Package 'qreport'

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Type Package

Title Statistical Reporting with 'Quarto'

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Description Provides statistical components, tables, and graphs
that are useful in 'Quarto' and 'RMarkdown' reports and that produce 'Quarto'
elements for special formatting such as tabs and marginal notes and graphs.
Some of the functions produce entire report sections with tabs, e.g.,
the missing data report created by missChk(). Functions for inserting
variables and tables inside 'graphviz' and 'mermaid' diagrams are included,
and so are special clinical trial graphics for adverse event reporting.

Depends Hmisc (>= 5.1-1), data.table, ggplot2

Imports rms, Formula, viridis, knitr, htmltools

License GPL (>= 2)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyLoad Yes

URL https://hbiostat.org/R/qreport/

RoxygenNote 7.3.1

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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R topics documented:

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addCap *addCap*

Description

Add Figure Captions to a Dataset

Usage

```
addCap(label = NULL, cap = NULL, scap = NULL)
```

Arguments

label	figure label to use if not fetched from chunk information
cap	caption to use if not from chunk
scap	short caption to use if not from chunk

Details

Fetches the figure caption and optional short caption from the currently running code chunk (under knitr) and appends them to a running caption dataset named .captions. in the global environment. This facilites customizing a table of figures in a report.

Value

invisible list with label, cap, scap

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Called from inside a knitr chunk and all information pulled from
# chunk information
addCap()

## End(Not run)
```

---

aePlot *Adverse Event Plot*

Description

Generates graphics for binary event proportions

Usage

```
aePlot(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  na.action = na.retain,
  exposure = NULL,
  expunit = "",
  study = " ",
  refgroup = NULL,
  minincidence = 0,
```

```
  conf.int = 0.95,
  etype = "adverse events",
  head = NULL,
  tail = NULL,
  size = c("regular", "wide"),
  popts = NULL,
  label = NULL
)
```

Arguments

formula	a formula with one or two left hand variables (the first representing major categorization and the second minor), and 1-2 right hand variables. One of the right hand variables may be enclosed in `id()` to indicate the presence of a unique subject ID. The remaining variable is treatment.
data	input data frame
subset	subsetting criteria
na.action	function for handling NAs when creating analysis frame
exposure	a numeric vector whose length is the number of treatments, with names equal to the treatment names
expunit	character string specifying the time units for `exposure`
study	character string identifying the study; used in multi-study reports or where distinct patient strata are analyzed separately. Used to fetch the study-specific metadata stored by `setqreportOption`. Single study reports just use `study=' '`.
refgroup	a character string specifying which treatment group is subtracted when computing risk differences. If there are two treatments the default is the first one listed in `qreport options`.
minincidence	a number between 0 and 1 specifying the minimum incidence in any stratum that must hold before an event is included in the summary. When `exposure` is given, `minincidence` applies to the hazard rate.
conf.int	confidence level for difference in proportions (passed to `dotchartpl`)
etype	a character string describing the nature of the events, for example `"adverse events"`, `"serious adverse events"`. Used in figure captions.
head	character string. Specifies initial text in the figure caption, otherwise a default is used.
tail	a character string to add to end of automatic caption
size	default is standard text body width. Set to `"wide"` to render plot with `column: page-inset-left`.
popts	a list of additional options to pass to `dotchartpl`
label	label for figure. `fig-` is placed in front of this label. Default uses the name of the code chunk. If a label is defined by the time the graph is produced that label will be used instead of the code chunk.

Details

Generates dot charts showing proportions of subjects having events (at any time). Events can be categorized by a single level or by major and minor levels (e.g., body system and preferred terms). When there are two treatments, half-width CLs of treatment differences are drawn, centered at the midpoint of the two proportions, and CLs for differences appear in hover text. Input data must contain one record per event, with this record containing the event name. If there is more than one event of a given type per subject, unique subject ID must be provided. Denominators come from `qreport` options when computing event incidence proportions. Instead, when a named vector `exposure` is specified, with names equal to the treatments, `exposure` is used as the denominator so that the exponential distribution hazard rate is computed, i.e., events per unit of exposure time. When a subject has only one event of each type, the usual interpretation holds. When a subject has multiple events, the estimate is events per person per time unit. A character variable `expunit` defines the time units. It is assumed that only randomized subjects are included in the dataset. Whenever the number of events of a given type is zero for a group, the event frequency is changed to 0.5 so that one may compute confidence intervals on the log scale as well as hazard ratios.

For an example with output see https://hbiostat.org/rflow/descript.html#adverse-event-chart/

Value

no return value, called for knitting with `knitr`

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
# See test.Rnw in tests directory
```

`asForm` *asForm*

Description

Convert Vector of Variables Names to a Right-Sided Formula

Usage

```
asForm(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	character vector

Details

Given a vector of character strings, turns them into a formula with no left hand side variable.

Value

formula

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
asForm(letters[1:6])
```

`conVars` *conVars*

Description

Find Continuous Variables

Usage

```
conVars(...)
```

Arguments

...	passed to [varType()]

Details

Uses [varType()] to type the variables then retrieves the vector of names of continuous ones.

Value

character vector

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
conVars(mydata)

## End(Not run)
```

dataChk *dataChk*

Description

Run a Series of Data Checks and Report

Usage

```
dataChk(
  d,
  checks,
  id = character(0),
  html = FALSE,
  omit0 = FALSE,
  byid = FALSE,
  nrows = 500
)
```

Arguments

d	a data table
checks	a vector of expressions that if satisfied causes records to be listed
id	option vector of variable names to serve as IDs
html	set to TRUE to create HTML output and put each check in a separate tab, also creating summary tabs
omit0	set to TRUE to ignore checks finding no observations
byid	if id is given set byid=TRUE to also list a data frame with all flagged conditions, sorted by id
nrows	maximum number of rows to allow to be printed

Details

Function to run various data checks on a data table.

Checks are run separately for each part of the expression vector checks. For each single expression, the variables listed in the output are all the variables mentioned in the expression plus optional variables whose names are in the character vector id. %between% c(a,b) in expressions is printed as [a,b]. The output format is plain text unless html=TRUE which also puts each table in a separate Quarto tab. See here for examples.

Value

an invisible data frame containing variables check (the expression checked) and n (the number of records satisfying the expression)

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
dataChk(mydata)

## End(Not run)
```

`dataOverview` *dataOverview*

Description

Produce a Data Overview Quarto Section

Usage

```
dataOverview(
  d,
  d2 = NULL,
  id = NULL,
  plot = c("scatter", "dot", "none"),
  pr = nvar <= 50,
  which = 1,
  dec = 3
)
```

Arguments

`d`	a data frame or table
`d2`	optional second dataset used for analyzing uniqueness of subject IDs
`id`	optional formula providing names of subject identifiers
`plot`	specifies type of plot, defaulting to `'scatter'`
`pr`	set to `FALSE` to omit detailed table and present only graphics
`which`	when two datasets are given which one should be the focus
`dec`	certain summary statistics are rounded to the nearest `dec` places

Details

Produces a multi-tabbed dataset overview as exemplified here. This includes provision of data about data such as variable type, symmetry, missingness, rarest and most common values.

Value

nothing; renders a report with Quarto/RMarkdown

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
dataOverview(mydata, secondarydataset)

## End(Not run)
```

`disVars` *disVars*

Description

Find Discrete Variables

Usage

```
disVars(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	passed to [varType()]

Details

Uses [varType()] to type the variables then retrieves the vector of names of discrete ones.

Value

character vector

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
disVars(mydata)

## End(Not run)
```

dNeedle *Draw Needles*

Description

Create an html base64 string from a png graphic to draw needles for current sample sizes. Uses colors set by call to `setqreportOptions`.

Usage

```
dNeedle(sf, study = " ")
```

Arguments

`sf`	output of `sampleFrac`
`study`	character string specifying study ID

Value

a base64 representation of a png graphic, suitable for inclusion in html

Examples

```
setqreportOption(tx.var='treatment', denom=c(enrolled=1000, randomized=800, a=398, b=402))
dNeedle(sampleFrac(getqreportOption('denom')))
```

getqreportOption *Get qreport Options*

Description

Get qreport options, assigning default values of unspecified options.

Usage

```
getqreportOption(opts = NULL, study = " ")
```

Arguments

`opts`	character vector containing list of option names to retrieve. If only one element, the result is a scalar, otherwise a list. If `opts` is not specified, a list with all current option settings is returned.
`study`	character string specifying an optional study designation

Value

getching `qreport` options

Examples

```
## Not run:
getqreportOption('tx.var')

## End(Not run)
```

---

hookaddcap *hookaddcap*

Description

Set knitr to Automatically Call addCap in Figure-Producing Chunks

Usage

```
hookaddcap(loc = NULL)
```

Arguments

loc	if non-NULL will be used to set the knitr chunk option fig.cap.location

Details

Adds a knitr hook that takes effect before the chunk is run. The hook function retrieves figure information from the current chunk to give to addCap.

Value

nothing; calls knitr hook and chunk option setting functions

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
hookaddcap()

## End(Not run)
```

hooktime *hooktime*

Description

Create knitr Hook for Reporting Execution Time for Chunks

Usage

```
hooktime(all = FALSE)
```

Arguments

all	set to TRUE to time every chunk without the need for time=TRUE in the chunk header

Details

Creates a hook called time that can be activated by including time=TRUE in a chunk header. The chunk's execution time in seconds will be printed in a very small html font at the end of the chunk's output.

Value

nothing

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

this and timeMar()

htmlList *htmlList*

Description

Print Named List of Vectors

Usage

```
htmlList(x, dec = 4)
```

Arguments

x	a named list
dec	round to this decimal place

Details

Function to print a simple named list of vectors in html Creates a column name from the names of the list If a vector element of the list is numeric, it is rounded to dec digits to the right of the decimal place.

Value

a kable

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
w <- list(A = runif(4), B=rnorm(3))
htmlList(w)
```

---

htmlView *htmlView*

Description

Convert Objects to HTML and View

Usage

```
htmlView(...)
```

Arguments

...	any number of objects for which an html method exists

Details

Converts a series of objects created to html. Displays these in the RStudio View pane. If RStudio is not running displays in an external browser. Assumes there is an html method for the objects (e.g., objects are result of Hmisc::describe or Hmisc::contents. User can page through the different outputs with the arrow keys in the RStudio View pane

Value

nothing is returned; used to launch a browser on html text

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
 htmlView(contents(d1), contents(d2))
 htmlView(describe(d1), describe(d2, descript='Second Dataset'))
 htmlView(contents(d), describe(d))

## End(Not run)
```

---

htmlViewx *htmlViewx*

Description

Convert to HTML and Eternally View Objects

Usage

```
htmlViewx(..., tab = c("notfirst", "all", "none"))
```

Arguments

...	a series of objects for which an 'html' method exists
tab	set to ''all'' to add even the first object to an existing window.

Details

'htmlViewx' is similar to 'htmlView' except that an external viewer is launched, and the first object is opened in a new window. Subsequent objects are opened in a new tab in the last created window. Set 'options(vbrowser='command line to run browser')' to use a browser other than 'Vivaldi'. Defaults to opening a new window for only the first object, and adding tabs after that.

Value

does not return a value; launches a browser

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
options(prType='html')
htmlViewx(contents(d), describe(d))

## End(Not run)
```

kabl *kabl*

Description

Front-end to kable and kables

Usage

```
kabl(..., caption = NULL, digits = 4, col.names = NA, row.names = NA)
```

Arguments

...	one or more objects to pass to kable
caption	overall single caption
digits	passed to kable and applies to all tables
col.names	passed to kable
row.names	passed to kable

Details

Calls kable() if only one table is to be printed. Calls kable() for each table and passes it to kables if more than one. Accounts for results of tapply not being a vector (is an array)

Value

result of kable or kables

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
kabl(data.frame(a=1:2, b=3:4), data.frame(x=11:13, y=21:23))
```

makecallout *makecallout*

Description

General Case Handling of Quarto Callouts

Usage

```
makecallout(...)
```

Arguments

...	can be any of the following • x object to print (if type='print'), or one or more formulas whose right hand sides are to be run. Left side provides labels if needed by the particular callout, and if raw is included on the right side any R code chunk run will have results='asis' in the chunk header. • callout character string giving the Quarto callout • label character string label if needed and if not obtained from the left side of a formula • type defaults to 'print' to print an object. Set to 'run' to run a chunk or 'cat' to use cat() to render. • now set to FALSE to return code instead of running it • results if not using formulas, specifies the formatting option to code in the code header, either 'asis' (the default) or 'markup' • close specifies whether to close the callout or to leave it open for future calls • parameters passed to print

Details

This function generates and optionally runs markdown/R code that runs Quarto callouts such as collapsible notes or marginal notes. Before rendering x, options(rawmarkup=TRUE) is set so that Hmisc::rendHTML will not try to protect html in things like margins. Quarto doesn't like the surrounding html protection lines in that context. The option is set back to its original value after rendering.

Value

if code is not executed, returns a character vector with the code to run

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
x <- 1:3
co <- '.callout-note collapse="true'
makecallout(x, callout=co, label='# thislabel', type='print')
makecallout(thislabel ~ x, callout=co, type='print')
```

`makecnote` *makecnote*

Description

Print an Object in a Collapsible Note

Usage

```
makecnote(
  x,
  label = paste0("`", deparse(substitute(x)), "`"),
  wide = FALSE,
  type = c("print", "run", "cat"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object having a suitable `print` method
`label`	a character string providing a title for the tab. Default is the name of the argument passed to `makecnote`.
`wide`	set to `TRUE` to expand the width of the text body
`type`	default is to `print`; can also be `run`, `cat`
`...`	an optional list of arguments to be passed to `print`

Details

Prints an object in a Quarto collapsible note.

Value

nothing is returned, used for rendering markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
makecnote('This is some text', label='mylab', wide=TRUE)
```

makecodechunk *makecodechunk*

Description

Create Text for Running Code Chunk

Usage

```
makecodechunk(
  cmd,
  opts = NULL,
  results = "asis",
  lang = "r",
  callout = NULL,
  h = NULL,
  w = NULL
)
```

Arguments

cmd	character string vector of commands to run inside chunk
opts	optional list of chunk options, e.g. `list(fig.width=6, fig.cap="This is a caption")`. See https://yihui.org/knitr/options/ for a complete list of options.
results	format of results, default is `'asis'`. May specify `results='markup'`.
lang	language for the chunk
callout	an optional Quarto callout to include after `#|` after the chunk header that affects how the result appears, e.g. `callout='column: margin'`
h	optional height to place after the chunk header after `#|`
w	optional width

Details

Creates text strings suitable for running through `knitr`. The chunk is given a random name because certain operations are not allowed by `knitr` without it.

Value

character vector

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
makecodechunk('x <- pi; print(x)')
```

`makecolmarg` *makecolmarg*

Description

Put an Object in the Margin

Usage

```
makecolmarg(x, type = c("print", "run", "cat"), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object having a suitable `print` method
`type`	type of execution
`...`	an optional list of arguments to be passed to `print`

Details

Prints an object in a Quarto column margin.

Value

nothing is returned, used to render markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
makecolmarg(data.frame(x=1:3, y=4:6))
```

makegraphviz *makegraphviz*

Description

Create a Quarto Graphviz dot Diagram Chunk With Variable Insertions

Usage

```
makegraphviz(.object., ..., file)
```

Arguments

.object.	character string or vector with graphviz markup
...	name=value pairs that makes values replace {{name}} elements in the markup
file	name of file to hold graphviz markup after variable insertions. Run this in Quarto using a chunk to looks like the following, which was for file='graphviz.dot'.

```
```{dot}
//| label: fig-doverview-graphviz
//| fig-height: 4
//| fig-cap: "Consort diagram produced with `graphviz` with detailed exclusion frequenc
//| file: graphviz.dot
```
```

Details

Takes a character string or vector and uses knitr::knit_expand() to apply variable insertions before the diagram is rendered by Quarto. See this for an example. Unlike mermaid, graphviz can include user-defined linkages to specific parts of a node (e.g., a single word in a line of text) to another part of the chart, and can render tables. If an inclusion is ... is a data frame or table, it will be properly rendered inside the diagram.

Value

nothing; used to knitr::knit_expand() graphviz markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

makemermaid()

makemermaid *makemermaid*

Description

Create a Quarto Mermaid Diagram Chunk With Variable Insertions

Usage

```
makemermaid(.object., ..., file)
```

Arguments

`.object.`	character string or vector with `mermaid` markup
`...`	name=value pairs that makes values replace `{{name}}` elements in the markup
`file`	name of file to hold `mermaid` markup after variable insertions. Run this in Quarto using a chunk to looks like the following, which was for `file='mermaid1.mer'`.

````
```{mermaid}
%%| fig-cap: "Consort diagram produced by `mermaid`"
%%| label: fig-mermaid1
%%| file: mermaid1.mer
```
````

Details

Takes a character string or vector and uses `knitr::knit_expand()` to apply variable insertions before the diagram is rendered by Quarto. See this for an example.

Value

nothing; used to `knitr::knit_expand()` mermaid markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

`makegraphviz()`

maketabs *maketabs*

Description

Make Quarto Tabs

Usage

```
maketabs(
  ...,
  wide = FALSE,
  cwidth = if (wide) "column-page",
  initblank = FALSE,
  baselabel = NULL,
  cap = NULL,
  basecap = NULL,
  debug = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`...`	a series of formulas or a single named list. For formulas the left side is the tab label (if multiple words or other illegal R expressions enclose in backticks) and the right hand side has expressions to evaluate during chunk execution, plus optional `raw`, `caption`, and `fig.size` options.
`wide`	set to `TRUE` to use a Quarto `column-page` for the body of the text to allow it to use some of the margins
`cwidth`	specify a legal `Quarto` character string instead of `wide` to specify the width of the output. These are defined here. Commonly used values are `'column-screen-right'`, `'column-page-left'`, `'column-screen-inset-shaded'`.
`initblank`	set to `TRUE` to create a first tab that is blank so that the report will not initially show any tabbed material
`baselabel`	a one-word character string that provides the base name of `labels` for tabs with figure captions. The sequential tab number is appended to `baselabel` to obtain the full figure label. If using formulas the figure label may instead come from `caption(.., label)`. If not specified it is taken to be the name of the current chunk with `fig-` prepended.
`cap`	applies to the non-formula use of `maketabs` and is an integer vector specifying which tabs are to be given figure labels and captions.
`basecap`	a single character string providing the base text for captions if `cap` is specified.
`debug`	set to `TRUE` to output debugging information in file `/tmp/z`

Details

Loops through a series of formulas or elements of a named list and outputs each element into a separate `Quarto` tab. `wide` and `column` arguments are used to expand the width of the output outside the usual margins. An `initblank` argument creates a first tab that is empty, or you can specify a formula `~ .` This allows one to show nothing until one of the other tabs is clicked. Multiple commands can be run in one chunk by including multiple right hand terms in a formula. A chunk can be marked for producing raw output by including a term `raw` somewhere in the formula's right side. If can be marked for constructing a label and caption by including `+ caption(caption string, label string)`. The tab number is appended to the label string, and if the label is not provided `baselabel` will be used.

Value

nothing is returned; used to render markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
X <- list(A=data.frame(x=1:2), B=data.frame(x=1:2, y=11:12))
maketabs(X)
```

`missChk` *missChk*

Description

Produce a Report Section Detailing Missing Values in a Dataset

Usage

```
missChk(
  data,
  use = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  type = c("report", "seq"),
  maxpat = 15,
  maxcomb = 25,
  excl1pat = TRUE,
  sortpatterns = TRUE,
  prednmiss = FALSE,
  omitpred = NULL,
  baselabel = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	data frame or table to analyze
use	a formula or character vector specifying which variables to consider if not all those in data
exclude	a formula or character vector specifying which variables to exclude from consideration
type	specify 'seq' to return a summary of sequential exclusions rather than produce a report
maxpat	maximum number of missing data patterns allowed when counting occurrences of all combinations of variables' NAs
maxcomb	maximum number of combinations for which to produce a combination dot plot
excl1pat	set to FALSE to not list distinct combinatons that only occur for one observation
sortpatterns	set to FALSE to not sort patterns in decreasing frequency of missingness
prednmiss	set to TRUE to use ordinal regression to predict the number of missing variables on an observation from the values of all the non-missing variables
omitpred	a formula or character vector specifying a list of predictors not to use when predicting number of missing variables
baselabel	base label for Quarto tabs made with maketabs()
...	passed to combplotp()

Details

Quantifies frequencies of missing observations on a variable and missing variables on an observaton and produces variables tables and (depending on the number of NAs) multiple graphic displays in Quarto tabs. The results are best understood by referring to this.

Value

nothing; outputs Quarto/RMarkdown text and tabs for a full report section

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
missChk(mydata)

## End(Not run)
```

multDataOverview *multDataOverview*

Description

Multiple Dataset Overview

Usage

```
multDataOverview(X, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	list object containing any number of data frames/tables
id	formula containing a single subject identifier, e.g., id = patient.id‘

Details

Provides an overview of the data tables inside a giant list. The result returned (invisible) is a data table containing for each variable a comma-separated list of datasets containing that variable (other than id variables).

Value

invisibly, a data table

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

dataOverview()

Examples

```
## Not run:
multDataOverview(list(data1=mydata1, data2=mydata2), id = ~ subject.id)

## End(Not run)
```

pdumpit *Print to File for Debugging*

Description

If `options(dumpfile="...")` is set, uses `Hmisc::prn()` to print objects for debugging

Usage

```
pdumpit(x, txt = as.character(substitute(x)))
```

Arguments

`x`	input to `prn`
`txt`	text label, defaults to name of `x` argument

Value

no result, used only for printing debugging information

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

printCap *printCap*

Description

Pretty Printing of Captions Dataset

Usage

```
printCap(book = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`book`	set to `TRUE` to not use `format='html'` when running `kable`

Details

Uses `kable` to print the caption information saved in `.captions.`.

Value

`kable` object

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
princCap()

## End(Not run)
```

---

putQcap *putQcap*

Description

Create Quarto Figure Caption

Usage

```
putQcap(..., scap = NULL, label = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	one or more character strings to form the caption
scap	a character string subcaption
label	figure label

Details

Creates a Quarto label and caption and uses `addCap()` to add to running list of figures

Value

string vector with YAML components `label`, `fig-cap`, `fig-scap`

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
putQcap('First part of caption', 'second part', scap='subcaption', label='xx')
```

runDeriveExpr *runDeriveExpr*

Description

Apply Derived Variable Specifications

Usage

```
runDeriveExpr(d, derv, pr = TRUE)
```

Arguments

d	a data table
derv	a list of expressions to evaluate
pr	set pr=FALSE to suppress information messages

Details

Function to apply derived variable specifications derv to a data table d. Actions on d are done in place, so call the function using runDeriveExpr(d, derv object) and not by running d <- runDeriveExpr(d, derv objec
See this for an example.

Value

nothing; used to print information and add variables to data table

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
require(data.table)
d <- data.table(ht=c(68,  60), wt=c(280, 135), chol=c(120, 150))
derived <- list(
  list(bmi = expression(703 * wt / ht ^ 2),
       label='Body Mass Index',
       units='Kg/m^2'),
  list(bsa=expression(0.007184 * (0.4536 * wt) ^ 0.425 * (2.54 * ht) ^ 0.725),
       label='Body Surface Area',
       units='m^2', drop=.q(wt, ht) )   )
runDeriveExpr(d, derived)
print(d)
contents(d)
```

rwrap *rwrap*

Description

Protecting Backticks for Illustrating In-line R Code

Usage

```
rwrap(x)
```

Arguments

x	a character string

Details

This function pastes back ticks around a string so those extra back ticks don't have to appear in the user's code in a report. This prevents Quarto from intervening.

Value

x surrounded by backtick r and backtick

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
rwrap('pi')
```

sampleFrac *Compute Sample Fractions*

Description

Uses denominators stored with `setqreportOption` along with counts specified to `SampleFrac` to compute fractions of subjects in current analysis

Usage

```
sampleFrac(n, nobsY = NULL, table = TRUE, study = " ")
```

Arguments

n	integer vector, named with "enrolled","randomized" and optionally also including treatment levels.
nobsY	a result of the the nobsY Hmisc function
table	set to TRUE to return as an attribute "table" a character string containing an HTML table showing the pertinent frequencies created from n and the denom option, and if nobsY is present, adding another table with response variable-specific counts.
study	character string with study ID

Value

named vector of relative sample sizes with an attribute table with frequency counts

Examples

```
setqreportOption(tx.var='treatment', denom=c(enrolled=1000, randomized=800, a=398, b=402))
sampleFrac(getqreportOption('denom'))
```

---

saveCap *saveCap*

Description

Save Caption Dataset in External File

Usage

```
saveCap(basename)
```

Arguments

basename	base file name to which -captions.rds will be appended

Details

Uses base::saveRDS() to save the .captions. dataset to a user file.

Value

nothing; used to create a saved RDS dataset of caption information

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
saveCap('chapter3')

## End(Not run)
```

---

scplot *scplot*

Description

Separate Chunk Plot

Usage

```
scplot(command, cap = NULL, scap = NULL, w = 5, h = 4, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

command	an command that causes a plot to be rendered
cap	long caption
scap	short caption
w	width of plot
h	height of plot
id	a string ID for the plot. Defaults to the current chunk label if knitr is running

Details

Runs a plot on its own Rmarkdown/Quarto knitr Chunk. The plot will have its own caption and size, and short captions are placed in the markdown TOC

Expressions cannot be re-used, i.e., each expression must evaluate to the right quantity after the chunk in which the scplot calls are made is finished, and the new constructed chunk is input. To input and run the constructed chunk: {r child='scplot.Rmd'} preceeded and following by 3 back ticks. Hmisc::putHcap is used to markup regular and short captions cap, scap. Short caption appears in TOC. If no scap, then cap is used for this. To change the putHcap subsub argument set options(scplot.subsub='## ') for example.

Value

no value return; outputs R Markdown/Quarto markup

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
scplot(id='chunkid')   # initialize output file scplot.Rmd
# or use scplot() to use the current chunk name as the id
# scplot(plotting expression, caption, optional short caption, w, h)
# scplot(plotting expression ...)

## End(Not run)
```

`setqreportOption` *Set qreport Options*

Description

Set qreport options, assigning certain defaults

Usage

```
setqreportOption(..., study = " ")
```

Arguments

`...`	a series of options for which non-default values are desired: • `tx.pch`: symbols corresponding to treatments • `tx.col`: colors corresponding to treatments • `tx.linecol`: colors for lines in line plots • `nontx.col`: colors for categories other than treatments • `tx.lty`: line types corresponding to treatments • `tx.lwd`: line widths corresponding to treatments • `tx.var`: character string name of treatment variable • `er.col`: 2-vector with names `"enrolled"`,`"randomized"` containing colors to use for enrolled and randomized in needle displays • `alpha.f`: single numeric specifying alpha adjustment to be applied to all colors. Default is 1 (no adjustment) • `denom`: named vector with overall sample sizes See https://github.com/plotly/plotly.py/blob/master/pl L87/
`study`	an optional study mnemonic (character string) needed when multiple studies are being analyzed (or when one study is divided into distinct strata)

Value

no returned value, used to set `options()`

Examples

```
setqreportOption(tx.var='treatment', denom=c(enrolled=1000, randomized=800, a=398, b=402))
```

spar *spar*

Description

Set Nice Defaults for Base Graphics Parameters

Usage

```
spar(
 mar = if (!axes) c(2.25 + 0.6 + bot - 0.45 * multi, 2 * (las == 1) + 2.2 + left, 0.5 +
  top + 0.25 * multi, 0.5 + rt) else c(3.25 + 0.6 + bot - 0.45 * multi, 2 * (las == 1)
   + 3.7 + left, 0.5 + top + 0.25 * multi, 0.5 + rt),
 lwd = if (multi) 1 else 1.75,
 mgp = if (!axes) mgp = c(0.75, 0.1, 0) else if (multi) c(1.5 + 0.83, 0.365 - 0.03, 0)
   else c(2.4 - 0.4 + 0.83, 0.475 - 0.03, 0),
 tcl = if (multi) -0.25 else -0.4,
 xpd = FALSE,
 las = 1,
 bot = 0,
 left = 0,
 top = 0,
 rt = 0,
 ps = if (multi) 12 else 15,
 mfrow = NULL,
 axes = TRUE,
 cex.lab = 1.15,
 cex.axis = 0.8,
 ...
)
```

Arguments

mar	see par
lwd	see par
mgp	see par
tcl	see par
xpd	see par
las	see par
bot	additional lines of space to set aside for the bottom of the graph for extra subtitles etc.
left	additional lines to set aside at left
top	same for top
rt	same for right margin

ps	see par
mfrow	see par
axes	see par
cex.lab	see par
cex.axis	see par
...	other parameters passed as-is to graphics::par()

Details

This function tries to set graphics::par() to make base graphics look more publication-ready.

Value

nothing; side effect of setting par()

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
## Not run:
spar(top=2, bot=1)  # leave extra space for titles

## End(Not run)
```

---

timeMar *timeMar*

Description

Time an Expression and Report in Quarto Margin

Usage

```
timeMar(x)
```

Arguments

x	an expression to execute

Details

Function to time an expression, printing the result of base::system.time() in the right margin, and storing the result of system.time in .systime. in the global environment so tha the user can refer to it.

Value

invisibly, the result of the expression

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

hooktime()

Examples

```
## Not run:
g <- function(...){}  # define a function to run slowly
result <- timeMar(g())

## End(Not run)
```

---

varType *varType*

Description

Determine Types of Variables

Usage

```
varType(data, include = NULL, exclude = NULL, ndistinct = 10, nnonnum = 20)
```

Arguments

data	data frame or table to analyze
include	formula or vector of variable names to attend to
exclude	a formula or character vector specifying which variables to exclude from consideration
ndistinct	minimum number of distinct numeric values a variable must have to be considered continuous
nnonnum	maximum number of distinct values a variable can have to be considered discrete

Details

For all the variables in a data frame/table, analyzes them to determine types: continuous, nonnumeric, and discrete. include and exclude can be vector or right-side-only formulas.

Value

list of vectors

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(i=1:100, x=runif(100), y=sample(1:3, 100, TRUE),
                w=sample(c('cat','dog','giraffe'), 100, TRUE),
                v=sample(letters, 100, TRUE))
varType(d)
```

---

vClus *cClus*

Description

Make Variable Clustering Quarto Report Section

Usage

```
vClus(
  d,
  exclude = NULL,
  corrmatrix = FALSE,
  redundancy = FALSE,
  spc = FALSE,
  trans = FALSE,
  rexclude = NULL,
  fracmiss = 0.2,
  maxlevels = 10,
  minprev = 0.05,
  imputed = NULL,
  horiz = FALSE,
  label = "fig-varclus",
  print = TRUE,
  redunargs = NULL,
  spcargs = NULL,
  transaceargs = NULL,
  transacefile = NULL,
  spcfile = NULL
)
```

Arguments

d	a data frame or table
exclude	formula or vector of character strings containing variables to exclude from analysis

corrmatrix	set to TRUE to use Hmisc::plotCorrM() to depict a Spearman rank correlation matrix.
redundancy	set to TRUE to run Hmisc::redun() on non-excluded variables
spc	set to TRUE to run Hmisc::princmp() to do a sparse principal component analysis with the argument method='sparse' passed
trans	set to TRUE to run Hmisc::transace() to transform each predictor before running redundancy or principal components analysis. transace is run on the stacked filled-in data if imputed is given.
rexclude	extra variables to exclude from transace transformating-finding, redundancy analysis, and sparce principal components (formula or character vector)
fracmiss	if the fraction of NAs for a variable exceeds this the variable will not be included
maxlevels	if the maximum number of distinct values for a categorical variable exceeds this, the variable will be dropped
minprev	the minimum proportion of non-missing observations in a category for a binary variable to be retained, and the minimum relative frequency of a category before it will be combined with other small categories
imputed	an object created by Hmisc::aregImpute() or mice::mice() that contains information from multiple imputation that causes vClus to create all the filled-in datasets, stack them into one tall dataset, and pass that dataset to Hmisc::redun() or Hmisc::princmp() so that NAs can be handled efficiently in redundancy analysis and sparse principal components, i.e., without excluding partial records. Variable clustering and the correlation matrix are already efficient because they use pairwise deletion of NAs.
horiz	set to TRUE to draw the dendrogram horizontally
label	figure label for Quarto
print	set to FALSE to not let dataframeReduce report details
redunargs	a list() of other arguments passed to Hmisc::redun()
spcargs	a list() of other arguments passed to Hmisc::princmp()
transaceargs	a list() of other arguments passed to Hmisc::transace()
transacefile	similar to spcfile and can be used when trans=TRUE
spcfile	a character string specifying an .rds R binary file to hold the results of sparse principal component analysis. Using Hmisc::runifChanged(), if the file name is specified and no inputs have changed since the last run, the result is read from the file. Otherwise a new run is made and the file is recreated if spcfile is specified. This is done because sparse principal components can take several minutes to run on large files.

Details

Draws a variable clustering dendrogram and optionally graphically depicts a correlation matrix. See this for an example. Uses Hmisc::varclus().

Value

makes Quarto tabs and prints output, returning nothing unless `spc=TRUE` or `trans=TRUE` are used, in which case a list with components `princmp` and/or `transace` is returned and these components can be passed to special `print` and `plot` methods for `spc` or to `ggplot_transace`. The user can put scree plots and PC loading plots in separate code chunks that use different figure sizes that way.

Author(s)

Frank Harrell

See Also

`Hmisc::varclus()`, `Hmisc::plotCorrM()`, `Hmisc::dataframeReduce()`, `Hmisc::redun()`, `Hmisc::princmp()`, `Hmisc::transace()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
vClus(mydata, exclude=.q(country, city))

## End(Not run)
```

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