Package ‘descr’

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Title Descriptive Statistics
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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.
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compmeans

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.
col Vector with the boxes colors.
 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 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

```r
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"))
```
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 = "label", 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.
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dnn      See CrossTable. If dnn = "label", then the "label" attribute of dep and indep will be used as the dimension names.
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.
...      Further arguments to be passed to mosaicplot.

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"),
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"’.
CrossTable

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 in the case of a 2 x 2 table.
- fisher.ts: Results from the two-sided Fisher Exact test. A list with class 'htest'. See fisher.test 
  for details. ONLY included if 'fisher' = TRUE.
- 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

```r
# 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().
```

---

data.frame2txt

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

Description

Export a data.frame to a tab delimited text and create R and SPSS/PSPP 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.

Details

Logical vectors are converted into numeric before being saved.

Value

The return value of `write.table`.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

Examples

data(CO2)
data.frame2txt(CO2)

descr 

Summary of an object

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

descr(x)

Arguments

x The object to be described.

Value

Null.
file.head

Author(s)

Jakson Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

See Also

summary

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

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

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

freq

Arguments

x A object of class 'CrossTable'.
digits See round.
... Optional arguments passed to format.

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

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

See Also

CrossTable

Examples

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

# Use the function directly:
odftable(odfODFTable(x))

# Create a method for odftable:
odftable.CrossTable <- function(x) odftable(odfODFTable(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

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

freq

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.

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, 100), rep(2, 120), rep(3, 10), 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)
f
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
**fwf2csv**

**Fast conversion of a fwf file into a csv one**

**Description**

Convert fixed width formatted file into a tab separated 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 csvfile 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("municip", 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 = "")
```
Vector of size two with line type of, respectively, kernel density and normal curve.

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>).

labels2R

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

`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 debugging.
Details

The return value is NULL, but rfile is created if the function is successful. 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
  b$v1 & \leftarrow \text{factor}(b$v1, \text{levels} = c(1, 2), \text{labels} = \text{c}("Female", "Male")) \\
  \text{attr}(b$v1, "\text{label}") & \leftarrow "Sex" \\
  \text{attr}(b$v2, "\text{label}") & \leftarrow "Household income" \\
  b$v3 & \leftarrow \text{factor}(b$v3, \text{levels} = c(1, 2, 3, 4), \\
  & \quad \text{labels} = \text{c}("Very happy", "Rather happy", \\
  & \quad \quad "Not very happy", "Not at all happy")) \\
  \text{attr}(b$v3, "\text{label}") & \leftarrow "Taking all things together, would you say you are..."
\end{align*}
\]

Value

NULL.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

---

LogRegR2

**Pseudo R2 of logistic regression**

Description

The function calculates multiple R2 analogues (pseudo R2) of logistic regression.

Usage

LogRegR2(model)
Arguments
model A logistic regression model.

Details
The function calculates McFaddens R2, 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

plot.CrossTable Mosaic plot from object of class CrossTable

Description
This function receives a CrossTable object as its main argument and produces a mosaicplot.

Usage
## 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

Bar plot from object of class freqtable

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

Usage
## 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
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

---

**xtabile.CrossTable**

*CrossTable method for xtable*

Description

The method creates an object of class xtable.

Usage

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

Arguments

- **x**: A object of class CrossTable.
- **caption**: See xtabile.
- **label**: See xtabile.
- **align**: See xtabile.
- **display**: See xtabile.
multiorow A logical value indicating whether the command \multiorow 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 \text{format} or to replace arguments previously passed to CrossTable.

Details

If either \text{multiorow} or \text{hline} is \text{TRUE}, the sanitize.text.function argument of \text{print.xtable} must be defined. You will also have to add \texttt{\usepackage{multiorow}} to your \texttt{R}noweb document. See the Example section of \texttt{crosstab}.

Author(s)

Jakson A. Aquino <jalvesaq@gmail.com>

See Also

CrossTable, crosstab, \texttt{print.xtable}. 

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