Colortable

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2/16/2020

{{colortable}}

Examples of {{colortable}} in action!

```r
library(colortable)
library(tidyverse)
library(knitr)

cell_sample  <- color_vctr(24, text_color = "red", backgrou
cell_sample2 <- color_vctr(42, background = "yellow")
cell_sample3 <- color_vctr(68, text_color = "magenta", styl
cell_sample4 <- color_vctr(70, text_color = "green")

cell_sample
```

```
## [1] 24
```

```r
cell_sample2
```

```
## [1] 42
```

Vectors

```
vect_sample <- color_vctr(cell_sample, cell_sample2, cell_s
vect_sample
```

[1] 24 42 68 70

```
vect_sample2 <- vect_sample
vect_sample2[5] <- 422
vect_sample2[20] <- color_vctr(98119, text_color = "yellow"
vect_sample2[6:7] <- c(21,23)
vect_sample2[10:12] <- color_vctr(cell_sample, cell_sample2

vect_sample2
```

[1]   24   42   68   70   422   21   23
NA NA   24   42   68
[13] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 98119

Data.frames~

```
data.frame(idx = 1:5, z = vect_sample[1:5])
```

idx	z
1	24
2	42
3	68
4	70
5	NA

```
color_tibble <- tibble(idx = 1:5, z = vect_sample[1:5])

color_tibble
```

idx	z
1	24
2	42
3	68

Use Cases

The ability to update coloring within the table allows for visualizing the results before printing and rendering.

One use case could be trying to print out p-values and drawing attention to the significant pvalues.

Normally, the course of action would be to manually add either the latex or html required to tag the outputs. This requires both knowing how to tag the significant pvalues with the correct latex/html code and also hard codes those results into your code.

```
## Super Great analysis of mtcars!

lm_fit <- lm(mpg ~ ., mtcars)

a_lm_fit <- anova(lm_fit)

df_anova <- data.frame(a_lm_fit)

# if the output is pdf
```

Use Cases

{{colortable}} can resolve this and make your code much easier to understand, and you can add additional styling just as easily. There is also the added benefit that even though we have styling on the cells, the underlying object type still exists and can be modified and edited as needed.

```
tbl_anova <- data.frame(a_lm_fit)

tbl_anova$Pr..F. <-
  set_styling(tbl_anova$Pr..F. , tbl_anova$Pr..F.  < 0.05,

tbl_anova
```

	Df	Sum.Sq	Mean.Sq	F.value	Pr..F.
cyl	1	817.7129524	817.7129524	116.42454564	5.034450e
disp	1	37.5939529	37.5939529	5.35256153	3.091083e
hp	1	9.3709293	9.3709293	1.33421658	2.610310e
drat	1	16.4674349	16.4674349	2.34460470	1.406438e
wt	1	77.4757048	77.4757048	11.03086860	3.244492e