including NAs)
Examples

```
# Examples

# Using tabit.x on mtcars$cyl
tabit.x(mtcars$cyl)
## # .variable .value .count .pct .pct_incl_na
## # 3 . 8 14 43.75 43.75
## # 1 . 4 11 34.38 34.38
## # 2 . 6 7 21.88 21.88
## # 4 . NA 0 NA 0.00
```

```
# Using tabit.x on mtcars[, c("cyl", "am")]
tabit.x(mtcars[, c("cyl", "am")])
## # .variable .value .count .pct .pct_incl_na
## # 1 cyl 8 14 43.75 43.75
## # 2 cyl 4 11 34.38 34.38
## # 3 cyl 6 7 21.88 21.88
## # 4 cyl NA 0 NA 0.00
## # 5 am 0 19 59.38 59.38
## # 6 am 1 13 40.62 40.62
## # 7 am NA 0 NA 0.00
```

Description

Function for cross tabulation of variables within a data.frame or data.frame like.

Usage

```
tabit.x(x, ..., sort = 1, digits = 2, useNA = TRUE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
tabit.x(x, ..., sort = 1, digits = 2, useNA = TRUE)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
tabit.x(x, ..., sort = 1, digits = 2, useNA = TRUE)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
tabit.x(x, ..., sort = 1, digits = 2, useNA = "always")
```

Arguments

- **x**
  the thing to be tabulated
- **...**
  further optional arguments passed through to methods
- **sort**
  should
details

the number of digits to round percentages to
whether to us NAs as value category or not, defaults to TRUE

Details

The data.frame method will take all column value combination for cross tabulation while the grouped_df method is explicitly for tibbles with group information. For those only value combinations for the group columns are relevant.

Value

Returns a data frame with columns zero, one or more columns with value combinations to be cross tabulated by, .count (the number of times a value occurred), .pct (the percentage that value occurred excluding NAs) and .pct_incl_na (the percentage that value occurred including NAs)

Examples

    tabit_x(mtcars)
    tabit_x(mtcars[, c("cyl", "am")])

Description

Tabulation function that automatically performs one way tabulations as well as cross tabulations depending on the input type - inheriting from data.frame or not.

Usage

    ti_tab1(...)

    tabit(...)
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