

# A simple vim package for interfacing with a REPL

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2024-02-25

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## 1 Introduction

Start with youtube Chris T.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwD8G1P52Sk>

## 2 Appendix

If you, like me, feel its time to expand your R programming armamentarium to include S3 methods. This blog may help. Where to start?

In this post we'll walk through an example of a simple “table 1” function using S3 methods.



We'll start with the 'raw' data from a sample of the Penguins data set and return a dataframe with summary measures.

Let's begin by reading the relevant chapters in Advanced R (add reference).

Also useful other references:

Introduction to Scientific Programming and Simulation using R. Jones. Maillardet, Robinson.

[1608.07161] A Simple Guide to S3 Methods <https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.07161>

Why your S3 method isn't working | R-bloggers

Dealing with S3 methods in R with a simple example | R-bloggers

Video on S3 Classes in R by Dr Andrew Robinson | R-bloggers

Unexported S3 Methods and R Packages | R-bloggers

Simple Guide to S3 Methods | R-bloggers

The S3 OOP system | R-bloggers

S3 methods allow coders to write functions that perform differently for different classes of objects.

In our project we want to build a function that creates a row in the 'Table 1' table for each factor in the formula regardless of the mode of the factor.

7/1/23 Now reading Nick Tierney R journal paper.

```
source("~/shr/zz.tools.R")
library(pacman)

p_load(tidyverse, dplyr, gapminder, thematic, palmerpenguins, tidyverse, knitr, lubridate, readr)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(collapse = T)
set.seed(101)
dat <- palmerpenguins::penguins %>%
  filter(!is.na(sex))
dat1 <- slice_sample(dat, n=10) |>
  select(species, island, bill_length_mm)
```

```

table1 <- function (form, data, ...) {
  UseMethod("table1")
}

row_name <- function (x, nm, ...) {
  UseMethod("row_name")
}

row_name.character <- function (x, nm, annot=TRUE, annot_cat_text="-- no. (%)", ... ) {
  if (annot) nm = paste(nm, annot_cat_text)
  return(c(nm, unique(x)) )
}

row_name.numeric <- function (x, nm, ...) {
  return(nm)
}

row_summary <- function (x) {
  UseMethod("row_summary")
}

row_summary.character <- function (x) {
  df = data.frame(x = x, y = dep)
  t1 = df |> tabyl(x, y) |>
  adorn_percentages("col") |>
  adorn_pct_formatting(digits = 0)|>
  adorn_ns(position = "front") |>
  select(-x)
  t1= as_tibble(t1)
  t2 = table(df$x,df$y) |> as.data.frame.matrix()
  rbind(NA, t1)
}

row_summary.numeric <- function (x) {
  sp = split(x, dep)
  nms = names(sp)
  mm = sp |> map_vec(mean) |> round(2) |> as.character() |> matrix(1)
  ss = sp |> map_vec(sd) |> round(2)|> paste0("(",x = _ ,",") |> matrix(1)
  bb = paste(unlist(mm), unlist(ss)) |> matrix( nrow = nrow(mm))
  colnames(bb) = nms
  bb = bb |> as_tibble()
  bb
}

```

```

}
row_pv <- function (x) {
  UseMethod("row_pv")
}
row_pv.character <- function (x) {
  df = data.frame(x = x, y = dep)
  tab = table(df[,1], df[,2])
  pv <- ifelse((nrow(tab) >=2 & ncol(tab) >=2),
    stats::fisher.test(tab,simulate.p.value=T)$p.value, NA)
  return(c(pv, rep(NA, nrow(tab))))
}
row_pv.numeric <- function (x) {
  df = data.frame(x = x, y = dep)
  pv = tidy(anova(lm(x~y, data = df)))$p.value[1]
  return(pv)
}

table1.formula <- function (form,data, ...) {
  if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman", repo="cran.rstudio.com")
  p_load(janitor, broom, tibble, dplyr, purrr)
  vars <- all.vars(form)
  dep <- data[[vars[1]]]
  indep <- data[vars[-1]]
  col_left = indep |>
  imap(row_name, ...) |>
  unlist() |>
  enframe(name=NULL)|>
  setNames("variable")
  col_right = indep |>
  map(row_pv) |>
  unlist() |>
  enframe(name=NULL)|>
  setNames("p-value")
  col_mid = indep |>
  map_dfr(row_summary) |>
  identity()
  col_mid = bind_rows(col_mid)
  bind_cols(col_left, col_mid, col_right)
}

```

```
iris_mod <- iris |> mutate(pl = Petal.Length > 1.5,
  pl2 = ifelse(pl, "long", "short"))
table1(Species ~ Sepal.Length+Sepal.Width+pl2, data = iris_mod)
```

## 2.1 Notes

2023-08-03 17:37:04

1. can't handle logical variables yet
2. categorical values should be indented
3. add option to change continuous summary to median IQR
4. review atable, furniture, and tableone for features.
5. maybe a “style” option for NEJM, JAMA, lancet

## 3 Bug 1

```
library(palmerpenguins)
# table1(species ~ sex + body_mass_g, data = penguins) */

# Error in `map2()`:
#   In index: 1.
#   With name: sex.
# Caused by error in `UseMethod()`:
# ! no applicable method for 'row_name' applied to an object of class "factor"
# Run `rlang::last_trace()` to see where the error occurred.
```

solved. needed to add “addNA” to the p-value.factor function.

```

zz.table1.c = function(df, form, pv=TRUE, totl=TRUE, grps=TRUE) {
  if (!require("pacman")) install.packages("pacman", repo="cran.rstudio.com")
  pacman::p_load(janitor)
  prep = function(df, form) {
    dfr = df %>%
      ungroup %>%
      sel(all.vars(form[[3]]))
    df_list = dfr %>% split(df_grp) %>%
    list_merge(., "Total" = dfr) %>%
    purrr::transpose()
  }
  process1 = function(x){
    pv_chr = data.frame(x[["Total"]],df_grp) %>%
    pvalue_chr
    ll = x[[length(x)]]%>% as.factor %>% levels
    ll_indent = paste("\hspace{5mm} ",ll)
    sum_chr = x %>%
      lapply(function(x) factor(x, levels=ll)) %>%
      map(categ) %>% as_tibble %>%
      cbind(variable=ll_indent, ., 'p-value'=NA) %>%
      mut(variable=as.character(variable)) %>%
      rbind(NA, .)
    sum_chr[1,ncol(sum_chr)]=pv_chr
    # browser()
    return(sum_chr)
  }
  process2 = function(x){
    pv_num = data.frame(x[["Total"]],df_grp) %>%
    pvalue_num
    sum_num = x %>%
      map_chr(contin) %>%
      bind_rows %>%
      cbind(variable=NA,., 'p-value'=pv_num) %>%
      mut(variable=as.character(variable))
    return(sum_num)
  }
  contin= function(x) {
    s1 = zz.sum.min(x)
    paste0(s1['Mean'],"$\\pm$", s1['SD'], " ({\\scriptsize $",s1['N'],"$})") }
  categ = function(x) {

```

```

prps = table(x) %>% prop.table %>% round(2)*100
cnts_prps = table(x)%>%
paste0(., " ({\\scriptsize $",prps,"$})")
}
pvalue_num = function(df) {
tidy(anova(lm(as.formula(paste(names(df), \
collapse="~"))), data = df)))$p.value[1]
}
pvalue_chr = function(df) {
tab = table(df[,1], df[,2])
ifelse((nrow(tab) >=2 & ncol(tab) >=2),
stats::fisher.test(tab,simulate.p.value=T)$p.value, NA)
}
fieldclass =sapply(df, class)%>% enframe %>%
slice(match(all.vars(form[[3]]),name))
groupclass =sapply(df, class)%>% enframe %>%
slice(match(all.vars(form[[2]]),name))
df_grp<- df %>% pull(groupclass$name)
df2 = prep(df, form)
out = df2 %>%
  map_if(fieldclass$value=="numeric" | fieldclass$value=="integer", \
function(x){process2(x)}) %>%
  map_if(fieldclass$value=="character", function(x){process1(x)}) %>%
imap(function(x,y) {
  y2 = ifelse(fieldclass$value[fieldclass$name == y]=="character",
    paste(y, "-- {\\scriptsize no. (\\%)}"), y)
  x[1,1]=y2
# browser()
  x
  }) %>%
  bind_rows()
on= names(out)
nn = tabyl(df_grp)%>%
  adorn_totals() %>%
  pull(n)
names(out) = paste(rep("{\\bf",length(on)),on, \
c("",paste0("\\scriptsize(n=",nn,")"),""),rep("}",length(on)))
if (!grps) out = out %>% sel(contains("variable"),\
contains("Total"),contains("p-value"))
if (!pv) {

```

```
    out = out %>% sel(-contains("p-value"))}  
if (!totl) out = out %>% sel(-contains("Total"))  
return(out)  
}
```