

# Package ‘radiant.data’

September 20, 2017

**Title** Data Menu for Radiant: Business Analytics using R and Shiny

**Version** 0.8.7.5

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**Description** The Radiant Data menu includes interfaces for loading, saving, viewing, visualizing, summarizing, transforming, and combining data. It also contains functionality to generate reproducible reports of the analyses conducted in the application.

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0),  
magrittr (>= 1.5),  
ggplot2 (>= 2.1.0),  
lubridate (>= 1.6.0),  
tidyr (>= 0.7),  
dplyr (>= 0.7.2)

**Imports** tibble (>= 1.3),  
rlang (>= 0.1.1),  
broom (>= 0.4.2),  
car (>= 2.1.3),  
grid (>= 3.3.1),  
gridExtra (>= 2.0.0),  
knitr (>= 1.15.1),  
rmarkdown (>= 1.4),  
markdown (>= 0.7.7),  
pryr (>= 0.1.2),  
shiny (>= 1.0.5),  
jsonlite (>= 1.0),  
shinyAce (>= 0.2.1),  
psych (>= 1.6.6),  
DT (>= 0.2),  
readr (>= 1.1.0),  
scales (>= 0.4.0),  
curl (>= 2.5),  
rstudioapi (>= 0.7),  
import (>= 1.1.0),  
plotly (>= 4.5.6),  
base64enc,  
methods

**Suggests** RSQLite (>= 1.1.2),  
DBI (>= 0.6.1),

websiteshot ( $\geq 0.4.0$ ),  
 feather ( $\geq 0.3.1$ ),  
 testthat ( $\geq 1.0.0$ )

**URL** <https://github.com/radiant-rstats/radiant.data>,  
<https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/radiant-rstats/radiant.data/issues>

**License** AGPL-3 | file LICENSE

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

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add_class	Convenience function to add a class
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Convenience function to add a class

Usage

```
add_class(x, cl)
```

Arguments

- x

Object
- cl

Vector of class labels to add

Examples

```
foo <- "some text" %>% add_class("text")
foo <- "some text" %>% add_class(c("text","another class"))
```

as_character	Wrapper for as.character
--------------	--------------------------

Description

Wrapper for as.character

Usage

```
as_character(x)
```

Arguments

- x

Input vector

---

as_distance	<i>Distance in kilometers or miles between two locations based on lat-long Function based on <a href="http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html">http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html</a>. Uses the haversine formula</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Distance in kilometers or miles between two locations based on lat-long Function based on <http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html>. Uses the haversine formula

### Usage

```
as_distance(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, unit = "km", R = c(km = 6371, miles = 3959)[[unit]])
```

### Arguments

lat1	Latitude of location 1
long1	Longitude of location 1
lat2	Latitude of location 2
long2	Longitude of location 2
unit	Measure kilometers ("km", default) or miles ("miles")
R	Radius of the earth

### Value

Distance between two points

### Examples

```
as_distance(32.8245525, -117.0951632, 40.7033127, -73.979681, unit = "km")
as_distance(32.8245525, -117.0951632, 40.7033127, -73.979681, unit = "miles")
```

---

as_dmy	<i>Convert input in day-month-year format to date</i>
--------	---

---

### Description

Convert input in day-month-year format to date

### Usage

```
as_dmy(x)
```

### Arguments

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Date variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_dmy("1-2-2014")
```

---

as\_dmy\_hm

*Convert input in day-month-year-hour-minute format to date-time*

---

**Description**

Convert input in day-month-year-hour-minute format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_dmy_hm(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Input variable

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_mdym_hm("1-1-2014 12:15")
```

---

as\_dmy\_hms

*Convert input in day-month-year-hour-minute-second format to date-time*

---

**Description**

Convert input in day-month-year-hour-minute-second format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_dmy_hms(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Input variable

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_mdym_hms("1-1-2014 12:15:01")
```

---

as_duration	<i>Wrapper for lubridate's as.duration function. Result converted to numeric</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Wrapper for lubridate's as.duration function. Result converted to numeric

**Usage**

```
as_duration(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Time difference
---	-----------------

---

as_factor	<i>Wrapper for factor with ordered = FALSE</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Wrapper for factor with ordered = FALSE

**Usage**

```
as_factor(x, ordered = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input vector
ordered	Order factor levels (TRUE, FALSE)



---

`as_hm`*Convert input in hour-minute format to time*

---

**Description**

Convert input in hour-minute format to time

**Usage**

```
as_hm(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      Input variable

**Value**

Time variable of class Period

**Examples**

```
as_hm("12:45")  
## Not run:  
as_hm("12:45") %>% minute  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

`as_hms`*Convert input in hour-minute-second format to time*

---

**Description**

Convert input in hour-minute-second format to time

**Usage**

```
as_hms(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                      Input variable

**Value**

Time variable of class Period

**Examples**

```
as_hms("12:45:00")
## Not run:
as_hms("12:45:00") %>% hour
as_hms("12:45:00") %>% second

## End(Not run)
```

---

as\_integer

---

*Convert variable to integer avoiding potential issues with factors*


---

**Description**

Convert variable to integer avoiding potential issues with factors

**Usage**

```
as_integer(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Input variable

**Value**

Integer

**Examples**

```
as_integer(rnorm(10))
as_integer(letters)
as_integer(as.factor(5:10))
as.integer(as.factor(5:10))
as_integer(c("a","b"))
```

---

as\_mdy

---

*Convert input in month-day-year format to date*


---

**Description**

Convert input in month-day-year format to date

**Usage**

```
as_mdy(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Input variable

**Details**

Use as.character if x is a factor

**Value**

Date variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_mdy("2-1-2014")
## Not run:
as_mdy("2-1-2014") %>% month(label = TRUE)
as_mdy("2-1-2014") %>% week
as_mdy("2-1-2014") %>% wday(label = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

as\_mdy\_hm

*Convert input in month-day-year-hour-minute format to date-time*

---

**Description**

Convert input in month-day-year-hour-minute format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_mdy_hm(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Input variable

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_mdy_hm("1-1-2014 12:15")
```

---

as_mdy_hms	<i>Convert input in month-day-year-hour-minute-second format to date-time</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert input in month-day-year-hour-minute-second format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_mdy_hms(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_mdy_hms("1-1-2014 12:15:01")
```

---

as_numeric	<i>Convert variable to numeric avoiding potential issues with factors</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert variable to numeric avoiding potential issues with factors

**Usage**

```
as_numeric(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Numeric

**Examples**

```
as_numeric(rnorm(10))
as_numeric(letters)
as_numeric(as.factor(5:10))
as.numeric(as.factor(5:10))
as_numeric(c("a", "b"))
as_numeric(c("3", "4"))
```

---

as_tibble	<i>Exporting as_tibble</i>
-----------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Exporting as\_tibble

---

as_ymd	<i>Convert input in year-month-day format to date</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Convert input in year-month-day format to date

**Usage**

```
as_ymd(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Date variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_ymd("2013-1-1")
```

---

as_ymd_hm	<i>Convert input in year-month-day-hour-minute format to date-time</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Convert input in year-month-day-hour-minute format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_ymd_hm(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_ymd_hm("2014-1-1 12:15")
```

---

as_ymd_hms	<i>Convert input in year-month-day-hour-minute-second format to date-time</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert input in year-month-day-hour-minute-second format to date-time

**Usage**

```
as_ymd_hms(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

Date-time variable of class Date

**Examples**

```
as_ymd_hms("2014-1-1 12:15:01")
## Not run:
as_ymd_hms("2014-1-1 12:15:01") %>% as.Date
as_ymd_hms("2014-1-1 12:15:01") %>% month
as_ymd_hms("2014-1-1 12:15:01") %>% hour

## End(Not run)
```

---

avengers	<i>Avengers</i>
----------	-----------------

---

**Description**

Avengers

**Usage**

```
data(avengers)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 7 rows and 4 variables

**Details**

List of avengers. The dataset is used to illustrate data merging / joining. Description provided in `attr(avengers,"description")`

---

center	<i>Center</i>
--------	---------------

---

**Description**

Center

**Usage**

```
center(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

If x is a numeric variable return  $x - \text{mean}(x)$

---

changedata	<i>Change data</i>
------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Change data

**Usage**

```
changedata(dataset, vars = c(), var_names = names(vars))
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Name of the dataframe to change
vars	New variables to add to the data.frame
var_names	Names for the new variables to add to the data.frame

**Value**

None

---

choose.dir	Select a directory. Uses JavaScript on Mac, utils::choose.dir on Windows, and dirname(file.choose()) on Linux
------------	---

---

**Description**

Select a directory. Uses JavaScript on Mac, utils::choose.dir on Windows, and dirname(file.choose()) on Linux

**Usage**

```
choose.dir(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Arguments passed to utils::choose.dir on Windows

**Value**

Path to the directory selected by the user

**Examples**

```
if (interactive()) {  
  choose.dir()  
}
```

---

choose.files	Select files. Uses JavaScript on Mac, utils::choose.files on Windows, and file.choose() on Linux
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Select files. Uses JavaScript on Mac, utils::choose.files on Windows, and file.choose() on Linux

**Usage**

```
choose.files(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Strings used to determine which file types are available for selection (e.g., "csv" or "pdf")

**Value**

Vector of paths to files selected by the user



**Examples**

```
if (interactive()) {  
  choose.files("pdf", "csv")  
}
```

---

`ci_label`*Labels for confidence intervals*

---

**Description**

Labels for confidence intervals

**Usage**

```
ci_label(alt = "two.sided", cl = 0.95)
```

**Arguments**

<code>alt</code>	Type of hypothesis ("two.sided", "less", "greater")
<code>cl</code>	Confidence level

**Value**

A character vector with labels for a confidence interval

**Examples**

```
ci_label("less", .95)  
ci_label("two.sided", .95)  
ci_label("greater", .9)
```

---

`ci_perc`*Values at confidence levels*

---

**Description**

Values at confidence levels

**Usage**

```
ci_perc(dat, alt = "two.sided", cl = 0.95)
```

**Arguments**

<code>dat</code>	Data
<code>alt</code>	Type of hypothesis ("two.sided", "less", "greater")
<code>cl</code>	Confidence level

**Value**

A vector with values at a confidence level

**Examples**

```
ci_perc(0:100, "less", .95)
ci_perc(0:100, "greater", .95)
ci_perc(0:100, "two.sided", .80)
```

combinedata

*Combine datasets using dplyr's bind and join functions***Description**

Combine datasets using dplyr's bind and join functions

**Usage**

```
combinedata(dataset, cmb_dataset, by = "", add = "", type = "inner_join",
  name = "", data_filter = "")
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
cmb_dataset	Dataset name (string) to combine with 'dataset'. This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
by	Variables used to combine 'dataset' and 'cmb_dataset'
add	Variables to add from 'cmb_dataset'
type	The main bind and join types from the dplyr package are provided. <b>inner_join</b> returns all rows from x with matching values in y, and all columns from x and y. If there are multiple matches between x and y, all match combinations are returned. <b>left_join</b> returns all rows from x, and all columns from x and y. If there are multiple matches between x and y, all match combinations are returned. <b>right_join</b> is equivalent to a left join for datasets y and x. <b>full_join</b> combines two datasets, keeping rows and columns that appear in either. <b>semi_join</b> returns all rows from x with matching values in y, keeping just columns from x. A semi join differs from an inner join because an inner join will return one row of x for each matching row of y, whereas a semi join will never duplicate rows of x. <b>anti_join</b> returns all rows from x without matching values in y, keeping only columns from x. <b>bind_rows</b> and <b>bind_cols</b> are also included, as are <b>intersect</b> , <b>union</b> , and <b>setdiff</b> . See <a href="https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/combine.html">https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/combine.html</a> for further details
name	Name for the combined dataset
data_filter	Expression used to filter the dataset. This should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/combine.html> for an example in Radiant

**Value**

If list 'r\_data' exists the combined dataset is added as 'name'. Else the combined dataset will be returned as 'name'

**Examples**

```
avengers %>% combinedata(superheroes, type = "bind_cols")
combinedata("avengers", "superheroes", type = "bind_cols")
avengers %>% combinedata(superheroes, type = "bind_rows")
avengers %>% combinedata(superheroes, add = "publisher", type = "bind_rows")
```

---

copy\_all

*Source all package functions*


---

**Description**

Source all package functions

**Usage**

```
copy_all(.from)
```

**Arguments**

.from                      The package to pull the function from

**Details**

Equivalent of source with local=TRUE for all package functions. Adapted from functions by smbache, author of the import package. See <https://github.com/smbache/import/issues/4> for a discussion. This function will be deprecated when (if) it is included in <https://github.com/smbache/import>

**Examples**

```
copy_all(radiant.data)
```

---

copy_attr	<i>Copy attributes from on object to another</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Copy attributes from on object to another

**Usage**

```
copy_attr(to, from, attr)
```

**Arguments**

to	Object to copy attributes to
from	Object to copy attributes from
attr	Vector of attributes. If missing all attributes will be copied

---

copy_from	<i>Source for package functions</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Source for package functions

**Usage**

```
copy_from(.from, ...)
```

**Arguments**

.from	The package to pull the function from
...	Functions to pull

**Details**

Equivalent of source with local=TRUE for package functions. Written by smbache, author of the import package. See <https://github.com/smbache/import/issues/4> for a discussion. This function will be deprecated when (if) it is included in <https://github.com/smbache/import>

**Examples**

```
copy_from(radiant.data, getdata)
```

---

cv	<i>Coefficient of variation</i>
----	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Coefficient of variation

**Usage**

```
cv(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Coefficient of variation

**Examples**

```
cv(runif (100))
```

---

describe	<i>Show dataset description, if available, in html form in Rstudio viewer or default browser</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Show dataset description, if available, in html form in Rstudio viewer or default browser

**Usage**

```
describe(name)
```

**Arguments**

name	Dataset name or a dataframe
------	-----------------------------

---

`diamonds`*Diamond prices*

---

**Description**

Diamond prices

**Usage**

```
data(diamonds)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 3000 rows and 10 variables

**Details**

A sample of 3,000 from the diamonds dataset bundled with ggplot2. Description provided in `attr(diamonds,"description")`

---

`does_vary`*Does a vector have non-zero variability?*

---

**Description**

Does a vector have non-zero variability?

**Usage**

```
does_vary(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Input variable
<code>na.rm</code>	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Logical. TRUE if there is variability

**Examples**

```
summarise_all(diamonds, funs(does_vary)) %>% as.logical
```

---

dtab	<i>Method to create datatables</i>
------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Method to create datatables

**Usage**

```
dtab(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of relevant class to render
...	Additional arguments

**See Also**

See [dtab.explore](#) to create the an interactivce table from an [explore](#) object  
See [dtab.pivotr](#) to create the an interactivce table from a [pivotr](#) object  
See [dtab.data.frame](#) to create an interactive table from a [data.frame](#)

---

dtab.character	<i>Create a DT table with bootstrap theme</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Create a DT table with bootstrap theme

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'character'  
dtab(...)
```

**Arguments**

...	Arguments to pass on to dtab.data.frame
-----	---

**Details**

View, search, sort, etc. your data. For styling options see <http://rstudio.github.io/DT/functions.html>

**Examples**

```
dtab("mtcars")
```

---

dtab.data.frame

---

*Create a DT table with bootstrap theme*


---

## Description

Create a DT table with bootstrap theme

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
dtab(object, vars = "", filt = "", rows = NULL,
      na.rm = FALSE, dec = 3, filter = "top", pageLength = 10, dom = "",
      style = "bootstrap", rownames = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Data.frame to display
vars	Variables to show (default is all)
filt	Filter to apply to the specified dataset. For example "price > 10000" if dataset is "diamonds" (default is "")
rows	Select rows in the specified dataset. For example "1:10" for the first 10 rows or "n()-10:n()" for the last 10 rows (default is NULL)
na.rm	Remove rows with missing values (default is FALSE)
dec	Number of decimal places to show. Default is no rounding (NULL)
filter	Show filter in DT table. Options are "none", "top", "bottom"
pageLength	Number of rows to show in table
dom	Table control elements to show on the page. See <a href="https://datatables.net/reference/option/dom">https://datatables.net/reference/option/dom</a>
style	Table formatting style ("bootstrap" or "default")
rownames	Show data.frame rownames. Default is FALSE
...	Additional arguments

## Details

View, search, sort, etc. your data. For styling options see <http://rstudio.github.io/DT/functions.html>

## Examples

```
dtab(mtcars)
```



---

dtab.explore	<i>Make a tabel of summary statistics in DT</i>
--------------	---

---

## Description

Make a tabel of summary statistics in DT

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'explore'  
dtab(object, dec = 3, searchCols = NULL, order = NULL,  
      pageLength = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Return value from <a href="#">explore</a>
dec	Number of decimals to show
searchCols	Column search and filter. Used to save and restore state
order	Column sorting. Used to save and restore state
pageLength	Page length. Used to save and restore state
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

## Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/explore.html> for an example in Radiant

## See Also

[pivotr](#) to create the pivot-table using dplyr  
[summary.pivotr](#) to print a plain text table

## Examples

```
tab <- explore("diamonds", "price:x") %>% dtab  
tab <- explore("diamonds", "price", byvar = "cut", fun = c("length", "skew"), top = "byvar") %>%  
  dtab
```

---

dtab.pivotr

*Make a pivot tabel in DT*


---

## Description

Make a pivot tabel in DT

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pivotr'
dtab(object, format = "none", perc = FALSE, dec = 3,
      searchCols = NULL, order = NULL, pageLength = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Return value from <a href="#">pivotr</a>
format	Show Color bar ("color_bar"), Heat map ("heat"), or None ("none")
perc	Display numbers as percentages (TRUE or FALSE)
dec	Number of decimals to show
searchCols	Column search and filter. Used to save and restore state
order	Column sorting. Used to save and restore state
pageLength	Page length. Used to save and restore state
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

## Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/pivotr.html> for an example in Radiant

## See Also

[pivotr](#) to create the pivot-table using dplyr

[summary.pivotr](#) to print a plain text table

## Examples

```
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut") %>% dtab
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = c("cut","clarity")) %>% dtab(format = "color_bar")
ret <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = c("cut","clarity"), normalize = "total") %>%
  dtab(format = "color_bar", perc = TRUE)
```

---

empty_level	<i>Convert categorical variables to factors and deal with empty/missing values (used in pivotr and explore)</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert categorical variables to factors and deal with empty/missing values (used in pivotr and explore)

**Usage**

```
empty_level(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                      Categorical variable used in table

**Value**

Variable with updated levels

---

explore	<i>Explore data</i>
---------	---------------------

---

**Description**

Explore data

**Usage**

```
explore(dataset, vars = "", byvar = "", fun = c("mean_rm", "sd_rm"),
  top = "fun", tabfilt = "", tabsort = "", nr = NULL,
  data_filter = "", shiny = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
vars	(Numerical) variables to summaries
byvar	Variable(s) to group data by before summarizing
fun	Functions to use for summarizing
top	The variable (type) to display at the top of the table
tabfilt	Expression used to filter the table. This should be a string (e.g., "Total > 10000")
tabsort	Expression used to sort the table (e.g., "-Total")
nr	Number of rows to display
data_filter	Expression entered in, e.g., Data > View to filter the dataset in Radiant. The expression should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")
shiny	Logical (TRUE, FALSE) to indicate if the function call originate inside a shiny app

## Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/explore.html> for an example in Radiant

## Value

A list of all variables defined in the function as an object of class `explore`

## See Also

See [summary.explore](#) to show summaries

## Examples

```
result <- explore("diamonds", "price:x")
summary(result)
result <- explore("diamonds", c("price", "carat"), byvar = "cut", fun = c("n_missing", "skew"))
summary(result)
diamonds %>% explore("price", byvar = "cut", fun = c("length", "n_distinct"))
```

---

factorizer	<i>Convert character to factors as needed</i>
------------	---

---

## Description

Convert character to factors as needed

## Usage

```
factorizer(dat, safx = 30)
```

## Arguments

<code>dat</code>	Data frame
<code>safox</code>	Values to levels ratio

## Value

Data frame with factors

---

filterdata	<i>Filter data with user-specified expression</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Filter data with user-specified expression

**Usage**

```
filterdata(dat, filt = "")
```

**Arguments**

dat	Data frame to filter
filt	Filter expression to apply to the specified dataset (e.g., "price > 10000" if dataset is "diamonds")

**Value**

Filtered data frame

---

find_dropbox	<i>Find a user's Dropbox folder</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Find a user's Dropbox folder

**Usage**

```
find_dropbox(account = 1)
```

**Arguments**

account	If multiple accounts exist specifies the one to use. By default, the first account listed is used
---------	---

**Value**

Path to Dropbox account

---

find_gdrive	<i>Find a user's Google Drive folder</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Find a user's Google Drive folder

**Usage**

```
find_gdrive()
```

**Value**

Path to Google Drive folder

---

flip	<i>Flip the DT table to put Function, Variable, or Group by on top</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

Flip the DT table to put Function, Variable, or Group by on top

**Usage**

```
flip(expl, top = "fun")
```

**Arguments**

expl	Return value from <a href="#">explore</a>
top	The variable (type) to display at the top of the table ("fun" for Function, "var" for Variable, and "byvar" for Group by. "fun" is the default)

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/explore.html> for an example in Radiant

**See Also**

[explore](#) to generate summaries

[dtab.explore](#) to create the DT table

**Examples**

```
result <- explore("diamonds", "price:x", top = "var")
result <- explore("diamonds", "price", byvar = "cut", fun = c("length", "skew"), top = "byvar")
```

---

formatdf	<i>Format a data.frame with a specified number of decimal places</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Format a data.frame with a specified number of decimal places

**Usage**

```
formatdf(tbl, dec = 3, perc = FALSE, mark = "")
```

**Arguments**

tbl	Data.frame
dec	Number of decimal places
perc	Display numbers as percentages (TRUE or FALSE)
mark	Thousand separator

**Value**

Data.frame for printing

**Examples**

```
data.frame(x = c("a", "b"), y = c(1L, 2L), z = c(-0.0005, 3)) %>%  
  formatdf(dec = 3)  
data.frame(x = c(1L, 2L), y = c(0.05, 0.8)) %>%  
  formatdf(dec = 2, perc = TRUE)
```

---

formatnr	<i>Format a number with a specified number of decimal places, thousand sep, and a symbol</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Format a number with a specified number of decimal places, thousand sep, and a symbol

**Usage**

```
formatnr(x, sym = "", dec = 2, perc = FALSE, mark = ",")
```

**Arguments**

x	Number or vector
sym	Symbol to use
dec	Number of decimal places
perc	Display number as a percentage
mark	Thousand separator

**Value**

Character (vector) in the desired format

**Examples**

```
formatnr(2000, "$")
formatnr(2000, dec = 4)
formatnr(.05, perc = TRUE)
formatnr(c(.1, .99), perc = TRUE)
formatnr(data.frame(a = c(.1, .99)), perc = TRUE)
formatnr(data.frame(a = 1000), sym = "$", dec = 0)
```

---

getclass	<i>Get variable class</i>
----------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Get variable class

**Usage**

```
getclass(dat)
```

**Arguments**

dat                      Dataset to evaluate

**Details**

Get variable class information for each column in a data.frame

**Value**

Vector with class information for each variable

**Examples**

```
getclass(mtcars)
```



---

getdata	<i>Get data for analysis functions</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

Get data for analysis functions

**Usage**

```
getdata(dataset, vars = "", filt = "", rows = NULL, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Name of the dataframe
vars	Variables to extract from the dataframe
filt	Filter to apply to the specified dataset. For example "price > 10000" if dataset is "diamonds" (default is "")
rows	Select rows in the specified dataset. For example "1:10" for the first 10 rows or "n()-10:n()" for the last 10 rows (default is NULL)
na.rm	Remove rows with missing values (default is TRUE)

**Value**

Data.frame with specified columns and rows

---

getsummary	<i>Create data.frame summary</i>
------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Create data.frame summary

**Usage**

```
getsummary(dat, dc = getclass(dat))
```

**Arguments**

dat	Data.frame
dc	Class for each variable

**Details**

Used in Radiant's Data > Transform tab

---

ggplotly	<i>Exporting the ggplotly function from the plotly package</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Exporting the ggplotly function from the plotly package

---

glance	<i>Exporting glance from broom</i>
--------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Exporting glance from broom

---

indexr	<i>Find index corrected for missing values and filters</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Find index corrected for missing values and filters

**Usage**

```
indexr(dataset, vars = "", filt = "", cmd = "")
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Dataset name
vars	Variables to select
filt	Data filter
cmd	A command used to customize the data

---

install_webshot	<i>Install webshot and phantomjs</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Install webshot and phantomjs

**Usage**

```
install_webshot()
```

---

inverse	<i>Calculate inverse of a variable</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

Calculate inverse of a variable

**Usage**

```
inverse(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

1/x

---

is_empty	<i>Is a character variable defined</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Is a character variable defined

**Usage**

```
is_empty(x, empty = "\\s*")
```

**Arguments**

x	Character value to evaluate
empty	Indicate what 'empty' means. Default is empty string (i.e., "")

**Details**

Is a variable NULL or an empty string

**Value**

TRUE if empty, else FALSE

**Examples**

```
is_empty("")
is_empty(NULL)
is_empty(NA)
is_empty(c())
is_empty("none", empty = "none")
is_empty("")
is_empty(" ")
is_empty(" something ")
```

---

**is\_not***Convenience function for is.null or is.na*

---

**Description**

Convenience function for is.null or is.na

**Usage**

```
is_not(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input
---	-------

**Examples**

```
is_not(NA)
is_not(NULL)
is_not(c())
```

---

**is\_string***Is input a string?*

---

**Description**

Is input a string?

**Usage**

```
is_string(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input
---	-------

**Details**

Is input a string

## Value

TRUE if string, else FALSE

## Examples

```
is_string(" ")
is_string("data")
is_string(c("data", "data"))
is_string(NULL)
```

---

iterms	<i>Create a vector of interaction terms</i>
--------	---

---

## Description

Create a vector of interaction terms

## Usage

```
iterms(vars, nway, sep = ":")
```

## Arguments

vars	Variables lables to use
nway	2-way (2) or 3-way (3) interactions labels to create
sep	Separator between variable names (default is :)

## Value

Character vector of interaction term labels

## Examples

```
paste0("var", 1:3) %>% iterms(2)
paste0("var", 1:3) %>% iterms(3)
paste0("var", 1:3) %>% iterms(2, sep = ".")
```

---

knit_print	<i>Exporting knit_print from knitr</i>
------------	--

---

## Description

Exporting knit\_print from knitr

---

kurtosi	<i>Exporting the kurtosi function from the psych package</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

Exporting the kurtosi function from the psych package

---

level_list	<i>Generate list of levels and unique values</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Generate list of levels and unique values

**Usage**

```
level_list(dat, ...)
```

**Arguments**

dat	A data.frame
...	Unquoted variable names to evaluate

**Examples**

```
data.frame(a = c(rep("a",5),rep("b",5)), b = c(rep(1,5),6:10)) %>% level_list
level_list(mtcars, mpg, cyl)
```

---

ln	<i>Natural log</i>
----	--------------------

---

**Description**

Natural log

**Usage**

```
ln(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	Remove missing values (default is TRUE)

**Value**

Natural log of vector

**Examples**

```
ln(runif(10,1,2))
```

loadcsv

*Load a csv file with read.csv and read\_csv***Description**

Load a csv file with read.csv and read\_csv

**Usage**

```
loadcsv(fn, .csv = FALSE, header = TRUE, sep = ",", dec = ".",
        n_max = Inf, saf = TRUE, safx = 20)
```

**Arguments**

fn	File name string
.csv	Use read.csv instead of read_csv to load file (default is FALSE)
header	Header in file (TRUE, FALSE)
sep	Use , (default) or ; or \t
dec	Decimal symbol. Use . (default) or ,
n_max	Maximum number of rows to read
saf	Convert character variables to factors if (1) there are less than 100 distinct values (2) there are X (see safx) more values than levels
safx	Values to levels ratio

**Value**

Data frame with (some) variables converted to factors

loadcsv\_url

*Load a csv file with from a url***Description**

Load a csv file with from a url

**Usage**

```
loadcsv_url(csv_url, header = TRUE, sep = ",", dec = ".", n_max = Inf,
            saf = TRUE, safx = 20)
```

**Arguments**

csv_url	URL for the csv file
header	Header in file (TRUE, FALSE)
sep	Use , (default) or ; or \t
dec	Decimal symbol. Use . (default) or ,
n_max	Maximum number of rows to read
saf	Convert character variables to factors if (1) there are less than 100 distinct values (2) there are X (see safx) more values than levels
safx	Values to levels ratio

**Value**

Data frame with (some) variables converted to factors

---

loadr	<i>Load an rds, rda, or csv file and add it to the radiant data list (r_data) if available</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Load an rds, rda, or csv file and add it to the radiant data list (r\_data) if available

**Usage**

```
loadr(file, objname = "", rlist = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

file	File name and path as a string. Extension must be either rds, rda, or csv
objname	Name to use for the data frame. Defaults to the file name
rlist	If TRUE, uses "r_data" list to store the data.frame. If FALSE, loads data.frame into calling environment

**Value**

Data frame in r\_data or in the calling enviroment



---

loadrda_url	<i>Load an rda file from a url</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Load an rda file from a url

**Usage**

```
loadrda_url(rda_url)
```

**Arguments**

rda_url	URL for the rda file
---------	----------------------

**Value**

Data frame

---

make_funs	<i>Make a list of functions-as-formulas to pass to dplyr</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Make a list of functions-as-formulas to pass to dplyr

**Usage**

```
make_funs(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	List of functions as strings
---	------------------------------

**Value**

List of functions to pass to dplyr in formula form

**Examples**

```
make_funs(c("mean", "sum_rm"))
```

---

make_train	<i>Generate a variable used to selected a training sample</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Generate a variable used to selected a training sample

**Usage**

```
make_train(n = 0.7, nr = 100, seed = 1234)
```

**Arguments**

n	Number (or fraction) of observations to label as training
nr	Number of rows in the dataset
seed	Random seed

**Value**

0/1 variables for filtering

**Examples**

```
make_train(.5, 10)
```

---

max_rm	<i>Max with na.rm = TRUE</i>
--------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Max with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
max_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Maximum value

**Examples**

```
max_rm(runif (100))
```

---

mean_rm	<i>Mean with na.rm = TRUE</i>
---------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Mean with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
mean_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Mean value

**Examples**

```
mean_rm(runif (100))
```

---

median_rm	<i>Median with na.rm = TRUE</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Median with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
median_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Median value

**Examples**

```
median_rm(runif (100))
```

---

min_rm	<i>Min with na.rm = TRUE</i>
--------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Min with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
min_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Minimum value

**Examples**

```
min_rm(runif (100))
```

---

mode_rm	<i>Mode with na.rm = TRUE</i>
---------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Mode with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
mode_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Mode value

**Examples**

```
mode_rm(diamonds$cut)
```

---

month	<i>Add ordered argument to lubridate::month</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Add ordered argument to lubridate::month

**Usage**

```
month(x, label = FALSE, abbr = TRUE, ordered = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input date vector
label	Month as label (TRUE, FALSE)
abbr	Abbreviate label (TRUE, FALSE)
ordered	Order factor (TRUE, FALSE)

**See Also**

See the [month](#) function in the lubridate package for additional details

---

mutate_ext	<i>Add transformed variables to a data frame (NSE)</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Add tranformed variables to a data frame (NSE)

**Usage**

```
mutate_ext(.tbl, .funs, ..., .ext = "", .vars = c())
```

**Arguments**

.tbl	Data frame to add transformed variables to
.funs	Function(s) to apply (e.g., funs(log))
...	Variables to transform
.ext	Extension to add for each variable
.vars	A list of columns generated by dplyr::vars(), or a character vector of column names, or a numeric vector of column positions.

**Details**

Wrapper for dplyr::mutate\_at that allows custom variable name extensions

Examples

```
mutate_ext(mtcars, funs(log), mpg, cyl, .ext = "_ln")
mutate_ext(mtcars, funs(log), .ext = "_ln")
mutate_ext(mtcars, funs(log))
mutate_ext(mtcars, funs(log), .ext = "_ln", .vars = vars(mpg, cyl))
```

---

normalize	<i>Normalize a variable x by a variable y</i>
-----------	---

---

Description

Normalize a variable x by a variable y

Usage

```
normalize(x, y)
```

Arguments

- x                    Input variable
- y                    Normalizing variable

Value

x/y

---

n_missing	<i>Number of missing values</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

---

Description

Number of missing values

Usage

```
n_missing(x)
```

Arguments

- x                    Input variable

Value

number of missing values

Examples

```
n_missing(c("a", "b", NA))
```

---

p05	<i>5th percentile</i>
-----	-----------------------

---

**Description**

5th percentile

**Usage**

```
p05(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

5th percentile

**Examples**

```
p05(rnorm(100))
```

---

p10	<i>10th percentile</i>
-----	------------------------

---

**Description**

10th percentile

**Usage**

```
p10(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

10th percentile

**Examples**

```
p10(rnorm(100))
```

---

p25	<i>25th percentile</i>
-----	------------------------

---

**Description**

25th percentile

**Usage**

```
p25(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

25th percentile

**Examples**

```
p25(rnorm(100))
```

---

p75	<i>75th percentile</i>
-----	------------------------

---

**Description**

75th percentile

**Usage**

```
p75(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

75th percentile

**Examples**

```
p75(rnorm(100))
```



---

p90	90th percentile
-----	-----------------

---

**Description**

90th percentile

**Usage**

```
p90(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

90th percentile

**Examples**

```
p90(rnorm(100))
```

---

p95	95th percentile
-----	-----------------

---

**Description**

95th percentile

**Usage**

```
p95(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

95th percentile

**Examples**

```
p95(rnorm(100))
```

pivotr

*Create a pivot table using dplyr***Description**

Create a pivot table using dplyr

**Usage**

```
pivotr(dataset, cvars = "", nvar = "None", fun = "mean_rm",
        normalize = "None", tabfilt = "", tabsort = "", nr = NULL,
        data_filter = "", shiny = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Name of the dataframe to change
cvars	Categorical variables
nvar	Numerical variable
fun	Function to apply to numerical variable
normalize	Normalize the table by "row" total,"column" totals, or overall "total"
tabfilt	Expression used to filter the table. This should be a string (e.g., "Total > 10000")
tabsort	Expression used to sort the table (e.g., "-Total")
nr	Number of rows to display
data_filter	Expression used to filter the dataset. This should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")
shiny	Logical (TRUE, FALSE) to indicate if the function call originate inside a shiny app

**Details**

Create a pivot-table. See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/pivotr.html> for an example in Radiant

**Examples**

```
result <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut")$tab
result <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = c("cut","clarity","color"))$tab
result <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut:clarity", nvar = "price")$tab
result <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut", nvar = "price")$tab
result <- pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut", normalize = "total")$tab
```

---

plot.character	<i>Don't try to plot strings</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Don't try to plot strings

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A character returned from a function
...	Any additional arguments

---

plot.pivotr	<i>Plot method for the pivotr function</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Plot method for the pivotr function

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'pivotr'
plot(x, type = "dodge", perc = FALSE, flip = FALSE,
     fillcol = "blue", ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Return value from <a href="#">pivotr</a>
type	Plot type to use ("fill" or "dodge" (default))
perc	Use percentage on the y-axis
flip	Flip the axes in a plot (FALSE or TRUE)
fillcol	Fill color for bar-plot when only one categorical variable has been selected (default is "blue")
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/pivotr> for an example in Radiant

**See Also**

[pivotr](#) to generate summaries  
[summary.pivotr](#) to show summaries

**Examples**

```
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut") %>% plot
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = c("cut","clarity")) %>% plot
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = c("cut","clarity","color")) %>% plot
```

---

print.gtable	<i>Print/draw method for grobs produced by gridExtra</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Print/draw method for grobs produced by gridExtra

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x	a gtable object
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

Print method for ggplot grobs created using grid.arrange. Code is based on <https://github.com/baptiste/gridextra/blob/master/inst/testing/shiny.R>

**Value**

A plot

---

prop	<i>Calculate proportion</i>
------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculate proportion

**Usage**

```
prop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Proportion of first level for a factor and of the maximum value for numeric

**Examples**

```
prop(c(rep(1L, 10), rep(0L, 10)))
prop(c(rep(4, 10), rep(2, 10)))
prop(rep(0, 10))
prop(factor(c(rep("a", 20), rep("b", 10))))
```

---

publishers	<i>Comic publishers</i>
------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Comic publishers

**Usage**

```
data(publishers)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 3 rows and 2 variables

**Details**

List of comic publishers from [http://stat545-ubc.github.io/bit001\\_dplyr-cheatsheet.html](http://stat545-ubc.github.io/bit001_dplyr-cheatsheet.html). The dataset is used to illustrate data merging / joining. Description provided in attr(publishers,"description")

---

radiant.data	<i>radiant.data</i>
--------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

radiant.data

Launch Radiant in the default browser

**Usage**

```
radiant.data()
```

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs> for documentation and tutorials

---

radiant.data-deprecated

*Deprecated function(s) in the radiant.data package*

---

**Description**

These functions are provided for compatibility with previous versions of radiant. They will eventually be removed.

**Usage**

mutate\_each(...)

**Arguments**

... Parameters to be passed to the updated functions

**Details**

mutate\_each is now a synonym for [mutate\\_ext](#), [mutate\\_at](#), or [mutate\\_all](#)  
dfprint is now a synonym for [formatdf](#)  
nrprint is now a synonym for [formatnr](#)  
varp\_rm is now a synonym for [varpop](#)  
sdp\_rm is now a synonym for [sdpop](#)

---

refactor

*Remove/reorder levels*

---

**Description**

Remove/reorder levels

**Usage**

refactor(x, levs = levels(x), repl = NA)

**Arguments**

x Character or Factor  
levs Set of levels to use  
repl String (or NA) used to replace missing levels

**Details**

Keep only a specific set of levels in a factor. By removing levels the base for comparison in, e.g., regression analysis, becomes the first level. To relabel the base use, for example, repl = 'other'

**Examples**

```
refactor(diamonds$cut, c("Premium","Ideal")) %>% head
refactor(diamonds$cut, c("Premium","Ideal"), "Other") %>% head
```

---

register	<i>Register a data.frame in the datasetlist in Radiant</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Register a data.frame in the datasetlist in Radiant

**Usage**

```
register(new = "", org = "", descr = "", envir = parent.frame(), ...)
```

**Arguments**

new	Name of the new dataset
org	Name of the original data
descr	Dataset description
envir	Environment to assign 'new' dataset (optional). Used if 'new' is specified but an r_data list is not available
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

Store data frame in Radiant r\_data list if available

---

render	<i>Method to render objects (i.e., htmlwidgets and rmarkdown files)</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Method to render objects (i.e., htmlwidgets and rmarkdown files)

**Usage**

```
render(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of relevant class to render
...	Additional arguments

---

render.character	<i>Method to render rmarkdown documents</i>
------------------	---

---

**Description**

Method to render rmarkdown documents

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'character'  
render(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	File path to an R-markdown file
...	Additional arguments passed on to rmarkdown::render

---

---

render.datatables	<i>Method to render DT tabels</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Method to render DT tabels

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'datatables'  
render(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	DT table
...	Additional arguments

---

---

render.plotly	<i>Method to render plotly plots</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Method to render plotly plots

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'plotly'  
render(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	ggplotly object
...	Additional arguments



---

render.shiny.render.function

*Method to avoid re-rendering a shiny.render.function*


---

### Description

Method to avoid re-rendering a shiny.render.function

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'shiny.render.function'
render(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Shiny render function
...	Additional arguments

---

rounddf

*Round double in a data.frame to a specified number of decimal places*


---

### Description

Round double in a data.frame to a specified number of decimal places

### Usage

```
rounddf(tbl, dec = 3)
```

### Arguments

tbl	Data frame
dec	Number of decimal places

### Value

Data frame with rounded doubles

### Examples

```
data.frame(x = as.factor(c("a", "b")), y = c(1L, 2L), z = c(-0.0005, 3.1)) %>%
  rounddf(dec = 3)
```

---

rownames_to_column	<i>Exporting rownames_to_column from tibble</i>
--------------------	---

---

**Description**

Exporting rownames\_to\_column from tibble

---

saver	<i>Save data.frame as an rda or rds file from Radiant</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Save data.frame as an rda or rds file from Radiant

**Usage**

```
saver(objname, file)
```

**Arguments**

objname	Name of a data.frame or a data.frame
file	File name and path as a string. Extension must be either rda or rds

---

sdpop	<i>Standard deviation for the population</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Standard deviation for the population

**Usage**

```
sdpop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Standard deviation for the population

**Examples**

```
sdpop(rnorm(100))
```

---

sdprop	<i>Standard deviation for proportion</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Standard deviation for proportion

**Usage**

```
sdprop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Standard deviation for proportion

**Examples**

```
sdprop(c(rep(1L, 10), rep(0L, 10)))
```

---

sd_rm	<i>Standard deviation with na.rm = TRUE</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Standard deviation with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
sd_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Standard deviation

**Examples**

```
sd_rm(rnorm(100))
```

---

se	<i>Standard error</i>
----	-----------------------

---

**Description**

Standard error

**Usage**

```
se(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Standard error

**Examples**

```
se(rnorm(100))
```

---

Search	<i>Search for a string in all columns of a data.frame</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Search for a string in all columns of a data.frame

**Usage**

```
Search(pattern, df, ignore.case = TRUE, fixed = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

pattern	String to match
df	Data.frame to search
ignore.case	Should search be case sensitive or not (default is FALSE)
fixed	Allow regular expersions or not (default is FALSE)

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/view.html> for an example in Radiant

**See Also**

See [grep1](#) for a more detailed description of the function arguments

---

seprop	<i>Standard error for proportion</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Standard error for proportion

**Usage**

```
seprop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Standard error for proportion

**Examples**

```
seprop(c(rep(1L, 10), rep(0L, 10)))
```

---

set_attr	<i>Alias used to add an attribute</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Alias used to add an attribute

**Usage**

```
set_attr(x, which, value)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object
which	Attribute name
value	Value to set

**Examples**

```
foo <- data.frame(price = 1:5) %>% set_attr("desc", "price set in experiment ...")
```

---

show_duplicated	<i>Show all rows with duplicated values (not just the first or last)</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

Show all rows with duplicated values (not just the first or last)

### Usage

```
show_duplicated(.tbl, ...)
```

### Arguments

.tbl	Data frame to add transformed variables to
...	Variables used to evaluate row uniqueness

### Details

If an entire row is duplicated use "duplicated" to show only one of the duplicated rows. When using a subset of variables to establish uniqueness it may be of interest to show all rows that have (some) duplicate elements

### Examples

```
bind_rows(mtcars, mtcars[c(1,5,7),]) %>%
  show_duplicated(mpg, cyl)
bind_rows(mtcars, mtcars[c(1,5,7),]) %>%
  show_duplicated
```

---

sig_stars	<i>Add stars '***' to a data.frame (from broom's 'tidy' function) based on p.values</i>
-----------	---

---

### Description

Add stars '\*\*\*' to a data.frame (from broom's 'tidy' function) based on p.values

### Usage

```
sig_stars(pval)
```

### Arguments

pval	Vector of p-values
------	--------------------

### Details

Add stars to output from broom's 'tidy' function

**Value**

A vector of stars

**Examples**

```
sig_stars(c(.0009, .049, .009, .4, .09))
```

---

skew	<i>Exporting the skew function from the psych package</i>
------	---

---

**Description**

Exporting the skew function from the psych package

---

square	<i>Calculate square of a variable</i>
--------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Calculate square of a variable

**Usage**

```
square(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
---	----------------

**Value**

$x^2$

---

`sshh`*Hide warnings and messages and return invisible*

---

**Description**

Hide warnings and messages and return invisible

**Usage**

```
sshh(...)
```

**Arguments**

...                      Inputs to keep quiet

**Details**

Adapted from <http://www.onthelambda.com/2014/09/17/fun-with-rprofile-and-customizing-r-startup/>

**Examples**

```
sshh( library(dplyr) )
```

---

`sshhr`*Hide warnings and messages and return result*

---

**Description**

Hide warnings and messages and return result

**Usage**

```
sshhr(...)
```

**Arguments**

...                      Inputs to keep quiet

**Details**

Adapted from <http://www.onthelambda.com/2014/09/17/fun-with-rprofile-and-customizing-r-startup/>

**Examples**

```
sshhr( library(dplyr) )
```



---

standardize	<i>Standardize</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Standardize

**Usage**

```
standardize(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

If x is a numeric variable return  $\text{center}(x) / \text{mean}(x)$

---

store	<i>Method to store variables in a dataset in Radiant</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Method to store variables in a dataset in Radiant

**Usage**

```
store(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of relevant class that has required information to store
...	Additional arguments

---

store.character	<i>Method for error messages that a user tries to store</i>
-----------------	---

---

### Description

Method for error messages that a user tries to store

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
store(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Object of type character
...	Additional arguments

---

store.data.frame	<i>Store method for the Data &gt; View tab</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Store method for the Data > View tab

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
store(object, new = "", org = "",
      envir = parent.frame(), ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Filtered data frame from the Data > View tab
new	Name of the new dataset
org	Name of the original data
envir	Environment to assign 'new' dataset (optional). Used if 'new' is specified but an r_data list is not available
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

### Details

Store data frame in Radiant r\_data list if available

---

store.explore	<i>Store method for the explore function</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Store method for the explore function

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'explore'  
store(object, name, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Return value from <a href="#">explore</a>
name	Name to assign to the dataset
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

### Details

Add the summarized data to the r\_data list in Radiant or return it. See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/explore.html> for an example in Radiant

### See Also

[explore](#) to generate summaries

---

store.pivotr	<i>Store method for the pivotr function</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

Store method for the pivotr function

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pivotr'  
store(object, name, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	Return value from <a href="#">pivotr</a>
name	Name to assign to the dataset
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

### Details

Add the summarized data to the r\_data list in Radiant or return it. See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/pivotr.html> for an example in Radiant

**See Also**

[pivotr](#) to generate summaries

---

subplot

*Exporting the subplot function from the plotly package*

---

**Description**

Exporting the subplot function from the plotly package

---

summary.explore

*Summary method for the explore function*

---

**Description**

Summary method for the explore function

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'explore'
summary(object, dec = 3, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Return value from <a href="#">explore</a>
dec	Number of decimals to show
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/explore.html> for an example in Radiant

**See Also**

[explore](#) to generate summaries

**Examples**

```
result <- explore("diamonds", "price:x")
summary(result)
result <- explore("diamonds", "price", byvar = "cut", fun = c("length", "skew"))
summary(result)
diamonds %>% explore("price:x") %>% summary
diamonds %>% explore("price", byvar = "cut", fun = c("length", "skew")) %>% summary
```

---

summary.pivotr	<i>Summary method for pivotr</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

---

## Description

Summary method for pivotr

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pivotr'
summary(object, perc = FALSE, dec = 3, chi2 = FALSE,
        shiny = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Return value from <a href="#">pivotr</a>
perc	Display numbers as percentages (TRUE or FALSE)
dec	Number of decimals to show
chi2	If TRUE calculate the chi-square statistic for the (pivot) table
shiny	Did the function call originate inside a shiny app
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

## Details

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/pivotr.html> for an example in Radiant

## See Also

[pivotr](#) to create the pivot-table using dplyr

## Examples

```
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut") %>% summary(chi2 = TRUE)
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut", tabsort = "-n") %>% summary
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut", tabsort = "desc(n)") %>% summary
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut", tabfilt = "n > 700") %>% summary
pivotr("diamonds", cvars = "cut:clarity", nvar = "price") %>% summary
```

---

sum_rm	<i>Sum with na.rm = TRUE</i>
--------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Sum with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
sum_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Sum of input values

**Examples**

```
sum_rm(1:200)
```

---

superheroes	<i>Super heroes</i>
-------------	---------------------

---

**Description**

Super heroes

**Usage**

```
data(superheroes)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 7 rows and 4 variables

**Details**

List of super heroes from [http://stat545-ubc.github.io/bit001\\_dplyr-cheatsheet.html](http://stat545-ubc.github.io/bit001_dplyr-cheatsheet.html).  
 The dataset is used to illustrate data merging / joining. Description provided in attr(superheroes,"description")

---

table2data	Create data.frame from a table
------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Create data.frame from a table

**Usage**

```
table2data(dat, freq = tail(colnames(dat), 1))
```

**Arguments**

dat	Data.frame
freq	Column name with frequency information

**Examples**

```
data.frame(price = c("$200", "$300"), sale = c(10, 2)) %>% table2data
```

---

tibble	Exporting tibble
--------	------------------

---

**Description**

Exporting tibble

---

tidy	Exporting tidy from broom
------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Exporting tidy from broom

---

titanic	<i>Survival data for the Titanic</i>
---------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Survival data for the Titanic

**Usage**

```
data(titanic)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 1043 rows and 10 variables

**Details**

Survival data for the Titanic. Description provided in `attr(titanic,"description")`

---

varpop	<i>Variance for the population</i>
--------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Variance for the population

**Usage**

```
varpop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Variance for the population

**Examples**

```
varpop(rnorm(100))
```



---

varprop	<i>Variance for proportion</i>
---------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Variance for proportion

**Usage**

```
varprop(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Variance for proportion

**Examples**

```
varprop(c(rep(1L, 10), rep(0L, 10)))
```

---

var_rm	<i>Variance with na.rm = TRUE</i>
--------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Variance with na.rm = TRUE

**Usage**

```
var_rm(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Input variable
na.rm	If TRUE missing values are removed before calculation

**Value**

Variance

**Examples**

```
var_rm(rnorm(100))
```

---

viewdata	<i>View data in a shiny-app</i>
----------	---------------------------------

---

### Description

View data in a shiny-app

### Usage

```
viewdata(dataset, vars = "", filt = "", rows = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

dataset	Data.frame or name of the dataframe to view
vars	Variables to show (default is all)
filt	Filter to apply to the specified dataset. For example "price > 10000" if dataset is "diamonds" (default is "")
rows	Select rows in the specified dataset. For example "1:10" for the first 10 rows or "n()-10:n()" for the last 10 rows (default is NULL)
na.rm	Remove rows with missing values (default is FALSE)

### Details

View, search, sort, etc. your data

### Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  viewdata(mtcars)
  viewdata("mtcars")
  mtcars %>% viewdata
}
```

---

visualize	<i>Visualize data using ggplot2</i> <a href="http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org">http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org</a>
-----------	---

---

### Description

Visualize data using ggplot2 <http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>

### Usage

```
visualize(dataset, xvar, yvar = "", comby = FALSE, combx = FALSE,
  type = "dist", facet_row = ".", facet_col = ".", color = "none",
  fill = "none", size = "none", fillcol = "blue", linecol = "black",
  pointcol = "black", bins = 10, smooth = 1, fun = "mean", check = "",
  axes = "", alpha = 0.5, ylim = "none", data_filter = "",
  shiny = FALSE, custom = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

dataset	Dataset name (string). This can be a dataframe in the global environment or an element in an <code>r_data</code> list from Radiant
xvar	One or more variables to display along the X-axis of the plot
yvar	Variable to display along the Y-axis of the plot (default = "none")
comby	Combine yvars in plot (TRUE or FALSE, FALSE is the default)
combx	Combine xvars in plot (TRUE or FALSE, FALSE is the default)
type	Type of plot to create. One of Distribution ('dist'), Density ('density'), Scatter ('scatter'), Surface ('surface'), Line ('line'), Bar ('bar'), or Box-plot ('box')
facet_row	Create vertically arranged subplots for each level of the selected factor variable
facet_col	Create horizontally arranged subplots for each level of the selected factor variable
color	Adds color to a scatter plot to generate a 'heat map'. For a line plot one line is created for each group and each is assigned a different color
fill	Display bar, distribution, and density plots by group, each with a different color. Also applied to surface plots to generate a 'heat map'
size	Numeric variable used to scale the size of scatter-plot points
fillcol	Color used for bars, boxes, etc. when no color or fill variable is specified
linecol	Color for lines when no color variable is specified
pointcol	Color for points when no color variable is specified
bins	Number of bins used for a histogram (1 - 50)
smooth	Adjust the flexibility of the loess line for scatter plots
fun	Set the summary measure for line and bar plots when the X-variable is a factor (default is "mean"). Also used to plot an error bar in a scatter plot when the X-variable is a factor. Options are "mean" and/or "median"
check	Add a regression line ("line"), a loess line ("loess"), or jitter ("jitter") to a scatter plot
axes	Flip the axes in a plot ("flip") or apply a log transformation (base e) to the y-axis ("log_y") or the x-axis ("log_x")
alpha	Opacity for plot elements (0 to 1)
ylim	Set limit for y-axis
data_filter	Expression used to filter the dataset. This should be a string (e.g., "price > 10000")
shiny	Logical (TRUE, FALSE) to indicate if the function call originate inside a shiny app
custom	Logical (TRUE, FALSE) to indicate if ggplot object (or list of ggplot objects) should be returned. This option can be used to customize plots (e.g., add a title, change x and y labels, etc.). See examples and <a href="http://docs.ggplot2.org/">http://docs.ggplot2.org/</a> for options.

**Details**

See <https://radiant-rstats.github.io/docs/data/visualize.html> for an example in Radiant

Value

Generated plots

Examples

```
visualize("diamonds", "price:cut", type = "dist", fillcol = "red")
visualize("diamonds", "carat:cut", yvar = "price", type = "scatter",
  pointcol = "blue", fun = c("mean", "median"), linecol = c("red","green"))
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", yvar = "price", xvar = c("cut","clarity"),
  type = "bar", fun = "median")
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", yvar = "price", xvar = c("cut","clarity"),
  type = "line", fun = "max")
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", yvar = "price", xvar = "carat", type = "scatter",
  size = "table", custom = TRUE) + scale_size(range=c(1,10), guide = "none")
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", yvar = "price", xvar = "carat", type = "scatter", custom = TRUE) +
  labs(title = "A scatterplot", x = "price in $")
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", xvar = "price:carat", custom = TRUE) %>%
  gridExtra::grid.arrange(grobs = ., top = "Histograms", ncol = 2)
visualize(dataset = "diamonds", xvar = "cut", yvar = "price", type = "bar",
  facet_row = "cut", fill = "cut")
```

---

wday	<i>Add ordered argument to lubridate::wday</i>
------	--

---

Description

Add ordered argument to lubridate::wday

Usage

```
wday(x, label = FALSE, abbr = TRUE, ordered = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Input date vector
label	Weekday as label (TRUE, FALSE)
abbr	Abbreviate label (TRUE, FALSE)
ordered	Order factor (TRUE, FALSE)

See Also

See the [wday](#) function in the lubridate package for additional details

---

weighted.sd	<i>Weighted standard deviation</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Weighted standard deviation

**Usage**

```
weighted.sd(x, wt, na.rm = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	Numeric vector
wt	Numeric vector of weights
na.rm	Remove missing values (default is TRUE)

**Details**

Calculated a weighted standard deviation

---

which.pmax	<i>Returns the index of the (parallel) maxima of the input values</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Returns the index of the (parallel) maxima of the input values

**Usage**

```
which.pmax(...)
```

**Arguments**

...	Numeric or character vectors of the same length
-----	---

**Value**

Vector of rankings

**Examples**

```
which.pmax(1:10, 10:1)
which.pmax(2, 10:1)
```

---

<code>which.pmin</code>	<i>Returns the index of the (parallel) minima of the input values</i>
-------------------------	---

---

**Description**

Returns the index of the (parallel) minima of the input values

**Usage**

```
which.pmin(...)
```

**Arguments**

...                    Numeric or character vectors of the same length

**Value**

Vector of rankings

**Examples**

```
which.pmin(1:10, 10:1)
which.pmin(2, 10:1)
```

---

<code>xtile</code>	<i>Create quantiles</i>
--------------------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

Create quantiles

**Usage**

```
xtile(x, n, rev = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Numeric variable
<code>n</code>	number of bins to create
<code>rev</code>	Reverse the order of the xtiles

**Details**

Approach used produces results most similar to Stata

**Examples**

```
xtile(1:10,5)
xtile(1:10,5, rev = TRUE)
```

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