

Package ‘questionr’

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License GPL (>= 2)

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Title Functions to Make Surveys Processing Easier

Description Set of functions to make the processing and analysis of surveys easier : interactive shiny apps and addins for data recoding, contingency tables, dataset metadata handling, and several convenience functions.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports shiny (>= 1.0.5), miniUI, rstudioapi, highr, styler, classInt, htmltools, graphics, stats, utils, labelled (>= 2.6.0)

Suggests testthat, roxygen2, dplyr, tidyr, janitor, forcats, knitr, rmarkdown

SystemRequirements xclip (Linux)

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://juba.github.io/questionr/>

BugReports <https://github.com/juba/questionr/issues>

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NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

addNAstr	3
children	4
chisq.residuals	4
clipcopy	5
cprop	6
cramer.v	8
cross.multi.table	8
describe	10
duplicated2	11
enfants	12
escape_regex	12
fecondite	13
femmes	13
fertility	14
first_non_null	14
format.proptab	15
freq	15
freq.na	17
happy	18
hdv2003	19
households	19
icut	19
ifunc_get_css	20
ifunc_run_as_addin	20
ifunc_show_alert	21
iorder	21
irec	22
ltabs	23
menages	24
multi.split	24
multi.table	25
na.rm	26
odds.ratio	27
print.proptab	28
prop	29
qload	31
qscan	32
quant.cut	33
recode.na	34
rename.variable	35
rm.unused.levels	35
rp2012	36
rp99	37
rprop	37
tabs	39
women	40

<code>addNAstr</code>	3
<code>wtd.mean</code>	40
<code>wtd.table</code>	41
Index	43

<code>addNAstr</code>	<i>Transform missing values of a factor to an extra level</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

This function modifies a factor by turning NA into an extra level (so that NA values are counted in tables, for instance). This version of `addNA` extends the same function provided in R by allowing to specify a string name for the extra level (see examples).

Usage

```
addNAstr(x, value = "NA", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector of data, usually taking a small number of distinct values.
<code>value</code>	string to use for the extra level name. If <code>NULL</code> , the extra level is created as <code>NA</code> , and the result is the same as the one of the <code>addNA</code> function.
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>addNA</code> .

Value

an object of class "factor", original missing values being coded as an extra level named `NA` if `as.string=FALSE`, "NA" if `as.string=TRUE`, as specified by `as.string` if `as.string` is a string.

Source

Adapted from James (<https://stackoverflow.com/a/5817181>) by Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

[addNA](#) (base).

Examples

```
f <- as.factor(c("a", "b", NA, "a", "b"))
f
addNAstr(f)
addNAstr(f, value="missing")
addNAstr(f, value=NULL)
```

children	<i>A fertility survey - "children" table</i>
----------	--

Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

a data frame containing one record for each child of the surveyed women in the [fertility](#) survey.

chisq.residuals	<i>Return the chi-squared residuals of a two-way frequency table.</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Return the raw, standardized or Pearson's residuals (the default) of a chi-squared test on a two-way frequency table.

Usage

```
chisq.residuals(tab, digits = 2, std = FALSE, raw = FALSE)
```

Arguments

tab	frequency table
digits	number of digits to display
std	if TRUE, returns the standardized residuals. Otherwise, returns the Pearson residuals. Incompatible with raw.
raw	if TRUE, returns the raw (observed - expected) residuals. Otherwise, returns the Pearson residuals. Incompatible with std.

Details

This function is just a wrapper around the [chisq.test](#) base R function. See this function's help page for details on the computation.

See Also

[chisq.test](#)

Examples

```
## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Pearson residuals
chisq.residuals(tab)
## Standardized residuals
chisq.residuals(tab, std = TRUE)
## Raw residuals
chisq.residuals(tab, raw = TRUE)
```

clipcopy

Transform an object into HTML and copy it for export

Description

This function transforms its argument to HTML with `knitr::kable` and then copy it to the clipboard or to a file for later use in an external application.

Usage

```
clipcopy(obj, ...)

## Default S3 method:
clipcopy(
  obj,
  append = FALSE,
  file = FALSE,
  filename = "temp.html",
  clipboard.size = 4096,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'proptab'
clipcopy(obj, percent = NULL, digits = NULL, justify = "right", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	object to be copied
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>knitr::kable</code>
<code>append</code>	if TRUE, append to the file instead of replacing it
<code>file</code>	if TRUE, export to a file instead of the clipboard
<code>filename</code>	name of the file to export to
<code>clipboard.size</code>	under Windows, size of the clipboard in kB
<code>percent</code>	whether to add a percent sign in each cell
<code>digits</code>	number of digits to display
<code>justify</code>	justification

Details

Under Linux, this function requires that `xclip` is installed on the system to copy to the clipboard.

Value

NULL

NULL

See Also

[kable](#), [format.proptab](#)

[clipcopy](#), [format.proptab](#)

Examples

```
data(iris)
tab <- table(cut(iris$Sepal.Length,8),cut(iris$Sepal.Width,4))
## Not run: copie(tab)
ptab <- rprop(tab, percent=TRUE)
## Not run: clipcopy(ptab)
```

cprop

Column percentages of a two-way frequency table.

Description

Return the column percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.

Usage

```
cprop(tab, ...)

## S3 method for class 'table'
cprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
cprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
```

```

    total = TRUE,
    percent = FALSE,
    drop = TRUE,
    n = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
cprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
cprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

tab	frequency table
...	parameters passed to other methods.
digits	number of digits to display
total	if TRUE, add a row with the sum of percentages and a column with global percentages
percent	if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
drop	if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
n	if TRUE, display number of observations per column.

Value

The result is an object of class `table` and `proptab`.

See Also

[rprop](#), [prop](#), [table](#), [prop.table](#)

Examples

```

## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(4,1), sum)
## Column percentages
cprop(tab)

```

```
## Column percentages with custom display
cprop(tab, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE)
```

cramer.v	<i>Compute Cramer's V of a two-way frequency table</i>
----------	--

Description

This function computes Cramer's V for a two-way frequency table

Usage

```
cramer.v(tab)
```

Arguments

tab table on which to compute the statistic

Examples

```
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(4,1), sum)
#' print(tab)
cramer.v(tab)
```

cross.multi.table	<i>Two-way frequency table between a multiple choices question and a factor</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This function allows to generate a two-way frequency table from a multiple choices question and a factor. The question's answers must be stored in a series of binary variables.

Usage

```
cross.multi.table(
  df,
  crossvar,
  weights = NULL,
  digits = 1,
  freq = FALSE,
  tfreq = "col",
  n = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```


Arguments

df	data frame with the binary variables
crossvar	factor to cross the multiple choices question with
weights	optional weighting vector
digits	number of digits to keep in the output
freq	display percentages
tfreq	type of percentages to compute ("row" or "col")
n	if TRUE, and freq is TRUE, display number of observations per row or column
na.rm	Remove any NA values in crossvar
...	arguments passed to multi.table

Details

See the multi.table help page for details on handling of the multiple choices question and corresponding binary variables.

If freq is set to TRUE, the resulting table gives the columns percentages based on the contingency table of crossvar in the respondents population.

Value

Object of class table.

See Also

[multi.table](#), [multi.split](#), [table](#)

Examples

```
## Sample data frame
set.seed(1337)
sex <- sample(c("Man", "Woman"), 100, replace=TRUE)
jazz <- sample(c(0, 1), 100, replace=TRUE)
rock <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 100, replace=TRUE)
electronic <- sample(c("Y", "N"), 100, replace=TRUE)
weights <- runif(100)*2
df <- data.frame(sex, jazz, rock, electronic, weights)
## Two-way frequency table on 'music' variables by sex
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")], df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"))
## Column percentages based on respondents
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")], df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"), freq=TRUE)
## Row percentages based on respondents
cross.multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")],
                  df$sex, true.codes=list("Y"), freq=TRUE, tfreq="row", n=TRUE)
```

describe

*Describe the variables of a data.frame***Description**

This function describes the variables of a vector or a dataset that might include labels imported with **haven** packages.

Usage

```
describe(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## Default S3 method:
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'haven_labelled'
describe(x, n = 10, show.length = TRUE, freq.n.max = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
describe(x, ..., n = 10, freq.n.max = 0)

## S3 method for class 'description'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object to describe
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods, see details
n	number of first values to display
show.length	display length of the vector?
freq.n.max	display a frequency table if the number of unique values is less than this value, 0 to hide

Details

When describing a data.frame, you can provide variable names as character strings. Using the "*" or "|" wildcards in a variable name will search for it using a regex match. The search will also take into account variable labels, if any. See examples.

Value

an object of class description.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

[lookfor](#)

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
describe(hdv2003$sexe)
describe(hdv2003$age)
describe(hdv2003)
describe(hdv2003, "cuisine", "heures.tv")
describe(hdv2003, "trav*")
describe(hdv2003, "trav|lecture")
describe(hdv2003, "trav", "lecture")
```

```
data(fertility)
describe(women$residency)
describe(women)
describe(women, "id")
```

duplicated2

Determine all duplicate elements

Description

The native [duplicated](#) function determines which elements of a vector or data frame are duplicates of elements already observed in the vector or the data frame provided. Therefore, only the second occurrence (or third or nth) of an element is considered as a duplicate. `duplicated2` is similar but will also mark the first occurrence as a duplicate (see examples).

Usage

```
duplicated2(x)
```

Arguments

x a vector, a data frame or a matrix

Value

A logical vector indicated which elements are duplicated in x.

Source

<http://forums.cirad.fr/logiciel-R/viewtopic.php?p=2968>

See Also

[duplicated](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(x=c("a", "b", "c", "b", "d", "c"), y=c(1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3))
df
duplicated(df)
duplicated2(df)
```

enfants	<i>A fertility survey - "enfants" table</i>
---------	---

Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

a data frame containing one record for each child of the surveyed women in the [fecondite](#) survey.

escape_regex	<i>Escape regex special chars Code directly taken from Hmisc::escapeRegex</i>
--------------	---

Description

Escape regex special chars Code directly taken from Hmisc::escapeRegex

Usage

```
escape_regex(s)
```

Arguments

s string to escape regex special chars from

fecondite	<i>A fertility survey</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Some fictive results from a fecundity survey, with French labels.

Format

3 data frames with labelled data (as if data would have been imported from SPSS with **haven**):

- `menages` contains some information from the households selected for the survey;
- `femmes` contains the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households;
- `enfants` contains one record for each child of the surveyed women.

Data can be linked using the variables `id_menage` and `id_femme`.

See Also

[fertility](#) for an English version of this dataset.

Examples

```
data(fecondite)
describe(menages)
describe(femmes)
describe(enfants)
```

femmes	<i>A fertility survey - "femmes" table</i>
--------	--

Description

Some fictive results from a fecundity survey.

Format

a data frame containing the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households for the [fecondite](#) survey.

fertility	<i>A fertility survey</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Some fictive results from a fecundity survey, with English labels.

Format

3 data frames with labelled data (as if data would have been imported from SPSS with **haven**):

- households contains some information from the households selected for the survey;
- women contains the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households;
- children contains one record for each child of the surveyed women.

Data can be linked using the variables `id_household` and `id_woman`.

See Also

[fecundite](#) for an French version of this dataset.

Examples

```
data(fertility)
describe(households)
describe(women)
describe(children)
```

first_non_null	<i>Return first non-null of two values</i>
----------------	--

Description

Return first non-null of two values

Usage

```
x %||% y
```

Arguments

x	first object
y	second object

format.proptab	<i>S3 format method for proptab objects.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Format an object of class proptab for printing depending on its attributes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'proptab'  
format(x, digits = NULL, percent = NULL, justify = "right", ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class proptab
digits	number of digits to display
percent	if not NULL, add a percent sign after each value
justify	justification of character vectors. Passed to format.default
...	other arguments to pass to format.default

Details

This function is designed for internal use only.

See Also

[format.default](#), [print.proptab](#)

freq	<i>Generate frequency tables.</i>
------	-----------------------------------

Description

Generate and format frequency tables from a variable or a table, with percentages and formatting options.

Usage

```
freq(
  x,
  digits = 1,
  cum = FALSE,
  total = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL,
  sort = "",
  valid = !(NA %in% exclude),
  levels = c("prefixed", "labels", "values"),
  na.last = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	either a vector to be tabulated, or a table object
digits	number of digits to keep for the percentages
cum	if TRUE, display cumulative percentages
total	if TRUE, add a final row with totals
exclude	vector of values to exclude from the tabulation (if x is a vector)
sort	if specified, allow to sort the table by increasing ("inc") or decreasing ("dec") frequencies
valid	if TRUE, display valid percentages
levels	the desired levels for the factor in case of labelled vector (labelled package must be installed): "labels" for value labels, "values" for values or "prefixed" for labels prefixed with values
na.last	if TRUE, NA values are always be last table row

Value

The result is an object of class data.frame.

See Also

[table](#), [prop](#), [cprop](#), [rprop](#)

Examples

```
# factor
data(hdv2003)
freq(hdv2003$qualif)
freq(hdv2003$qualif, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE)
freq(hdv2003$qualif, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE, sort = "dec")

# labelled data
data(fecondite)
freq(femmes$region)
```



```
freq(femmes$region, levels = "1")
freq(femmes$region, levels = "v")
```

freq.na	<i>Generate frequency table of missing values.</i>
---------	--

Description

Generate a frequency table of missing values as raw counts and percentages.

Usage

```
freq.na(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data	either a vector or a data frame object
...	if x is a data frame, the names of the variables to examine or keywords to search for such variables. See lookfor for more details.

Value

The result is an object of class data.frame.

See Also

[table](#), [is.na](#)

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
## Examine a single vector.
freq.na(hdv2003$qualif)
## Examine a data frame.
freq.na(hdv2003)
## Examine several variables.
freq.na(hdv2003, "nivetud", "trav.satisf")
## To see only variables with the most number of missing values
head(freq.na(hdv2003))
```

happy

Data related to happiness from the General Social Survey, 1972-2006.

Description

This data extract is taken from Hadley Wickham's `productplots` package. The original description follows, with minor edits.

The data is a small sample of variables related to happiness from the General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is a yearly cross-sectional survey of Americans, run from 1972. We combine data for 25 years to yield 51,020 observations, and of the over 5,000 variables, we select nine related to happiness:

Format

A data frame with 51020 rows and 10 variables

Details

- `age`. age in years: 18–89.
- `degree`. highest education: lt high school, high school, junior college, bachelor, graduate.
- `finrela`. relative financial status: far above, above average, average, below average, far below.
- `happy`. happiness: very happy, pretty happy, not too happy.
- `health`. health: excellent, good, fair, poor.
- `marital`. marital status: married, never married, divorced, widowed, separated.
- `sex`. sex: female, male.
- `wtsall`. probability weight. 0.43–6.43.

References

Smith, Tom W., Peter V. Marsden, Michael Hout, Jibum Kim. *General Social Surveys, 1972-2006*. [machine-readable data file]. Principal Investigator, Tom W. Smith; Co-Principal Investigators, Peter V. Marsden and Michael Hout, NORC ed. Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, producer, 2005; Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributor. 1 data file (57,061 logical records) and 1 codebook (3,422 pp).

hdv2003	<i>Histoire de vie 2003</i>
---------	-----------------------------

Description

Sample from 2000 people and 20 variables taken from the *Histoire de Vie* survey, produced in France in 2003 by INSEE.

Format

A data frame with 2000 rows and 20 variables

Source

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2532244>

households	<i>A fertility survey - "households" table</i>
------------	--

Description

Some fictive results from a fecundity survey.

Format

a data frame containing some information from the households selected for the [fertility](#) survey.

icut	<i>Interactive conversion from numeric to factor</i>
------	--

Description

This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive conversion of a numeric variable into a categorical one.

Usage

```
icut(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	vector to recode or data frame to operate on
var_name	if obj is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)

Value

The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The recoding code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(hdv2003)  
icut(hdv2003, "age")  
irec(hdv2003, heures.tv)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

ifunc_get_css	<i>Returns custom CSS content</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Returns custom CSS content

Usage

```
ifunc_get_css()
```

ifunc_run_as_addin	<i>Check if we are currently running as an rstudio addin</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Check if we are currently running as an rstudio addin

Usage

```
ifunc_run_as_addin()
```

ifunc_show_alert	<i>Display an alert, only on first launch for the current session</i>
------------------	---

Description

Display an alert, only on first launch for the current session

Usage

```
ifunc_show_alert(run_as_addin)
```

Arguments

run_as_addin TRUE if the function is running as an rstudio addin

iorder	<i>Interactive reordering of factor levels</i>
--------	--

Description

This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive reordering of the levels of a categorical variable (character or factor).

Usage

```
iorder(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj vector to recode or data frame to operate on
var_name if obj is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)

Details

The generated convert the variable into a factor, as only those allow for levels ordering.

Value

The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The reordering code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(hdv2003)
iorder(hdv2003, "qualif")

## End(Not run)
```

irec

Interactive recoding

Description

This function launches a shiny app in a web browser in order to do interactive recoding of a categorical variable (character or factor).

Usage

```
irec(obj = NULL, var_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

obj	vector to recode or data frame to operate on
var_name	if obj is a data frame, name of the column to be recoded, as a character string (possibly without quotes)

Value

The function launches a shiny app in the system web browser. The recoding code is returned in the console when the app is closed with the "Done" button.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(hdv2003)
irec()
v <- sample(c("Red", "Green", "Blue"), 50, replace=TRUE)
irec(v)
irec(hdv2003, "qualif")
irec(hdv2003, sexe) ## this also works

## End(Not run)
```

ltabs*Cross tabulation with labelled variables*

Description

This function is a wrapper around [xtabs](#), adding automatically value labels for labelled vectors if **labelled** package is installed.

Usage

```
ltabs(  
  formula,  
  data,  
  levels = c("prefixed", "labels", "values"),  
  variable_label = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

formula	a formula object (see xtabs)
data	a data frame
levels	the desired levels in case of labelled vector: "labels" for value labels, "values" for values or "prefixed" for labels prefixed with values
variable_label	display variable label if available?
...	additional arguments passed to xtabs

See Also

[xtabs](#).

Examples

```
data(fecondite)  
ltabs(~radio, femmes)  
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes)  
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, "l")  
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, "v")  
ltabs(~radio+tv+journal, femmes)  
ltabs(~radio+tv, femmes, variable_label = FALSE)
```

menages	<i>A fertility survey - "menages" table</i>
---------	---

Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

a data frame containing some information from the households selected for the [fecondite](#) survey.

multi.split	<i>Split a multiple choices variable in a series of binary variables</i>
-------------	--

Description

Split a multiple choices variable in a series of binary variables

Usage

```
multi.split(var, split.char = "/", mnames = NULL)
```

Arguments

var	variable to split
split.char	character to split at
mnames	names to give to the produced variables. If NULL, the name are computed from the original variable name and the answers.

Details

This function takes as input a multiple choices variable where choices are recorded as a string and separated with a fixed character. For example, if the question is about the favourite colors, answers could be "red/blue", "red/green/yellow", etc. This function splits the variable into as many variables as the number of different choices. Each of these variables as a 1 or 0 value corresponding to the choice of this answer. They are returned as a data frame.

Value

Returns a data frame.

See Also

[multi.table](#)

Examples

```
v <- c("red/blue", "green", "red/green", "blue/red")
multi.split(v)
## One-way frequency table of the result
multi.table(multi.split(v))
```

multi.table	<i>One-way frequency table for multiple choices question</i>
-------------	--

Description

This function allows to generate a frequency table from a multiple choices question. The question's answers must be stored in a series of binary variables.

Usage

```
multi.table(df, true.codes = NULL, weights = NULL, digits = 1, freq = TRUE)
```

Arguments

df	data frame with the binary variables
true.codes	optional list of values considered as 'true' for the tabulation
weights	optional weighting vector
digits	number of digits to keep in the output
freq	add a percentage column

Details

The function is applied to a series of binary variables, each one corresponding to a choice of the question. For example, if the question is about seen movies among a movies list, each binary variable would correspond to a movie of the list and be true or false depending of the choice of the answer.

By default, only '1' and 'TRUE' as considered as 'true' values fro the binary variables, and counted in the frequency table. It is possible to specify other values to be counted with the true.codes argument. Note than '1' and 'TRUE' are always considered as true values even if true.codes is provided.

If freq is set to TRUE, a percentage column is added to the resulting table. This percentage is computed by dividing the number of TRUE answers for each value by the total number of (potentially weighted) observations. Thus, these percentages sum can be greater than 100.

Value

Object of class table.

See Also

[cross.multi.table](#), [multi.split](#), [table](#)

Examples

```
## Sample data frame
set.seed(1337)
sex <- sample(c("Man", "Woman"), 100, replace=TRUE)
jazz <- sample(c(0,1), 100, replace=TRUE)
rock <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 100, replace=TRUE)
electronic <- sample(c("Y", "N"), 100, replace=TRUE)
weights <- runif(100)*2
df <- data.frame(sex, jazz, rock, electronic, weights)
## Frequency table on 'music' variables
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"))
## Weighted frequency table on 'music' variables
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"), weights=df$weights)
## No percentages
multi.table(df[,c("jazz", "rock", "electronic")], true.codes=list("Y"), freq=FALSE)
```

na.rm

Remove observations with missing values

Description

na.rm is similar to [na.omit](#) but allows to specify a list of variables to take into account.

Usage

```
na.rm(x, v = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a data frame
v	a list of variables

Details

If v is not specified, the result of na.rm will be the same as [na.omit](#). If a list of variables is specified through v, only observations with a missing value (NA) for one of the specified variables will be removed from x. See examples.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

[na.omit](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(x = c(1, 2, 3), y = c(0, 10, NA), z= c("a",NA,"b"))
df
na.omit(df)
na.rm(df)
na.rm(df, c("x","y"))
na.rm(df, "z")
```

odds.ratio

*Odds Ratio***Description**

S3 method for odds ratio

Usage

```
odds.ratio(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'glm'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'multinom'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'factor'
odds.ratio(x, fac, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'table'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
odds.ratio(x, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
odds.ratio(x, y, level = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'odds.ratio'
print(x, signif.stars = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object from whom odds ratio will be computed
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods
level	the confidence level required
fac	a second factor object
y	a second numeric object
signif.stars	logical; if TRUE, p-values are encoded visually as 'significance stars'

Details

For models calculated with `glm`, `x` should have been calculated with `family=binomial`. p-value are the same as `summary(x)$coefficients[,4]`. Odds ratio could also be obtained with `exp(coef(x))` and confidence intervals with `exp(confint(x))`.

For models calculated with `multinom` (`nnet`), p-value are calculated according to <https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/r/dae/multinomial-logistic-regression/>.

For 2x2 table, factor or matrix, `odds.ratio` uses `fisher.test` to compute the odds ratio.

Value

Returns a data.frame of class `odds.ratio` with odds ratios, their confidence interval and p-values.

If `x` and `y` are proportions, `odds.ratio` simply returns the value of the odds ratio, with no confidence interval.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

See Also

`glm` in the `stats` package.

`multinom` in the `nnet` package.

`fisher.test` in the `stats` package.

`printCoefmat` in the `stats` package.

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
reg <- glm(cinema ~ sexe + age, data=hdv2003, family=binomial)
odds.ratio(reg)
odds.ratio(hdv2003$sport, hdv2003$cuisine)
odds.ratio(table(hdv2003$sport, hdv2003$cuisine))
M <- matrix(c(759, 360, 518, 363), ncol = 2)
odds.ratio(M)
odds.ratio(0.26, 0.42)
```

print.proptab

S3 print method for proptab objects.

Description

Print an object of class `proptab`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'proptab'
print(x, digits = NULL, percent = NULL, justify = "right", ...)
```

Arguments

x	object of class proptab
digits	number of digits to display
percent	if not NULL, add a percent sign after each value
justify	justification of character vectors. Passed to <code>format.default</code>
...	other arguments to pass to <code>format.default</code>

See Also

[format.proptab](#)

prop	<i>Global percentages of a two-way frequency table.</i>
------	---

Description

Return the percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.

Usage

```
prop(tab, ...)

prop_table(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
prop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
prop(
```

```

    tab,
    digits = 1,
    total = TRUE,
    percent = FALSE,
    drop = TRUE,
    n = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tabyl'
prop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

tab	frequency table
...	parameters passed to other methods
digits	number of digits to display
total	if TRUE, add a column with the sum of percentages and a row with global percentages
percent	if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
drop	if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
n	if TRUE, display number of observations per row and per column.

Value

The result is an object of class `table` and `proptab`.

See Also

[rprop](#), [cprop](#), [table](#), [prop.table](#)

Examples

```

## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Percentages
prop(tab)
## Percentages with custom display
prop(tab, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE, n=TRUE)

```

qload	<i>Load one or more packages, installing them first if necessary</i>
-------	--

Description

This function quickly loads one or more packages, installing them quietly if necessary.

Usage

```
qload(..., load = TRUE, silent = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	the packages to load/install. Packages are loaded with <code>library</code> and installed first with <code>install.packages</code> if necessary.
load	load the packages. Set to <code>FALSE</code> to just install any missing packages. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
silent	keep output as silent as possible. Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .

Details

The function probably requires R 3.0.0 or above to make use of the `quiet` argument when calling `install.packages`. It is not clear what the argument previously achieved in older versions of R.

Value

The result is a list of packages cited in the scripts.

Author(s)

François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

See Also

[qscan](#), [install.packages](#), [library](#)

Examples

```
qload("questionr")  
qload("questionr", silent = FALSE)
```

`qscan`*Scan R scripts and load/install all detected packages*

Description

This function scans one or more R scripts and tries to quick-load/install the packages mentioned by library or require functions.

Usage

```
qscan(..., load = TRUE, detail = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	the scripts to scan. Defaults to all R scripts in the current working directory.
<code>load</code>	quick-load/install the cited packages (see details). Defaults to TRUE.
<code>detail</code>	show the list of packages found in each script. Defaults to TRUE.

Details

The function calls the `qload` function to quick-load/install the packages.

Value

The result is a list of packages cited in the scripts.

Author(s)

François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

See Also

[qload](#), [library](#)

Examples

```
## Scan the working directory.  
## Not run: qscan()
```

quant.cut	<i>Transform a quantitative variable into a qualitative variable</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function transforms a quantitative variable into a qualitative one by breaking it into classes with the same frequencies.

Usage

```
quant.cut(var, nbclass, include.lowest = TRUE, right = FALSE, dig.lab = 5, ...)
```

Arguments

var	variable to transform
nbclass	number of classes
include.lowest	argument passed to the cut function
right	argument passed to the cut function
dig.lab	argument passed to the cut function
...	arguments passed to the cut function

Details

This is just a simple wrapper around the cut and quantile functions.

Value

The result is a factor.

See Also

[cut](#), [quantile](#)

Examples

```
data(iris)
sepal.width3cl <- quant.cut(iris$Sepal.Width,3)
table(sepal.width3cl)
```

recode.na	<i>Recode values of a variable to missing values, using exact or regular expression matching.</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function recodes selected values of a quantitative or qualitative variable by matching its levels to exact or regular expression matches.

Usage

```
recode.na(x, ..., verbose = FALSE, regex = TRUE, as.numeric = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	variable to recode. The variable is coerced to a factor if necessary.
...	levels to recode as missing in the variable. The values are coerced to character strings, meaning that you can pass numeric values to the function.
verbose	print a table of missing levels before recoding them as missing. Defaults to FALSE.
regex	use regular expressions to match values that include the "*" or " " wildcards. Defaults to TRUE.
as.numeric	coerce the recoded variable to numeric. The function recommends the option when the recode returns only numeric values. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

The result is a factor with properly encoded missing values. If the recoded variable contains only numeric values, it is converted to an object of class numeric.

Author(s)

François Briatte <f.briatte@gmail.com>

See Also

[regex](#)

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
## With exact string matches.
hdv2003$nivetud = recode.na(hdv2003$nivetud, "Inconnu")
## With regular expressions.
hdv2003$relig = recode.na(hdv2003$relig, "[A|a]ppartenance", "Rejet|NSP")
## Showing missing values.
hdv2003$clso = recode.na(hdv2003$clso, "Ne sait pas", verbose = TRUE)
```

```
## Test results with freq.
freq(recode.na(hdv2003$trav.satisf, "Equilibre"))
## Truncate a count variable (recommends numeric conversion).
freq(recode.na(hdv2003$freres.soeurs, 5:22))
```

rename.variable	<i>Rename a data frame column</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Rename a data frame column

Usage

```
rename.variable(df, old, new)
```

Arguments

df	data frame
old	old name
new	new name

Value

A data frame with the column named "old" renamed as "new"

Examples

```
data(iris)
str(iris)
iris <- rename.variable(iris, "Species", "especies")
str(iris)
```

rm.unused.levels	<i>Remove unused levels</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

Description

This function removes unused levels of a factor or in a data.frame. See examples.

Usage

```
rm.unused.levels(x, v = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a factor or a data frame
v	a list of variables (optional, if x is a data frame)

Details

If x is a data frame, only factor variables of x will be impacted. If a list of variables is provided through v, only the unused levels of the specified variables will be removed.

Author(s)

Joseph Larmarange <joseph@larmarange.net>

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(v1=c("a", "b", "a", "b"), v2=c("x", "x", "y", "y"))
df$v1 <- factor(df$v1, c("a", "b", "c"))
df$v2 <- factor(df$v2, c("x", "y", "z"))
df
str(df)
str(rm.unused.levels(df))
str(rm.unused.levels(df, "v1"))
```

rp2012

2012 French Census - French cities of more than 2000 inhabitants

Description

Sample from the 2012 national french census. It contains results for every french city of more than 2000 inhabitants, and a small subset of variables, both in population counts and proportions.

Format

A data frame with 5170 rows and 60 variables

Source

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2008354>

rp99

1999 French Census - Cities from the Rhône state

Description

Sample from the 1999 french census for the cities of the Rhône state.

Format

A data frame with 301 rows and 21 variables

Source

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2008354>

rprop

Row percentages of a two-way frequency table.

Description

Return the row percentages of a two-way frequency table with formatting and printing options.

Usage

```
rprop(tab, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'table'  
rprop(  
  tab,  
  digits = 1,  
  total = TRUE,  
  percent = FALSE,  
  drop = TRUE,  
  n = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
rprop(  
  tab,  
  digits = 1,  
  total = TRUE,  
  percent = FALSE,  
  drop = TRUE,  
  n = FALSE,
```

```

    ...
  )

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
rprop(
  tab,
  digits = 1,
  total = TRUE,
  percent = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE,
  n = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'tably1'
rprop(tab, digits = 1, total = TRUE, percent = FALSE, n = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

tab	frequency table
...	parameters passed to other methods.
digits	number of digits to display
total	if TRUE, add a column with the sum of percentages and a row with global percentages
percent	if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
drop	if TRUE, lines or columns with a sum of zero, which would generate NaN percentages, are dropped.
n	if TRUE, display number of observations per row.

Value

The result is an object of class `table` and `proptab`.

See Also

[cprop](#), [prop](#), [table](#), [prop.table](#)

Examples

```

## Sample table
data(Titanic)
tab <- apply(Titanic, c(1,4), sum)
## Column percentages
rprop(tab)
## Column percentages with custom display
rprop(tab, digits=2, percent=TRUE, total=FALSE)

```

tabs	<i>Weighted Crossresult</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Generate table with multiple weighted crossresult (full sample is first column). `kable()`, which is found in `library(knitr)`, is recommended for use with RMarkdown.

Usage

```
tabs(
  df,
  x,
  y,
  type = "percent",
  percent = FALSE,
  weight = NULL,
  normwt = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  na.show = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL,
  digits = 1
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data.frame that contains <code>x</code> and (optionally) <code>y</code> and <code>weight</code> .
<code>x</code>	variable name (found in <code>df</code>). <code>tabs(my.data, x = 'q1')</code> .
<code>y</code>	one (or more) variable names. <code>tabs(my.data, x = 'q1', y = c('sex', 'job'))</code> .
<code>type</code>	'percent' (default ranges 0-100), 'proportion', or 'counts' (type of table returned).
<code>percent</code>	if TRUE, add a percent sign after the values when printing
<code>weight</code>	variable name for weight (found in <code>df</code>).
<code>normwt</code>	if TRUE, normalize weights so that the total weighted count is the same as the unweighted one
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, remove NA values before computation
<code>na.show</code>	if TRUE, show NA count in table output
<code>exclude</code>	values to remove from <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> . To exclude NA, use <code>na.rm</code> argument.
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to display; <code>?format.proptab</code> for formatting details.

Details

`tabs` calls `wtd.table` on '`x`' and, as applicable, each variable named by '`y`'.

Author(s)

Pete Mohanty

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), weight = "poids")
result <- tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), type = "counts")
format(result, digits = 3)
# library(knitr)
# xt <- tabs(hdv2003, x = "relig", y = c("qualif", "trav.imp"), weight = "poids")
# kable(format(xt)) # to use with RMarkdown...
```

women	<i>A fertility survey - "women" table</i>
-------	---

Description

Some fictive results from a fecondity survey.

Format

a data frame containing the questionnaire administered to all 15-49 years old women living in the selected households for the [fertility](#) survey.

wtd.mean	<i>Weighted mean and variance of a vector</i>
----------	---

Description

Compute the weighted mean or weighted variance of a vector. Exact copies of Hmisc functions.

Usage

```
wtd.mean(x, weights = NULL, normwt = "ignored", na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric data vector
weights	Numeric weights vector. Must be the same length as x
normwt	Only for wtd.var, if TRUE then weights are normalized for the weighted count to be the same as the non-weighted one
na.rm	if TRUE, delete NA values.

Details

If `weights` is `NULL`, then an uniform weighting is applied.

Author(s)

These functions are exact copies of the `wtd.mean` and `wtd.var` function from the [wtd.stats](#) package. They have been created by Frank Harrell, Department of Biostatistics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, <f.harrell@vanderbilt.edu>.

See Also

[mean](#), [var](#), [wtd.table](#) and the [survey](#) package.

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
mean(hdv2003$age)
wtd.mean(hdv2003$age, weights=hdv2003$poids)
```

wtd.table

Weighted one-way and two-way frequency tables.

Description

Generate weighted frequency tables, both for one-way and two-way tables.

Usage

```
wtd.table(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  weights = NULL,
  digits = 3,
  normwt = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  na.show = FALSE,
  exclude = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a vector
<code>y</code>	another optional vector for a two-way frequency table. Must be the same length as <code>x</code>
<code>weights</code>	vector of weights, must be the same length as <code>x</code>
<code>digits</code>	Number of significant digits.

<code>normwt</code>	if TRUE, normalize weights so that the total weighted count is the same as the unweighted one
<code>na.rm</code>	if TRUE, remove NA values before computation
<code>na.show</code>	if TRUE, show NA count in table output
<code>exclude</code>	values to remove from x and y. To exclude NA, use <code>na.rm</code> argument.

Details

If `weights` is not provided, an uniform weighting is used.

Value

If `y` is not provided, returns a weighted one-way frequency table of `x`. Otherwise, returns a weighted two-way frequency table of `x` and `y`

See Also

[wtd.table](#), [table](#), and the `survey` package.

Examples

```
data(hdv2003)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, weights=hdv2003$poids)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, weights=hdv2003$poids, normwt=TRUE)
table(hdv2003$sexe, hdv2003$hard.rock)
wtd.table(hdv2003$sexe, hdv2003$hard.rock, weights=hdv2003$poids)
```

Index

- * **connection**
 - clipcopy, 5
- * **datasets**
 - children, 4
 - enfants, 12
 - fecondite, 13
 - femmes, 13
 - fertility, 14
 - happy, 18
 - hdv2003, 19
 - households, 19
 - menages, 24
 - rp2012, 36
 - rp99, 37
 - women, 40
- * **manip**
 - rename.variable, 35
- * **univar**
 - cramer.v, 8
- addNA, 3
- addNAstr, 3
- children, 4
- chisq.residuals, 4
- chisq.test, 4
- clipcopy, 5, 6
- copie (clipcopy), 5
- cprop, 6, 16, 30, 38
- cramer.v, 8
- cross.multi.table, 8, 26
- cut, 33
- describe, 10
- duplicated, 11, 12
- duplicated2, 11
- enfants, 12
- escape_regex, 12
- fecondite, 12, 13, 13, 14, 24
- femmes, 13
- fertility, 4, 13, 14, 19, 40
- first_non_null, 14
- fisher.test, 28
- format.default, 15
- format.proptab, 6, 15, 29
- freq, 15
- freq.na, 17
- glm, 28
- happy, 18
- hdv2003, 19
- households, 19
- icut, 19
- ifunc_get_css, 20
- ifunc_run_as_addin, 20
- ifunc_show_alert, 21
- install.packages, 31
- iorder, 21
- irec, 22
- is.na, 17
- kable, 6
- library, 31, 32
- lookfor, 11, 17
- lprop (rprop), 37
- ltabs, 23
- mean, 41
- menages, 24
- multi.split, 9, 24, 26
- multi.table, 9, 24, 25
- multinom, 28
- na.omit, 26
- na.rm, 26
- nnet, 28

odds.ratio, 27

print.description (describe), 10
print.odds.ratio (odds.ratio), 27
print.proptab, 15, 28
printCoefmat, 28
prop, 7, 16, 29, 38
prop.table, 7, 30, 38
prop_table (prop), 29

qload, 31, 32
qscan, 31, 32
quant.cut, 33
quantile, 33

recode.na, 34
regex, 34
rename.variable, 35
renomme.variable (rename.variable), 35
residus (chisq.residuals), 4
rm.unused.levels, 35
rp2012, 36
rp99, 37
rprop, 7, 16, 30, 37

stats, 28

table, 7, 9, 16, 17, 26, 30, 38, 42
tabs, 39

var, 41

women, 40
wtd.mean, 40
wtd.stats, 41
wtd.table, 41, 41, 42
wtd.var (wtd.mean), 40

xtabs, 23