

Package ‘epitable’

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Type Package

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Title Create HTML Tables in the Style Used in Epidemiological Papers

Author Rasmus Larsen [aut, cre]

Maintainer Rasmus Larsen <rasmushertzumlarsen@gmail.com>

Description Functions for creating publication ready tables in HTML format, commonly used in epidemiological publications. This includes descriptive tables of frequencies and percentages, and also analytical tables presenting regression models.

URL <https://github.com/rasmusrhl/epitable>,
https://rasmusrhl.github.io/epi_doc/

Depends R (>= 3.4.1)

Imports tidyverse (>= 1.1.1), broom (>= 0.4.2), dplyr (>= 0.7),
htmlTable (>= 1.9), purrr (>= 0.2.3), rlang (>= 0.1.2), readr
(>= 1.1.0), stringr (>= 1.2.0), survival (>= 2.41-3), tidyr (>= 0.7.0), magrittr (>= 1.5)

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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add_reference_levels *Add reference levels*

Description

add_reference_levels Adds reference levels to regression model object

Usage

```
add_reference_levels(model_object)
```

Arguments

model_object A cox.ph object

Details

Prints summary statistics of cox.ph model using the broom-package, and adds a reference level to the categorical predictors, as is commonly used in epidemiological publications.

Examples

```
# Model for which I want reference levels printed in the output.
lung <- survival::lung
lung$species <- iris$Species[ sample.int( 150, 228, replace = TRUE )]
input_to_function <- survival::coxph( survival::Surv( time, status == 2 ) ~ age +
sex + ph.karno + wt.loss + species, data = lung)
add_reference_levels( model_object = input_to_function)
```

example_data *Prices of 50,000 round cut diamonds. From the ggplot2 package.*

Description

A dataset containing the prices and other attributes of almost 54,000 diamonds. The variables are as follows:

Usage

```
example_data
```

Format

A data frame with 53940 rows and 10 variables:

price price in US dollars (\\$326–\\$18,823)

carat weight of the diamond (0.2–5.01)

cut quality of the cut (Fair, Good, Very Good, Premium, Ideal)

color diamond colour, from J (worst) to D (best)

clarity a measurement of how clear the diamond is (I1 (worst), SI2, SI1, VS2, VS1, VVS2, VVS1, IF (best))

x length in mm (0–10.74)

y width in mm (0–58.9)

z depth in mm (0–31.8)

depth total depth percentage = $z / \text{mean}(x, y) = 2 * z / (x + y)$ (43–79)

table width of top of diamond relative to widest point (43–95)

freq_by	<i>Frequencies and percentages</i>
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Description

freq_by creates frequency and percentage tables in HTML.

Usage

```
freq_by(dataset, var_vector, by_group = NULL, include_total = TRUE,
        htmlout = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dataset	A dataset
var_vector	A character vector containing names of the columns in the input dataset to calculate frequencies and percentages for.
by_group	A string referring to a factor column in the input dataset by which to stratify the calculations.
include_total	whether to include frequencies and percentages not stratified by the by_group.
htmlout	Whether to output to html (default and intended usage), or as r-dataframe.

Details

The output is a table in HTML which can be viewed in a browser or included in a knitr-report.

Examples

```
# Outputs HTML:
output <- freq_by(example_data, c("cut", "color"), "clarity")
```

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