

# Package ‘htmlTable’

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**Version** 2.4.3

**Title** Advanced Tables for Markdown/HTML

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**Description** Tables with state-of-the-art layout elements such as row spanners, column spanners, table spanners, zebra striping, and more. While allowing advanced layout, the underlying css-structure is simple in order to maximize compatibility with common word processors. The package also contains a few text formatting functions that help outputting text compatible with HTML/LaTeX.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**URL** <https://gforge.se/packages/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/gforge/htmlTable/issues>

**Biarch** yes

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**Imports** stringr, knitr (>= 1.6), magrittr (>= 1.5), methods,  
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(>= 0.7.4)

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addHtmlTableStyle	<i>Add/set css and other style options</i>
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Description

This function is a preprocessing step before applying the [htmlTable\(\)](#) function. You use this to style your tables with HTML cascading style sheet features.

Usage

```
addHtmlTableStyle(  
  x,  
  align = NULL,  
  align.header = NULL,  
  align.cgroup = NULL,  
  css.rgroup = NULL,  
  css.rgroup.sep = NULL,  
  css.tspanner = NULL,
```

```
css.tspanner.sep = NULL,  
css.total = NULL,  
css.cell = NULL,  
css.cgroup = NULL,  
css.header = NULL,  
css.header.border_bottom = NULL,  
css.class = NULL,  
css.table = NULL,  
pos.rowlabel = NULL,  
pos.caption = NULL,  
col.rgroup = NULL,  
col.columns = NULL,  
padding.rgroup = NULL,  
padding.tspanner = NULL,  
spacer.celltype = NULL,  
spacer.css.cgroup.bottom.border = NULL,  
spacer.css = NULL,  
spacer.content = NULL  
)  
  
appendHtmlTableStyle(  
  x,  
  align = NULL,  
  align.header = NULL,  
  align.cgroup = NULL,  
  css.rgroup = NULL,  
  css.rgroup.sep = NULL,  
  css.tspanner = NULL,  
  css.tspanner.sep = NULL,  
  css.total = NULL,  
  css.cell = NULL,  
  css.cgroup = NULL,  
  css.header = NULL,  
  css.header.border_bottom = NULL,  
  css.class = NULL,  
  css.table = NULL,  
  pos.rowlabel = NULL,  
  pos.caption = NULL,  
  col.rgroup = NULL,  
  col.columns = NULL,  
  padding.rgroup = NULL,  
  padding.tspanner = NULL,  
  spacer.celltype = NULL,  
  spacer.css.cgroup.bottom.border = NULL,  
  spacer.css = NULL,  
  spacer.content = NULL  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The object that you later want to pass into <code>htmlTable()</code> .
<code>align</code>	A character strings specifying column alignments, defaulting to 'c' to center. Valid chars for alignments are l = left, c = center and r = right. You can also specify <code>align='c c'</code> and other LaTeX tabular formatting. If you want to set the alignment of the rownames this string needst to be <code>ncol(x) + 1</code> , otherwise it automatically pads the string with a left alignment for the rownames.
<code>align.header</code>	A character strings specifying alignment for column header, defaulting to centered, i.e. <code>[paste][base::paste](rep('c', ncol(x)), collapse='')</code> .
<code>align.cgroup</code>	The justification of the cgroups
<code>css.rgroup</code>	CSS style for the rgroup, if different styles are wanted for each of the rgroups you can just specify a vector with the number of elements.
<code>css.rgroup.sep</code>	The line between different rgroups. The line is set to the TR element of the lower rgroup, i.e. you have to set the border-top/padding-top etc to a line with the expected function. This is only used for rgroups that are printed. You can specify different separators if you give a vector of rgroup - 1 length (this is since the first rgroup doesn't have a separator).
<code>css.tspanner</code>	The CSS style for the table spanner.
<code>css.tspanner.sep</code>	The line between different spanners.
<code>css.total</code>	The css of the total row if such is activated.
<code>css.cell</code>	The <code>css.cell</code> element allows you to add any possible CSS style to your table cells. See section below for details.
<code>css.cgroup</code>	The same as <code>css.class</code> but for cgroup formatting.
<code>css.header</code>	The header style, not including the cgroup style
<code>css.header.border_bottom</code>	The header bottom-border style, e.g. <code>border-bottom: 1px solid grey</code>
<code>css.class</code>	The html CSS class for the table. This allows directing html formatting through <b>CSS</b> directly at all instances of that class. <i>Note:</i> unfortunately the CSS is frequently ignored by word processors. This option is mostly inteded for web-presentations.
<code>css.table</code>	You can specify the the style of the table-element using this parameter
<code>pos.rowlabel</code>	Where the rowlabel should be positioned. This value can be "top", "bottom", "header", or a integer between 1 and <code>nrow(cgroup) + 1</code> . The options "bottom" and "header" are the same, where the row label is presented at the same level as the header.
<code>pos.caption</code>	Set to "bottom" to position a caption below the table instead of the default of "top".
<code>col.rgroup</code>	Alternating colors (zebra striping/banded rows) for each rgroup; one or two colors is recommended and will be recycled.
<code>col.columns</code>	Alternating colors for each column.
<code>padding.rgroup</code>	Generally two non-breakings spaces, i.e. <code>&amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp;</code> , but some journals only have a bold face for the rgroup and leaves the subelements unindented.

<code>padding.tspanner</code>	The table spanner is usually without padding but you may specify padding similar to <code>padding.rgroup</code> and it will be added to all elements, including the <code>rgroup</code> elements. This allows for a 3-level hierarchy if needed.
<code>spacer.celltype</code>	When using <code>cgroup</code> the table headers are separated through a empty HTML cell that is by default filled with <code>&amp;nbsp;</code> (no-breaking-space) that prevents the cell from collapsing. The purpose of this is to prevent the headers underline to bleed into one as the underline is for the entire cell. You can alter this behavior by changing this option, valid options are <code>single_empty</code> , <code>skip</code> , <code>double_cell</code> . The <code>single_empty</code> is the default, the <code>skip</code> lets the header bleed into one and skips entirely, <code>double_cell</code> is for having two cells so that a vertical border ends up centered (specified using the <code>align</code> option). The arguments are matched internally using <a href="#">base::match.arg</a> so you can specify only a part of the name, e.g. "sk" will match "skip".
<code>spacer.css.cgroup.bottom.border</code>	Defaults to none and used for separating <code>cgroup</code> headers. Due to a browser bug this is sometimes ignored and you may therefore need to set this to <code>1px solid white</code> to enforce a white border.
<code>spacer.css</code>	If you want the spacer cells to share settings you can set it here
<code>spacer.content</code>	Defaults to <code>&amp;nbsp;</code> as this guarantees that the cell is not collapsed and is highly compatible when copy-pasting to word processors.

## Details

The function stores the current theme (see [setHtmlTableTheme\(\)](#)) + custom styles to the provided object as an [base::attributes\(\)](#). It is stored under the element `htmlTable.style` in the form of a list object.

## Value

`x` with the style added as an attribute that the `htmlTable` then can use for formatting.

## The `css.cell` argument

The `css.cell` parameter allows you to add any possible CSS style to your table cells. `css.cell` can be either a vector or a matrix.

If `css.cell` is a *vector*, it's assumed that the styles should be repeated throughout the rows (that is, each element in `css.cell` specifies the style for a whole column of 'x').

In the case of `css.cell` being a *matrix* of the same size of the `x` argument, each element of `x` gets the style from the corresponding element in `css.cell`. Additionally, the number of rows of `css.cell` can be `nrow(x) + 1` so the first row of `css.cell` specifies the style for the header of `x`; also the number of columns of `css.cell` can be `ncol(x) + 1` to include the specification of style for row names of `x`.

Note that the `text-align` CSS field in the `css.cell` argument will be overridden by the `align` argument.

Excel has a specific `css-style`, `mso-number-format` that can be used for improving the copy-paste functionality. E.g. the style could be written as: `css_matrix <- matrix( data = "mso-number-format:\\\\@\\", nrow =`

**See Also**

Other `htmlTableStyle`: [hasHtmlTableStyle\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)
matrix(1:4, ncol = 2) %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(align = "c", css.cell = "background-color: orange;") %>%
  htmlTable(caption = "A simple style example")
```

---

concatHtmlTables	<i>Function for concatenating <a href="#">htmlTable()</a>s</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

Function for concatenating [htmlTable\(\)](#)s

**Usage**

```
concatHtmlTables(tables, headers = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

tables	A list of <a href="#">htmlTable()</a> s to be concatenated
headers	Either a string or a vector of strings that function as a header for each table. If none is provided it will use the names of the table list or a numeric number.

**Value**

[htmlTable\(\)](#) class object

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)

# Basic example
tables <- list()
output <- matrix(1:4,
  ncol = 2,
  dimnames = list(list("Row 1", "Row 2"),
    list("Column 1", "Column 2")))
tables[["Simple table"]] <- htmlTable(output)

# An advanced output
output <- matrix(ncol = 6, nrow = 8)

for (nr in 1:nrow(output)) {
  for (nc in 1:ncol(output)) {
```

```

      output[nr, nc] <-
        paste0(nr, ":", nc)
    }
  }

  tables[["Fancy table"]] <- output %>%
    addHtmlTableStyle(align = "r",
                      col.columns = c(rep("none", 2),
                                      rep("#F5FBFF", 4)),
                      col.rgroup = c("none", "#F7F7F7"),
                      css.cell = "padding-left: .5em; padding-right: .2em;") %>%
    htmlTable(header = paste(c("1st", "2nd",
                              "3rd", "4th",
                              "5th", "6th"),
                            "hdr"),
              rnames = paste(c("1st", "2nd",
                              "3rd",
                              paste0(4:8, "th")),
                            "row"),
              rgroup = paste("Group", LETTERS[1:3]),
              n.rgroup = c(2,4,nrow(output) - 6),
              cgroup = rbind(c("", "Column spanners", NA),
                             c("", "Cgroup 1", "Cgroup 2&dagger;")),
              n.cgroup = rbind(c(1,2,NA),
                               c(2,2,2)),
              caption = "Basic table with both column spanners (groups) and row groups",
              tfoot = "&dagger; A table footer comment",
              cspan.rgroup = 2)

  concatHtmlTables(tables)

```

---

getHtmlTableStyle	<i>Get style options for object</i>
-------------------	-------------------------------------

---

## Description

A wrap around the `base::attr()` that retrieves the style attribute used by `htmlTable()` (`htmlTable.style`).

## Usage

```
getHtmlTableStyle(x)
```

## Arguments

`x`                      The object intended for `htmlTable()`.

## Value

A list if the attribute exists, otherwise NULL

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)

mx <- matrix(1:4, ncol = 2)
colnames(mx) <- LETTERS[1:2]
mx %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(aligned = "l|r") %>%
  getHtmlTableStyle()
```

---

getHtmlTableTheme	Retrieve the <code>htmlTable()</code> theme list
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

A wrapper for a `getOption("htmlTable.theme")()` call that returns the standard theme unless one is set.

**Usage**

```
getHtmlTableTheme()
```

**Value**

list with the styles to be applied to the table

**Examples**

```
getHtmlTableTheme()
```

---

hasHtmlTableStyle	Check if object has a style set to it
-------------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

If the attribute `htmlTable.style` is set it will check if the `style_name` exists and return a logical.

**Usage**

```
hasHtmlTableStyle(x, style_name)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The object intended for <code>htmlTable()</code> .
<code>style_name</code>	A string that contains the style name.



**Value**

logical TRUE if the attribute and style is not NULL

**See Also**

Other htmlTableStyle: [addHtmlTableStyle\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)

mx <- matrix(1:4, ncol = 2)
colnames(mx) <- LETTERS[1:2]
mx %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(align = "l|r") %>%
  hasHtmlTableStyle("align")
```

---

htmlTable

*Output an HTML table*


---

**Description**

Generates advanced HTML tables with column and row groups for a dense representation of complex data. Designed for maximum compatibility with copy-paste into word processors. For styling, see [addHtmlTableStyle\(\)](#) and [setHtmlTableTheme\(\)](#). *Note:* If you are using **tidyverse** and **dplyr** you may want to check out [tidyHtmlTable\(\)](#) that automates many of the arguments that htmlTable requires.

**Usage**

```
htmlTable(
  x,
  header = NULL,
  rnames = NULL,
  rowlabel = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  tfoot = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  rgroup = NULL,
  n.ingroup = NULL,
  cgroup = NULL,
  n.cgroup = NULL,
  tspanner = NULL,
  n.tspanner = NULL,
  total = NULL,
  ctable = TRUE,
  compatibility = getOption("htmlTableCompat", "LibreOffice"),
```

```

    cspan.rgroup = "all",
    escape.html = FALSE,
    ...
)

## Default S3 method:
htmlTable(
  x,
  header = NULL,
  rnames = NULL,
  rowlabel = NULL,
  caption = NULL,
  tfoot = NULL,
  label = NULL,
  rgroup = NULL,
  n.rgroup = NULL,
  cgroup = NULL,
  n.cgroup = NULL,
  tspanner = NULL,
  n.tspanner = NULL,
  total = NULL,
  ctable = TRUE,
  compatibility = getOption("htmlTableCompat", "LibreOffice"),
  cspan.rgroup = "all",
  escape.html = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'htmlTable'
knit_print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'htmlTable'
print(x, useViewer, ...)

```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	The matrix/data.frame with the data. For the print and knit_print it takes a string of the class <code>htmlTable</code> as <code>x</code> argument.
<code>header</code>	A vector of character strings specifying column header, defaulting to <code>colnames(x)</code>
<code>rnames</code>	Default row names are generated from <code>rownames(x)</code> . If you provide FALSE then it will skip the row names. <i>Note:</i> For data.frames if you do <code>rownames(my_dataframe) &lt;- NULL</code> it still has row names. Thus you need to use FALSE if you want to suppress row names for data.frames.
<code>rowlabel</code>	If the table has row names or rnames, rowlabel is a character string containing the column heading for the rnames.
<code>caption</code>	Adds a table caption.
<code>tfoot</code>	Adds a table footer (uses the <code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code> HTML element). The output is run through <code>txtMergeLines()</code> simplifying the generation of multiple lines.

label	A text string representing a symbolic label for the table for referencing as an anchor. All you need to do is to reference the table, for instance <code>&lt;a href="#anchor_name"&gt;see table 2&lt;/a&gt;</code> . This is known as the element's id attribute, i.e. table id, in HTML lingo, and should be unique id for an HTML element in contrast to the <code>css.class</code> element attribute.
rgroup	A vector of character strings containing headings for row groups. <code>n.rgroup</code> must be present when <code>rgroup</code> is given. See detailed description in section below.
n.rgroup	An integer vector giving the number of rows in each grouping. If <code>rgroup</code> is not specified, <code>n.rgroup</code> is just used to divide off blocks of rows by horizontal lines. If <code>rgroup</code> is given but <code>n.rgroup</code> is omitted, <code>n.rgroup</code> will default so that each row group contains the same number of rows. If you want additional <code>rgroup</code> column elements to the cells you can set the "add" attribute to <code>rgroup</code> through <code>attr(rgroup, "add")</code> , see below explaining section.
cgroup	A vector, matrix or list of character strings defining major column header. The default is to have none. These elements are also known as <i>column spanners</i> . If you want a column <i>not</i> to have a spanner then put that column as <code>""</code> . If you pass <code>cgroup</code> and <code>n.cgroup</code> as matrices you can have column spanners for several rows. See <code>cgroup</code> section below for details.
n.cgroup	An integer vector, matrix or list containing the number of columns for which each element in <code>cgroup</code> is a heading. For example, specify <code>cgroup=c("Major_1", "Major_2")</code> , <code>n.cgroup=c(3,3)</code> if "Major_1" is to span columns 1-3 and "Major_2" is to span columns 4-6. <code>rowlabel</code> does not count in the column numbers. You can omit <code>n.cgroup</code> if all groups have the same number of columns. If the <code>n.cgroup</code> is one less than the number of columns in the matrix/data.frame then it automatically adds those.
tspanner	The table spanner is somewhat of a table header that you can use when you want to join different tables with the same columns.
n.tspanner	An integer vector with the number of rows or <code>rgroups</code> in the original matrix that the table spanner should span. If you have provided one fewer <code>n.tspanner</code> elements the last will be imputed from the number of <code>rgroups</code> (if you have provided <code>rgroup</code> and <code>sum(n.tspanner) &lt; length(rgroup)</code> ) or the number of rows in the table.
total	The last row is sometimes a row total with a border on top and bold fonts. Set this to <code>TRUE</code> if you are interested in such a row. If you want a total row at the end of each table spanner you can set this to <code>"tspanner"</code> .
ctable	If the table should have a double top border or a single a' la LaTeX <code>ctable</code> style
compatibility	Is default set to LibreOffice as some settings need to be in old HTML format as Libre Office can't handle some commands such as the <code>css.caption-align</code> . Note: this option is not yet fully implemented for all details, in the future I aim to generate a HTML-correct table and one that is aimed at Libre Office compatibility. Word-compatibility is difficult as Word ignores most settings and destroys all layout attempts (at least that is how my 2010 version behaves). You can additionally use the options( <code>htmlTableCompat = "html"</code> ) if you want a change to apply to the entire document. MS Excel sometimes misinterprets certain cell data when opening HTML-tables (eg. 1/2 becomes 1. February). To avoid this please specify the correct Microsoft Office format for each cell in

	the table using the <code>css.cell</code> -argument. To make MS Excel interpret everything as text use <code>"mso-number-format:\\"@\\\""</code> .
<code>cspan.rgroup</code>	The number of columns that an <code>rgroup</code> should span. It spans by default all columns but you may want to limit this if you have column colors that you want to retain.
<code>escape.html</code>	logical: should HTML characters be escaped? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>...</code>	Passed on to <code>print.htmlTable</code> function and any argument except the <code>useViewer</code> will be passed on to the <code>base::cat()</code> functions arguments. <i>Note:</i> as of version 2.0.0 styling options are still allowed but it is recommended to instead preprocess your object with <code>addHtmlTableStyle()</code> .
<code>useViewer</code>	If you are using RStudio there is a viewer that can render the table within that is evoked if in <code>base::interactive()</code> mode. Set this to FALSE if you want to remove that functionality. You can also force the function to call a specific viewer by setting this to a viewer function, e.g. <code>useViewer = utils::browseURL</code> if you want to override the default RStudio viewer. Another option that does the same is to set the <code>options(viewer=utils::browseURL)</code> and it will default to that particular viewer (this is how RStudio decides on a viewer). <i>Note:</i> If you want to force all output to go through the <code>base::cat()</code> the set <code>[options][base:options](htmlTable.cat = T</code>

### Value

Returns a formatted string representing an HTML table of class `htmlTable`.

### Multiple rows of column spanners `cgroup`

If you want to have a column spanner in multiple levels (rows) you can set the `cgroup` and `n.cgroup` arguments to a matrix or list.

For different level elements, set absent ones to NA in a matrix. For example, `cgroup = rbind(c("first", "second", NA), c("a", "b", "c"))`. And the corresponding `n.cgroup` would be `n.cgroup = rbind(c(1, 2, NA), c(2, 1, 2))`. for a table consisting of 5 columns. The "first" spans the first two columns, the "second" spans the last three columns, "a" spans the first two, "b" the middle column, and "c" the last two columns.

Using a list is recommended to avoid handling NAs.

For an empty `cgroup`, use `""`.

### The `rgroup` argument

The `rgroup` groups rows seamlessly. Each row in a group is indented by two spaces (unless the `rgroup` is `""`) and grouped by its `rgroup` element. The `sum(n.rgroup)` should be `zr3ywKOjLZACY4j7TuGXu4v6I8wVWuKy`  $\leq$  matrix rows. If fewer, remaining rows are padded with an empty `rgroup` (`""`). If `rgroup` has one more element than `n.rgroup`, the last `n.rgroup` is computed as `nrow(x) - sum(n.rgroup)` for a smoother table generation.

### The add attribute to `rgroup`

To add an extra element at the `rgroup` level/row, use `attr(rgroup, 'add')`. The value can either be a vector, a list, or a matrix. See `vignette("general", package = "htmlTable")` for examples.

- A vector of either equal number of rgroups to the number of rgroups that aren't empty, i.e. `rgroup[rgroup != ""]`. Or a named vector where the name must correspond to either an rgroup or to an rgroup number.
- A list that has exactly the same requirements as the vector. In addition to the previous we can also have a list with column numbers within as names within the list.
- A matrix with the dimension `nrow(x) x ncol(x)` or `nrow(x) x 1` where the latter is equivalent to a named vector. If you have rownames these will resolve similarly to the names to the list/vector arguments. The same thing applies to colnames.

### Important knitr-note

This function will only work with **knitr** outputting *HTML*, i.e. markdown mode. As the function returns raw HTML-code the compatibility with non-HTML formatting is limited, even with **pandoc**.

Thanks to the the `knitr::knit_print()` and the `knitr::asis_output()` the `results='asis'` is *no longer needed* except within for-loops. If you have a knitr-chunk with a for loop and use `print()` to produce raw HTML you must set the chunk option `results='asis'`. *Note:* the print-function relies on the `base::interactive()` function for determining if the output should be sent to a browser or to the terminal. In vignettes and other directly knitted documents you may need to either set `useViewer = FALSE` alternatively set `options(htmlTable.cat = TRUE)`.

### RStudio's notebook

RStudio has an interactive notebook that allows output directly into the document. In order for the output to be properly formatted it needs to have the class of `html`. The `htmlTable` tries to identify if the environment is a notebook document (uses the **rstudioapi** and identifies if its a file with and `Rmd` file ending or if there is an element with `html_notebook`). If you don't want this behavior you can remove it using the `options(htmlTable.skip_notebook = TRUE)`.

### Table counter

If you set the option `table_counter` you will get a Table 1,2,3 etc before each table, just set `options(table_counter=TRUE)`. If you set it to a number then that number will correspond to the start of the `table_counter`. The `table_counter` option will also contain the number of the last table, this can be useful when referencing it in text. By setting the option `options(table_counter_str = "<b>Table %s:</b> ")` you can manipulate the counter table text that is added prior to the actual caption. Note, you should use the `sprintf()` `%s` instead of `%d` as the software converts all numbers to characters for compatibility reasons. If you set `options(table_counter_roman = TRUE)` then the table counter will use Roman numerals instead of Arabic.

### Empty data frames

An empty data frame will result in a warning and output an empty table, provided that `rgroup` and `n.rgroup` are not specified. All other row layout options will be ignored.

### Options

There are multiple options that can be set, here is a set of the perhaps most used

- `table_counter` - logical - activates a counter for each table

- `table_counter_roman` - logical - if true the counter is in Roman numbers, i.e. I, II, III, IV...
- `table_counter_str` - string - the string used for generating the table counter text
- `useViewer` - logical - if viewer should be used for printing the table
- `htmlTable.cat` - logical - if the output should be directly sent to `cat()`
- `htmlTable.skip_notebook` - logical - skips the logic for detecting notebook
- `htmlTable.pretty_indentation` - logical - there were some issues in previous Pandoc versions where HTML indentation caused everything to be interpreted as code. This seems to be fixed and if you want to look at the raw HTML code it is nice to have this set to TRUE so that the tags and elements are properly indented.
- `htmlTableCompat` - string - see parameter description

## Other

*Copy-pasting:* As you copy-paste results into Word you need to keep the original formatting. Either right click and choose that paste option or click on the icon appearing after a paste. Currently the following compatibilities have been tested with MS Word 2016:

- **Internet Explorer** (v. 11.20.10586.0) Works perfectly when copy-pasting into Word
- **RStudio** (v. 0.99.448) Works perfectly when copy-pasting into Word. *Note:* can have issues with multi-line cgroups - see [bug](#)
- **Chrome** (v. 47.0.2526.106) Works perfectly when copy-pasting into Word. *Note:* can have issues with multi-line cgroups - see [bug](#)
- **Firefox** (v. 43.0.3) Works poorly - loses font-styling, lines and general feel
- **Edge** (v. 25.10586.0.0) Works poorly - loses lines and general feel

*Direct word processor opening:* Opening directly in Libre Office or Word is no longer recommended. You get much prettier results using the cut-and-paste option.

*Google docs:* Copy-paste directly into a Google docs document is handled rather well. This seems to work especially well when the paste comes directly from a Chrome browser.

*Note* that when using complex cgroup alignments with multiple levels not every browser is able to handle this. For instance the RStudio webkit browser seems to have issues with this and a [bug has been filed](#).

As the table uses HTML for rendering you need to be aware of that headers, row names, and cell values should try respect this for optimal display. Browsers try to compensate and frequently the tables still turn out fine but it is not advised. Most importantly you should try to use `&lt;` instead of `<` and `&gt;` instead of `>`. You can find a complete list of HTML characters [here](#).

Lastly, I want to mention that function was inspired by the `Hmisc::latex()` that can be an excellent alternative if you wish to switch to PDF-output. For the sibling function `tidyHtmlTable()` you can directly switch between the two using the `table_fn` argument.

## See Also

`addHtmlTableStyle()`, `setHtmlTableTheme()`, `tidyHtmlTable()`, `txtMergeLines()`, `Hmisc::latex()`

Other table functions: `tblNoLast()`, `tblNoNext()`



```

        css.cell = "padding-left: .5em; padding-right: .2em;") %>%
htmlTable(align = "r",
  header = paste(c("1st", "2nd",
                    "3rd", "4th",
                    "5th", "6th"),
                "hdr"),
  cgroup = rbind(c("", "Column spanners", NA),
                 c("", "Cgroup 1", "Cgroup 2&dagger;")),
  n.cgroup = rbind(c(1,2,NA),
                   c(2,2,2)),
  caption = "Basic empty table with column spanners (groups) and ignored row colors",
  tfoot = "&dagger; A table footer comment",
  cspan.rgroup = 2)
})
invisible(readline(prompt = "Press [enter] to continue"))

# An example of how to use the css.cell for header styling
simple_output <- matrix(1:4, ncol = 2)

simple_output %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(css.cell = rbind(rep("background: lightgrey; font-size: 2em;",
                                         times = ncol(simple_output)),
                                     matrix("",
                                             ncol = ncol(simple_output),
                                             nrow = nrow(simple_output)))) %>%

  htmlTable(header = LETTERS[1:2])
invisible(readline(prompt = "Press [enter] to continue"))

# See vignette("tables", package = "htmlTable")
# for more examples, also check out tidyHtmlTable() that manages
# the group arguments for you through tidy-select syntax

```

---

htmlTableWidget

*htmlTable with pagination widget*


---

## Description

This widget renders a table with pagination into an htmlwidget

## Usage

```

htmlTableWidget(
  x,
  number_of_entries = c(10, 25, 100),
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  elementId = NULL,
  ...
)

```



**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A data frame to be rendered
<code>number_of_entries</code>	a numeric vector with the number of entries per page to show. If there is more than one number given, the user will be able to show the number of rows per page in the table.
<code>width</code>	Fixed width for widget (in css units). The default is NULL, which results in intelligent automatic sizing based on the widget's container.
<code>height</code>	Fixed height for widget (in css units). The default is NULL, which results in intelligent automatic sizing based on the widget's container.
<code>elementId</code>	Use an explicit element ID for the widget (rather than an automatically generated one). Useful if you have other JavaScript that needs to explicitly discover and interact with a specific widget instance.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters passed to <code>htmlTable</code>

**Value**

an `htmlwidget` showing the paginated table

---

`htmlTableWidget-shiny` *Shiny bindings for htmlTableWidget*

---

**Description**

Output and render functions for using `htmlTableWidget` within Shiny applications and interactive Rmd documents.

**Usage**

```
htmlTableWidgetOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "400px")

renderHtmlTableWidget(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>outputId</code>	output variable to read from
<code>width, height</code>	Must be a valid CSS unit (like <code>'100%'</code> , <code>'400px'</code> , <code>'auto'</code> ) or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have <code>'px'</code> appended.
<code>expr</code>	An expression that generates a <code>htmlTableWidget()</code>
<code>env</code>	The environment in which to evaluate <code>expr</code> .
<code>quoted</code>	Is <code>expr</code> a quoted expression (with <code>quote()</code> )? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# In the UI:
htmlTableWidgetOutput("mywidget")
# In the server:
renderHtmlTableWidget({
  htmlTableWidget(iris)
})

## End(Not run)
```

---

`innerJoinByCommonCols` *A simple function for joining two tables by their intersected columns*

---

**Description**

A simple function for joining two tables by their intersected columns

**Usage**

```
innerJoinByCommonCols(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	<code>data.frame</code>
<code>y</code>	<code>data.frame</code>

**Value**

`data.frame`

---

`interactiveTable` *An interactive table that allows you to limit the size of boxes*

---

**Description**

This function wraps the `htmlTable` and adds JavaScript code for toggling the amount of text shown in any particular cell.

**Usage**

```

interactiveTable(
  x,
  ...,
  txt.maxlen = 20,
  button = getOption("htmlTable.interactiveTable.button", default = FALSE),
  minimized.columns = NULL,
  js.scripts = c()
)

## S3 method for class 'htmlTable'
interactiveTable(
  x,
  ...,
  txt.maxlen = 20,
  button = getOption("htmlTable.interactiveTable.button", default = FALSE),
  minimized.columns = NULL,
  js.scripts = c()
)

## S3 method for class 'interactiveTable'
knit_print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'interactiveTable'
print(x, useViewer, ...)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The table to be printed
<code>...</code>	The exact same parameters as <code>htmlTable()</code> uses
<code>txt.maxlen</code>	The maximum length of a text
<code>button</code>	Indicator if the cell should be clickable or if a button should appear with a plus/minus
<code>minimized.columns</code>	Notifies if any particular columns should be collapsed from start
<code>js.scripts</code>	If you want to add your own JavaScript code you can just add it here. All code is merged into one string where each section is wrapped in it's own <code>&lt;scrip&gt;&lt;/script&gt;</code> element.
<code>useViewer</code>	If you are using RStudio there is a viewer thar can render the table within that is envoked if in <code>base::interactive()</code> mode. Set this to FALSE if you want to remove that functionality. You can also force the function to call a specific viewer by setting this to a viewer function, e.g. <code>useViewer = utils::browseURL</code> if you want to override the default RStudio viewer. Another option that does the same is to set the <code>options(viewer=utils::browseURL)</code> and it will default to that particular viewer (this is how RStudio decides on a viewer). <i>Note:</i> If you want to force all output to go through the <code>base::cat()</code> the set <code>[options][base::options](htmlTable.cat = T</code>

**Value**

An htmlTable with a javascript attribute containing the code that is then printed

**Examples**

```
library(magrittr)
# A simple output
long_txt <- "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,
sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi
ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit
in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt
mollit anim id est laborum"
short_txt <- gsub("^[^.]+).*", "\\1", long_txt)

cbind(rep(short_txt, 2),
      rep(long_txt, 2)) %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(col.rgroup = c("#FFF", "#EEF")) %>%
  interactiveTable(minimized.columns = ncol(),
                   header = c("Short", "Long"),
                   rnames = c("First", "Second"))
```

---

```
prBindDataListIntoColumns
```

*Merge columns into a tibble*

---

**Description**

Almost the same as `tibble::tibble()` but it solves the issue with some of the arguments being columns and some just being vectors.

**Usage**

```
prBindDataListIntoColumns(dataList)
```

**Arguments**

`dataList`            list with the columns/data.frames

**Value**

data.frame object

---

prConvertDfFactors	<i>Convert all factors to characters to print them as they expected</i>
--------------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert all factors to characters to print them as they expected

**Usage**

```
prConvertDfFactors(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	The matrix/data.frame with the data. For the print and knit_print it takes a string of the class <code>htmlTable</code> as x argument.
---	--

**Value**

The data frame with factors as characters

---

prepGroupCounts	<i>Retrieves counts for rgroup, cgroup, &amp; tspanner arguments</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

This function is a wrapper to `base::rle()` that does exactly this but is a little too picky about input values.

**Usage**

```
prepGroupCounts(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	The vector to process
---	-----------------------

**Value**

```
list(n = rle$lengths, names = rle$values)
```

**Examples**

```
prepGroupCounts(c(1:3, 3:1))
```

---

prEscapeHtml	<i>Remove html entities from table</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

Removes the htmlEntities from table input data. Note that this also replaces \$ signs in order to remove the MathJax issue.

### Usage

```
prEscapeHtml(x)
```

### Arguments

x	The matrix/data.frame with the data. For the print and knit_print it takes a string of the class htmlTable as x argument.
---	---

### Value

x without the html entities

### See Also

Other hidden helper functions for htmlTable: [prAddCells\(\)](#), [prAddEmptySpacerCell\(\)](#), [prAddSemicolon2StrEnd\(\)](#), [prGetCgroupHeader\(\)](#), [prGetRowlabelPos\(\)](#), [prGetStyle\(\)](#), [prPrepInputMatrixDimensions\(\)](#), [prPrepareAlign\(\)](#), [prPrepareCgroup\(\)](#), [prTblNo\(\)](#)

---

prExtractElementsAndConvertToTbl	<i>Extract the elements and generate a table with unique elements</i>
----------------------------------	---

---

### Description

Extract the elements and generate a table with unique elements

### Usage

```
prExtractElementsAndConvertToTbl(x, elements)
```

### Arguments

x	list with columns to be joined
elements	char vector with the elements to select

SCB

*Average age in Sweden***Description**

For the vignettes there is a dataset downloaded by using the `get_pxweb_data()` call. The data is from SCB ([Statistics Sweden](https://www.scb.se/)) and downloaded using the [pxweb package](#):

**Author(s)**

Max Gordon <max@gforge.se>

**References**

<https://www.scb.se/>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# The data was generated through downloading via the API
library(pxweb)

# Get the last 15 years of data (the data always lags 1 year)
current_year <- as.integer(format(Sys.Date(), "%Y")) -1
SCB <- get_pxweb_data(
  url = "http://api.scb.se/OV0104/v1/doris/en/ssd/BE/BE0101/BE0101B/BefolkningMedelAlder",
  dims = list(Region = c('00', '01', '03', '25'),
              Kon = c('1', '2'),
              ContentsCode = c('BE0101G9'),
              Tid = (current_year-14):current_year),
  clean = TRUE)

# Some cleaning was needed before use
SCB$region <- factor(substring(as.character(SCB$region), 4))
Swe_ltrs <- c("å" = "&aring;",
              "Ä" = "&Aring;",
              "ä" = "&auml;",
              "Ä" = "&Auml;",
              "ö" = "&ouml;",
              "Ö" = "&Ouml;")
for (i in 1:length(Swe_ltrs)){
  levels(SCB$region) <- gsub(names(Swe_ltrs)[i],
                             Swe_ltrs[i],
                             levels(SCB$region))
}

save(SCB, file = "data/SCB.rda")

## End(Not run)
```

---

setHtmlTableTheme	Set or update theme for <a href="#">htmlTable()</a>
-------------------	---

---

## Description

The theme guides many of the non-data objects visual appearance. The theme can be over-ridden by settings for each table. To get a more complete understanding of the options, see [addHtmlTableStyle\(\)](#).

## Usage

```
setHtmlTableTheme(
  theme = NULL,
  align = NULL,
  align.header = NULL,
  align.cgroup = NULL,
  css.rgroup = NULL,
  css.rgroup.sep = NULL,
  css.tspanner = NULL,
  css.tspanner.sep = NULL,
  css.total = NULL,
  css.cell = NULL,
  css.cgroup = NULL,
  css.header = NULL,
  css.header.border_bottom = NULL,
  css.class = NULL,
  css.table = NULL,
  pos.rowlabel = NULL,
  pos.caption = NULL,
  col.rgroup = NULL,
  col.columns = NULL,
  padding.rgroup = NULL,
  padding.tspanner = NULL,
  spacer.celltype = NULL,
  spacer.css.cgroup.bottom.border = NULL,
  spacer.css = NULL,
  spacer.content = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

theme	A list containing all the styles or a string that is matched to some of the preset style (See details below in the <i>Theme options</i> section). <i>Note:</i> the full name of the theme is not required as they are matched using <a href="#">base::match.arg()</a> .
align	A character strings specifying column alignments, defaulting to 'c' to center. Valid chars for alignments are l = left, c = center and r = right. You can also specify align='c c' and other LaTeX tabular formatting. If you want to set



	the alignment of the rownames this string needst to be <code>ncol(x) + 1</code> , otherwise it automatically pads the string with a left alignment for the rownames.
<code>align.header</code>	A character strings specifying alignment for column header, defaulting to centered, i.e. <code>[paste][base::paste](rep('c', ncol(x)), collapse='')</code> .
<code>align.cgroup</code>	The justification of the cgroups
<code>css.rgroup</code>	CSS style for the rgroup, if different styles are wanted for each of the rgroups you can just specify a vector with the number of elements.
<code>css.rgroup.sep</code>	The line between different rgroups. The line is set to the TR element of the lower rgroup, i.e. you have to set the border-top/padding-top etc to a line with the expected function. This is only used for rgroups that are printed. You can specify different separators if you give a vector of rgroup - 1 length (this is since the first rgroup doesn't have a separator).
<code>css.tspanner</code>	The CSS style for the table spanner.
<code>css.tspanner.sep</code>	The line between different spanners.
<code>css.total</code>	The css of the total row if such is activated.
<code>css.cell</code>	The <code>css.cell</code> element allows you to add any possible CSS style to your table cells. See section below for details.
<code>css.cgroup</code>	The same as <code>css.class</code> but for cgroup formatting.
<code>css.header</code>	The header style, not including the cgroup style
<code>css.header.border_bottom</code>	The header bottom-border style, e.g. <code>border-bottom: 1px solid grey</code>
<code>css.class</code>	The html CSS class for the table. This allows directing html formatting through <b>CSS</b> directly at all instances of that class. <i>Note:</i> unfortunately the CSS is frequently ignored by word processors. This option is mostly inteded for web-presentations.
<code>css.table</code>	You can specify the the style of the table-element using this parameter
<code>pos.rowlabel</code>	Where the rowlabel should be positioned. This value can be "top", "bottom", "header", or a integer between 1 and <code>nrow(cgroup) + 1</code> . The options "bottom" and "header" are the same, where the row label is presented at the same level as the header.
<code>pos.caption</code>	Set to "bottom" to position a caption below the table instead of the default of "top".
<code>col.rgroup</code>	Alternating colors (zebra striping/banded rows) for each rgroup; one or two colors is recommended and will be recycled.
<code>col.columns</code>	Alternating colors for each column.
<code>padding.rgroup</code>	Generally two non-breakings spaces, i.e. <code>&amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp;</code> , but some journals only have a bold face for the rgroup and leaves the subelements unindented.
<code>padding.tspanner</code>	The table spanner is usually without padding but you may specify padding similar to <code>padding.rgroup</code> and it will be added to all elements, including the rgroup elements. This allows for a 3-level hierarchy if needed.

**spacer.celltype**

When using cgroup the table headers are separated through a empty HTML cell that is by default filled with `&nbsp;` (no-breaking-space) that prevents the cell from collapsing. The purpose of this is to prevent the headers underline to bleed into one as the underline is for the entire cell. You can alter this behavior by changing this option, valid options are `single_empty`, `skip`, `double_cell`. The `single_empty` is the default, the `skip` lets the header bleed into one and skips entirely, `double_cell` is for having two cells so that a vertical border ends up centered (specified using the `align` option). The arguments are matched internally using [base::match.arg](#) so you can specify only a part of the name, e.g. "sk" will match "skip".

**spacer.css.cgroup.bottom.border**

Defaults to none and used for separating cgroup headers. Due to a browser bug this is sometimes ignored and you may therefore need to set this to `1px solid white` to enforce a white border.

**spacer.css**

If you want the spacer cells to share settings you can set it here

**spacer.content**

Defaults to `&nbsp;` as this guarantees that the cell is not collapsed and is highly compatible when copy-pasting to word processors.

**Value**

An invisible list with the new theme

**Theme options**

The styles available are:

- `standard`: The traditional standard style used in [htmlTable\(\)](#) since the early days
- `Google docs`: A style that is optimized for copy-pasting into documents on Google drive. This is geared towards minimal padding and margins so that the table is as dense as possible.
- `blank`: Just as the name suggests the style is completely empty in terms of CSS. Positions for rowlabel and caption are set to `bottom` as these cannot be blank.

You can also provide your own style. Each style should be a names vector, e.g. `c(width = "100px", color = "red")` or just a real css string, `width: 100px; color: red;`.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
setHtmlTableTheme("Google", align = "r")

## End(Not run)
```

---

tblNoLast	<i>Gets the last table number</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

The function relies on `options("table_counter")` in order to keep track of the last number.

**Usage**

```
tblNoLast(roman = getOption("table_counter_roman", FALSE))
```

**Arguments**

roman	Whether or not to use roman numbers instead of arabic. Can also be set through <code>options(table_caption_no_roman = TRUE)</code>
-------	--

**See Also**

Other table functions: [htmlTable](#), [tblNoNext\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
org_opts <- options(table_counter=1)
tblNoLast()
options(org_opts)
```

---

tblNoNext	<i>Gets the next table number</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

The function relies on `options("table_counter")` in order to keep track of the last number.

**Usage**

```
tblNoNext(roman = getOption("table_counter_roman", FALSE))
```

**Arguments**

roman	Whether or not to use roman numbers instead of arabic. Can also be set through <code>options(table_caption_no_roman = TRUE)</code>
-------	--

**See Also**

Other table functions: [htmlTable](#), [tblNoLast\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
org_opts <- options(table_counter=1)
tblNoNext()
options(org_opts)
```

---

tidyHtmlTable

*Generate an htmlTable using tidy data as input*


---

**Description**

This function maps columns from the input data, `x`, to `htmlTable()` parameters. It's designed to provide a fluent interface for those familiar with the tidyverse ecosystem.

**Usage**

```
tidyHtmlTable(
  x,
  value,
  header,
  rnames,
  rgroup,
  hidden_rgroup,
  cgroup,
  tspanner,
  hidden_tspanner,
  skip_removal_warning = getOption("htmlTable.skip_removal_warning", FALSE),
  rnames_unique,
  table_fn = htmlTable,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Tidy data used to build the <code>htmlTable</code>
<code>value</code>	Column containing values for individual table cells. Defaults to "value" (same as <code>tidyr::pivot_wider()</code> ).
<code>header</code>	Column in <code>x</code> specifying column headings
<code>rnames</code>	Column in <code>x</code> specifying row names. Defaults to "name" (same as <code>tidyr::pivot_wider()</code> ).
<code>rgroup</code>	Column in <code>x</code> specifying row groups.
<code>hidden_rgroup</code>	Strings indicating <code>rgroup</code> values to be hidden.
<code>cgroup</code>	Columns in <code>x</code> specifying the column groups.
<code>tspanner</code>	Column in <code>x</code> specifying <code>tspanner</code> groups.
<code>hidden_tspanner</code>	Strings indicating <code>tspanner</code> values to be hidden.

skip_removal_warning	Boolean to suppress warnings when removing NA columns.
rnames_unique	Designates unique row names when regular names lack uniqueness.
table_fn	Function to format the table, defaults to <a href="#">htmlTable()</a> .
...	Additional arguments passed to <a href="#">htmlTable()</a> .

**Value**

Returns the HTML code that, when rendered, displays a formatted table.

**Column-mapping**

Columns from `x` are mapped (transformed) to specific parameters of the [htmlTable\(\)](#). The following columns are converted to match the intended input structure:

- value
- header
- rnames
- rgroup
- cgroup
- tspanner

Each combination of the variables in `x` should be unique to map correctly to the output table.

**Row uniqueness**

Usually each row should have a unique combination of the mappers. Sometimes though rows come in a distinct order and the order identifies the row more than the name. E.g. if we are identifying bone fractures using the AO-classification we will have classes ranging in the form of:

- A
- A1
- A1.1
- A2
- A2.1
- A2.2
- B
- ...

we can simplify the names while retaining the key knowledge to:

- A
- .1
- ...1
- .2

- ...1
- ...2
- B
- ...

This will though result in non-unique rows and thus we need to provide the original names in addition to the `rnames` argument. To do this we have `rnames_unique` as a parameter, without this `tidyHtmlTable` we risk unintended merging of cells, generating > 1 value per cell.

*Note* it is recommended that you verify with the full names just to make sure that any unexpected row order change has happened in the underlying pivot functions.

### Sorting

Rows can be pre-sorted using `dplyr::arrange()` before passing to `tidyHtmlTable`. Column sorting is based on `arrange(cgroup, header)`. If you want to sort in non-alphabetic order you can provide a factor variable and that information will be retained.

### Hidden values

`htmlTable` Allows for some values within `rgroup`, `cgroup`, etc. to be specified as `""`. The following parameters allow for specific values to be treated as if they were a string of length zero in the `htmlTable` function.

- `hidden_rgroup`
- `hidden_tspanner`

### Simple tibble output

The tibble discourages the use of row names. There is therefore a convenience option for `tidyHtmlTable` where you can use the function just as you would with `htmlTable()` where `rnames` is populated with the `rnames` argument provided using `tidyselect` syntax (defaults to the "names" column if present in the input data).

### Additional dependencies

In order to run this function you also must have **dplyr**, **tidyr**, **tidyselect** and **purrr** packages installed. These have been removed due to the additional 20 Mb that these dependencies added (issue #47). *Note:* if you use **tidyverse** it will already have all of these and you do not need to worry.

### See Also

[htmlTable\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
library(tibble)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
```

```

# Prep and select basic data
data("mtcars")
base_data <- mtcars %>%
  rownames_to_column() %>%
  mutate(gear = paste(gear, "Gears"),
         cyl = paste(cyl, "Cylinders")) %>%
  select(rowname, cyl, gear, wt, mpg, qsec)

base_data %>%
  pivot_longer(names_to = "per_metric",
               cols = c(wt, mpg, qsec)) %>%
  group_by(cyl, gear, per_metric) %>%
  summarise(value_Mean = round(mean(value), 1),
            value_Min = round(min(value), 1),
            value_Max = round(max(value), 1),
            .groups = "drop") %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = per_metric,
              values_from = starts_with("value_")) %>%
  # Round the values into a nicer format where we want the weights to have two decimals
  txtRound(ends_with("_wt"), digits = 2) %>%
  txtRound(starts_with("value") & !ends_with("_wt"), digits = 1) %>%
  # Convert into long format
  pivot_longer(cols = starts_with("value_"), names_prefix = "value_") %>%
  separate(name, into = c("summary_stat", "per_metric")) %>%
  # Without sorting the row groups wont appear right
  # If the columns end up in the wrong order you may want to change the columns
  # into factors
  arrange(per_metric) %>%
  addHtmlTableStyle(align = "r") %>%
  tidyHtmlTable(
    header = gear,
    cgroup = cyl,
    rnames = summary_stat,
    rgroup = per_metric,
    skip_removal_warning = TRUE)

```

---

txtInt

*SI or English formatting of an integer*


---

## Description

English uses ',' between every 3 numbers while the SI format recommends a ' ' if  $x > 10^4$ . The scientific form  $10e+?$  is furthermore avoided.

## Usage

```

txtInt(
  x,
  language = getOption("htmlTable.language", default = "en"),
  html = getOption("htmlTable.html", default = TRUE),

```

```
    ...  
  )
```

**Arguments**

x	The integer variable
language	The ISO-639-1 two-letter code for the language of interest. Currently only English is distinguished from the ISO format using a ',' as the separator.
html	If the format is used in HTML context then the space should be a non-breaking space, &nbsp;
...	Passed to <code>base::format()</code>

**Value**

string

**See Also**

Other text formatters: `txtMergeLines()`, `txtPval()`, `txtRound()`

**Examples**

```
txtInt(123)  
  
# Supplying a matrix  
txtInt(matrix(c(1234, 12345, 123456, 1234567), ncol = 2))  
  
# Missing are returned as empty strings, i.e. ""  
txtInt(c(NA, 1e7))
```

---

txtMergeLines	<i>A merges lines while preserving the line break for HTML/LaTeX</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

This function helps you to do a table header with multiple lines in both HTML and in LaTeX. In HTML this isn't that tricky, you just use the `<br />` command but in LaTeX I often find myself writing `vbox/hbox` stuff and therefore I've created this simple helper function

**Usage**

```
txtMergeLines(..., html = 5)
```



**Arguments**

... The lines that you want to be joined

html If HTML compatible output should be used. If FALSE it outputs LaTeX formatting. Note if you set this to 5 then the HTML5 version of *br* will be used: `<br>` otherwise it uses the `<br />` that is compatible with the XHTML-formatting.

**Value**

string with asis\_output wrapping if html output is activated

**See Also**

Other text formatters: `txtInt()`, `txtPval()`, `txtRound()`

**Examples**

```
txtMergeLines("hello", "world")
txtMergeLines("hello", "world", html=FALSE)
txtMergeLines("hello", "world", list("A list", "is OK"))
```

---

txtPval

*Formats the p-values*


---

**Description**

Gets formatted p-values. For instance you often want 0.1234 to be 0.12 while also having two values up until a limit, i.e. 0.01234 should be 0.012 while 0.001234 should be 0.001. Furthermore you want to have `< 0.001` as it becomes ridiculous to report anything below that value.

**Usage**

```
txtPval(pvalues, lim.2dec = 10^-2, lim.sig = 10^-4, html = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

pvalues The p-values

lim.2dec The limit for showing two decimals. E.g. the p-value may be 0.056 and we may want to keep the two decimals in order to emphasize the proximity to the all-mighty 0.05 p-value and set this to  $10^{-2}$ . This allows that a value of 0.0056 is rounded to 0.006 and this makes intuitive sense as the 0.0056 level as this is well below the 0.05 value and thus not as interesting to know the exact proximity to 0.05. *Disclaimer:* The 0.05-limit is really silly and debated, unfortunately it remains a standard and this package tries to adapt to the current standards in order to limit publication associated issues.

lim.sig The significance limit for the less than sign, i.e. the '`<`'

html If the less than sign should be `<` or `&lt;`; as needed for HTML output.

... Currently only used for generating warnings of deprecated call parameters.

**Value**

vector

**See Also**Other text formatters: [txtInt\(\)](#), [txtMergeLines\(\)](#), [txtRound\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
txtPval(c(0.10234, 0.010234, 0.0010234, 0.000010234))
```

---

txtRound	<i>A convenient rounding function</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Regular round often loses trailing 0:s as these are truncated, this function converts everything to strings with all 0:s intact so that tables have the correct representation, e.g. `txtRound(1.01, digits = 1)` turns into `1.0`.

**Usage**

```
txtRound(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
txtRound(
  x,
  digits = 0,
  digits.nonzero = NA,
  txt.NA = "",
  dec = getOption("htmlTable.decimal_marker", default = "."),
  scientific = NULL,
  txtInt_args = getOption("htmlTable.round_int", default = NULL),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'table'
txtRound(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
txtRound(x, digits = 0, excl.cols = NULL, excl.rows = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
txtRound(x, ..., digits = 0L)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	The value/vector/data.frame/matrix to be rounded
<code>...</code>	Passed to next method
<code>digits</code>	The number of digits to round each element to. For <code>matrix</code> or <code>data.frame</code> input you can provide a vector/list. An unnamed vector/list must equal the length of the columns to round. If you provide a named vector you can provide specify per column the number of digits, and then use <code>.default</code> for those columns that we don't need to have separate values for.
<code>digits.nonzero</code>	The number of digits to keep if the result is close to zero. Sometimes we have an entire table with large numbers only to have a few but interesting observation that are really interesting
<code>txt.NA</code>	The string to exchange NA with
<code>dec</code>	The decimal marker. If the text is in non-English decimal and string formatted you need to change this to the appropriate decimal indicator. The option for this is <code>htmlTable.decimal_marker</code> .
<code>scientific</code>	If the value should be in scientific format.
<code>txtInt_args</code>	A list of arguments to pass to <code>txtInt()</code> if that is to be used for large values that may require a thousands separator. The option for this is <code>htmlTable.round_int</code> . If TRUE it will activate the <code>txtInt</code> functionality.
<code>excl.cols</code>	Columns to exclude from the rounding procedure when provided a matrix. This can be either a number or regular expression. Skipped if <code>x</code> is a vector.
<code>excl.rows</code>	Rows to exclude from the rounding procedure when provided a matrix. This can be either a number or regular expression.

**Value**

matrix/data.frame

**Tidy-select with data.frame**

The `txtRound` can use `data.frame` for input. This allows us to use **tidyselect** patterns as popularized by **dplyr**.

**See Also**

Other text formatters: `txtInt()`, `txtMergeLines()`, `txtPval()`

**Examples**

```
# Basic usage
txtRound(1.023, digits = 1)
# > "1.0"

txtRound(pi, digits = 2)
# > "3.14"

txtRound(12344, digits = 1, txtInt_args = TRUE)
```

```
# > "12,344.0"

# Using matrix
mx <- matrix(c(1, 1.11, 1.25,
               2.50, 2.55, 2.45,
               3.2313, 3, pi),
             ncol = 3, byrow=TRUE)
txtRound(mx, digits = 1)
#> [,1] [,2] [,3]
#> [1,] "1.0" "1.1" "1.2"
#> [2,] "2.5" "2.5" "2.5"
#> [3,] "3.2" "3.0" "3.1"

# Using a data.frame directly
library(magrittr)
data("mtcars")
# If we want to round all the numerical values
mtcars %>%
  txtRound(digits = 1)

# If we want only want to round some columns
mtcars %>%
  txtRound(wt, qsec_txt = qsec, digits = 1)
```

---

vector2string

*Collapse vector to string*


---

## Description

Merges all the values and outputs a string formatted as '1st element', '2nd element', ...

## Usage

```
vector2string(
  x,
  quotation_mark = "'",
  collapse = sprintf("%s, %s", quotation_mark, quotation_mark)
)
```

## Arguments

x	The vector to collapse
quotation_mark	The type of quote to use
collapse	The string that separates each element

## Value

A string with ', ' separation

**Examples**

```
vector2string(1:4)
vector2string(c("a", "b'b", "c"))
vector2string(c("a", "b'b", "c"), quotation_mark = '')
```

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