

Package: tidytab (via r-universe)

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Title Create Tables of Frequencies

Version 0.0.0.9000

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Description Functions to create tables of frequencies.

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URL <https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab>,
<https://gvelasq.github.io/tidytab/>

BugReports <https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.2)

Imports crayon, dplyr, grDevices, here, purrr, readr, rlang (>= 0.2.0), stats, stringr, tibble, tidyr, tidyselect, utils

Suggests cli, covr, pkgdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

ByteCompile true

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

Repository <https://gvelasq.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 1bc0508f034271879118bd5e66a2b895869c4cba

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| | |
|----|--------------------|
| br | <i>Browse data</i> |
|----|--------------------|

Description

br() is an alias for utils::View() and invokes the data viewer. See utils::View() for details. br() invisibly returns its input so that it can be dropped into magrittr pipe chains.

Usage

br(x, title)

Arguments

- x An R object coercible into a data frame.
- title Optional title for viewer window.

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|
| tab | <i>Create tables of frequencies</i> |
|-----|-------------------------------------|

Description

tab() creates n-way tables of frequencies in the R console, similar to those created by Stata's tabulate function. When three or more variables are passed to tab(), only flat tables are displayed. ta() is a shortened alias for tab().

ftab() creates only flat tables of frequencies.

The convenience functions tab1() and tab2() are inspired by functions of the same name in Stata. They allow rapid tabulation of a set of variables. tab1() creates one-way tables of frequencies for each listed variable. tab2() creates two-way tables of frequencies for all listed variable combinations.

Usage

- tab(x, ..., m = TRUE)
- ta(x, ..., m = TRUE)
- ftab(x, ..., m = TRUE)
- tab1(x, ..., m = TRUE)
- tab2(x, ..., m = TRUE)

Arguments

| | |
|------------------|---|
| <code>x</code> | A vector, data.frame, or tibble. |
| <code>...</code> | A comma separated list of unquoted variable names or positions. Select helpers from dplyr and tidyselect are supported. |
| <code>m</code> | If TRUE (the default), missing values are reported. |

Details

If a single variable is passed to `tab()`, a table of frequencies is printed (with a total row and columns 'Freq.', 'Percent', and 'Cum.').

If two variables are passed to `tab()`, a special 2x2 contingency table is printed (with a total row and a total column).

If three or more variables are passed to `tab()`, a flat contingency table is printed (with columns 'Freq.', 'Percent', and 'Cum.').

The invisibly returned tibble excludes total rows and columns to avoid collision of variable classes.

Value

A tibble containing a table of frequencies for the variables listed in `...`

See Also

The `statar` package by Matthieu Gomez provides a `tab()` function with output similar to `tidytab`'s `ftab()`. Both packages use a variant of `stataascii()` to format tables for display in the R console. Differences between the packages include:

- `tidytab` supports select helpers from **dplyr** and **tidyselect**.
- `tidytab` displays tables in colors: dark grey for block drawing characters and red for NAs.
- `tidytab` allows for tabulation of named and unnamed vectors.
- `tidytab` implements automatic table wrapping for tables wider than the R console.
- `tidytab`'s `tab()` and `ftab()` display a total row with total frequencies for one-way tabulations.
- `tidytab`'s `tab()` displays a special 2x2 contingency table for two-way tabulations (flat two-way tables are available with `ftab()`).
- `tidytab`'s convenience functions `tab1()` and `tab2()` allow for rapid tabulation of a set of variables into either one- or two-way tables.

The `janitor` package by Sam Firke provides the `tabyl()` function for SPSS-like tables of frequencies and adornments.

Base R provides the `ftable()` and `xtabs()` functions for unadorned tables of frequencies.

Examples

```
# one-way table of frequencies
mtcars |> tab(cyl)

# two-way table of frequencies (a special 2x2 contingency table)
mtcars |> tab(cyl, gear)

# flat contingency tables of three (or more) variables
mtcars |> tab(cyl, gear, am)

# tables wider than the R console are automatically wrapped
mtcars |> tab(cyl, gear, am, vs)

# missing values are displayed in red
tab(letters[24:27])

# ftab() displays only flat contingency tables (here, with two variables)
mtcars |> ftab(cyl, gear)

# tab1() displays one-way tables for each variable
mtcars |> tab1(cyl, gear)

# tab2() displays two-way tables for all variable combinations
mtcars |> tab2(cyl, gear, am)

# ta() is a shortened alias for tab(), inspired by Stata
mtcars |> ta(gear)
```

%gin% *A reimagination of %in% for partial string matching*

Description

%gin% is a reimagination of %in% using `grepl()` for partial string matching.

Usage

```
pattern %gin% x
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| pattern | Character string to be matched. |
| x | R object to be matched against. The object must be a character vector or an object coercible by <code>as.character()</code> to a character vector. |

References

%gin% was first written for [@ivelasq's r-data-recipes](#) GitHub repository.

Examples

```
# %in% evaluates to FALSE because it looks for full string matches  
"t" %in% "tonic"
```

```
# %gin% evaluates to TRUE  
"t" %gin% "tonic"
```

```
# %gin% can be used with tab()  
tab("Toyota" %gin% rownames(mtcars))
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