

Lab 05: Fonts & Tables

CS631

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Goals for Lab 05

```
mazes <- read_csv("http://bit.ly/mazes-gist") %>%  
  clean_names() #janitor package
```

TL;DR

The workhorse for making tables in R Markdown documents is the `knitr` package's `kable` function. This function is really versatile, but also free of fancy formatting options, for better or worse.

`knitr::kable`

`kable` all tables everywhere

Update the YAML of your document. For HTML:

```
---
title: "My Awesome Data Vis Lab"
output:
  html_document:
    df_print: kable
---
```

You can also define the html format in the global options.

```
# If you don't define format here, you'll need put `format = "html"` in every kable function.
options(knitr.table.format = "html")
# You may also wish to set this option
options(scipen = 1, digits = 2)
```

`kable` table in a chunk

For HTML:

```
head(mazes) %>%
  kable(format = "html")
```

study_id

ca

viq

dx

activity

content

filler

rep

rev

fs

cued

not_cued

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Conversation

24

31

2

5

17

36

50

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Picture Description

1

2

0

0

1

2

3

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Play

21

6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4

2

10

CSLU-002

6.5000

124

TD

Conversation

3

10

3

0

0

10

13

CSLU-002

6.5000

124

TD

Picture Description

5

3

2

1

2

3

8

```
head(mazes) %>%  
  kable(format = "html", digits = 2, caption = "A table produced by kable.")
```

A table produced by kable.

study_id

ca
 viq
 dx
 activity
 content
 filler
 rep
 rev
 fs
 cued
 not_cued
 CSLU-001
 5.67
 124
 TD
 Conversation
 24
 31
 2
 5
 17
 36
 50
 CSLU-001
 5.67
 124
 TD
 Picture Description
 1
 2
 0
 0
 1
 2
 3
 CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Play

21

6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4

2

10

CSLU-002

6.50

124

TD

Conversation

3

10

3

0

0

10

13

CSLU-002

6.50

124

TD

Picture Description

5

3

2

1

2

3

8

```
my_maze_names <- c("Participant", "Age", "Verbal\nIQ", "Group", "Activity", "Content\nMaze", "Filler\nMaze")
head(mazes) %>%
  kable(format = "html", digits = 2, caption = "A table produced by kable.",
        col.names = my_maze_names)
```

A table produced by kable.

Participant

Age

Verbal IQ

Group

Activity

Content Maze

Filler Maze

Repetition

Revision

False Start

Cued

Not Cued

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Conversation

24

31

2

5

17

36

50

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Picture Description

1

2

0

0

1

2

3

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Play

21

6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4
2
10
CSLU-002
6.50
124
TD
Conversation
3
10
3
0
0
10
13
CSLU-002
6.50
124
TD
Picture Description
5
3
2
1
2
3
8

Styled kable tables in a chunk

Solution: apply some Bootstrap CSS styling using the `kableExtra` package.

```
head(mazes) %>%
  kable(format = "html", digits = 2, caption = "A styled kable table.",
        col.names = my_maze_names) %>%
  kable_styling()
```

A styled kable table.

Participant

Age

Verbal IQ
Group
Activity
Content Maze
Filler Maze
Repetition
Revision
False Start
Cued
Not Cued
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Conversation
24
31
2
5
17
36
50
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Picture Description
1
2
0
0
1
2
3
CSLU-001
5.67

124
TD
Play
21
6
3
8
10
6
27
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Wordless Picture Book
8
2
0
4
4
2
10
CSLU-002
6.50
124
TD
Conversation
3
10
3
0
0
10
13
CSLU-002
6.50

124

TD

Picture Description

5

3

2

1

2

3

8

Lots of printing options: https://haozhu233.github.io/kableExtra/awesome_table_in_html.html

```
head(mazes) %>%  
  kable(format = "html", digits = 2, caption = "A non-full width zebra kable table.") %>%  
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F)
```

A non-full width zebra kable table.

study_id

ca

viq

dx

activity

content

filler

rep

rev

fs

cued

not_cued

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Conversation

24

31

2

5

17

36

50

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Picture Description

1

2

0

0

1

2

3

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Play

21

6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4

2
 10
 CSLU-002
 6.50
 124
 TD
 Conversation
 3
 10
 3
 0
 0
 10
 13
 CSLU-002
 6.50
 124
 TD
 Picture Description
 5
 3
 2
 1
 2
 3
 8

```

head(mazes) %>%
  kable(format = "html", digits = 2, caption = "Over here!") %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
  
```

Over here!

study_id

ca

viq

dx

activity

content

filler

rep
rev
fs
cued
not_cued
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Conversation
24
31
2
5
17
36
50
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Picture Description
1
2
0
0
1
2
3
CSLU-001
5.67
124
TD
Play
21
6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.67

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4

2

10

CSLU-002

6.50

124

TD

Conversation

3

10

3

0

0

10

13

CSLU-002

6.50

124

TD

Picture Description

5

3

2
1
2
3
8

kable + kableExtra + formattable

color_tile and color_bar are neat extras if used wisely!

http://haozhu233.github.io/kableExtra/use_kableExtra_with_formattable.html

```
library(formattable)
head(mazes) %>%
  mutate(ca = color_tile("transparent", "lightpink")(ca),
         viq = color_bar("lightseagreen")(viq)) %>%
  kable("html", escape = F, caption = 'This table is colored.') %>%
  kable_styling(position = "center") %>%
  column_spec(4, width = "3cm")
```

This table is colored.

study_id
ca
viq
dx
activity
content
filler
rep
rev
fs
cued
not_cued
CSLU-001
5.6667
124
TD
Conversation
24
31
2
5

17

36

50

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Picture Description

1

2

0

0

1

2

3

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Play

21

6

3

8

10

6

27

CSLU-001

5.6667

124

TD

Wordless Picture Book

8

2

0

4

4
2
10
CSLU-002
6.5000
124
TD
Conversation
3
10
3
0
0
10
13
CSLU-002
6.5000
124
TD
Picture Description
5
3
2
1
2
3
8

tibble + kable + kableExtra

You can also use any of these tools with plain text tables using the `tibble` package to create a table. Two main functions:

- `tribble`: enter tibble by rows
- `tbl_colwise`: enter tibble by columns

For example, I used `tribble` to make this table in our slide decks:

```
math_table <- tibble::tribble(
  ~Operator, ~Description, ~Usage,
  "\\+", "addition", "x + y",
  "\\-", "subtraction", "x - y",
```

```

"\\*", "multiplication", "x * y",
"/", "division", "x / y",
"^", "raised to the power of", "x ^ y",
"abs", "absolute value", "abs(x)",
"%/%", "integer division", "x %/% y",
"%/%", "remainder after division", "x %/% y"
)

```

Then I used this chunk to print it:

```

```{r, results = 'asis'}
knitr::kable(math_table, format = "html", caption = "Helpful mutate functions") %>%
 kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
```

```

```

knitr::kable(math_table, format = "html", caption = "Helpful mutate functions") %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")

```

Helpful mutate functions

Operator

Description

Usage

+

addition

$x + y$

-

subtraction

$x - y$

*

multiplication

$x * y$

/

division

x / y

^

raised to the power of

$x ^ y$

abs

absolute value

abs(x)

%/%

integer division

$x \%/\% y$

%%

remainder after division

x %% y

Markdown Tables

Sometimes you may just want to type in a table in Markdown and ignore R. Four kinds of tables may be used. The first three kinds presuppose the use of a fixed-width font, such as Courier. The fourth kind can be used with proportionally spaced fonts, as it does not require lining up columns. All of the below will render when typed *outside* of an R code chunk since these are based on **pandoc** being used to render your markdown document. Note that these should all work whether you are knitting to either html or PDF.

Simple table

This code for a simple table:

| Right | Left | Center | Default |
|-------|------|--------|---------|
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table: Demonstration of simple table syntax.

Produces this simple table:

Table 1: Demonstration of simple table syntax.

| Right | Left | Center | Default |
|-------|------|--------|---------|
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The headers and table rows must each fit on one line. Column alignments are determined by the position of the header text relative to the dashed line below it:³

- If the dashed line is flush with the header text on the right side but extends beyond it on the left, the column is right-aligned.
- If the dashed line is flush with the header text on the left side but extends beyond it on the right, the column is left-aligned.
- If the dashed line extends beyond the header text on both sides, the column is centered.
- If the dashed line is flush with the header text on both sides, the default alignment is used (in most cases, this will be left).
- The table must end with a blank line, or a line of dashes followed by a blank line.

The column headers may be omitted, provided a dashed line is used to end the table.

Multi-line tables

This code for a multi-line table:

| Centered | Default | Right | Left |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Header | Aligned | Aligned | Aligned |

| | | | |
|--------|-----|------|---|
| First | row | 12.0 | Example of a row that spans multiple lines. |
| Second | row | 5.0 | Here's another one. Note the blank line between rows. |

Table: Here's the caption. It, too, may span multiple lines.

Produces this multi-line table:

Table 2: Here's the caption. It, too, may span multiple lines.

| Centered Header | Default Aligned | Right Aligned | Left Aligned |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| First | row | 12.0 | Example of a row that spans multiple lines. |
| Second | row | 5.0 | Here's another one. Note the blank line between rows. |

Grid tables

This code for a grid table:

```
: Sample grid table.
```

| Fruit | Price | Advantages |
|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Bananas | \$1.34 | - built-in wrapper
- bright color |
| Oranges | \$2.10 | - cures scurvy
- tasty |

Produces this grid table:

Table 3: Sample grid table.

| Fruit | Price | Advantages |
|---------|--------|--|
| Bananas | \$1.34 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> built-in wrapper bright color |
| Oranges | \$2.10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cures scurvy tasty |

Alignments are not supported, nor are cells that span multiple columns or rows.

Pipe tables

This code for a pipe table:

```
Right	Left	Default	Center
12	12	12	12
123	123	123	123
1	1	1	1
  
: Demonstration of pipe table syntax.
```

Produces this pipe table:

Table 4: Demonstration of pipe table syntax.

| Right | Left | Default | Center |
|-------|------|---------|--------|
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Making tables in R

If you want to make tables that include R output (like output from functions like means, variances, or output from models), there are two steps:

1. Get the numbers you need in tabular format; then
2. Render that information in an aesthetically-pleasing way.

This section covers (1). But, although there are some nice options for (2) within R Markdown via various packages, I am not dogmatic about doing *everything* in R Markdown, especially things like (2).

dplyr

We'll use the `pnwflights14` package to practice our `dplyr` skills. We need to download the package from github using `devtools`.

```
# once per machine  
install.packages("devtools")  
devtools::install_github("ismayc/pnwflights14")
```

Now, we need to load the `flights` dataset from the `pnwflights14` package.

```
# once per work session  
data("flights", package = "pnwflights14")
```

`dplyr::select`

Use `select` to specify which columns in a dataframe you'd like to keep **by name**. Heretofore, this was not possible in base R! In base R, this can only be achieved using numeric variable positions. But most of the time, you keep track of your variables by name (like `carrier`) rather than position (the 8th column).

```
# keep these 2 cols  
mini_flights <- flights %>%  
  select(carrier, flight)  
glimpse(mini_flights)
```

```

Observations: 162,049
Variables: 2
$ carrier <chr> "AS", "US", "UA", "US", "AS", "DL", "UA", "UA", "UA", "UA",...
$ flight <int> 145, 1830, 1609, 466, 121, 1823, 1481, 229, 1576, 478, 1569...

```

```

# keep first five cols
first_five <- flights %>%
  select(year, month, day, dep_time, dep_delay)
glimpse(first_five)

```

```

Observations: 162,049
Variables: 5
$ year      <int> 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 201...
$ month     <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ day       <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ dep_time  <int> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 346, 526, 527, 536, 541, 549, 550, 5...
$ dep_delay <dbl> 96, -6, 13, -2, 44, 82, 227, -4, 7, 1, 1, 24, 0, -3, -3, ...

```

```

# alternatively, specify range
first_five <- flights %>%
  select(year:dep_delay)
glimpse(first_five)

```

```

Observations: 162,049
Variables: 5
$ year      <int> 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 2014, 201...
$ month     <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ day       <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ dep_time  <int> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 346, 526, 527, 536, 541, 549, 550, 5...
$ dep_delay <dbl> 96, -6, 13, -2, 44, 82, 227, -4, 7, 1, 1, 24, 0, -3, -3, ...

```

We can also choose the columns we want by negation, that is, you can specify which columns to drop instead of keep. This way, all variables **not** listed are kept.

```

# we can also use negation
all_but_year <- flights %>%
  select(-year)
glimpse(all_but_year)

```

```

Observations: 162,049
Variables: 15
$ month     <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ day       <int> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ dep_time  <int> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 346, 526, 527, 536, 541, 549, 550, 5...
$ dep_delay <dbl> 96, -6, 13, -2, 44, 82, 227, -4, 7, 1, 1, 24, 0, -3, -3, ...
$ arr_time  <int> 235, 738, 548, 800, 325, 747, 936, 1148, 917, 1334, 911, ...
$ arr_delay <dbl> 70, -23, -4, -23, 43, 88, 219, 15, 24, -6, 4, 12, -12, -1...
$ carrier   <chr> "AS", "US", "UA", "US", "AS", "DL", "UA", "UA", "UA", "UA...
$ tailnum   <chr> "N508AS", "N195UW", "N37422", "N547UW", "N762AS", "N806DN...
$ flight    <int> 145, 1830, 1609, 466, 121, 1823, 1481, 229, 1576, 478, 15...
$ origin    <chr> "PDX", "SEA", "PDX", "PDX", "SEA", "SEA", "SEA", "PDX", "...
$ dest      <chr> "ANC", "CLT", "IAH", "CLT", "ANC", "DTW", "ORD", "IAH", "...
$ air_time  <dbl> 194, 252, 201, 251, 201, 224, 202, 217, 136, 268, 130, 12...
$ distance  <dbl> 1542, 2279, 1825, 2282, 1448, 1927, 1721, 1825, 1024, 240...
$ hour      <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, ...
$ minute    <dbl> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 46, 26, 27, 36, 41, 49, 50, 57, 57, ...

```


`dplyr::select` comes with several other helper functions...

```
depart <- flights %>%
  select(starts_with("dep_"))
glimpse(depart)
```

Observations: 162,049

Variables: 2

\$ dep_time <int> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 346, 526, 527, 536, 541, 549, 550, 5...

\$ dep_delay <dbl> 96, -6, 13, -2, 44, 82, 227, -4, 7, 1, 1, 24, 0, -3, -3, ...

```
times <- flights %>%
  select(contains("time"))
glimpse(times)
```

Observations: 162,049

Variables: 3

\$ dep_time <int> 1, 4, 8, 28, 34, 37, 346, 526, 527, 536, 541, 549, 550, 55...

\$ arr_time <int> 235, 738, 548, 800, 325, 747, 936, 1148, 917, 1334, 911, 9...

\$ air_time <dbl> 194, 252, 201, 251, 201, 224, 202, 217, 136, 268, 130, 122...

note that we are not actually saving the new dataframe here

```
flights %>%
  select(-contains("time")) %>% head()
```

| year | month | day | dep_delay | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest | distance | hour |
|------|-------|-----|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|----------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | ANC | 1.54e+03 | 0 |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | -6 | -23 | US | N195UW | 1830 | SEA | CLT | 2.28e+03 | 0 |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 13 | -4 | UA | N37422 | 1609 | PDX | IAH | 1.82e+03 | 0 |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | -2 | -23 | US | N547UW | 466 | PDX | CLT | 2.28e+03 | 0 |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 43 | AS | N762AS | 121 | SEA | ANC | 1.45e+03 | 0 |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | SEA | DTW | 1.93e+03 | 0 |

```
delays <- flights %>%
  select(ends_with("delay"))
glimpse(delays)
```

Observations: 162,049

Variables: 2

\$ dep_delay <dbl> 96, -6, 13, -2, 44, 82, 227, -4, 7, 1, 1, 24, 0, -3, -3, ...

\$ arr_delay <dbl> 70, -23, -4, -23, 43, 88, 219, 15, 24, -6, 4, 12, -12, -1...

One of my favorite select helper functions is `everything()`, which allows you to use select to keep **all** your variables, but easily rearrange the columns without having to list all the variables to keep/drop.

```
new_order <- flights %>%
  select(origin, dest, everything())
head(new_order)
```

| origin | dest | year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | fl |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----|
| PDX | ANC | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | |
| SEA | CLT | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -6 | 738 | -23 | US | N195UW | |
| PDX | IAH | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | N37422 | |
| PDX | CLT | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | N547UW | |
| SEA | ANC | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 44 | 325 | 43 | AS | N762AS | |
| SEA | DTW | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | |

```
# with negation
new_order2 <- flights %>%
  select(origin, dest, everything(), -year)
head(new_order2)
```

| origin | dest | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | a |
|--------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---|
| PDX | ANC | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | |
| SEA | CLT | 1 | 1 | 4 | -6 | 738 | -23 | US | N195UW | 1830 | |
| PDX | IAH | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | N37422 | 1609 | |
| PDX | CLT | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | N547UW | 466 | |
| SEA | ANC | 1 | 1 | 34 | 44 | 325 | 43 | AS | N762AS | 121 | |
| SEA | DTW | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | |

We can also rename variables within select.

```
flights2 <- flights %>%
  select(tail_num = tailnum, everything())
head(flights2)
```

| tail_num | year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | flight | origin |
|----------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|
| N508AS | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | 145 | PDX |
| N195UW | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -6 | 738 | -23 | US | 1830 | SEA |
| N37422 | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | 1609 | PDX |
| N547UW | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | 466 | PDX |
| N762AS | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 44 | 325 | 43 | AS | 121 | SEA |
| N806DN | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | 1823 | SEA |

If you don't want to move the renamed variables within your dataframe, you can use the `rename` function.

```
flights3 <- flights %>%
  rename(tail_num = tailnum)
```

```
Error in rename(., tail_num = tailnum): unused argument (tail_num = tailnum)
```

```
glimpse(flights3)
```

```
Error in glimpse(flights3): object 'flights3' not found
```

`dplyr::filter`

```
# flights taking off from PDX
pdx <- flights %>%
  filter(origin == "PDX")
head(pdx)
```

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | d |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | A |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | N37422 | 1609 | PDX | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | N547UW | 466 | PDX | C |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 526 | -4 | 1148 | 15 | UA | N813UA | 229 | PDX | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 541 | 1 | 911 | 4 | UA | N36476 | 1569 | PDX | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 549 | 24 | 907 | 12 | US | N548UW | 649 | PDX | P |

```
# january flights from PDX
pdx_jan <- flights %>%
  filter(origin == "PDX", month == 1) # the comma is an "and"
head(pdx_jan)
```

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | N37422 | 1609 | PDX | LAX |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | N547UW | 466 | PDX | ORD |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 526 | -4 | 1148 | 15 | UA | N813UA | 229 | PDX | LAX |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 541 | 1 | 911 | 4 | UA | N36476 | 1569 | PDX | DEN |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 549 | 24 | 907 | 12 | US | N548UW | 649 | PDX | PDX |

```
# flights to ATL (Atlanta) or BNA (Nashville)
to_south <- flights %>%
  filter(dest == "ATL" | dest == "BNA") %>% # | is "or"
  select(origin, dest, everything())
head(to_south)
```

| origin | dest | year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| SEA | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 624 | -6 | 1401 | -6 | DL | N617DL | 9 |
| SEA | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 802 | -3 | 1533 | -17 | AS | N532AS | 7 |
| SEA | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 824 | -1 | 1546 | -14 | DL | N633DL | 3 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 944 | -6 | 1727 | -8 | AS | N548AS | 7 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1054 | 94 | 1807 | 84 | DL | N377DA | 13 |
| SEA | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1158 | 6 | 1915 | -14 | DL | N6712B | 19 |

```
# flights from PDX to ATL (Atlanta) or BNA (Nashville)
pdx_to_south <- flights %>%
  filter(origin == "PDX", dest == "ATL" | dest == "BNA") %>% # | is "or"
  select(origin, dest, everything())
head(pdx_to_south)
```

| origin | dest | year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 944 | -6 | 1727 | -8 | AS | N548AS | 7 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1054 | 94 | 1807 | 84 | DL | N377DA | 13 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1323 | -2 | 2038 | -15 | DL | N393DA | 7 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 2253 | 8 | 611 | 4 | DL | N371DA | 5 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 2 | 627 | -3 | 1350 | -7 | DL | N3746H | 13 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 2 | 918 | -2 | 1643 | -2 | DL | N3756 | 19 |

```
# alternatively, using group membership
south_dests <- c("ATL", "BNA")
pdx_to_south2 <- flights %>%
  filter(origin == "PDX", dest %in% south_dests) %>%
  select(origin, dest, everything())
head(pdx_to_south2)
```

```
# flights delayed by 1 hour or more
delay_1plus <- flights %>%
  filter(dep_delay >= 60)
head(delay_1plus)
```

| origin | dest | year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight |
|--------|------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 944 | -6 | 1727 | -8 | AS | N548AS | 7 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1054 | 94 | 1807 | 84 | DL | N377DA | 18 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1323 | -2 | 2038 | -15 | DL | N393DA | 7 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 2253 | 8 | 611 | 4 | DL | N371DA | 5 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 2 | 627 | -3 | 1350 | -7 | DL | N3746H | 1 |
| PDX | ATL | 2014 | 1 | 2 | 918 | -2 | 1643 | -2 | DL | N3756 | 19 |

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | ATL |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | SEA | DEN |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 346 | 227 | 936 | 219 | UA | N14219 | 1481 | SEA | ORD |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 650 | 90 | 1037 | 91 | US | N626AW | 460 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 959 | 164 | 1137 | 157 | AS | N534AS | 805 | SEA | SFO |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1008 | 68 | 1242 | 64 | AS | N788AS | 456 | SEA | LAX |

```
# flights delayed by 1 hour, but not more than 2 hours
delay_1hr <- flights %>%
  filter(dep_delay >= 60, dep_delay < 120)
head(delay_1hr)
```

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | ATL |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | SEA | DEN |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 650 | 90 | 1037 | 91 | US | N626AW | 460 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1008 | 68 | 1242 | 64 | AS | N788AS | 456 | SEA | LAX |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1014 | 75 | 1613 | 81 | UA | N37408 | 1444 | SEA | ORD |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1036 | 81 | 1408 | 63 | OO | N218AG | 3466 | PDX | TUS |

```
range(delay_1hr$dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 60 119
```

```
# even more efficient using between (always inclusive)
delay_bwn <- flights %>%
  filter(between(dep_delay, 60, 119))
head(delay_bwn)
```

```
range(delay_bwn$dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 60 119
```

```
dplyr::arrange
```

```
# default is ascending order
flights %>%
  arrange(year, month, day) %>% head(n=20)
```

```
# descending order
flights %>%
  arrange(desc(year), desc(month), desc(day)) %>% head(n=20)
```

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | A |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | SEA | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 650 | 90 | 1037 | 91 | US | N626AW | 460 | SEA | P |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1008 | 68 | 1242 | 64 | AS | N788AS | 456 | SEA | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1014 | 75 | 1613 | 81 | UA | N37408 | 1444 | SEA | O |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1036 | 81 | 1408 | 63 | OO | N218AG | 3466 | PDX | T |

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 235 | 70 | AS | N508AS | 145 | PDX | A |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 4 | -6 | 738 | -23 | US | N195UW | 1830 | SEA | C |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 548 | -4 | UA | N37422 | 1609 | PDX | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 28 | -2 | 800 | -23 | US | N547UW | 466 | PDX | C |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 44 | 325 | 43 | AS | N762AS | 121 | SEA | A |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 82 | 747 | 88 | DL | N806DN | 1823 | SEA | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 346 | 227 | 936 | 219 | UA | N14219 | 1481 | SEA | C |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 526 | -4 | 1148 | 15 | UA | N813UA | 229 | PDX | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 527 | 7 | 917 | 24 | UA | N75433 | 1576 | SEA | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 536 | 1 | 1334 | -6 | UA | N574UA | 478 | SEA | E |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 541 | 1 | 911 | 4 | UA | N36476 | 1569 | PDX | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 549 | 24 | 907 | 12 | US | N548UW | 649 | PDX | P |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 550 | 0 | 837 | -12 | DL | N660DL | 1634 | SEA | S |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 557 | -3 | 1134 | -16 | AA | N3JLAA | 1094 | SEA | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 557 | -3 | 825 | -25 | AS | N562AS | 81 | SEA | A |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 558 | -2 | 801 | -2 | AS | N402AS | 200 | SEA | S |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 559 | -1 | 916 | -9 | F9 | N210FR | 796 | PDX | D |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 600 | 0 | 1151 | -19 | AA | N3JFAA | 2240 | SEA | C |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 600 | -10 | 842 | -8 | AS | N786AS | 426 | SEA | L |
| 2014 | 1 | 1 | 602 | -3 | 943 | 5 | F9 | N201FR | 144 | SEA | D |

`dplyr::distinct`

```
# all unique origin-dest combinations
flights %>%
  select(origin, dest) %>%
  distinct %>% head(n=100)

# all unique destinations from PDX (there are 49)
from_pdx <- flights %>%
  filter(origin == "PDX") %>%
  select(origin, dest) %>%
  distinct(dest)
head(from_pdx)
```

`dplyr::mutate`

```
# add total delay variable
flights %>%
  mutate(tot_delay = dep_delay + arr_delay) %>%
  select(origin, dest, ends_with("delay"), everything()) %>%
  head(n=100)

# flights that were delayed at departure had on time or early arrivals?
arrivals <- flights %>%
```

| year | month | day | dep_time | dep_delay | arr_time | arr_delay | carrier | tailnum | flight | origin | dest |
|------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 2 | 12 | 601 | 31 | AA | N3JKAA | 1230 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 27 | -3 | 623 | 3 | AA | N3EWAA | 1431 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 39 | 14 | 324 | 4 | AS | N762AS | 135 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 40 | 0 | 549 | 0 | DL | N757AT | 2440 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 52 | -8 | 917 | -21 | AA | N3JFAA | 371 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 54 | 4 | 621 | 17 | DL | N128DL | 1670 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 56 | 61 | 848 | 80 | DL | N655DL | 929 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 512 | -3 | 904 | 4 | US | N653AW | 480 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 515 | -5 | 855 | 5 | US | N580UW | 425 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 534 | 4 | 859 | 7 | UA | N34460 | 1075 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 546 | 1 | 916 | -4 | WN | N8323C | 757 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 548 | -2 | 1351 | -13 | UA | N461UA | 665 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 549 | 4 | 1208 | 12 | UA | N68807 | 1457 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 550 | 0 | 922 | 2 | WN | N797MX | 2121 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 551 | -4 | 1202 | 12 | AA | N3HXAA | 1094 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 551 | -9 | 744 | -15 | AS | N570AS | 342 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 555 | -10 | 824 | -1 | AS | N548AS | 602 | SEA | PDX |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 558 | -2 | 849 | 0 | DL | N668DN | 1831 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 558 | -2 | 1149 | 4 | AA | N436AA | 1534 | PDX | SEA |
| 2014 | 12 | 31 | 558 | -2 | 738 | -4 | AS | N585AS | 406 | PDX | SEA |

```
mutate(arr_ok = ifelse(dep_delay > 0 & arr_delay <= 0, 1, 0)) %>%
  select(origin, dest, ends_with("delay"), carrier, arr_ok)

# peek at it
arrivals %>%
  filter(arr_ok == 1) %>%
  head
```

`dplyr::summarise` (or `dplyr::summarize`)

```
flights %>%
  summarise(mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE))

# we can also name that variable, and summarise multiple variables
flights %>%
  summarise(mean_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
            sd_delay = sd(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
            median_delay = median(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE))
```

But this can get tedious with multiple summaries...

```
flights %>%
  filter(!is.na(dep_delay)) %>%
  select(dep_delay) %>%
  summarise_each(list(mean, sd, median))

# same thing
flights %>%
  filter(!is.na(dep_delay)) %>%
  summarise_each(list(mean, sd, median), dep_delay)
```

```
# combine with gather, change names too
flights %>%
  filter(!is.na(dep_delay)) %>%
  summarise_each(list(mean, stdev = sd, median), dep_delay) %>%
  gather(delay_stat, value)
```

Using aggregating functions in summarise

```
# how many unique destinations?
summary_table <- flights %>%
  summarise(tot_flights = n(),
            tot_planes = n_distinct(tailnum),
            tot_carriers = n_distinct(carrier),
            tot_dests = n_distinct(dest),
            tot_origins = n_distinct(origin))
```

Error: n() should only be called in a data context

```
summary_table
```

Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'summary_table' not found

```
# chain with tidyr functions
summary_table %>%
  gather(key, value) %>%
  separate(key, into = c("tot", "entity")) %>%
  select(-tot, total = value)
```

Error in eval(lhs, parent, parent): object 'summary_table' not found

tidyr

We'll work with a made up dataframe:

```
df <- data.frame(
  id = 1:10,
  date = as.Date('2015-01-01') + 0:9,
  q1_m1_w1 = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  q1_m1_w2 = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  q1_m2_w3 = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  q2_m1_w1 = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  q2_m2_w1 = rnorm(10, 0, 1),
  q2_m2_w2 = rnorm(10, 0, 1)
)
```

```
# HLO
head(df)
```

```
glimpse(df)
```

Observations: 10

Variables: 8

```
$ id      <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
$ date    <date> 2015-01-01, 2015-01-02, 2015-01-03, 2015-01-04, 2015-01-0...
$ q1_m1_w1 <dbl> 1.3776917, -0.6916492, 1.1723681, -2.0609808, -0.5307731, ...
$ q1_m1_w2 <dbl> -0.51370367, -0.86622778, 0.06480501, 2.09739481, -1.02144...
$ q1_m2_w3 <dbl> -0.52359457, 0.29724294, -1.12298499, -1.13920406, 0.12061...
$ q2_m1_w1 <dbl> 1.6370159, -1.2295158, -0.6781920, 0.7309601, -1.4894654, ...
```

```
$ q2_m2_w1 <dbl> -0.8632530, -0.9046099, -2.0944336, -1.8465203, -0.1512347...
$ q2_m2_w2 <dbl> -1.42694403, 0.94049436, -0.43794666, -0.17760237, -0.1098...
```

tidyr::gather

First, let's gather...

```
df_tidy <- df %>%
  gather(key, value, q1_m1_w1:q2_m2_w2)
head(df_tidy)
```

Now let's gather using subtraction...

```
df_tidy <- df %>%
  gather(key, value, -id, -date)
head(df_tidy)
```

tidyr::separate

```
# separate 1 col into 3 cols
df_sep <- df_tidy %>%
  separate(key, into = c("quarter", "month", "week"))
head(df_sep)
```

```
# separate 1 col into 2 cols
df_sep2 <- df_tidy %>%
  separate(key, into = c("quarter", "period"), extra = "merge")
head(df_sep2)
```

stringr vs. tidyr separate by regular expression

tidyr::extract

Extract is essentially the same as `separate`, let's see how...

```
# extract
df_ext <- df_sep2 %>%
  extract(period, into = "month")
head(df_ext)

# this gives us same output as separate
df_ext <- df_sep2 %>%
  extract(period, into = c("month", "week"),
    regex = "([[:alnum:]]+)_([[:alnum:]]+)"
  )
head(df_ext)
```

tidyr::unite

```
# let's say we want to combine quarter and month with an underscore
df_uni <- df_sep %>%
  unite(period, quarter:month) # sep = "_" is the default arg
head(df_uni)
```

```
# let's say we want to combine quarter and month with nothing
df_uni <- df_sep %>%
  unite(period, quarter:month, sep = "")
head(df_uni)
```


`tidyr::spread`

```
# finally let's spread
df_spread <- df_uni %>%
  spread(week, value) # fill = NA is default arg
head(df_spread)
```

Gather multiple sets of columns (`gather() %>% separate() %>% spread()`)

Gather multiple sets of columns

All in one, if we had wanted to essentially “gather” three sets of columns (here, one for each week)...

```
df_tidiest <- df %>%
  gather(key, value, -id, -date) %>%
  separate(key, into = c("quarter", "month", "week")) %>%
  spread(week, value)
head(df_tidiest)
```

broom

“The broom package takes the messy output of built-in functions in R, such as `lm`, `nls`, or `t.test`, and turns them into tidy data frames.” So, broom tidies output from other R functions that are un-tidy.

See here for list of functions: <https://github.com/dgrtwo/broom>

Vignette: <ftp://cran.r-project.org/pub/R/web/packages/broom/vignettes/broom.html>

```
fit <- lm(mpg ~ qsec + factor(am) + wt + factor(gear),
  data = mtcars)
```

Un-tidy output from `lm`

```
summary(fit)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = mpg ~ qsec + factor(am) + wt + factor(gear), data = mtcars)
```

Residuals:

| Min | 1Q | Median | 3Q | Max |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| -3.5064 | -1.5220 | -0.7517 | 1.3841 | 4.6345 |

Coefficients:

| | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t) |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| (Intercept) | 9.3650 | 8.3730 | 1.118 | 0.27359 |
| qsec | 1.2449 | 0.3828 | 3.252 | 0.00317 ** |
| factor(am)1 | 3.1505 | 1.9405 | 1.624 | 0.11654 |
| wt | -3.9263 | 0.7428 | -5.286 | 1.58e-05 *** |
| factor(gear)4 | -0.2682 | 1.6555 | -0.162 | 0.87257 |
| factor(gear)5 | -0.2697 | 2.0632 | -0.131 | 0.89698 |

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.55 on 26 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8498, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8209

F-statistic: 29.43 on 5 and 26 DF, p-value: 6.379e-10

Tidy output from broom

```
tidy(fit)
```

Specialized Packages

huxtable

tableone

Vignette: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/tableone/vignettes/introduction.html>

```
library(tableone)
```

```
CreateTableOne(data = mazes)
```

| n | Overall |
|--------------|----------|
| study_id (%) | 381 |
| CSLU-001 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-002 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-007 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-010 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-020 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-024 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-027 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-031 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-036 | 3 (0.8) |
| CSLU-046 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-053 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-054 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-059 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-062 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-066 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-073 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-077 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-080 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-082 | 3 (0.8) |
| CSLU-084 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-089 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-095 | 3 (0.8) |
| CSLU-096 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-101 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-104 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-112 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-117 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-119 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-122 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-124 | 3 (0.8) |
| CSLU-142 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-144 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-146 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-154 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-156 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-161 | 4 (1.0) |

| | |
|----------|----------|
| CSLU-163 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-165 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-167 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-180 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-191 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-203 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-204 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-213 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-216 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-220 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-226 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-233 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-238 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-245 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-258 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-259 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-263 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-269 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-274 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-275 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-277 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-284 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-290 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-303 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-306 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-312 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-315 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-316 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-320 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-324 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-332 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-335 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-339 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-348 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-349 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-355 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-359 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-372 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-373 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-375 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-379 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-388 | 2 (0.5) |
| CSLU-389 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-393 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-395 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-417 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-419 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-427 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-432 | 3 (0.8) |
| CSLU-435 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-441 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-442 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-447 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-454 | 4 (1.0) |

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| CSLU-460 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-470 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-472 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-477 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-482 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-486 | 4 (1.0) |
| CSLU-499 | 4 (1.0) |
| ca (mean (SD)) | 6.83 (1.06) |
| viq (mean (SD)) | 100.82 (18.74) |
| dx (%) | |
| ASD | 183 (48.0) |
| SLI | 71 (18.6) |
| TD | 127 (33.3) |
| activity (%) | |
| Conversation | 94 (24.7) |
| Picture Description | 94 (24.7) |
| Play | 96 (25.2) |
| Wordless Picture Book | 97 (25.5) |
| content (mean (SD)) | 18.73 (24.84) |
| filler (mean (SD)) | 11.20 (17.59) |
| rep (mean (SD)) | 6.24 (9.45) |
| rev (mean (SD)) | 3.79 (4.31) |
| fs (mean (SD)) | 8.70 (12.76) |
| cued (mean (SD)) | 14.36 (24.22) |
| not_cued (mean (SD)) | 26.77 (31.73) |

```

my_maze_names <- c("Participant", "Age", "Verbal\nIQ", "Group", "Activity", "Content\nMaze", "Filler\nMaze")
## Vector of variables to summarize
my_num_vars <- c("ca", "viq", "content", "filler", "rep", "rev", "fs", "cued", "not_cued")
## Vector of categorical variables that need transformation
my_cat_vars <- c("dx", "activity")
## Create a TableOne object
tab2 <- CreateTableOne(vars = my_num_vars, data = mazes, factorVars = my_cat_vars)
print(tab2, showAllLevels = TRUE)

```

| | level Overall |
|----------------------|----------------|
| n | 381 |
| ca (mean (SD)) | 6.83 (1.06) |
| viq (mean (SD)) | 100.82 (18.74) |
| content (mean (SD)) | 18.73 (24.84) |
| filler (mean (SD)) | 11.20 (17.59) |
| rep (mean (SD)) | 6.24 (9.45) |
| rev (mean (SD)) | 3.79 (4.31) |
| fs (mean (SD)) | 8.70 (12.76) |
| cued (mean (SD)) | 14.36 (24.22) |
| not_cued (mean (SD)) | 26.77 (31.73) |

```

tab3 <- CreateTableOne(vars = my_num_vars, strata = "dx", data = mazes)
tab3

```

| | Stratified by dx | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--------|------|
| | ASD | SLI | TD | | p | test |
| n | 183 | 71 | 127 | | | |
| ca (mean (SD)) | 6.74 (1.11) | 7.15 (1.00) | 6.76 (0.97) | | 0.015 | |
| viq (mean (SD)) | 95.29 (17.62) | 86.24 (5.95) | 116.94 (12.82) | | <0.001 | |

```

content (mean (SD)) 20.46 (29.73) 17.34 (24.35) 17.00 (15.67) 0.422
filler (mean (SD))  7.86 (13.54) 10.56 (16.35) 16.38 (21.84) <0.001
rep (mean (SD))     7.25 (11.82)  5.45 (6.86)   5.23 (6.21)  0.134
rev (mean (SD))     3.87 (4.85)   3.25 (3.55)   3.98 (3.85)  0.498
fs (mean (SD))      9.35 (14.60)  8.63 (15.00)  7.80 (7.55)  0.574
cued (mean (SD))    10.66 (21.94) 13.21 (22.54) 20.35 (27.10) 0.002
not_cued (mean (SD)) 25.52 (33.49) 25.25 (31.84) 29.41 (29.04) 0.517

```

The DT package

An excellent tutorial on DT is available at <https://rstudio.github.io/DT/>.

`datatable(mazes)`

Show entries Search:

| | study_id | ca | viq | dx | activity | content | filler | rep | rev | fs | cued | not_cued |
|----|----------|--------|-----|----|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|----|------|----------|
| 1 | CSLU-001 | 5.6667 | 124 | TD | Conversation | 24 | 31 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 36 | 50 |
| 2 | CSLU-001 | 5.6667 | 124 | TD | Picture Description | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | CSLU-001 | 5.6667 | 124 | TD | Play | 21 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 27 |
| 4 | CSLU-001 | 5.6667 | 124 | TD | Wordless Picture Book | 8 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| 5 | CSLU-002 | 6.5 | 124 | TD | Conversation | 3 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 13 |
| 6 | CSLU-002 | 6.5 | 124 | TD | Picture Description | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 7 | CSLU-002 | 6.5 | 124 | TD | Play | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 15 |
| 8 | CSLU-002 | 6.5 | 124 | TD | Wordless Picture Book | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | CSLU-007 | 7.5 | 108 | TD | Conversation | 25 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 29 | 38 |
| 10 | CSLU-007 | 7.5 | 108 | TD | Picture Description | 10 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 23 |

Showing 1 to 10 of 381 entries Previous 2 3 4 5 ... 39 Next

xtable (best for html)

The xtable is a solution that delivers both HTML and LaTeX. The syntax is very similar to kable:

```

output <-
  matrix(sprintf("Content %s", LETTERS[1:4]),
          ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
colnames(output) <-
  c("1st header", "2nd header")
rownames(output) <-
  c("1st row", "2nd row")

print(xtable(output,
              caption="A test table",
              align = c("l", "c", "r")),
      type="html")

```

```

<!-- html table generated in R 3.6.3 by xtable 1.8-4 package -->
<!-- Thu Apr 9 09:45:35 2020 -->
<table border=1>
<caption align="bottom"> A test table </caption>
<tr> <th> </th> <th> 1st header </th> <th> 2nd header </th> </tr>

```

```
<tr> <td> 1st row </td> <td align="center"> Content A </td> <td align="right"> Content B </td> </tr>
<tr> <td> 2nd row </td> <td align="center"> Content C </td> <td align="right"> Content D </td> </tr>
</table>
```

Note that to make it knit, you need to specify a chunk option: `results = 'asis'`

```
print(xtable(output,
              caption="A test table",
              align = c("l", "c", "r")),
      type="html")
```

A test table

1st header

2nd header

1st row

Content A

Content B

2nd row

Content C

Content D

```
print(xtable(head(iris)), type = 'html', html.table.attributes = '')
```

Sepal.Length

Sepal.Width

Petal.Length

Petal.Width

Species

1

5.10

3.50

1.40

0.20

setosa

2

4.90

3.00

1.40

0.20

setosa

3

4.70

```

3.20
1.30
0.20
setosa
4
4.60
3.10
1.50
0.20
setosa
5
5.00
3.60
1.40
0.20
setosa
6
5.40
3.90
1.70
0.40
setosa

```

pixiedust (best for PDF)

Remember that broom package we used earlier? We can make this table better...

```
tidy(fit)
```

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/pixiedust/vignettes/pixiedust.html>

<http://www.suchanutter.net/pixiedust/index.html>

```

dust(fit) %>%
  sprinkle(cols = "term",
            replace = c("Intercept", "Quarter Mile Time", "Automatic vs. Manual",
                        "Weight", "Gears: 4 vs. 3", "Gears: 5 vs 3")) %>%
  sprinkle(cols = c("estimate", "std.error", "statistic"),
            round = 3) %>%
  sprinkle(cols = "p.value", fn = quote(pvalString(value))) %>%
  sprinkle_colnames("Term", "Coefficient", "SE", "T-statistic", "P-value")

```

Finally, fonts!

<https://github.com/wch/extrafont>

Follow all installation instructions from `github`

origin	dest
PDX	ANC
SEA	CLT
PDX	IAH
PDX	CLT
SEA	ANC
SEA	DTW
SEA	ORD
SEA	DEN
SEA	EWR
PDX	DEN
PDX	PHX
SEA	SLC
SEA	DFW
SEA	SJC
SEA	LAX
PDX	ORD
SEA	OAK
SEA	SFO
PDX	SJC
SEA	SNA
SEA	SAN
PDX	DFW
PDX	EWR
SEA	IAH
SEA	ATL
PDX	BUR
SEA	MDW
PDX	LAX
PDX	SAN
PDX	IAD
SEA	PSP
PDX	MDW
SEA	MSP
PDX	SNA
SEA	PHX
PDX	HNL
SEA	JFK
PDX	MSP
PDX	SFO
SEA	LAS
SEA	LGB
PDX	ONT
PDX	LGB
PDX	JFK
PDX	KOA
PDX	LAS
SEA	ONT
SEA	MKE
SEA	BUR
SEA	KTN
PDX	OAK
SEA	DCA
SEA	ABQ
SEA	IAD
SEA	MCO
SEA	OGG
SEA	MCI
SEA	PHL
PDX	SLC
SEA	LIH

dest
ANC
IAH
CLT
DEN
PHX
ORD

origin	dest	dep_delay	arr_delay	tot_delay	year	month	day	dep_time	arr_time	carrier
PDX	ANC	96	70	166	2014	1	1	1	235	AS
SEA	CLT	-6	-23	-29	2014	1	1	4	738	US
PDX	IAH	13	-4	9	2014	1	1	8	548	UA
PDX	CLT	-2	-23	-25	2014	1	1	28	800	US
SEA	ANC	44	43	87	2014	1	1	34	325	AS
SEA	DTW	82	88	170	2014	1	1	37	747	DL
SEA	ORD	227	219	446	2014	1	1	346	936	UA
PDX	IAH	-4	15	11	2014	1	1	526	1148	UA
SEA	DEN	7	24	31	2014	1	1	527	917	UA
SEA	EWR	1	-6	-5	2014	1	1	536	1334	UA
PDX	DEN	1	4	5	2014	1	1	541	911	UA
PDX	PHX	24	12	36	2014	1	1	549	907	US
SEA	SLC	0	-12	-12	2014	1	1	550	837	DL
SEA	DFW	-3	-16	-19	2014	1	1	557	1134	AA
SEA	ANC	-3	-25	-28	2014	1	1	557	825	AS
SEA	SJC	-2	-2	-4	2014	1	1	558	801	AS
PDX	DEN	-1	-9	-10	2014	1	1	559	916	F9
SEA	ORD	0	-19	-19	2014	1	1	600	1151	AA
SEA	LAX	-10	-8	-18	2014	1	1	600	842	AS
SEA	DEN	-3	5	2	2014	1	1	602	943	F9
PDX	ORD	-3	7	4	2014	1	1	602	1204	UA
SEA	OAK	-2	-17	-19	2014	1	1	603	755	AS
SEA	ORD	-3	-2	-5	2014	1	1	603	1202	UA
SEA	SFO	-4	-19	-23	2014	1	1	606	806	AS
PDX	SJC	6	3	9	2014	1	1	606	746	AS
SEA	SNA	-1	-2	-3	2014	1	1	614	850	AS
SEA	SAN	2	-12	-10	2014	1	1	617	850	AS
PDX	DFW	-2	-30	-32	2014	1	1	618	1135	AA
SEA	SFO	-6	-7	-13	2014	1	1	619	822	VX
SEA	LAX	-2	0	-2	2014	1	1	620	905	OO
PDX	EWR	2	-19	-17	2014	1	1	622	1412	UA
SEA	IAH	13	-4	9	2014	1	1	623	1218	UA
SEA	ATL	-6	-6	-12	2014	1	1	624	1401	DL
SEA	DEN	-9	-1	-10	2014	1	1	629	1014	UA
PDX	BUR	-10	-14	-24	2014	1	1	630	834	OO
SEA	MDW	-3	5	2	2014	1	1	632	1235	WN
PDX	LAX	-8	-7	-15	2014	1	1	637	858	AS
PDX	SAN	-3	-6	-9	2014	1	1	637	854	AS
PDX	PHX	-2	-5	-7	2014	1	1	638	1003	AS
PDX	IAD	10	-4	6	2014	1	1	638	1408	UA
SEA	PSP	-1	3	2	2014	1	1	639	918	AS
SEA	DFW	-1	-10	-11	2014	1	1	639	1216	AS
PDX	MDW	4	-11	-7	2014	1	1	639	1219	WN
SEA	LAX	-3	-2	-5	2014	1	1	647	923	AS
SEA	DEN	-3	19	16	2014	1	1	647	1038	AS
SEA	MSP	-7	-9	-16	2014	1	1	648	1203	AS
PDX	SNA	-12	-11	-23	2014	1	1	648	910	AS
SEA	PHX	90	91	181	2014	1	1	650	1037	US
PDX	HNL	-6	-33	-39	2014	1	1	654	1047	AS
SEA	JFK	-6	-10	-16	2014	1	1	654	1455	DL
PDX	MSP	-5	-7	-12	2014	1	1	655	1210	DL
PDX	ORD	-4	-28	-32	2014	1	1	656	1242	AA
PDX	SFO	-4	8	4	2014	1	1	656	853	VX
PDX	SFO	0	-1	-1	2014	1	1	700	844	UA
SEA	LAS	-4	-6	-10	2014	1	1	701	918	AS
SEA	PHX	1	-9	-8	2014	1	1	701	1036	WN
SEA	LAX	-3	-8	-11	2014	1	1	702	932	VX
SEA	LGB	-8	-2	-10	2014	1	1	702	940	OO
SEA	DFW	-6	-20	-26	2014	1	1	704	1245	AA
PDX	ONT	-1	-9	-10	2014	1	1	704	910	OO

origin	dest	dep_delay	arr_delay	carrier	arr_ok
PDX	IAH	13	-4	UA	1
SEA	EWR	1	-6	UA	1
SEA	SAN	2	-12	AS	1
PDX	EWR	2	-19	UA	1
SEA	IAH	13	-4	UA	1
PDX	IAD	10	-4	UA	1

mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE)
6.13

mean_delay	sd_delay	median_delay
6.13	29.1	-2

mean	sd	median
6.13	29.1	-2

mean	sd	median
6.13	29.1	-2

delay_stat	value
mean	6.13
stdev	29.1
median	-2

id	date	q1_m1_w1	q1_m1_w2	q1_m2_w3	q2_m1_w1	q2_m2_w1	q2_m2_w2
1	2015-01-01	1.38	-0.514	-0.524	1.64	-0.863	-1.43
2	2015-01-02	-0.692	-0.866	0.297	-1.23	-0.905	0.94
3	2015-01-03	1.17	0.0648	-1.12	-0.678	-2.09	-0.438
4	2015-01-04	-2.06	2.1	-1.14	0.731	-1.85	-0.178
5	2015-01-05	-0.531	-1.02	0.121	-1.49	-0.151	-0.11
6	2015-01-06	-0.371	-0.837	-0.172	-0.762	-0.835	-0.594

id	date	key	value
1	2015-01-01	q1_m1_w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1_m1_w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1_m1_w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1_m1_w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1_m1_w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1_m1_w1	-0.371

id	date	key	value
1	2015-01-01	q1_m1_w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1_m1_w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1_m1_w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1_m1_w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1_m1_w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1_m1_w1	-0.371

id	date	quarter	month	week	value
1	2015-01-01	q1	m1	w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1	m1	w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1	m1	w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1	m1	w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1	m1	w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1	m1	w1	-0.371

id	date	quarter	period	value
1	2015-01-01	q1	m1_w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1	m1_w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1	m1_w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1	m1_w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1	m1_w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1	m1_w1	-0.371

id	date	quarter	month	value
1	2015-01-01	q1	m1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1	m1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1	m1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1	m1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1	m1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1	m1	-0.371

id	date	quarter	month	week	value
1	2015-01-01	q1	m1	w1	1.38
					-
2	2015-01-02	q1	m1	w1	0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1	m1	w1	1.17
					-
4	2015-01-04	q1	m1	w1	2.06
					-
5	2015-01-05	q1	m1	w1	0.531
					-
6	2015-01-06	q1	m1	w1	0.371

id	date	period	week	value
1	2015-01-01	q1_m1	w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1_m1	w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1_m1	w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1_m1	w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1_m1	w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1_m1	w1	-0.371

id	date	period	week	value
1	2015-01-01	q1m1	w1	1.38
2	2015-01-02	q1m1	w1	-0.692
3	2015-01-03	q1m1	w1	1.17
4	2015-01-04	q1m1	w1	-2.06
5	2015-01-05	q1m1	w1	-0.531
6	2015-01-06	q1m1	w1	-0.371

id	date	period	w1	w2	w3
1	2015-01-01	q1m1	1.38	-0.514	
1	2015-01-01	q1m2			-0.524
1	2015-01-01	q2m1	1.64		
1	2015-01-01	q2m2	-0.863	-1.43	
2	2015-01-02	q1m1	-0.692	-0.866	
2	2015-01-02	q1m2			0.297

id	date	quarter	month	w1	w2	w3
1	2015-01-01	q1	m1	1.38	-0.514	
1	2015-01-01	q1	m2			-0.524
1	2015-01-01	q2	m1	1.64		
1	2015-01-01	q2	m2	-0.863	-1.43	
2	2015-01-02	q1	m1	-0.692	-0.866	
2	2015-01-02	q1	m2			0.297

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	9.37	8.37	1.12	0.274
qsec	1.24	0.383	3.25	0.00317
factor(am)1	3.15	1.94	1.62	0.117
wt	-3.93	0.743	-5.29	1.58e-05
factor(gear)4	-0.268	1.66	-0.162	0.873
factor(gear)5	-0.27	2.06	-0.131	0.897

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	9.37	8.37	1.12	0.274
qsec	1.24	0.383	3.25	0.00317
factor(am)1	3.15	1.94	1.62	0.117
wt	-3.93	0.743	-5.29	1.58e-05
factor(gear)4	-0.268	1.66	-0.162	0.873
factor(gear)5	-0.27	2.06	-0.131	0.897

Term	Coefficient	SE	T-statistic	P-value
Intercept	9.365	8.373	1.118	0.27
Quarter Mile Time	1.245	0.383	3.252	0.003
Automatic vs. Manual	3.151	1.941	1.624	0.12
Weight	-3.926	0.743	-5.286	< 0.001
Gears: 4 vs. 3	-0.268	1.655	-0.162	0.87
Gears: 5 vs 3	-0.27	2.063	-0.131	0.9