Package ‘miscset’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Miscellaneous Tools Set

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**Description** A collection of miscellaneous methods to simplify various tasks, including plotting, data.frame and matrix transformations, environment functions, regular expression methods, and string and logical operations, as well as numerical and statistical tools. Most of the methods are simple but useful wrappers of common base R functions, which extend S3 generics or provide default values for important parameters.

**License** GPL-3

**Imports** data.table, devtools, ggplot2, gridExtra, parallel, Rcpp (>= 0.11.1), stats, xtable

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, stringr

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**URL** https://github.com/setempler/miscset

**BugReports** https://github.com/setempler/miscset/issues

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**R topics documented:**

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Description

A collection of miscellaneous methods to simplify various tasks, including plotting, data.frame and matrix transformations, environment functions, regular expression methods, and string and logical operations, as well as numerical and statistical tools. Most of the methods are simple but useful wrappers of common base R functions, which extend S3 generics or provide default values for important parameters.

Details

The package vignette provides a comprehensive overview and examples for the usage of all available functions in the package. View with vignette("miscset").
Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

---

$ciplot$

Barplot with Confidence Intervals

Description

Create barplots of a list of numeric values and error bars according to the confidence interval, standard deviation, interquartile range, etc.

Usage

$ciplot(x, ...)$

## Default S3 method:
ciplot(x, ..., ylim, height.fun = mean,
       height.args = list(), error.fun = confint, error.args = list(),
       arrows.args = list(code = 3, angle = 90), na.rm = TRUE)

Arguments

- **x**: List of numeric values
- **...**: Arguments forwarded to barplot in default method.
- **ylim**: A range for the y-axis limits.
- **height.fun**: Function to apply on each list object to calculate the height of the bars from.
- **height.args**: Arguments forwarded to height.fun, as a named list.
- **error.fun**: Function to calculate the error size. See also details.
- **error.args**: Arguments forwarded to error.fun, as a named list.
- **arrows.args**: Arguments forwarded to arrows, as a named list.
- **na.rm**: Logical, remove missing values.

Details

Example for quantiles:

interquartile <- function(x) {quartile(x,.75)-mean(x)}
quantileQ <- function(x, q) {abs(quartile(x,q[1])-mean(x))}

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer
collapse

Description

Collapse objects as in the paste function.

Usage

collapse(x, sep, ...)

## Default S3 method:
collapse(x, sep = "", ..., .unique = FALSE,
  .sort = FALSE, .decreasing = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
collapse(x, sep = "", by = names(x), ..., 
  .unique = FALSE, .sort = FALSE, .decreasing = FALSE, .unlist = FALSE,
  .sortby = FALSE)

Arguments

- **x** Any R object.
- **sep** A character string to separate value columns. NULL retains a vector.
- **...** Forwarded to or from other methods.
- **.unique** Logical, return only unique values.
- **.sort** Logical, sort the values.
- **.decreasing** Logical, if sorting, then by decreasing values.
- **by** Column names to split data frame by, before applying collapse on each remaining column within each piece. Using the default (all columns), then unique(x) is returned. Columns can be specified by names or integer with the column numbers. Using 0 or NULL collapses all columns.
- **.unlist** Logical, if value columns need to be unlisted before collapsing.
- **.sortby** Logical, sort the output on the by columns. This applies. If x was a data.table, then the keys are set as the by values.

Details

For the data.frame method, x is converted to a data.table before applying the piece- and column-wise collapses. If the input is already inheriting from data.table, then the class is retained. .sortby is causing setkeyv(x, by) to be applied to x after converting to a data.table.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer
confint

Confidence Intervals for Numeric Vectors

Description

Calculate confidence intervals for values of a numeric vector.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
confint(object, parm = qnorm, level = 0.95, ..., 
na.rm = TRUE, ret.attr = TRUE)
Arguments

- **object**: A numeric vector.
- **parm**: Function for quantile calculation. e.g. `qnorm`, `qt`.
- **level**: Size of confidence (0 < size < 1).
- **...**: Unused.
- **na.rm**: Logical, remove missing values for `sd` and `mean`.
- **ret.attr**: Logical, to include the mean value and function arguments as attributes of the returned object.

Value

Returns a numeric vector with the lower and upper range of the confidence interval.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```r
#
confint(1:3)
confint(1:3, ret.attr = FALSE)
#
```

---

**do.rbind**

*Bind data.frames in a List by Rows*

Description

Same as `do.call(rbind, x)`, but adding a column with the name of each table. Missing names are replaced by integers.

Usage

```r
do.rbind(x, idcol = "Name", keep.rownames = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **x**: List with data.frames. Non data.frame objects are dropped.
- **idcol**: Name for column with ids in output.
- **keep.rownames**: Logical, keep rownames.
Value

Returns a data.frame

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

duplicates

Determine Duplicates

Description

Determine duplicates. duplicates returns a logical vector, duplicatei an integer vector.

Usage

duplicates(x)

duplicatei(x, first = TRUE)

Arguments

x A vector or data.frame to search for duplicates.
first Logical, TRUE to return the index also for the first occurrence of values. Otherwise, a 0 is the index for the first occurrence.

Value

duplicates returns a logical vector as duplicated, but with TRUE values also for the first occurrence of duplicated values.
duplicatei returns the index of the first occurrence of each unique value.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

#

x <- c(7, 7, 7, 2, 3, 2)
data.frame(
data = x,
duplicated = duplicated(x),
duplicates = duplicates(x),
duplicatei = duplicatei(x),
duplicatei0 = duplicatei(x, FALSE))

#
Create a Pairwise List from a Matrix

Description
Transform a matrix or dist object to a pairwise list.

Usage
enpaire(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
enpaire(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dist'
enpaire(x, upper = T, lower = T, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
enpaire(x, upper = T, lower = T, ...)

Arguments
- `x` Object of class matrix.
- `...` Arguments passed to methods.
- `upper` Logical, return values from upper triangle.
- `lower` Logical, return values from lower triangle.

Value
Returns a data.frame. The first and second column represent the dimension names for a value in x. The following columns contain the values for the upper or lower triangle.

Author(s)
Sven E. Templer

See Also
- `squarematrix`

Examples
```
#
m <- matrix(letters[1:9], 3, 3, dimnames = list(1:3,1:3))
enpaire(m)
enpaire(m, lower = FALSE)
```
factorNA

Create a Factor with NA as Level

Description

Create a factor with NA values included and positioned as last level.

Usage

factorNA(x, ...)

Arguments

x A vector coerced to character.
... Forwarded to factor. x and levels are defined.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

gghcl

HTML Colours Like ggplot2

Description

Calculate HTML colour code from a palette like ggplot2 uses.

Usage

gghcl(n, sub = 1:n, h = c(0, 360) + 15, c = 100, l = 65, ...)

Arguments

n Numeric value to determine size of palette.
sub Numeric vector with values within range from 1 to n to subset palette.
h Hue of the colour. Within range of a circle’s degrees.
c Chroma of the colour.
l Luminance of the colour. Within range from 1 to 100.
... Further arguments passed to function hcl.
ggplotGrid

Arrange a List of ggplots

Description

Arrange a list of ggplots with grid.arrange and output on local graphic device or as pdf/png when a path is supplied. ggplotGridA4 writes the plots to a DIN A4 (8 x 11 inches) pdf file directly.

Usage

ggplotGrid(l, path, ncol = 1, nrow = 1, width = 8, height = 11,
         res = 300, pdfcairo = TRUE, onefile = TRUE, ...)

ggplotGridA4(l, path, ncol = 2, nrow = 1, wide = TRUE)

ggplotlist(x, ncol = 1, path, width = 11, height = 8)

Details

See ?hcl for explanation of h, c and l.

Value

Returns a character vector containing HTML colour code of the standard ggplot colour palette.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

hcl

Examples

#

# Plot some palettes:
par(mfrow = c(3,1), mai = c(.1,.1,1,.1))
p <- matrix(1:10, 10)
image(p, col = gghcl(5), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(5)")
image(p, col = gghcl(10), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(10)")
image(p, col = gghcl(10, 1:5), axes = FALSE, main = "gghcl(10, 1:5)"
# dev.off() # to reset \code{par}
#
**Arguments**

- `l`: List with ggplot objects.
- `path`: Plot to file of type pdf or png. Determine type by path ending (.pdf or .png). Optional in `ggplotlist`: A character string that gives the path to export the plot to a file, ending with 'pdf' or 'png' (case insensitive). If missing, then the grid is returned to the current graphic device.
- `ncol`: Number of columns.
- `nrow`: Number of rows per page, only for pdfs.
- `width`: For pdfs/pngs the width in inches, else ignored.
- `height`: For pdfs/pngs the height in inches, else ignored.
- `res`: Resolution in dpi for pngs.
- `pdf.cairo`: Use `cairo_pdf` (or `cairo_ps`, `svg`) instead of `pdf`.
- `onfile`: Create one file, see `cairo_pdf`.
- `...`: Forwarded to `cairo_pdf`.
- `wide`: Wide format pdf pages (11x8 inches).
- `x`: A list containing at least one ggplot object of class gg.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**Examples**

```r
#
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
d <- data.frame(a=1:5,b=1:5)
x <- list(
  ggplot(d, aes(x=a,y=b,col=b)) + geom_line(),
  ggplot(d, aes(x=a,y=b,shape=factor(b)) + geom_point())
ggplotlist(x, 2)
## End(Not run)
#```

**Description**

Function to extract a certain index from `gregexpr()`. 

---

*gregexprind*  
Pattern Matching and Extraction
Usage

gregexprind(pattern, text, n, ...)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>Character string containing a regular expression to be searched in text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Character vector where the search is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Numeric value or character string &quot;last&quot; to extract nth or last position of pattern in each value of text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Arguments passed to function gregexpr().</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Numeric vector of length length(text).

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

See gregexpr for further information on arguments.
See regex for the use of regular expressions.

Examples

```
#
gregexprind(c("a"),c("ababa","ab","xyz",NA), 1)
gregexprind(c("a"),c("ababa","ab","xyz",NA), 2)
gregexprind(c("a"),c("ababa","ab","xyz",NA), "last")
#
```

---

help.index | Open The Package Help Index Page

Description

Given a package name or string, start the package help index page in a browser.

Usage

```
help.index(pkg, browser = NULL)
```
## info

### Print enhanced session information

#### Description

Based on and enhancing `devtools::session_info`.

#### Usage

```r
info(..., width = 120)
```

#### Arguments

- **...**  
  Forwarded to other methods.
- **width**  
  Console width in columns.

#### Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

#### See Also

- `session_info`

#### Examples

```r
info()
devtools::session_info()
sessionInfo()
```
leading0  

**Numeric to Character with Leading Zero(s)**

**Description**

Transform numeric values to character string prepending leading zero(s).

**Usage**

```
leading0(num, digits = 2)
```

**Arguments**

- **num**: Numeric vector (character also possible) to transform.
- **digits**: Numeric value of minimum length of output strings.

**Value**

Character vector with same length of strings of each value. Original "string" is prepended by zero(s). String length is at least `max(nchar(as.character(num)))`.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer <sven.templer@gmail.com>

**Examples**

```
#
# use with paste to generate strings of equal size:
paste0("observation", leading0(1:10, 3))
```

---

**lload**  

**Load RData Objects to a List**

**Description**

Load multiple .RData files and return a (simplified) list.

**Usage**

```
lload(path = ".", pattern = ".RData", recursive = FALSE, simplify = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```
lsall

Arguments

- **path**: Character string with the path, as used in `list.files`.
- **pattern**: A regular expression for file name patterns, as used in `list.files`.
- **recursive**: Logical. Search the path recursive.
- **simplify**: Logical, unlist when there are only unique object names.
- **verbose**: Logical. Print information on screen about loading process.

Value

Returns a list of length n, when there are n data files loaded. All objects are stored in sublists. Names are according to files, and names of sublists to objects per file. If simplified, the list is of length m, when there are m objects in total loaded.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

load

---

**lsall**  
*List Object Details*

---

Description

Return a data.frame with a list of all objects of a specified environment.

Usage

```r
lsall(envir = .GlobalEnv, ...)
```

Arguments

- **envir**: An environment where to look for objects.
- **...**: Arguments forwarded to `ls`.

Value

Returns a data.frame with object names, lengths, classes, modes and sizes or NULL if the environment is empty.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer
See Also

ls

Examples

#

lsall()
obj1 <- 1:3
obj2 <- data.frame(1:3)
obj3 <- list(1:3)
lsall()

#

---

mgrepl

Multiple Pattern Matching and Replacement

Description

mgrepl allows multiple patterns search in character vectors, offering multicore support to parallelize search over all patterns using mclapply.

Usage

mgrepl(patterns, text, log.fun = all, na.replace = FALSE, use.which = FALSE, cores = 1, ...)

Arguments

patterns  A vector or list containing regular expressions (regex) to be searched in text. Coerced to character.

text  Character vector on which the search is performed.

log.fun  A function to apply on the result of matching each pattern on each element of text. Determines the output. See section Value.

na.replace  A single value to replace each NA with in the result.

use.which  A logical value. TRUE to convert result with which. Only if output is.atomic, otherwise ignored. Deprecated.

cores  Numeric value for how many cores to use for computation using mclapply.

...  Further arguments passed to functions grep.
Value

Depending on the function defined with log.fun, the return value is either

- a vector, e.g. for functions like any, all or sum.
- a matrix is obtained with e.g. identity or as.integer. Each row holds the result of a single pattern.
- a list is returned for functions which create results of different lengths for each element, such as which.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

grepl, mclapply

Examples

```R
# # strings
s <- c("ab", "ac", "bc", NA)

# match all patterns (default)
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s)

# match any of the patterns
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, any)
grepl("a|b", s)

# return logical matrix, one column for each pattern
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, identity)

# return count of matches
mgrepl(c("a", "b"), s, sum)
```

---

ntri

Return Triangular Numbers

Description

Return the series of triangular (triangle) numbers up to a number of n rows of a triangle. The series has the entry number "A000217" at https://oeis.org/A000217 and starts like this: 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, ...

...
Usage

\texttt{ntri(n)}

Arguments

\texttt{n} \quad \text{Positive integer value for sequence length.}

Value

Returns an integer vector of length \texttt{n}.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer (<sven.templer@gmail.com>)

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{nunique} & \textit{Amount and Index of Unique Values} \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{Description}

Return the index or amount of unique values in a vector.

Usage

\texttt{nunique(x, na = TRUE, ...)}

\texttt{uniquei(x, na = TRUE, ...)}

Arguments

\texttt{x} \quad \text{Numeric vector to transform.}

\texttt{na} \quad \text{Logical, TRUE to include/count NA.}

\texttt{...} \quad \text{Arguments forwarded to \texttt{unique}.}

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
#

v <- c("a","b","a", NA)
nunique(v)
nunique(v, FALSE)
uniquei(v)
uniquei(v, FALSE)

#
\end{verbatim}
`p2star`  

*P Value Significance Level Indicator*

**Description**

Transform p-values to character (e.g. stars) indicators by significance levels with the function `symnum`.

**Usage**

```r
p2star(p, breaks = c(0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 1), symbols = c("***", "**", 
"*", ".", "n.s."))
```

**Arguments**

- **p** Vector with p values
- **breaks** The breaks from min (0) to max (1).
- **symbols** Symbols to use for values between breaks from min to max.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**Examples**

```r
#
p2star(c(1e-5, .1, .9))
#```

---

`plotn`  

*Plot Nothing (but a Plot)*

**Description**

Create a plot, with empty elements by presetting default parameters.

**Usage**

```r
plotn(x = 0:1, y = NULL, type = "n", xlab = "", ylab = "", 
   xaxt = "n", yaxt = "n", frame.plot = F, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: Coordinates of the points.
- **y**: Coordinates of the y-axis.
- **type**: Plot type.
- **xlab, ylab**: Axis titles.
- **xaxt, yaxt**: Axis types.
- **frame.plot**: Plot the frame.
- **...**: Forwarded arguments to `plot`.

Details

For details about the function see `plot`, which is called from `plotn`. More detailed information in `plot.default` and `par`.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

---

**rmall**  
*Remove All Objects from Global Environment*

Description

Remove all objects from the global environment.

Usage

```r
rmall(...)  
```

Arguments

```r
...  
Arguments forwarded to `ls` to get all objects.
```

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

`rm, ls`
Examples

```r
#
a <- b <- letters
ls()
rmall()
l()

#
```

---

**Scale Numeric Values to Defined Ranges**

**Description**

Scale numeric values to a range from 0 to 1 with the function `scale0` or to a chosen range with `scaler`.

**Usage**

```r
scale0(x)

scaler(x, r = c(0, 1), b = range(x, na.rm = TRUE))
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Numeric vector to transform.
- `r` Numeric vector of length 2 for range to scale values of `x` to.
- `b` Numeric vector of length 2 to define the border of `x` to use as scaling minimum and maximum.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**Examples**

```r
#
scale0(0:10)
scale0(-1:3)
scale0(2:3)

scaler(0:10)
scaler(0:10, 1:2)
scaler(0:10, 1:2, c(0, 20))

#
```
Sort data.frame Objects

Description

Sort a data.frame by any column(s).

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, by = NULL, bye = NULL, 
    na.last = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A data.frame.
- `decreasing`: Logical, sort in decreasing order. See also `sort`.
- `by`: Index (integer) or names of columns in `x` to sort by in that order. If both `by` and `bye` are missing, all columns are used to sort in their order.
- `bye`: Unquoted column name or `list()` or `.()` with unquoted column names to sort `x` by. Not evaluated if `by` is supplied.
- `na.last`: TRUE to put missing values last, FALSE to put first or NA to remove.
- `...`: Ignored for the data.frame method.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```r
#

d <- data.frame(a=c(1,1,1,2,NA),b=c(2,1,3,1,1),c=5:1)
d
sort(d) # sort by every column (a, then b, then c)
sort(d, TRUE, by="c") # decreasing by column 'c'
sort(d, bye=(.a,.c)) # increasing by columns 'a' and then 'c'
#
```
Create a Square Matrix

Description

Transform any m x n matrix to a square matrix by column/row names. Stops if no or duplicated dimnames are provided in x.

Usage

   squarematrix(x)

Arguments

   x          Object of class matrix.

Value

   Returns a matrix.

Author(s)

   Sven E. Templer

Examples

   #
   m <- matrix(1:6, 2, dimnames=list(2:3,1:3))
   m
   squarematrix(m)
   #

Extract a Substring

Description

This function extracts substring(s) which match a given pattern.

Usage

   strextr(x, pattern, sep = " ", mult = F, unlist = F, cores = 1)
Arguments

- `x` Character vector.
- `pattern` Regular expression.
- `sep` Character string which separates the fields.
- `mult` Logical, if multiple matching fields should be returned, or otherwise NA.
- `unlist` Logical, unlists multiple results.
- `cores` Integer for number of computational cores to use.

Details

The function is deprecated and will be removed with miscset version 2. It is recommended to use `str_extract` or `str_extract_all` instead.

Value

A list of character vectors containing the substrings that are matching `pattern` and are separated by `sep` or NA if the pattern could not be found.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

Examples

```r
#
library(stringr)


strextr(s, "^[AB][[:digit:]]\"$\") # deprecated
str_extract(s, "[AB][[:digit:]]\")

strextr(s, "^[AB][[:digit:]]\"$, mult = TRUE) # deprecated
str_extract_all(s, "[AB][[:digit:]]\")

strextr(s, "^[AB][[:digit:]]\"$, mult = TRUE, unlist = TRUE) # deprecated
unlist(str_extract_all(s, "[AB][[:digit:]]\")) # has no <NA> values

strextr(s, "^[C][[:digit:]]\"\") # deprecated
str_extract(s, "[C][[:digit:]]\")

#```
**str_part**

*Split String and Return Part*

**Description**

Return the \textit{n}th part of a splitted string.

**Usage**

```r
str_part(x, split, n, ..., roll = F)
strpart(x, split, n, ..., roll = F)
```

**Arguments**

- \texttt{x} 
  Character vector.
- \texttt{split} 
  Regular expression splitting strings.
- \texttt{n} 
  Number of part to extract.
- \texttt{...} 
  Arguments passed to \texttt{strsplit}.
- \texttt{roll} 
  Logical, if to use the last when less than maximum parts.

**Value**

A character vector of the extracted parts.

**Author(s)**

Sven E. Templer

**See Also**

\texttt{strsplit}

**Examples**

```r
#
s <- c("abc","abcd","abc")
str_part(s, ",", 4)
str_part(s, ",", 4, roll=TRUE)
#```
Reverse Text Strings

Description

Create a reverse version of strings.

Usage

str_rev(x)
strrev(x)

Arguments

x vector with strings. Is coerced to character.

Value

Returns a character vector with reversed strings.

Author(s)

Sven E. Templer

See Also

rev

Examples

#
s <- c("abc", "asdf")
str_rev(s)
#

Description

This function enhances \textit{xtable}: It can write the latex code of the table directly to a file and optionally adds a header/footer for the document structure. Also a system command can be given to convert the tex file to a pdf document, for example.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{textable}(d, file, caption = \texttt{NULL}, label = \texttt{NULL}, align = \texttt{NULL}, rownames = \texttt{FALSE}, topcapt = \texttt{TRUE}, digits = \texttt{NULL}, as.document = \texttt{FALSE}, landscape = \texttt{FALSE}, margin = 2, pt.size = 10, cmd = \texttt{NULL}, ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{d}: Object (will be coerced to data.frame) to transform to a latex table.
- \texttt{file}: Character string with output file name. If missing or "", the output is printed to the screen.
- \texttt{caption}: Character vector with title of table.
- \texttt{label}: Character vector with the latex label or HTML anchor.
- \texttt{align}: Character vector with 'l', 'c', 'r' for aligning the columns left, centered or right. Length is either one or 1 (for rownames column) + number of columns in \texttt{d} (even if \texttt{rownames = FALSE})
- \texttt{rownames}: Logical, include row names of \texttt{d}.
- \texttt{topcapt}: Logical, put caption and label before 'tabular'.
- \texttt{digits}: Number of digits to print from numeric values.
- \texttt{as.document}: Logical. \texttt{TRUE} to add the document definition to the output. The document class is an article and the package a4paper is included.
- \texttt{landscape}: Logical, use a landscape format for wider tables. Only with \texttt{as.document=TRUE}.
- \texttt{margin}: Margin between table and page border in cm. Only with \texttt{as.document=TRUE}.
- \texttt{pt.size}: Integer from 10 to 13 for the size of the characters. Only with \texttt{as.document=TRUE}.
- \texttt{cmd}: A character vector with the system command to apply on the output file. Only if \texttt{file} is given and \texttt{as.document is TRUE}. \texttt{NULL} or an empty string \texttt{system} is not called.
- \texttt{...}: Forwarded arguments to \texttt{print.xtable}.

Details

Example for a system call:
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{cmd = "pdflatex \textdagger output-directory /path/to/files/"}
\end{verbatim}
Value

Returns a character vector invisible. If file is set, then the content is written to a file. Else it is printed to the console.

Author(s)

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See Also

xtable

Examples

#

## Not run:
d <- head(trees)
dc <- 'R "trees" dataset.'
textable(d, rownames=TRUE, digits=4, caption=dc)
textable(d, '/tmp/trees.tex', caption=dc, as.document=TRUE,
          cmd='pdflatex --output-directory /tmp')

## End(Not run)

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