Package 'ezfun'

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Title Emily C. Zabor's functions

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Description This package contains a number of functions that generate
and format results of common procedures for clincial projects into table
form for printing in R Markdown Word documents. A few basic utility
functions for common procedures are also included.

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

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LazyData TRUE

Imports survival, aod, cmprsk, clinfun, shiny, lme4

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

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R topics documented:

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bycont   *Table of one or more categorical variables by a single continuous variable*

Description

bycont takes a list of categorical variabls and returns median(min, max) of the single continuous variable within each level of each categorical variable. Computes Kruskall-Wallis p-values.

Usage

```
bycont(catvars, contvar, dat, pval = TRUE)
```

Arguments

catvars   is a list of the categorical variables for the rows of the table e.g. list('Gene1', 'Gene2')

contvar   is the continuous variable you want summarized by each categorical variable. Must be in quotes.

dat   is the dataset to use for analysis

pval   takes the value TRUE or FALSE indicating whether p-values should be computed. Defaults to TRUE. When TRUE, Kruskal-Wallis p-values are produced.

Value

Returns a dataframe

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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ez_pal   *A custom color scale made by Emily Zabor, with help from Coolors app*

Description

Basically copying code from hrbrmstr/hrbrthemes colors.r

Usage

```
ez_pal()
```

Examples

```
library(scales)
scales::show_col(ez_pal()(9))
```

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lowerchar	*Convert to lowercase*

Description

lowerchar converts the levels of character variables from upper or mixed case to lower case

Usage

```
lowerchar(dfname)
```

Arguments

dfname   is the name of the dataframe on which to perform the action

Value

Nothing is returned from lowerchar, the action is simply perfomed on the columns of dataframe dfname

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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mvcoxres	*Format resuls from multivariable Cox regression model*

Description

mvcoxres takes a multivariable Cox regression object and formats the resulting HR (95% CI) and p-values into a table

Usage

```
mvcoxres(mod)
```

Arguments

mod   is a multivariable Cox regression object

Value

Returns a dataframe

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

---

mvcrrres   *Format resuls from multivariable competing risks regression model*

Description

mvcrrres takes a multivariable competing risks regression object and puts the resulting HR (95% CI) and p-values into a table

Usage

```
mvcrrres(mod)
```

Arguments

mod   is a multivariable Cox regression object

Value

Returns a dataframe

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

---

mvlogitres   *Format resuls from multivariable Cox regression model*

Description

mvlogitres takes a multivariable logistic regression object and formats the resulting OR (95% CI) and p-values into a table

Usage

```
mvlogitres(mod)
```

Arguments

mod   is a multivariable logistic regression object from glm

Value

Returns a dataframe

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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ph2simonApp   *Interactive Simon's 2-stage Shiny app*

Description

ph2simonApp is simply a Shiny interface for the ph2simon function from the clinfun package. No arguments need to be passed to the function.

Usage

```
ph2simonApp()
```

Value

The output includes 1) fields to enter the design parameters for the Simon 2-stage Phase II design, 2) R output with ph2simon results, 3) a paragraph interpreting the results, and 4) a plot of maximum versus expected number of patients indicating the optimal and minimax results.

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scale_colour_ez   *Discrete color & fill scales based on the ez palette*

Description

See ez_pal.

Usage

```
scale_colour_ez(...)

scale_color_ez(...)

scale_fill_ez(...)
```

Arguments

...   Other arguments passed on to discrete_scale to control name, limits, breaks, labels and so forth.

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sdp   *Get p-value from survdiff()*

Description

sdp returns the p-value from the survdiff function

Usage

```
sdp(sd)
```

Arguments

sd   is a survdiff object

Value

Returns a p-value rounded to 3 digits or "<.001" if the p-value is <.001

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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tab1   *Table 1*

Description

tab1 takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables and returns Median (spread) for continuous variables and N (%) for categorical variables. Produces a table with both an overall column and columns by another variable.

Usage

```
tab1(contvars, catvars, byvar, dat, col = TRUE, spread = "range",
  pval = TRUE, fisher = TRUE)
```

Arguments

contvars	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age'). Can be NULL.
catvars	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race'). Can be NULL.
byvar	is the categorical variable you want to tabulate by across the columns (needs to be in quotes). Can be NULL.
dat	is the dataset to use for analysis
col	takes the value TRUE or FALSE indicating whether you want column percent (TRUE, default) or row percent (FALSE)

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spread	takes the value "range" or "iqr" indicating whether you want (min, max) or (Q1, Q3) in summaries of continuous variables. Defaults to "range".
pval	takes the value TRUE or FALSE indicating whether p-values should be included. Defaults to TRUE. If TRUE, `kruskal.test` p-values are produced for continuous variables and either `fisher.test` or `chisq.test` p-values are produced for categorical variables. See `param` for testing details for categorical variables.
fisher	takes the value TRUE or FALSE. If TRUE, `fisher.test` p-values are produced. If FALSE, `chisq.test` p-values are produced.

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from `kruskal.test`, `fisher.test`, or `chisq.test` then NA is returned in place of the p-value.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor `<zabore@mskcc.org>`

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tab1_re	*Table 1 with random effects model p-values*

Description

`tab1_re` takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables and returns Median (spread) for continuous variables and N (%) for categorical variables. Produces a table with both an overall column and columns by another variable. For a binary by variable only, it produces p-values from a random effects model.

Usage

```
tab1_re(contvars, catvars, byvar, re, dat, col = TRUE, spread = "range")
```

Arguments

contvars	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age'). Can be NULL.
catvars	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race'). Can be NULL.
byvar	is the categorical variable you want to tabulate by across the columns (needs to be in quotes). MUST BE 0/1 since it will be used as the outcome variable in `glmer`.
dat	is the dataset to use for analysis
col	takes the value TRUE or FALSE indicating whether you want column percent (TRUE, default) or row percent (FALSE)
spread	takes the value "range" or "iqr" indicating whether you want (min, max) or (Q1, Q3) in summaries of continuous variables. Defaults to "range".

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from `glmer` then NA is returned in place of the p-value.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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tabna	*Cross-tabulation with* `useNA = "ifany"`

Description

`tabna` is an implementation of `table` with argument `useNA = "ifany"`

Usage

```
tabna(...)
```

Arguments

`...`   the function takes any standard arguments to `table`

Details

See the help file for `table` for detailed information about possible arguments to the function

Value

`tabna` returns a contingency table with NAs included, if any

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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theme_ezbasic	*Basic theme preferences for ggplot*

Description

Basic theme preferences for ggplot. Functionally a crib of https://github.com/hrbrmstr/hrbrthemes/blob/master/R/theme-ipsum.r with some default changes

Usage

```
theme_ezbasic(base_size = 11.5, plot_title_size = 16,
  plot_title_face = "plain", plot_title_margin = 10, subtitle_size = 13,
  subtitle_face = "plain", subtitle_margin = 15, strip_text_size = 12,
  strip_text_face = "plain", caption_size = 9, caption_face = "plain",
  caption_margin = 10, axis_text_size = base_size, axis_title_size = 9,
  axis_title_face = "plain", axis_title_just = "lt",
  plot_margin = margin(10, 10, 10, 10), grid_col = "#cccccc", grid = TRUE,
  axis_col = "#cccccc", axis = FALSE, ticks = FALSE,
  legend_title = FALSE, legend_bottom = TRUE, legend_just = "left")
```

Arguments

`base_size`	base font size
`plot_title_face, plot_title_size, plot_title_margin`	
	plot title face, size and margin
`subtitle_face, subtitle_size`	
	plot subtitle face and size
`subtitle_margin`	
	plot subtitle margin bottom (single numeric value)
`strip_text_face, strip_text_size`	
	facet label font face and size
`caption_face, caption_size, caption_margin`	
	plot caption face, size and margin
`axis_text_size`	font size of axis text
`axis_title_face, axis_title_size`	
	axis title font face and size
`axis_title_just`	
	axis title font justification, one of '[blmcrt]'
`plot_margin`	plot margin (specify with [ggplot2::margin()])
`grid_col, axis_col`	
	grid & axis colors; both default to '#cccccc'
`grid`	panel grid ('TRUE', 'FALSE', or a combination of 'X', 'x', 'Y', 'y')
`axis`	add x or y axes? 'TRUE', 'FALSE', "'xy'"
`ticks`	ticks if 'TRUE' add ticks
`legend_title`	includes legend title if 'TRUE', defaults to 'FALSE'
`legend_bottom`	places legend at bottom if 'TRUE', places legend to default position if 'FALSE'
`legend_just`	legend justification, one of 'right', 'left', 'center'. Defaults to 'left'.

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todate	*Convert to date format*

Description

`todate` converts any POSIXct format variables in the dataframe to date format

Usage

```
todate(dfname)
```

Arguments

`dfname`	is the name of the dataframe on which to perform the action

Details

Note that this function will mainly apply to dataframes imported using the `read_excel` function from the `readxl` package. Dataframes imported using, for example, `read.csv` instead will have dates in character format and therefore `todate` will not apply.

Value

Nothing is returned from `todate`, the action is simply perfomed on the columns of dataframe `dfname`

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor `<zabore@mskcc.org>`

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uvcoxph   *Table of univariable Cox regression results*

Description

`uvcoxph` takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables, runs a univariable coxph model for each, and puts the resulting HR (95% CI) and p-value into a table suitable for printing in a Word `R Markdown` file.

Usage

```
uvcoxph(contvars, catvars, event, time, dat)
```

Arguments

contvars	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age')
catvars	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race')
event	is the event indicator (needs to be in quotes)
time	is the survival time variables (needs to be in quotes)
dat	is the dataset for analysis

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from coxph then blank rows are returned.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor `<zabore@mskcc.org>`

---

uvcrr   *Table of univariable competing risks regression results*

Description

uvcrr takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables, runs a univariable crr model for each, and puts the resulting HR (95% CI) and p-value into a table suitable for printing in a Word R Markdown file.

Usage

```
uvcrr(contvars, catvars, event, time, dat)
```

Arguments

contvars   is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age')

catvars   is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race')

event   is the event indicator (needs to be in quotes)

time   is the survival time variables (needs to be in quotes)

dat   is the dataset for analysis

Details

uvcrr uses all function defaults to crr. For example, the failure code is set to 1. See the help file for crr for additional details.

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from crr then blank rows are returned.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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uvlm   *Table of univariable linear regression results*

Description

uvlm takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables, calls lm to run a linear regression model for each, and returns a table with Est (SE) and p-value for each variable that is suitable for printing in a Word R Markdown file.

Usage

```
uvlm(contvars, catvars, out, dat)
```

Arguments

contvars	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age')
catvars	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race')
out	is the continuous outcome variable (needs to be in quotes)
dat	is the dataset for analysis

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from `lm` then blank rows are returned.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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uvlogit	*Table of univariable logistic regression results*

Description

`uvlogit` takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables, calls `glm` to run a logistic regression model for each, and returns a table with OR (95 Word `R` Markdown file.

Usage

```
uvlogit(contvars, catvars, out, dat)
```

Arguments

contvars	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age')
catvars	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race')
out	is the binary outcome variable. Must be coded 0/1. (needs to be in quotes)
dat	is the dataset for analysis

Value

Returns a dataframe. If there are warnings or errors from `glm` then blank rows are returned.

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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uvsurv *Table of univariable survival analysis results*

Description

`uvsurv` takes lists of continuous and/or categorical variables. For continuous variables, `coxph` returns HR (95% CI) and log-rank p-values. For categorical variables, `coxph` returns HR (95% CI) and log-rank p-values and `survfit` produces median survival (95% CI) and a survival estimate at a specified time. Results are put into a table suitable for printing in a Word `R Markdown` file.

Usage

```
uvsurv(contvars, catvars, event, time, test, dat)
```

Arguments

`contvars`	is a list of the continuous variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Age')
`catvars`	is a list of the categorical variables you want in the rows e.g. list('Gender','Race')
`event`	is the survival event indicator (needs to be in quotes)
`time`	is the survival time variable (needs to be in quotes)
`test`	is the timepoint you would like to estimate, in whatever units the survival time is in
`dat`	is the dataset to use for analysis

Value

Returns a dataframe

Author(s)

Emily C Zabor <zabore@mskcc.org>

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