Package 'presenter'

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Type Package

Title Present Data with Style

Version 0.1.2

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Description Consists of custom wrapper functions using packages
'openxlsx', 'flextable', and 'officer' to create highly formatted MS office friendly output of your data frames.
These viewer friendly outputs are intended to match expectations of professional looking presentations
in business and consulting scenarios. The functions are opinionated in the sense that they expect the input data
frame to have certain properties in order to take advantage of the automated formatting.

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Encoding UTF-8

Imports flextable, magrittr, dplyr, rlang, stringr, purrr, officer,
randomcoloR, tidyr, openxlsx, lubridate, janitor, tibble,
stringi, berryFunctions, rvg, tidyselect, formattable,
framecleaner

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2, badger

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL https://github.com/Harrison4192/presenter

BugReports https://github.com/Harrison4192/presenter/issues

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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Contents

`finish_excel_wb` *finish excel workbook*

Description

finish excel workbook

Usage

```
finish_excel_wb(wb, wb_name)
```

Arguments

`wb`	wb
`wb_name`	wb name

Value

an excel file

format_number *format number*

Description

Number formatters to apply to a column in a dataframe. Helpful for displaying tibbles in console or in conjunction with make_flextable. Based off the formattable package.

Usage

```
format_number(tbl, ..., digits = 0)

format_percent(tbl, ..., digits = 0)

format_currency(tbl, ..., symbol = "yen", digits = 0)
```

Arguments

tbl	dataframe
...	tidyselect.
digits	integer. trailing digits
symbol	chr. currency symbol

Details

- format_number formats a number accounting style by inserting commas. default selection is integer columns
- format_percent formats a number as a percentage. default selection is numeric columns in between -1 and 1.
- format_currency formats a monetary value with the currency symbol. default currency symbol is yen.

Value

dataframe

dataframe

Examples

```
tibble::tibble(
y = seq(1000L, 10000L, by = 1000L),
z = c(-.59, -.23, -.11, 0, .1, .21, .3, .4, .6, .9),
w = c(.1, 1.4, .23, -.10, 0, -2.3, .2,.3,.4,.5)) -> tbl1

tbl1
```

```
# automatically formats the integer column
tbl1 %>%
format_number()

# automatically formats to yen
tbl1 %>%
format_currency(y)

# automatically detects columns between -1 and 1 to convert to percentages
tbl1 %>%
format_percent()

# select specific columns to convert.
tbl1 %>%
format_percent(z, w)
```

`get_piped_name` *get piped name*

Description

this function captures the name of an object piped into a function, and returns as a string. Powers the automatic naming found in presenter.

Usage

```
get_piped_name(object, default_name = "Table")
```

Arguments

`object`	an object
`default_name`	string Attempts to return this string if an error occurs.

Value

string

Examples

```
#necessary to specify this option when using get_piped_name in knitr
options(rlang_trace_top_env = rlang::current_env())


### works if the object is piped or given as an argument
iris %>%
get_piped_name()

get_piped_name(iris)
```

```
### can even extract name from multistep pipes
iris %>%
dplyr::select(1:3) %>%
get_piped_name()

### can be placed inside other functions to capture the name and save it

find_name <- function(x){
 get_piped_name() -> new_name

 new_name
}

iris %>%
dplyr:select(1:3) %>%
find_name()
```

`is_percentage` *is_percentage*

Description

is_percentage

Usage

```
is_percentage(x)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector

Value

logical

Examples

```
c(.1, 0, .5) %>%
is_percentage
```

make_excel *Create Excel*

Description

Create Excel

Usage

```
make_excel(
  df,
  last_id_col = NULL,
  header_word = NULL,
  widths = 13,
  random_color_seed = 1
)
```

Arguments

df	data frame
last_id_col	index of last id col
header_word	character vector of header words
widths	col widths
random_color_seed	seed for random color scheme

Value

an excel file

make_excel_wb *create excel wb*

Description

create excel wb

Usage

```
make_excel_wb(
  wb = NULL,
  object,
  last_id_col = NULL,
  header_word = NULL,
  widths = 13,
  random_color_seed = 1
)
```

Arguments

wb	wb
object	object
last_id_col	index of last id col
header_word	character vector of header words
widths	col widths
random_color_seed	seed for random color scheme

Value

excel wb object

---

make_flextable *Make Flextable*

Description

Turns a data frame into a flextable

Usage

```
make_flextable(
  df,
  header_words = NULL,
  last_id_col = NULL,
  merge_col_indices = NULL,
  dbl_digits = 2,
  theme = c("zebra_blue", "zebra_gold", "tron", "vader", "vanilla", "booktabs",
    "alafoli")
)
```

Arguments

df	data frame
header_words	header words. Takes a character vector of header words. will be automatically generate via a heuristic if left NULL. can be completely disabled by the string "disable"
last_id_col	last id col
merge_col_indices	merge specific column indices
dbl_digits	integer. how many trailing digits should be displayed on dbls
theme	string to choose a preselected theme

Value

a flextable

make_pivot_table *Make pivot table*

Description

If col2 is not supplied, will make a frequency table for 1 column.

Usage

```
make_pivot_table(
  tbl,
  col1,
  col2 = NULL,
  show_totals = TRUE,
  show_percentages = c("none", "all", "row", "col"),
  show_chi_test = FALSE,
  theme = c("zebra_blue", "zebra_gold", "tron", "vader", "vanilla", "booktabs",
    "alafoli"),
  tbl_nm = NULL,
  arrange_desc = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

tbl	a data frame to pivot
col1	unquoted col 1
col2	unquoted col 2
show_totals	logical; show row and col totals
show_percentages	string; denominator to use when calculating percentages
show_chi_test	logical; show results of chi squared test in footnote
theme	string to choose a predefined theme
tbl_nm	string to name table. If not given, automatically defaults to table name.
arrange_desc	param for single col pivot table. if True arranges table by decreasing n size

Value

a flextable

make_powerpoint *Send Table to Powerpoint*

Description

A table can be piped in to this function to be sent to a new ppt slide. Can be called with no arguments, then a new ppt is created named after the table. If output_file is specified, table is sent to a new slide on an existing powerpoint.

Usage

```
make_powerpoint(
  tbl,
  output_file = NULL,
  layout = "Two Content",
  master = "Office Theme",
  show = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

tbl	a data frame, flextable, or a list thereof
output_file	path to existing ppt
layout	master layout
master	master theme
show	logical to open the ppt

Value

none

make_simple_excel *Make a simple excel*

Description

Export a file to excel with minimal formatting and minimal effort.

Usage

```
make_simple_excel(object, show = TRUE)
```

Arguments

object	a data frame or list thereof
show	logical. open excel upon completion?

Value

an .xlsx file

`pivot_summary` *Pivot Summary*

Description

Wrapper around base r ‘t()‘ that returns a tibble. Transposes a data frame, intended for use on the output of a dplyr::summarize operation

Usage

```
pivot_summary(sumr, ...)
```

Arguments

sumr	A tibble
...	an optional tidyselect specification of grouping columns to pivot

Details

for an ungrouped summarize, ... argument can be left empty for a grouped summarize, use column names or tidyselect to pivot the group names. Multiple groups will be concatenated before pivoting.

Value

a tibble

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