

Package ‘kableExtra’

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Type Package

Title Construct Complex Table with 'kable' and Pipe Syntax

Version 0.7.0

Description Build complex HTML or 'LaTeX' tables using 'kable()' from 'knitr' and the piping syntax from 'magrittr'. Function 'kable()' is a light weight table generator coming from 'knitr'. This package simplifies the way to manipulate the HTML or 'LaTeX' codes generated by 'kable()' and allows users to construct complex tables and customize styles using a readable syntax.

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LazyData TRUE

URL <http://haozhu233.github.io/kableExtra/>,
<https://github.com/haozhu233/kableExtra>

BugReports <https://github.com/haozhu233/kableExtra/issues>

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Author Hao Zhu [aut, cre],
Timothy Tsai [ctb],
Thomas Trivison [ctb],
Will Beasley [ctb],
Yihui Xie [ctb],
GuangChuang Yu [ctb],
Stéphane Laurent [ctb],
Rob Shepherd [ctb],
Yoni Sidi [ctb]

Maintainer Hao Zhu <haozhu233@gmail.com>

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R topics documented:

kableExtra-package	2
add_footnote	3
add_header_above	4
add_indent	5
cell_spec	5
collapse_rows	7
column_spec	8
footnote	9
footnote_marker_number	10
group_rows	11
kableExtra_latex_packages	12
kable_as_image	12
kable_styling	13
landscape	14
magic_mirror	15
rmd_format	15
row_spec	16
scroll_box	17
spec_angle	17
spec_color	18
spec_font_size	18
spec_popover	19
spec_tooltip	19
usepackage_latex	20
Index	21

kableExtra-package *kableExtra*

Description

When we are talking about table generators in R, `knitr`'s `kable()` function wins lots of flavor by its ultimate simplicity. Unlike those powerful table rendering engines such as `xtable`, the philosophy behind `knitr::kable()` is to make it easy for programmers to use. Just as it claimed in its function description, "this is a very simple table generator. It is simple by design. It is not intended to replace any other R packages for making tables. - Yihui".

However, the ultimate simplicity of `kable()` also brought troubles to some of us, especially for new R users, who may not have a lot of experience on generating tables in R. It is not rare to see people including experienced users asking questions like how to center/left-align a table on Stack

Overflow. Also, for me personally, I found myself repeatedly parsing CSS into `kable()` for some very simple features like striped lines. For LaTeX, it's even worse since I'm almost Stack Overflow dependent for LaTeX... That's why this package `kableExtra` was created.

I hope with `kableExtra`, you can

- Use default base `kable()` (Or a good alternative for markdown tables is `pander::pander()` for all simple tables)
- Use `kable()` with `kableExtra` to generate 90 tables in either HTML or LaTeX
- Only have to mess with raw HTML/LaTeX in the last 10 `kableExtra` cannot solve the problem

For a full package documentation, please visit the [package documentation site](#) for more information

Features

Pipable syntax: `kableExtra` is NOT a table generating package. It is a package that can "add features" to a `kable` output using a syntax that every useR loves - the [pipe](#). We see similar approaches to deal with plots in packages like `ggvis` and `plotly`. There is no reason why we cannot use it with tables.

Unified functions for both HTML and PDF: Most functionalities in `kableExtra` can work in both HTML and PDF. In fact, as long as you specifies format in `kable` (which can be set globally through option `knitr.table.format`), functions in this package will pick the right way to manipulate the table be themselves. As a result, if users want to left align the table, `kable_styling(kable(...), position = "left")` will work in both HTML and PDF.

Note

If you found a feature on the documentation site that is not available in the version of `kableExtra` you are using, try to install the pre-release version from github. You can do so by running `devtools::install_github("haozhu233/kableExtra")`

Also, note that This package can load required LaTeX package automatically in vanilla `rmarkdown`. For customized `rmarkdown` templates, it is recommended to load related LaTeX packages manually.

add_footnote

Add footnote

Description

Add footnote to your favorite `kable` output.

Usage

```
add_footnote(input, label = NULL, notation = "alphabet",
             threparttable = FALSE, escape = TRUE)
```

Arguments

input	The direct output of your kable function or your last kableExtra function.
label	A vector of footnotes you want to add. You don't need to add notations in your notes.
notation	You can select the format of your footnote notation from number, alphabet and symbol.
threeparttable	Boolean value indicating if a threeparttable scheme should be used.
escape	Logical value controlling if the label needs to be escaped. Default is TRUE.

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
add_footnote(x, c("footnote 1", "footnote 2"), notation = "symbol")
```

add_header_above	<i>Add a header row on top of current header</i>
------------------	--

Description

Tables with multiple rows of header rows are extremely useful to demonstrate grouped data. This function takes the output of a kable() function and adds an header row on top of it.

Usage

```
add_header_above(kable_input, header = NULL, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE,
  monospace = FALSE, escape = TRUE)
```

Arguments

kable_input	Output of knitr::kable() with format specified
header	A (named) character vector with colspan as values. For example, c(" " = 1, "title" = 2) can be used to create a new header row for a 3-column table with "title" spanning across column 2 and 3. For convenience, when colspan equals to 1, users can drop the = 1 part. As a result, c(" ", "title" = 2) is the same as c(" " = 1, "title" = 2).
bold	A T/F value to control whether the text should be bolded.
italic	A T/F value to control whether the text should to be emphasized.
monospace	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be monospaced (verbatim)
escape	A T/F value showing whether special characters should be escaped.

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Add a row of header with 3 columns on the top of the table. The column
# span for the 2nd and 3rd one are 5 & 6.
add_header_above(x, c(" ", "Group 1" = 5, "Group 2" = 6))
```

add_indent	<i>Add indentations to row headers</i>
------------	--

Description

Add indentations to row headers

Usage

```
add_indent(kable_input, positions)
```

Arguments

kable_input Output of knitr::kable() with format specified
positions A vector of numeric row numbers for the rows that need to be indented.

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Add indentations to the 2nd & 4th row
add_indent(x, c(2, 4))
```

cell_spec	<i>Specify Cell/Text format</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Specify Cell format before it gets into kable

Usage

```
cell_spec(x, format, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE,
  underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL,
  align = NULL, font_size = NULL, angle = NULL, tooltip = NULL,
  popover = NULL, link = NULL, extra_css = NULL, escape = TRUE,
  background_as_tile = TRUE, latex_background_in_cell = TRUE)
```

```
text_spec(x, format, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE,
  underline = FALSE, strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL,
  align = NULL, font_size = NULL, angle = NULL, tooltip = NULL,
  popover = NULL, link = NULL, escape = TRUE, background_as_tile = TRUE,
  latex_background_in_cell = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Things to be formatted. It could be a vector of numbers or strings.
format	Either "html" or "latex". It can also be set through <code>option(knitr.table.format)</code> , same as <code>knitr::kable()</code> .
bold	T/F for font bold.
italic	T/F for font italic.
monospace	T/F for font monospaced (verbatim)
underline	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined
strikeout	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.
color	A character string for text color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.
background	A character string for background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX. Also note that in HTML, background defined in <code>cell_spec</code> won't cover the whole cell.
align	A character string for cell alignment. For HTML, possible values could be l, c, r plus left, center, right, justify, initial and inherit while for LaTeX, you can only choose from l, c & r.
font_size	A numeric input for font size. For HTML, you can also use options including xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, initial and inherit.
angle	0-360, degree that the text will rotate. Can be a vector.
tooltip	A vector of strings to be displayed as tooltip. Obviously, this feature is only available in HTML. Read the package vignette to see how to use bootstrap tooltip css to improve the loading speed and look.
popover	Similar with tooltip but can hold more contents. The best way to build a popover is through <code>spec_popover()</code> . If you only provide a text string, it will be used as content. Note that You have to enable this bootstrap module manually. Read the package vignette to see how.
link	A vector of strings for url links. Can be used together with tooltip and popover.

extra_css	Extra css text to be passed into the cell
escape	T/F value showing whether special characters should be escaped.
background_as_tile	T/F value indicating if you want to have round cornered tile as background in HTML.
latex_background_in_cell	T/F value. It only takes effect in LaTeX when background provided, Default value is TRUE. If it's TRUE, the background only works in a table cell. If it's FALSE, it works outside of a table environment.

collapse_rows	<i>Collapse repeated rows to multirow cell</i>
---------------	--

Description

Collapse same values in columns into multirow cells. This feature does similar things with `group_rows`. However, unlike `group_rows`, it analyzes existing columns, finds out rows that can be grouped together, and make them multirow cells. Note that if you want to use `column_spec` to specify column styles, you should use `column_spec` before `collapse_rows`.

Usage

```
collapse_rows(kable_input, columns = NULL, latex_hline = c("full", "major",
  "none"))
```

Arguments

kable_input	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
columns	Numeric column positions where rows need to be collapsed.
latex_hline	Option controlling the behavior of adding hlines to table. Choose from <code>full</code> , <code>major</code> , <code>none</code> .

Examples

```
dt <- data.frame(a = c(1, 1, 2, 2), b = c("a", "a", "a", "b"))
x <- knitr::kable(dt, "html")
collapse_rows(x)
```

 column_spec

Specify the look of the selected column

Description

This function allows users to select a column and then specify its look.

Usage

```
column_spec(kable_input, column, width = NULL, bold = FALSE,
  italic = FALSE, monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE,
  strikeout = FALSE, color = NULL, background = NULL,
  border_left = FALSE, border_right = FALSE, extra_css = NULL)
```

Arguments

kable_input	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
column	A numeric value or vector indicating which column(s) to be selected.
width	A character string telling HTML & LaTeX how wide the column needs to be, e.g. "10cm", "3in" or "30em".
bold	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be bolded.
italic	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be emphasized.
monospace	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected column need to be monospaced (verbatim)
underline	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined
strikeout	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.
color	A character string for column text color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.
background	A character string for column background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.
border_left	A logical variable indicating whether there should be a border line on the left of the selected column. In HTML, you can also pass in a character string for the CSS of the border line
border_right	A logical variable indicating whether there should be a border line on the right of the selected column. In HTML, you can also pass in a character string for the CSS of the border line
extra_css	Extra css text to be passed into the cells of the row. Note that it's not for the whole column but to each individual cells

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
column_spec(x, 1:2, width = "20em", bold = TRUE, italic = TRUE)
```

footnote	<i>Add footnote (new)</i>
----------	---------------------------

Description

footnote provides a more flexible way to add footnote. You can add mutiple sets of footnote using differeny notation system. It is also possible to specify footnote section header one by one and print footnotes as a chunk of texts.

Usage

```
footnote(kable_input, general = NULL, number = NULL, alphabet = NULL,
  symbol = NULL, footnote_order = c("general", "number", "alphabet",
  "symbol"), footnote_as_chunk = FALSE, escape = TRUE,
  threeparttable = FALSE, general_title = "Note: ", number_title = "",
  alphabet_title = "", symbol_title = "")
```

Arguments

kable_input	HTML or LaTeX table generated by <code>knitr::kable</code>
general	Text for general footnote comments. Footnotes in this section won't be labeled with any notations
number	A vector of footnote texts. Footnotes here will be numbered. There is no upper cap for the number of footnotes here
alphabet	A vector of footnote texts, Footnotes here will be labeled with abc. The vector here should not have more than 26 elements.
symbol	A vector of footnote texts, Footnotes here will be labeled with special symbols. The vector here should not have more than 20 elements.
footnote_order	The order of how to arrange general, number, alphabet and symbol.
footnote_as_chunk	T/F value. Default is FALSE. It controls whether the footnotes should be printed in a chunk (without line break).
escape	T/F value. It controls whether the contents and titles should be escaped against HTML or LaTeX. Default is TRUE.
threeparttable	T/F value for whether to use LaTeX package threeparttable. Threeparttable will force the width of caption and footnotes be the width of the original table. It's useful when you have long paragraph of footnotes.
general_title	Section header for general footnotes. Default is "Note: ".
number_title	Section header for number footnotes. Default is "".
alphabet_title	Section header for alphabet footnotes. Default is "".
symbol_title	Section header for symbol footnotes. Default is "".

Examples

```
dt <- mtcars[1:5, 1:5]
footnote(knitr::kable(dt, "html"), alphabet = c("Note a", "Note b"))
```

footnote_marker_number

Footnote marker

Description

Put footnote mark in superscription in table. Unless you are using it in the caption of kable, you will need to put `escape = F` in kable (similar with `cell_spec`). Again, similar with `cell_spec`, the `format` option here can read default value from global option `knitr.table.format`.

Usage

```
footnote_marker_number(x, format)
footnote_marker_alphabet(x, format)
footnote_marker_symbol(x, format)
```

Arguments

x	a number. For example, for <code>footnote_marker_alphabet(2)</code> will return "b" in HTML.
format	Either <code>html</code> or <code>latex</code> . All functions here can read default value from global option <code>knitr.table.format</code> .

Examples

```
dt <- mtcars[1:5, 1:5]
colnames(dt)[1] <- paste0("mpg", footnote_marker_alphabet(2, "html"))
rownames(dt)[2] <- paste0(rownames(dt)[2], footnote_marker_alphabet(1, "html"))
footnote(knitr::kable(dt, "html"), alphabet = c("Note a", "Note b"))
```

group_rows	<i>Put a few rows of a table into one category</i>
------------	--

Description

Group a few rows in a table together under a label.

Usage

```
group_rows(kable_input, group_label = NULL, start_row = NULL,
           end_row = NULL, index = NULL,
           label_row_css = "border-bottom: 1px solid;", latex_gap_space = "0.3em",
           escape = TRUE)
```

Arguments

kable_input	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
group_label	A character string for the name of the group
start_row	A numeric value that tells the function in which row the group starts. Note that the counting excludes header rows and other group labeling rows
end_row	A numeric value that tells the function in which row the group ends.
index	A named vector providing the index for robust row-grouping tasks. Basically, you can use it in the same way as <code>add_header_above()</code> .
label_row_css	A character string for any customized css used for the labeling row. By default, the labeling row will have a solid black line underneath. Only useful for HTML documents.
latex_gap_space	A character value telling LaTeX how large the gap between the previous row and the group labeling row. Only useful for LaTeX documents.
escape	A T/F value showing whether special characters should be escaped.

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
# Put Row 2 to Row 5 into a Group and label it as "Group A"
group_rows(x, "Group A", 2, 5)
```

kableExtra_latex_packages
LaTeX Packages

Description

This function shows all LaTeX packages that is supposed to be loaded for this package in a rmarkdown yaml format.

Usage

```
kableExtra_latex_packages()
```

kable_as_image *Convert a LaTeX table to an image and place it in a rmarkdown document*

Description

This is a LaTeX-only function. This function will render the raw LaTeX code (could be codes generated by other table packages like xtable) to generate a table, convert it to an image and put it back to a rmarkdown environment. It is a "better than nothing" solution to print high quality tables in rmarkdown Word document. By using this, you need to take the responsibility of explaining to your collaborators why they can't make edits to the tables in Word.

Also, if a filename is provided, user has the option to "save" the table to an image file like `ggplot2::ggsave()`.

Note that, if you are using this function on a Windows computer, you need to install Ghostscript before you can use this feature. It is essential for magick to read PDFs on Windows. Website for Ghostscript: <https://ghostscript.com/>

The idea of this function was coming from [this StackOverflow question](#). The approach was learned and adopted from the [texpreview](#) package, which allows you to preview the results of TeX code in the Viewer panel.

Usage

```
kable_as_image(kable_input, filename = NULL, file_format = "png",
  latex_header_includes = NULL, keep_pdf = FALSE, density = 300)
```

Arguments

kable_input	Raw LaTeX code to generate a table. It doesn't have to come from kable or kableExtra.
filename	Character String. If specified, the image will be saved under the specified (path &) name. You don't need to put file format like ".png" here.

file_format	Character String to specify image format, such as png, jpeg, gif, tiff, etc. Default is png.
latex_header_includes	A character vector of extra LaTeX header stuff. Each element is a row. You can have things like <code>c("\usepackage{threeparttable}", "\usepackage{icons}")</code>
keep_pdf	A T/F option to control if the mid-way standalone pdf should be kept. Default is FALSE.
density	Resolution to read the PDF file. Default value is 300, which should be sufficient in most cases.

kable_styling	<i>HTML table attributes</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

This function provides a cleaner approach to modify the style of HTML tables other than using the `table.attr` option in `knitr::kable()`. Note that those bootstrap options requires Twitter bootstrap theme, which is not available in some customized template being loaded.

Usage

```
kable_styling(kable_input, bootstrap_options = "basic",
             latex_options = "basic", full_width = NULL, position = "center",
             font_size = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

kable_input	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
bootstrap_options	A character vector for bootstrap table options. Please see package vignette or visit the w3schools' Bootstrap Page for more information. Possible options include basic, striped, bordered, hover, condensed and responsive.
latex_options	A character vector for LaTeX table options. Please see package vignette for more information. Possible options include basic, striped, hold_position, HOLD_position, scale_down & repeat_header. striped will add alternative row colors to the table. It will imports LaTeX package xcolor if enabled. hold_position will "hold" the floating table to the exact position. It is useful when the LaTeX table is contained in a table environment after you specified captions in <code>kable()</code> . It will force the table to stay in the position where it was created in the document. A stronger version: HOLD_position requires the float package and specifies [H]. scale_down is useful for super wide table. It will automatically adjust the table to page width. repeat_header is only meaningful in a longtable environment. It will let the header row repeat on every page in that long table.

<code>full_width</code>	A TRUE or FALSE variable controlling whether the HTML table should have 100% width. Since HTML and pdf have different flavors on the preferable format for <code>full_width</code> . If not specified, a HTML table will have full width by default but this option will be set to FALSE for a LaTeX table
<code>position</code>	A character string determining how to position the table on a page. Possible values include <code>left</code> , <code>center</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>float_left</code> and <code>float_right</code> . Please see the package doc site for demonstrations. For a LaTeX table, if <code>float_*</code> is selected, LaTeX package <code>wrapfig</code> will be imported.
<code>font_size</code>	A numeric input for table font size
<code>...</code>	extra options for HTML or LaTeX. See details.

Details

For LaTeX, extra options includes:

- `repeat_header_method` can either be `append`(default) or `replace`
- `repeat_header_text` is just a text string you want to append on or replace the caption.
- `stripe_color` allows users to pick a different color for their strip lines.
- `latex_table_env` character string to define customized table environment such as `tabu` or `tabularx`. You shouldn't expect all features could be supported in self-defined environments.

Examples

```
x_html <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
kable_styling(x_html, "striped", position = "left", font_size = 7)

x_latex <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "latex")
kable_styling(x_latex, latex_options = "striped", position = "float_left")
```

landscape

Print the table on an isolated landscape page in PDF

Description

This function will put the table on a single landscape page. It's useful for wide tables that can't be printed on a portrait page.

Usage

```
landscape(kable_input, margin = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>kable_input</code>	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
<code>margin</code>	Customizable page margin for special needs. Values can be "1cm", "1in" or similar.

Examples

```
landscape(knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "latex"))
```

magic_mirror

Magic mirror that returns kable's attributes

Description

Mirror mirror tell me, how does this kable look like?

Usage

```
magic_mirror(kable_input)
```

Arguments

kable_input The output of kable

Examples

```
magic_mirror(knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html"))
```

rmd_format

Rmarkdown Format

Description

If the export format of the Rmarkdown document exist,

Usage

```
rmd_format()
```

row_spec	<i>Specify the look of the selected row</i>
----------	---

Description

This function allows users to select a row and then specify its look. It can also specify the format of the header row when `row = 0`.

Usage

```
row_spec(kable_input, row, bold = FALSE, italic = FALSE,
         monospace = FALSE, underline = FALSE, strikethrough = FALSE, color = NULL,
         background = NULL, align = NULL, font_size = NULL, angle = NULL,
         extra_css = NULL, hline_after = FALSE, extra_latex_after = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>kable_input</code>	Output of <code>knitr::kable()</code> with format specified
<code>row</code>	A numeric value or vector indicating which row(s) to be selected. You don't need to count in header rows or group labeling rows.
<code>bold</code>	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be bolded.
<code>italic</code>	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be emphasized.
<code>monospace</code>	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be monospaced (verbatim)
<code>underline</code>	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be underlined
<code>strikethrough</code>	A T/F value to control whether the text of the selected row need to be stricked out.
<code>color</code>	A character string for row text color. For example, "red" or "#BBBBBB".
<code>background</code>	A character string for row background color. Here please pay attention to the differences in color codes between HTML and LaTeX.
<code>align</code>	A character string for cell alignment. For HTML, possible values could be l, c, r plus left, center, right, justify, initial and inherit while for LaTeX, you can only choose from l, c & r.
<code>font_size</code>	A numeric input for font size. For HTML, you can also use options including xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, initial and inherit.
<code>angle</code>	0-360, degree that the text will rotate.
<code>extra_css</code>	Extra css text to be passed into the cells of the row. Note that it's not for the whole row.
<code>hline_after</code>	T/F. A replicate of <code>hline.after</code> in <code>xtable</code> . It adds a hline after ther row
<code>extra_latex_after</code>	Extra LaTeX text to be added after the row. Similar with <code>add.to.row</code> in <code>xtable</code>

Examples

```
x <- knitr::kable(head(mtcars), "html")
row_spec(x, 1:2, bold = TRUE, italic = TRUE)
```

scroll_box	<i>Put a HTML table into a scrollable box</i>
------------	---

Description

This function will put a HTML kable object in a fixed-height, fixed-width or both box and make it scrollable.

Usage

```
scroll_box(kable_input, height = NULL, width = NULL,
           box_css = "border: 1px solid #ddd; padding: 5px; ", extra_css = NULL)
```

Arguments

kable_input	A HTML kable object
height	A character string indicating the height of the box, e.g. "50px"
width	A character string indicating the width of the box, e.g. "100px"
box_css	CSS text for the box
extra_css	Extra CSS styles

spec_angle	<i>Generate rotation angle for continuous values</i>
------------	--

Description

Generate rotation angle for continuous values

Usage

```
spec_angle(x, begin, end, scale_from = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	continuous vectors of values
begin	Smallest degree to rotate. Default is 0
end	Largest degree to rotate. Default is 359.
scale_from	input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of x

spec_color *Generate viridis Color code for continuous values*

Description

Generate viridis Color code for continuous values

Usage

```
spec_color(x, alpha = 1, begin = 0, end = 1, direction = 1,
  option = "D", na_color = "#BBBBBB", scale_from = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	continuous vectors of values
alpha	The alpha transparency, a number in [0,1], see argument alpha in hsv .
begin	The (corrected) hue in [0,1] at which the viridis colormap begins.
end	The (corrected) hue in [0,1] at which the viridis colormap ends.
direction	Sets the order of colors in the scale. If 1, the default, colors are ordered from darkest to lightest. If -1, the order of colors is reversed.
option	A character string indicating the colormap option to use. Four options are available: "magma" (or "A"), "inferno" (or "B"), "plasma" (or "C"), and "viridis" (or "D", the default option).
na_color	color code for NA values
scale_from	input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of x

spec_font_size *Generate common font size for continuous values*

Description

Generate common font size for continuous values

Usage

```
spec_font_size(x, begin = 8, end = 16, na_font_size = 12,
  scale_from = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	continuous vectors of values
begin	Smalles font size to be used. Default is 10.
end	Largest font size. Default is 20.
na_font_size	font size for NA values
scale_from	input range (vector of length two). If not given, is calculated from the range of x

spec_popover *Setup bootstrap popover*

Description

Setup bootstrap popover

Usage

```
spec_popover(content = NULL, title = NULL, trigger = "hover",
              position = "right")
```

Arguments

content	content for pop-over message
title	title for pop-over message.
trigger	Controls how the pop-over message should be triggered. Possible values include hover (default), click, focus and manual.
position	How the tooltip should be positioned. Possible values are right(default), top, bottom, left & auto.

spec_tooltip *Setup bootstrap tooltip*

Description

Setup bootstrap tooltip

Usage

```
spec_tooltip(title, position = "right")
```

Arguments

title	text for hovering message
position	How the tooltip should be positioned. Possible values are right(default), top, bottom, left & auto.

usepackage_latex	<i>Load a LaTeX package</i>
------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Load a LaTeX package using R code. Just like `\usepackage{}` in LaTeX

Usage

```
usepackage_latex(name, options = NULL)
```

Arguments

name	The LaTeX package name
options	The LaTeX options for the package

Examples

```
usepackage_latex("xcolor")
```

Index

*Topic **package**

- kableExtra-package, 2
- add_footnote, 3
- add_header_above, 4
- add_indent, 5
- cell_spec, 5
- collapse_rows, 7
- column_spec, 8
- footnote, 9
- footnote_marker_alphabet
 - (footnote_marker_number), 10
- footnote_marker_number, 10
- footnote_marker_symbol
 - (footnote_marker_number), 10
- group_rows, 11
- hsv, 18
- kable_as_image, 12
- kable_styling, 13
- kableExtra (kableExtra-package), 2
- kableExtra-package, 2
- kableExtra_latex_packages, 12
- landscape, 14
- magic_mirror, 15
- rmd_format, 15
- row_spec, 16
- scroll_box, 17
- spec_angle, 17
- spec_color, 18
- spec_font_size, 18
- spec_popover, 19
- spec_tooltip, 19
- text_spec (cell_spec), 5
- usepackage_latex, 20