Package: tidytab (via r-universe)

October 5, 2025

Title Create Tables of Frequencies

Version 0.0.0.9000

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Description Functions to create tables of frequencies.

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URL https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab,
https://gvelasq.github.io/tidytab/

BugReports https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab/issues

Depends R (>= 3.2)

Imports crayon, dplyr, grDevices, here, magrittr, purrr, readr, rlang (>= 0.2.0), stats, stringr, tibble, tidyr, tidyselect, utils

Suggests cli, covr, pkgdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

ByteCompile true

Config/testthat/edition 3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

Config/pak/sysreqs libicu-dev libx11-dev

Repository https://r-multiverse.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2022-05-05 20:29:20 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/gvelasq/tidytab

RemoteRef v0.0.0.9000

RemoteSha 0f5bed6c628d5e26be00058a1b7aaf0953620e2f

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br *Browse data*

Description

`br()` is an alias for `utils::View()` and invokes the data viewer. See `utils::View()` for details. `br()` invisibly returns its input so that it can be dropped into magrittr pipe chains.

Usage

```
br(x, title)
```

Arguments

`x`	An `R` object coercible into a data frame.
`title`	Optional title for viewer window.

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tab *Create tables of frequencies*

Description

`tab()` creates n-way tables of frequencies in the `R` console, similar to those created by Stata's `tabulate` function. When three or more variables are passed to `tab()`, only flat tables are displayed. `ta()` is a shortened alias for `tab()`.

`ftab()` creates only flat tables of frequencies.

The convenience functions `tab1()` and `tab2()` are inspired by functions of the same name in Stata. They allow rapid tabulation of a set of variables. `tab1()` creates one-way tables of frequencies for each listed variable. `tab2()` creates two-way tables of frequencies for all listed variable combinations.

Usage

```
tab(x, ..., m = TRUE)

ta(x, ..., m = TRUE)

ftab(x, ..., m = TRUE)

tab1(x, ..., m = TRUE)

tab2(x, ..., m = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	A vector, data.frame, or tibble.
`...`	A comma separated list of unquoted variable names or positions. Select helpers from dplyr and tidyselect are supported.
`m`	If `TRUE` (the default), missing values are reported.

Details

If a single variable is passed to `tab()`, a table of frequencies is printed (with a total row and columns 'Freq.', 'Percent', and 'Cum.').

If two variables are passed to `tab()`, a special 2x2 contingency table is printed (with a total row and a total column).

If three or more variables are passed to `tab()`, a flat contingency table is printed (with columns 'Freq.', 'Percent', and 'Cum.').

The invisibly returned tibble excludes total rows and columns to avoid collision of variable classes.

Value

A tibble containing a table of frequencies for the variables listed in `...`

See Also

The statar package by Matthieu Gomez provides a `tab()` function with output similar to tidytab's `ftab()`. Both packages use a variant of `statascii()` to format tables for display in the `R` console. Differences between the packages include:

- tidytab supports select helpers from dplyr and tidyselect.
- tidytab displays tables in colors: dark grey for block drawing characters and red for `NA`s.
- tidytab allows for tabulation of named and unnamed vectors.
- tidytab implements automatic table wrapping for tables wider than the `R` console.
- tidytab's `tab()` and `ftab()` display a total row with total frequencies for one-way tabulations.
- tidytab's `tab()` displays a special 2x2 contingency table for two-way tabulations (flat two-way tables are available with `ftab()`).

- tidytab's convenience functions `tab1()` and `tab2()` allow for rapid tabulation of a set of variables into either one- or two-way tables.

The janitor package by Sam Firke provides the `tabyl()` function for SPSS-like tables of frequencies and adornments.

Base R provides the `ftable()` and `xtabs()` functions for unadorned tables of frequencies.

Examples

```
# one-way table of frequencies
mtcars %>% tab(cyl)

# two-way table of frequencies (a special 2x2 contingency table)
mtcars %>% tab(cyl, gear)

# flat contingency tables of three (or more) variables
mtcars %>% tab(cyl, gear, am)

# tables wider than the R console are automatically wrapped
mtcars %>% tab(cyl, gear, am, vs)

# missing values are displayed in red
tab(letters[24:27])

# ftab() displays only flat contingency tables (here, with two variables)
mtcars %>% ftab(cyl, gear)

# tab1() displays one-way tables for each variable
mtcars %>% tab1(cyl, gear)

# tab2() displays two-way tables for all variable combinations
mtcars %>% tab2(cyl, gear, am)

# ta() is a shortened alias for tab(), inspired by Stata
mtcars %>% ta(gear)
```

%gin% *A reimagination of* %in% *for partial string matching*

Description

`%gin%` is a reimagination of `%in%` using `grepl()` for partial string matching.

Usage

```
pattern %gin% x
```

Arguments

pattern	Character string to be matched.
x	R object to be matched against. The object must be a character vector or an object coercible by as.character() to a character vector.

References

%gin% was first written for @ivelasq's r-data-recipes GitHub repository.

Examples

```
# %in% evaluates to FALSE because it looks for full string matches
"t" %in% "tonic"

# %gin% evaluates to TRUE
"t" %gin% "tonic"

# %gin% can be used with tab()
tab("Toyota" %gin% rownames(mtcars))
```

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