Package ‘descr’

May 11, 2016

Version 1.1.3
Date 2016-05-11
Title Descriptive Statistics
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Kraft
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Encoding UTF-8
Imports xtable, utils, grDevices, graphics, stats
Description Weighted frequency and contingency tables of categorical
variables and of the comparison of the mean value of a numerical
variable by the levels of a factor, and methods to produce xtable
objects of the tables and to plot them. There are also functions to
facilitate the character encoding conversion of objects, to quickly
convert fixed width files into csv ones, and to export a data.frame to
a text file with the necessary R and SPSS codes to reread the data.
License GPL (>= 2)
URL https://github.com/jalvesaq/descr
NeedsCompilation yes
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2016-05-11 12:06:25

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Means of a numerical vector according to a factor

Description

Calculates the means of a numerical vector according to a factor.

Usage

compmeans(x, f, w, sort = FALSE, maxlevels = 60,
user.missing, missing.include = FALSE,
plot = getOption("descr.plot"),
relative.widths = TRUE, col = "lightgray",
warn = getOption("descr.warn"), ...)

Arguments

x
A numeric vector.

f
A factor.

w
Optional vector with weights.

sort
If TRUE, sorts the lines by the means values.

maxlevels
Maximum number of levels that x converted into factor should have.

user.missing
Character vector, indicating what levels of f must be treated as missing values.

missing.include
If TRUE, then NA values, if present in f, are included as level "NA". You can change the new level label by setting the value of descr.na.replacement option.

Example: options(descr.na.replacement = "Missing").

plot
Logical: if TRUE (default), a boxplot is produced. You may put
options(descr.plot = FALSE)
in your `.Rprofile` to change the default function behavior.

relative.widths
If TRUE, the boxes widths will be proportional to the number of elements in each level of f.
crosstab

col

Vector with the boxes colors.

warn

Warn if conversion from factor into numeric or from numeric into factor was performed and if missing values were dropped (default: TRUE).

Further arguments to be passed to either boxplot (if w is missing) or bxp (for w weighted boxplot).

Value

A matrix with class c("matrix", "meanscomp") with labels attributes for x and f. The returned object can be plotted, generating a boxplot of x grouped by f.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>, with code for weighted boxplots written by Stefan Kraft for simPopulation package.

See Also

boxplot.

Examples

sex <- factor(c(rep("F", 900), rep("M", 900)))
income <- 100 * (rnorm(1800) + 5)
weight <- rep(1, 1800)
weight[sex == "F" & income > 500] <- 3
attr(income, "label") <- "Income"
attr(sex, "label") <- "Sex"
compmeans(income, sex, col = "lightgray", ylab = "income", xlab = "sex")
comp <- compmeans(income, sex, weight, plot = FALSE)
plot(comp, col = c("pink", "lightblue"), ylab = "income", xlab = "sex")

library(xtable)
# If the decimal separator in your country is a comma:
# options(OutDec = ",")
print(xtable(comp, caption = "Income according to sex", label = "tab:incsx"))

---

crosstasb

Cross tabulation with mosaic plot

Description

This function is a wrapper for CrossTable, adding a mosaic plot and making it easier to do a weighted cross-tabulation.
Usage
crosstab(dep, indep, weight = NULL,
digits = list(expected = 1, prop = 3, percent = 1, others = 3),
max.width = NA,
expected = FALSE, prop.r = FALSE, prop.c = FALSE, prop.t = FALSE,
prop.chisq = FALSE, chisq = FALSE, fisher = FALSE, mcnemar = FALSE,
resid = FALSE, sresid = FALSE, asresid = FALSE,
missing.include = FALSE, drop.levels = TRUE, format = "SPSS",
cell.layout = TRUE, row.labels = !cell.layout,
percent = (format == "SPSS" & !row.labels),
total.r, total.c, dnn = NULL, xlab = NULL,
ylab = NULL, main = "", user.missing.dep, user.missing.indep,
plot =getOption("descr.plot"), ...)

Arguments
dep, indep  Vectors in a matrix or a dataframe. dep should be the dependent variable, and
indep should be the independent one.
weight  An optional vector for a weighted cross tabulation.
digits  See CrossTable.
max.width  See CrossTable.
expected  See CrossTable.
prop.r  See CrossTable.
prop.c  See CrossTable.
prop.t  See CrossTable.
prop.chisq  See CrossTable.
chisq  See CrossTable.
fisher  See CrossTable.
mcnemar  See CrossTable.
resid  See CrossTable.
sresid  See CrossTable.
asresid  See CrossTable.
missing.include  See CrossTable.
drop.levels  See CrossTable.
format  See CrossTable.
cell.layout  See CrossTable.
row.labels  See CrossTable.
percent  See CrossTable.
total.r  See CrossTable.
total.c  See CrossTable.
crosstab

dnn
See CrossTable.
xlab
See plot.default.
ylab
See plot.default.
main
An overall title for the plot (see plot.default and title).
user.missing.dep
An optional character vector with the levels of dep that should be treated as missing values.
user.missing.indep
An optional character vector with the levels of indep that should be treated as missing values.
plot
Logical: if TRUE (default), a mosaic plot is produced. You may put
options(descr.plot = FALSE)
in your '.Rprofile' to change the default function behavior.

Details
crosstab invokes the CrossTable with all boolean options set to FALSE and "SPSS" as the default format option. The returned CrossTable object can be plotted as a mosaicplot. Note that the gray scale colors used by default in the mosaic plot do not have any statistical meaning. The colors are used only to ease the plot interpretation.

Differently from CrossTable, this function requires both dep and indep arguments. If you want an univariate tabulation, you should try either CrossTable or freq.

Author(s)
Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

See Also
CrossTable, plot.CrossTable, xtable.CrossTable.

Examples
educ <- sample(c(1, 2), 200, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.3, 0.7))
educ <- factor(educ, levels = c(1, 2), labels = c("Low", "High"))
opinion <- sample(c(1, 2, 9), 200, replace = TRUE,
                     prob = c(0.4, 0.55, 0.05))
opinion <- factor(opinion, levels = c(1, 2, 9),
                    labels = c("Disagree", "Agree", "Don't know"))
attr(educ, "label") <- "Education level"
attr(opinion, "label") <- "Opinion"
weight <- sample(c(10, 15, 19), 200, replace = TRUE)
crosstab(opinion, educ, xlab = "Education", ylab = "Opinion")
ct <- crosstab(opinion, educ, weight,
               dnn = c("Opinion", "Education"),
               user.missing.dep = "Don't know",
               ...
CrossTable

Cross tabulation with tests for factor independence

Description

An implementation of a cross-tabulation function with output similar to S-Plus crosstabs() and SAS Proc Freq (or SPSS format) with Chi-square, Fisher and McNemar tests of the independence of all table factors.

Usage

CrossTable(x, y,
    digits = list(expected = 1, prop = 3, percent = 1, others = 3),
    max.width = NA, expected = FALSE,
    prop.r = TRUE, prop.c = TRUE, prop.t = TRUE,
    prop.chisq = TRUE, chisq = FALSE, fisher = FALSE,
    mcnemar = FALSE, resid = FALSE, sresid = FALSE,
asresid = FALSE, missing.include = FALSE,
drop.levels = TRUE, format = c("SAS","SPSS"),
dnn = NULL, cell.layout = TRUE,
row.labels = !cell.layout,
percent = (format == "SPSS" && !row.labels),
total.r, total.c, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x A vector or a matrix. If y is specified, x must be a vector.
y A vector in a matrix or a dataframe.
digits Named list with number of digits after the decimal point for four categories of statistics: expected values, cell proportions, percentage and others statistics. It can also be a numeric vector with a single number if you want the same number of digits in all statistics.
max.width In the case of a 1 x n table, the default will be to print the output horizontally. If the number of columns exceeds max.width, the table will be wrapped for each successive increment of max.width columns. If you want a single column vertical table, set max.width to 1.
prop.r If TRUE, row proportions will be included.
prop.c If TRUE, column proportions will be included.
prop.t If TRUE, table proportions will be included.
expected If TRUE, expected cell counts from the $\chi^2$ will be included.
prop.chisq If TRUE, chi-square contribution of each cell will be included.
chisq If TRUE, the results of a chi-square test will be printed after the table.
fisher If TRUE, the results of a Fisher Exact test will be printed after the table.
mcnemar If TRUE, the results of a McNemar test will be printed after the table.
resid If TRUE, residual (Pearson) will be included.
sresid If TRUE, standardized residual will be included.
asresid If TRUE, adjusted standardized residual will be included.
missing.include If TRUE, then NA values, if present, are included as level "NA" of both x and y. You can change the new level label by setting the value of descr.na.replacement option. Example: options(descr.na.replacement = "Missing").
drop.levels If TRUE, then remove any unused factor levels.
format Either SAS (default) or SPSS, depending on the type of output desired.
dnn The names to be given to the dimensions in the result (the dimnames names).
cell.layout If TRUE, print the cell layout.
row.labels If TRUE, add labels to rows of calculated statistics.
percent A logical value indicating whether to add the percentage symbol 'prop.r', 'prop.c' and 'prop.t' if 'format' is "SPSS".
total.r If TRUE, print row totals.
total.c  If TRUE, print column totals.
xlab     A title for the x axis when plotting the CrossTable object (see title). If missing, dnn[1] is used if not NULL.
ylab     A title for the y axis when plotting the CrossTable object (see title). If missing, dnn[2] is used if not NULL.
...      Optional arguments passed to chisq.test.

Details

A summary table will be generated with cell row, column and table proportions and marginal totals and proportions. Expected cell counts can be printed if desired. In the case of a 2 x 2 table, both corrected and uncorrected values will be included for appropriate tests. In the case of tabulating a single vector, cell counts and table proportions will be printed.

Note 1: If 'x' is a vector and 'y' is not specified, no statistical tests will be performed, even if any are set to TRUE.

Note 2: 'x' and 'y' labels will be truncated if the table is not going to fit to the screen, according to the value of getOption("width").

If both arguments 'total.c' and 'total.r' are missing, both will be TRUE. If only one of them is missing, the other will have the same value of the not missing one.

Value  

A list of class CrossTable containing parameters used by the print.CrossTable method and the following components:
tab: An n by m matrix containing table cell counts.
prop.row: An n by m matrix containing cell row proportions.
prop.col: An n by m matrix containing cell column proportions.
prop.tbl: An n by m matrix containing cell table proportions.
chisq: Results from the Chi-Square test. A list with class 'htest'. See chisq.test for details.
chisq.corr: Results from the corrected Chi-Square test. A list with class 'htest'. See chisq.test for details. ONLY included if 'fisher' = TRUE.
fisher.ts: Results from the two-sided Fisher Exact test. A list with class 'htest'. See fisher.test for details. ONLY included in the case of a 2 x 2 table.
fisher.lt: Results from the Fisher Exact test with HA = "less". A list with class 'htest'. See fisher.test for details. ONLY included if 'fisher' = TRUE and in the case of a 2 x 2 table.
fisher.gt: Results from the Fisher Exact test with HA = "greater". A list with class 'htest'. See fisher.test for details. ONLY included if 'fisher' = TRUE and in the case of a 2 x 2 table.
mcnemar: Results from the McNemar test. A list with class 'htest'. See mcnemar.test for details. ONLY included if 'mcnemar' = TRUE.
mcnemar.corr: Results from the corrected McNemar test. A list with class 'htest'. See mcnemar.test for details. ONLY included if 'mcnemar' = TRUE and in the case of a 2 x 2 table.
resid/sresid/asresid: Pearson Residuals (from chi-square tests).
Author(s)

Jakson Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com> has split the function CrossTable (from the package gmodels) into two: CrossTable and print.CrossTable. The gmodels’s function was developed by Marc Schwartz (original version posted to r-devel on Jul 27, 2002. SPSS format modifications added by Nitin Jain based upon code provided by Dirk Enzmann).

See Also

crosstab (a wrapper to ‘CrossTable’ that makes it easier to do a weighted contingency table), plot.CrossTable, forODFTable, table, prop.table, xtabs.

Examples

# Simple cross tabulation of education versus prior induced abortions using infertility data
data(warpbreaks, package = "datasets")
ct <- CrossTable(warpbreaks$wool, warpbreaks$tension, 
dnn = c("Wool", "Tension"))
data(esoph, package = "datasets")
ct <- CrossTable(esoph$alcgp, esoph$agegp, expected = TRUE, 
  chisq = FALSE, prop.chisq = FALSE, 
  dnn = c("Alcohol consumption", "Tobacco consumption"))
plot(ct, inv.y = TRUE)
print(ct)

# While printing the object, you can replace some (but not all) arguments previously passed to CrossTable
print(ct, format = "SPSS", cell.layout = FALSE, row.labels = TRUE)

# For better examples, including the use of xtable, see the documentation of crosstab().

Description

Export a data.frame and create scripts to input the data again.

Usage

data.frame2txt(x, datafile = "x.txt", r.codefile = "x.R", 
  sps.codefile = "x.sps", df.name = "x", 
  user.missing)
### Arguments

- **x**: The data.frame to be exported.
- **datafile**: The name of the tab delimited file to be created.
- **r.codefile**: The name of the R script to read the data file.
- **sps.codefile**: The name of the SPSS/PSPP script to read the data file.
- **df.name**: The name of the data.frame object to be created by the R script.
- **user.missing**: Labels of levels that must be coded as user missing in the sps script.

### Value

The return value of `write.table`.

### Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

### Examples

```r
data(CO2)
data.frame2txt(CO2)
```

---

### Description

Wrapper for the function `summary` of `base` package, including information about variable label. The function prints the `label` attribute of the object and, then, invokes `summary(object)`. If the object is a data frame, the function prints the `label` and invokes `summary` for each variable in the data frame.

### Usage

```r
descr(x)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: The object to be described.

### Value

Null.

### Author(s)

Jakson Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>
`file.head`  

**Prints first lines of a file.**

**Description**

The function prints the first lines of a file, optionally truncating the lines according to the screen width. The lines are truncated at `getOption("width") - 2`.

**Usage**

```r
file.head(file, n, truncate.cols = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `file`  
  Character: The name of the file whose first lines should be printed.
- `n`  
  The number of lines to show.
- `truncate.cols`  
  Logical: if TRUE truncate the lines.

**Value**

`NULL`.

**Author(s)**

Jakson A. Aquino `<jalvesaq@gmail.com>`

---

`forODFTable`  

**Convert an object of class CrossTable into a matrix for odfTable**

**Description**

The function converts an object of class `CrossTable` into a matrix to be printed by `odfTable()` of `odfWeave` package.

**Usage**

```r
forODFTable(x, digits = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  A object of class `CrossTable`.
- `digits`  
  See `round`.
- `...`  
  Optional arguments passed to `format`.
freq

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>.

See Also

CrossTable

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(odfWeave)
data(infert, package = "datasets")
x <- crosstab(infert$education, infert$induced, expected = TRUE)

# Use the function directly:
odfTable(odfTable(x))

# Create a method for odfTable:
odfTable.CrossTable <- function(x) odfTable(odfTable(x))
odfTable(x)
methods(odfTable)

## End(Not run)
```

---

Freq

Frequency table

Description

Prints a frequency table of the selected object. Optionally, the frequency might be weighted.

Usage

```r
freq(x, w, user.missing, plot = getOption("descr.plot"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: The factor from which the frequency of values is desired.
- **w**: An optional vector for a weighted frequency table.
- **user.missing**: Character vector, indicating what levels must be treated as missing values while calculating valid percents. Levels representing user missing values are not shown in the `barplot`.
plot Logical: if TRUE (default), a barplot is produced. You may put
options(descr.plot = FALSE)
in your '.Rprofile' to change the default function behavior.

... Further arguments to be passed to plot.freqtable if plot = TRUE.

Details
A column with cumulative percents are added to the frequency table if x is an ordered factor.

Value
A matrix with class c("matrix", "freqtable") with the attribute "xlab" which is a character string corresponding to either the attribute "label" of x or, if x does not have this attribute, the name of x. The returned object can be plotted, generating a barplot.

Author(s)
Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>, based on function written by Dirk Enzmann

Examples
x <- c(rep(1, 10), rep(2, 120), rep(3, 20), rep(NA, 12))
w <- c(rep(1.1, 122), rep(0.9, 120))
x <- factor(x, levels = c(1, 2, 3),
  labels = c("No", "Yes", "No answer"))
attr(x, "label") <- "Do you agree?"

freq(x, y.axis = "percent")
f <- freq(x, w, user.missing = "No answer", plot = FALSE)
plot(f)

# If the decimal separator in your country is a comma:
# options(OutDec = ",")
library(xtable)
print(xtable(f))

fromUTF8 Conversion from UTF-8 encoding

Description
Converts the encoding of some attributes of an object from UTF-8 into other encoding.

Usage
fromUTF8(x, to = "WINDOWS-1252")
Arguments

x A R object, usually a variable of a data frame or a data frame.
to A string indicating the desired encoding. Common values are "LATIN1" and "WINDOWS-1252". Type iconvlist() for the complete list of available encodings.

Details

The function converts the attribute label of x from UTF-8 into the specified encoding. If x is a factor, the levels are converted as well. If x is a data.frame, the function makes the conversions in all of its variables.

Value

The object with its label and levels converted.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>.

See Also

iconv

Description

Fast conversion of a fwf file into a csv one

Usage

fwf2csv(fwffile, csvfile, names, begin, end,
       verbose = getOption("verbose"))

Arguments

fwffile The fixed width format file.
csvfile The csv file to be created. The fields will be separated by tab characters and there will be no quotes around strings.
names A character vector with column names.
begin A numeric vector with the begin offset of values in the fixed width format file.
end A numeric vector with the end offset of values in the fixed width format file.
verbose Logical: if TRUE a message about the number of saved lines is printed.
Details

The return value is NULL, but cvsfile is created if the function is successful. The file is a text
table with fields separated by tabular characters without quotes around the strings.
This function is useful if you have a very big fixed width formatted file to read and read.fwf would
be too slow. The function that does the real job is very fast because it is written in C, and the use of
RAM is minimum.

Value

NULL.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

See Also

For an efficient way of reading a csv file, see the function `fread()` from data.table package.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
tab <- rbind(c("state",  1,  2),
             c("municp",  3,  5),
             c("house",   6,  8),
             c("cond",    9,  9),
             c("sex",    10, 10),
             c("age",    11, 12),
             c("income", 13, 16))

fwf2csv("example.txt", "example.csv",
        names = tab[, 1],
        begin = as.numeric(tab[, 2]),
        end = as.numeric(tab[, 3]))
df <- read.table("example.csv", header = TRUE,
                 sep = "\t", quote = "")

## End(Not run)
```

---

**histkdnc**

*Histogram with kernel density and normal curve*

**Description**

Plots a histogram with kernel density and normal curve.
Usage

```r
histkdnc(v, breaks = 0, include.lowest = TRUE, right = TRUE,
    main = "Histogram with kernel density and normal curve",
    xlab = deparse(substitute(v)), col = grey(0.90),
    col.cur = c("red", "blue"), lty.cur = c(1, 1),
    xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **v**: The object from which the histogram is desired.
- **breaks**: See `hist`.
- **include.lowest**: See `hist`.
- **right**: See `hist`.
- **main**: See `hist`.
- **xlab**: See `hist`.
- **col**: See `hist`.
- **col.cur**: Vector of size two with the colors of, respectively, kernel density and normal curve.
- **lty.cur**: Vector of size two with line type of, respectively, kernel density and normal curve.
- **xlim**: See `plot.default` and `hist`.
- **ylim**: See `plot.default` and `hist`.
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to `hist`.

Details

The function plots a histogram of the object `x` with its kernel density and a normal curve with the same mean and standard deviation of `x`.

Value

NULL.

Author(s)

Dirk Enzmann (modified by Jakson Aquino<jalvesaq@gmail.com>).
Conversion of specially written text file into R code

**Description**

Convert a specially written text file with information on variable labels and value labels into R code that converts integer vectors into factor variables.

**Usage**

```r
labels2R(lfile, rfile, dfname = "b", echo = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `lfile`: The path to the text file to be converted.
- `rfile`: The path to the file to be created.
- `dfname`: Name of data.frame where the variables are.
- `echo`: If TRUE, then lines of lfile are printed in the R Console while the file is parsed. This may be useful for debugging.

**Details**

The return value is NULL, but if the function is successful, `rfile` is created. The file is an R code that converts numeric vectors into factors. The text file must have a format as in the example below:

```
v1 Sex
  1 Female
  2 Male

v2 Household income

v3 Taking all things together, would you say you are...
  1 Very happy
  2 Rather happy
  3 Not very happy
  4 Not at all happy
```

The above code would be converted into:

```r
b$v1 <- factor(b$v1, levels=c(1, 2), labels=c("Female", "Male"))
attr(b$v1, "label") <- "Sex"
attr(b$v2, "label") <- "Household income"
b$v3 <- factor(b$v3, levels=c(1, 2, 3, 4),
               labels=c("Very happy", "Rather happy",
                        "Not very happy", "Not at all happy"))
attr(b$v3, "label") <- "Taking all things together, would you say you are..."
```
Description

The function calculates multiple $R^2$ analogues (pseudo $R^2$) of logistic regression.

Usage

LogRegR2(model)

Arguments

model A logistic regression model.

Details

The function calculates McFaddens $R^2$, Cox & Snell Index, and Nagelkerke Index of a logistic regression model.

Value

A object of class list with the calculated indexes.

Author(s)

Dirk Enzmann
**Description**

This function receives a `CrossTable` object as its main argument and produces a mosaic plot.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'CrossTable'
plot(x, xlab, ylab, main = "", col,
     inv.x = FALSE, inv.y = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A object of class CrossTable.
- `xlab` See `plot.default`.
- `ylab` See `plot.default`.
- `main` See `plot.default` and `title`.
- `col` A specification for the default plotting color. (See section ‘Color Specification’ of `par`). If the argument is missing, a gray scale is used to make the plot easier to interpret.
- `inv.x` A logical value indicating whether the order of the levels of the x variable should be inverted.
- `inv.y` A logical value indicating whether the order of the levels of the y variable should be inverted.
- `...` Further arguments to be passed to `mosaicplot`.

**Author(s)**

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

**See Also**

`CrossTable`, `crosstab`.
plot.freqtable  

Description

This function receives a freqtable object as its main argument and produces a barplot.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'freqtable'
plot(x, y.axis = "count", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A object of class freqtable.
- `y.axis`: Character string, indicating what variable to use in the y axis, "count" or "percent", when plotting the frequency table.
- `...`: Further arguments to be passed to `barplot`.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

toUTF8  

Conversion to UTF-8 encoding

Description

Converts the encoding of some attributes of an object to UTF-8.

Usage

```r
toUTF8(x, from = "WINDOWS-1252")
```

Arguments

- `x`: A R object, usually a variable of a data frame or a data frame.
- `from`: A string indicating the original encoding. Common values are "LATIN1" and "WINDOWS-1252". Type `iconvlist()` for the complete list of available encodings.

Details

The function converts the attribute `label` of `x` from the specified encoding into UTF-8. If `x` is a factor, the levels are converted as well. If `x` is a data.frame, the function makes the conversions in all of its variables.
Value

The object with its label and levels converted.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>.

See Also

iconv

---

**xtable.CrossTable**

*CrossTable method for xtable*

Description

The method creates an object of class xtable.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'CrossTable'
xtable(x, caption = NULL, label = NULL,
       align = NULL, display = NULL,
       multirow = FALSE, hline = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A object of class CrossTable.
- **caption**: See `xtable`.
- **label**: See `xtable`.
- **align**: See `xtable`.
- **display**: See `xtable`.
- **multirow**: A logical value indicating whether the command \multirow should be added to the table. See the Details section below.
- **hline**: A logical value indicating whether the command \hline should be added to the table. See the Details section below.
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to `format` or to replace arguments previously passed to `CrossTable`.

Details

If either `multirow` or `hline` is TRUE, the `sanitize.text.function` argument of `print.xtable` must be defined. You will also have to add \usepackage{multirow} to your Rnoweb document. See the Example section of `crosstab`.
Author(s)

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See Also

CrossTable, crosstab, print.xtable.
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