

Package ‘tatoo’

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Type Package

Title Combine and Export Data Frames

Version 1.1.2

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Description Functions to combine data.frames in ways that require additional effort in base R, and to add metadata (id, title, ...) that can be used for printing and xlsx export. The 'Tatoo_report' class is provided as a convenient helper to write several such tables to a workbook, one table per worksheet. Tatoo is built on top of 'openxlsx', but intimate knowledge of that package is not required to use tatoo.

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Imports assertthat, magrittr, data.table, openxlsx (>= 4.0.0), stringi, colt, crayon, withr

Suggests testthat, rprojroot, kableExtra, knitr, rmarkdown

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as.data.table.Composite_table

Convert a Composite Table to a data.table or data.frame

Description

As a Composite_table already is a data.table this function does very little except stripping all additional attributes and classes, as well as offering you the option to prepend the multinames before the column names

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
as.data.table(x, keep.rownames = NULL, ..., multinames = TRUE, sep = ".")

## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
as.data.frame(
  x,
  row.names = NULL,
  optional = FALSE,
  ...,
  multinames = TRUE,
  sep = "."
)
```

Arguments

x	a Composite_table
keep.rownames	ignored
...	ignored
multinames	logical. Whether to prepend multinames before the column names
sep	separator between multinames and individual column names
row.names	NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame. Missing values are not allowed.
optional	logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package as.data.frame() methods use optional only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of data.frame(*, check.names = !optional) . See also the make.names argument of the matrix method.

Value

a data.table or data.frame

as.data.table.Mashed_table

Convert a Mashed Table to a data.table or data.frame

Description

Convert a Mashed Table to a data.table or data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
as.data.table(
  x,
  keep.rownames = NULL,
  ...,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  suffixes = names(x)
)

## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
as.data.frame(
  x,
  row.names = NULL,
  optional = FALSE,
  ...,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  suffixes = names(x)
)
```

Arguments

x	a Mashed_table
keep.rownames	ignored
...	passed on to as.data.table() or as.data.frame() respectively
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
id_vars	Only if mashing columns: one ore more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with merge() , otherwise cbind() is used.

suffixes	a character vector of length 2 specifying the suffixes to be used for making unique the names of columns.
row.names	ignored
optional	logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names: see make.names) is optional. Note that all of R's base package <code>as.data.frame()</code> methods use <code>optional</code> only for column names treatment, basically with the meaning of <code>data.frame(*, check.names = !optional)</code> . See also the <code>make.names</code> argument of the <code>matrix</code> method.

Value

a [data.table](#) or `data.frame`

assign_tt_meta	<i>Assign tt_meta elements</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Internal function used by the metadata set functions

Usage

```
assign_tt_meta(x, assignment)
```

Arguments

x	a Tattoo_table or <code>data.frame</code>
assignment	A named list of length one, for example <code>list(longtitle = value)</code>

as_Composite_table	<i>Coerce to Composite Table</i>
--------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Converts other R objects to `Composite_tables` by automatically creating multi-column names from the properties of the objects.

Usage

```
as_Composite_table(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
as_Composite_table(
  x,
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  meta = attr(x, "meta"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_Composite_table(x, sep = ".", reverse = FALSE, ...)

is_Composite_table(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Any R object.
...	Ignored
id_vars	If id_vars is specified, the tables will be combined using merge() on the columns specified in id_vars, otherwise the tables will be combined with cbind() .
meta	a TT_meta object. If specified, the resulting Composite_table will be wrapped in a Tagged_table .
sep	a scalar character. Separator in the column names of x that separates the column name from the multi-column name.
reverse	logical. if FALSE the part after the last occurrence of sep will be used as multi-name, if TRUE the part before will be used.

Value

as_Composite_table() returns a Composite_table

is_Composite_table returns TRUE if its argument is a Composite_table and FALSE otherwise.

Examples

```
mash_table(
  head = head(cars),
  tail = tail(cars),
  mash_method = 'col'
)

as_Composite_table(data.frame(
  apple.fruit = 1,
  kiwi.fruit = 2,
  dog.animal = 1,
  black.cat.animal = 2,
```

```

    parrot.animal = 3
  ))

```

as_latex

Convert a Table to Latex Code

Description

as_latex() converts an R Object (currently [Tattoo_tables](#) and `data.frames`) to latex code.

save_pdf() is a wrapper around as_latex() for directly saving an R object to ‘.pdf’.

view_pdf() is another wrapper for directly viewing an R Object’s pdf representation on a pdf viewer (powered by [open_file\(\)](#)).

Usage

```
as_latex(x, ..., kable_options = default_kable_options())
```

```

save_pdf(
  x,
  outfile,
  ...,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  papersize = "a4paper",
  orientation = "portrait",
  keep_source = FALSE,
  template = system.file("templates", "save_tex.Rmd", package = "tattoo")
)

```

```
view_pdf(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Tattoo_table , <code>data.frame</code> or a list of <code>data.frames</code>
...	passed on to methods
kable_options	list. Options passed on to knitr::kable() . See default_kable_options() for details.
outfile	character scalar. Path to the output file
overwrite	If TRUE, overwrite any existing file.
papersize	character scalar. Passed on to the latex command <code>\geometry</code> from the ‘geometry’ package. Valid values are: <code>a0paper</code> , <code>a1paper</code> , <code>a2paper</code> , <code>a3paper</code> , <code>a4paper</code> , <code>a5paper</code> , <code>a6paper</code>
orientation	character scalar. Passed on to the latex command <code>\geometry</code> from the ‘geometry’ package. Valid values are: <code>portrait</code> , <code>landscape</code>
keep_source	When saving a ‘pdf’, also put the Latex source in the same directory.
template	Latex template for the desired output. Use the template file supplied in this package if you want to create your own.

Details

as_latex() and co. are designed to produce nice looking output with a minimum of user input required. This is useful if you want a quick preview or printout of a table. If you need customized LaTeX the output, you should take a look at the packages [kableExtra::kableExtra](#), [xtable](#), or [huxtable](#).

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code

save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.

view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

Latex Packages

as_latex requires that the following Latex packages are installed on your system:

```
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{longtable}
\usepackage{threeparttablex}
```

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Composite_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Mashed_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tagged_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tattoo_report\(\)](#), [as_latex.data.frame\(\)](#)

Examples

```
as_latex(iris)

## Not run:
view_pdf(iris) # Not supported on all systems

## End(Not run)
```

```
as_latex.Composite_table
```

Convert a Composite Table to Latex Code

Description

Convert a Composite Table to Latex Code

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
as_latex(x, id_vars = id_vars(x), ..., kable_options = default_kable_options())
```

Arguments

x	a Tattoo_table , data.frame or a list of data.frames
id_vars	If id_vars is specified, the tables will be combined using merge() on the columns specified in id_vars, otherwise the tables will be combined with cbind() .
...	comp_table() only: individual data.frames. A name can be provided for each data.frame that will be used by print() and as_workbook() to create multi-table headings.
kable_options	list. Options passed on to knitr::kable() . See default_kable_options() for details.

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code
 save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.
 view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Mashed_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tagged_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tattoo_report\(\)](#), [as_latex.data.frame\(\)](#), [as_latex\(\)](#)

as_latex.data.frame	<i>Convert a Data Frame to Latex Code</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Convert a Data Frame to Latex Code

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_latex(x, ..., kable_options = default_kable_options())
```

Arguments

x	a Tattoo_table , data.frame or a list of data.frames
...	passed on to methods
kable_options	list. Options passed on to knitr::kable() . See default_kable_options() for details.

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code
 save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.
 view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Composite_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Mashed_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tagged_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tattoo_report\(\)](#), [as_latex\(\)](#)

as_latex.Mashed_table *Convert a Mashed Table to Latex Code*

Description

Convert a Mashed Table to Latex Code

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
as_latex(
  x,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  sep_height = attr(x, "sep_height"),
  ...,
  kable_options = default_kable_options()
)
```

Arguments

x	a Tattoo_table , data.frame or a list of data.frames
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
id_vars	Only if mashing columns: one ore more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with merge() , otherwise cbind() is used.
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
sep_height	Only has an effect when exporting to xlsx. if insert_blank_row == TRUE, height of the inserted row, else height of the top row of each mash-group.
...	mash_table() only: data.frames with the same row and column count. Elements of (...) can be named, but the name must differ from the argument names of this function.
kable_options	list. Options passed on to knitr::kable() . See default_kable_options() for details.

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code
 save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.
 view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Composite_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tagged_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tatoo_report\(\)](#), [as_latex.data.frame\(\)](#), [as_latex\(\)](#)

as_latex.Tagged_table *Convert a Tagged Table to Latex Code*

Description

Convert a Tagged Table to Latex Code

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Tagged_table'
as_latex(x, ..., kable_options = default_kable_options())
```

Arguments

x	a Tatoo_table , data.frame or a list of data.frames
...	passed on to methods
kable_options	list. Options passed on to knitr::kable() . See default_kable_options() for details.

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code
 save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.
 view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Composite_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Mashed_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tatoo_report\(\)](#), [as_latex.data.frame\(\)](#), [as_latex\(\)](#)

as_latex.Tattoo_report *Convert a Tattoo Report to Latex Code*

Description

Convert a Tattoo Report to Latex Code

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Tattoo_report'
as_latex(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x a [Tattoo_table](#), data.frame or a list of data.frames
 ... for compile_table: individual Tattoo_table or data.frame' objects

Value

as_latex() returns a character scalar of Latex code
 save_pdf() returns a the path to the saved file as character scalar.
 view_pdf() returns NULL (invisibly)

See Also

Other as_latex methods: [as_latex.Composite_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Mashed_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.Tagged_table\(\)](#), [as_latex.data.frame\(\)](#), [as_latex\(\)](#)

as_lines *Create a line-by-line text representation of an R object*

Description

Creates a line-by-line representation of an R object (usually a Tattoo_table). This is the function powers all Tattoo_table print methods.

Usage

```
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Tagged_table'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
as_lines(
  x,
  color = TRUE,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'Stacked_table'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Tattoo_report'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'TT_meta'
as_lines(x, color = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Any R object.
color	Use colors (via colt)
...	passed on methods.
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
id_vars	Only if mashing columns: one ore more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with <code>merge()</code> , otherwise <code>cbind()</code> is used.

Value

A character vector (one element per line).

as_Mashed_table	<i>Coerce to Mashed Table</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Coerce to Mashed Table

Usage

```
as_Mashed_table(x, ...)
```

```
is_Mashed_table(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Any R object.

... mash_table() only: data.frames with the same row and column count. Elements of (...) can be named, but the name must differ from the argument names of this function.

Value

as_Mashed_table() returns a Mashed_table

is_Mashed_table returns TRUE if its argument is a Mashed_table and FALSE otherwise.

as_multinames	Create Composite Table multinames from a character vector
---------------	---

Description

Create Composite Table multinames from a character vector

Usage

```
as_multinames(x)
```

Arguments

x a character vector of equal length as the data.frame for which it the multinames should be created.

Value

a named integer vector that can be used as multinames attribute for a [Composite_table](#)

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(
  apple = 1,
  banana = 2,
  dog = 1,
  cat = 2,
  parrot = 3
)

multinames(dat) <- as_multinames(
```

```

    c('fruit', 'fruit', 'animal', 'animal', 'animal')
  )

  multinames(dat)

```

as_workbook

*Convert a Tatoo Table Object to an Excel Workbook***Description**

as_workbook() converts [Tatoo_table](#) or [Tatoo_report](#) objects directly to [openxlsx](#) Workbook objects. For information about additional parameters please refer to the documentation of [write_worksheet\(\)](#), for which as_workbook() is just a wrapper. Additional possible function arguments may vary depending on which [Tatoo_table](#) you want to export.

save_xlsx() is a wrapper for saving a [Tatoo_table](#) directly to an ‘xlsx’ file.

view_xlsx() is another wrapper for viewing a [Tatoo_table](#)’s ‘xlsx’ representation in your favorite spreadsheet program (powered by [openxlsx::openXL\(\)](#)).

Usage

```

as_workbook(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_workbook(x, sheet = 1L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Tatoo_report'
as_workbook(x, ...)

save_xlsx(x, outfile, overwrite = FALSE, ...)

view_xlsx(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	A Tatoo_table or Tatoo_report
...	Additional arguments passed on to write_worksheet()
sheet	The worksheet to write to. Can be the worksheet index or name.
outfile	Path to the output file
overwrite	If TRUE, overwrite any existing file.

Value

as_workbook() returns an [openxlsx](#) Workbook object.

save_xlsx() returns the path to the saved ‘.xlsx’ (invisibly).

view_xlsx() opens an external program and returns NULL (invisibly).

See Also

Other xlsx exporters: [write_worksheet\(\)](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
dat <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
  length = c(5.01, 5.94, 6.59),
  width = c(3.43, 2.77, 2.97)
)

# Assign metadata to convert dat to a Tagged_table

title(dat) <- "Iris excerpt"
footer(dat) <- "An example based on the iris dataset"

# Convert to Workbook or save als xlsx

wb <- as_workbook(dat)
save_xlsx(dat, tempfile(fileext = ".xlsx"), overwrite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

compile_report

Compile Tables Into a Report

Description

Compiles tables into a `Tattoo_report`. A `Tattoo_report` is just a simple list object, but with special `print`, `as_workbook`, and `save_xlsx` methods. This makes it easy to save an arbitrary number of tables to a single Excel workbook.

Usage

```
compile_report(...)
```

```
compile_report_list(dat)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	for <code>compile_table</code> : individual <code>Tattoo_table</code> or <code>data.frame</code> objects
<code>dat</code>	for <code>compile_table_list</code> : A list of containing either <code>Tattoo_table</code> or <code>data.frame</code> objects.

Value

A `Tattoo_report`: A list whose elements are either `data.frames` or [Tattoo_tables](#)

comp_table	<i>Compose Tables</i>
------------	-----------------------

Description

`comp_table()` is a drop in replacement for `base::cbind()` that supports multi-column headings.#'

Usage

```
comp_table(..., id_vars = NULL, meta = NULL)
```

```
comp_table_list(tables, id_vars = NULL, meta = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	<code>comp_table()</code> only: individual <code>data.frames</code> . A name can be provided for each <code>data.frame</code> that will be used by <code>print()</code> and <code>as_workbook()</code> to create multi-table headings.
<code>id_vars</code>	If <code>id_vars</code> is specified, the tables will be combined using <code>merge()</code> on the columns specified in <code>id_vars</code> , otherwise the tables will be combined with <code>cbind()</code> .
<code>meta</code>	a <code>TT_meta</code> object. If specified, the resulting <code>Composite_table</code> will be wrapped in a Tagged_table .
<code>tables</code>	<code>comp_table_list</code> only: A named list of <code>data.frames</code> with the same number of rows

Value

A `Composite_table`.

See Also

Attribute setter: [multinames<-](#)

Other `Tattoo` tables: [mash_table\(\)](#), [stack_table\(\)](#), [tag_table\(\)](#), [tattoo_table\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df_mean <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
  length = c(5.01, 5.94, 6.59),
  width = c(3.43, 2.77, 2.97)
)

df_sd <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
```

```

length = c(0.35, 0.52, 0.64),
width = c(0.38, 0.31, 0.32)
)

comp_table(mean = df_mean, sd = df_sd)

# .....mean.....          .....sd.....
# 1   Species   length  width      Species   length  width
# 2   setosa     5.01   3.43      setosa     0.35   0.38
# 3 versicolor  5.94   2.77      versicolor  0.52   0.31
# 4 virginica   6.59   2.97      virginica   0.64   0.32

comp_table(mean = df_mean, sd = df_sd, id_vars = 'Species')

# .....          .....mean.....          .....sd.....
# 1   Species   length  width      length  width
# 2   setosa     5.01   3.43      0.35   0.38
# 3 versicolor  5.94   2.77      0.52   0.31
# 4 virginica   6.59   2.97      0.64   0.32

```

default_kable_options *Default Kable options for as_latex and co*

Description

default_kable_options() returns a list of the default options that are required for `as_latex()` to work correctly. Those defaults should not be modified, but you can pass additional `knitr::kable()` options to `as_latex()` to modify the output a bit.

Usage

```
default_kable_options(...)
```

Arguments

... additional arguments added to the options list

Examples

```

default_kable_options

as_latex(iris, kable_options = default_kable_options(digits = 0))

```

df_typecast_all	Typecast all columns of a data.frame of a specific type
-----------------	---

Description

Bulk convert columns of a data.frame that share a certain class to a different class. Use with care, will introduce NAs for some conversion attempts

Usage

```
df_typecast_all(dat, from = "factor", to = "character")
```

Arguments

- dat a data.frame
- from column type to cast
- to target column type

Value

a data frame with all columns of class from converted to class to

flip_names	Flip names and multenames of a Composite Table
------------	--

Description

The column names of the resulting Composite_table will be sorted lexically

Usage

```
flip_names(dat, id_vars)
```

Arguments

- dat A Composite_table
- id_vars a character vector of column names of dat. The selected columns will not be sorted lexically but kept to the left. If the columns have a multiname associated with them, they must be supplied in the format column_name.multiname.

Value

a Composite_table

Examples

```

dat <- comp_table(
  cars1 = head(cars),
  cars2 = tail(cars),
  data.frame(id = LETTERS[1:6])
)

flip_names(dat)
flip_names(dat, id_vars = "id")
flip_names(dat, id_vars = c("id", "speed.cars1"))

```

is_any_class	<i>Check if any of the classes of the object match a certain string</i>
--------------	---

Description

Check if any of the classes of the object match a certain string

Usage

```
is_any_class(dat, choices)
```

Arguments

dat	the object
choices	the class to be checked for

Value

True if any of the object classes are the desired class

is_class	<i>Check if object is of a certain class</i>
----------	--

Description

These functions are designed to be used in combination with the assertthat package

Usage

```

is_class(dat, class)

assert_class(dat, class)

dat %assert_class% class

```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	any R object
<code>class</code>	the class to be checked for

Details

`'is_class returns()' 'TRUE'/'FALSE'`. It comes with a `on_failure` function and is designed to be used in conjunction with the `assertthat` package. `'assert_class()' and its infix version`

Value

`'is_class()' returns 'TRUE'/'FALSE'`, `'assert_class()' returns 'TRUE'` or fails with an error message.

<code>is_col_classes</code>	<i>Check for column classes</i>
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Compares the column classes of a `data.frame` with

Usage

```
is_col_classes(dat, classes, method = "identical")
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> or list
<code>classes</code>	a list of column classes. Its names must match the names of <code>dat</code> exactly (see example)
<code>method</code>	if <code>all</code> , ensure that all columns named in <code>classes</code> are present in <code>dat</code> , if <code>any</code> , ensure that any of the columns named in <code>classes</code> are present in <code>dat</code> , if <code>identical</code> , ensure that the names of <code>dat</code> and <code>classes</code> are identical

is_Stacked_table	<i>Test If Object is a Stacked_table</i>
------------------	--

Description

Test If Object is a Stacked_table

Usage

```
is_Stacked_table(x)
```

Arguments

x Any R object.

Value

is_Stacked_table() returns TRUE if its argument is a Stacked_table and FALSE otherwise.

is_Tagged_table	<i>Test If Object is a Tagged_table</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Test If Object is a Tagged_table

Usage

```
is_Tagged_table(x)
```

Arguments

x Any R object.

is_Tatoo_report	<i>Test if Object is a Tatoo_report</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Test if Object is a Tatoo_report

Usage

```
is_Tatoo_report(x)
```

Arguments

x Any R object.

Value

is_Tatoo_report() returns TRUE if its argument is a Tatoo_report and FALSE otherwise.

is_Tatoo_table	<i>Test if objects is a Tatoo_table</i>
----------------	---

Description

Test if objects is a Tatoo_table

Usage

```
is_Tatoo_table(x)
```

Arguments

x Any R object.

Value

is_Tatoo_table returns TRUE if its argument is a Tatoo_table and FALSE otherwise.

mash_method<-	<i>Set mash attributes of a Mashed Table</i>
---------------	--

Description

Set mash attributes of a Mashed Table

Usage

```
mash_method(x) <- value
insert_blank_row(x) <- value
sep_height(x) <- value
id_vars(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	a Mashed_table
value	a value that is legal for the individual attribute, as described in Mashed_table

See Also

[Mashed_table](#)

mash_table	<i>Mash Tables</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

mash_tables() makes it easy to put together multidimensional tables from data.frames with the same number of rows and columns. You can mash tables together with either alternating rows or columns.

Usage

```
mash_table(
  ...,
  mash_method = "row",
  id_vars = NULL,
  insert_blank_row = FALSE,
  sep_height = 24,
  meta = NULL,
  rem_ext = NULL
```

```

)

mash_table_list(
  tables,
  mash_method = "row",
  id_vars = NULL,
  insert_blank_row = FALSE,
  sep_height = 24,
  meta = NULL,
  rem_ext = NULL
)

```

Arguments

...	mash_table() only: data.frames with the same row and column count. Elements of (...) can be named, but the name must differ from the argument names of this function.
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
id_vars	Only if mashing columns: one or more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with merge() , otherwise cbind() is used.
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
sep_height	Only has an effect when exporting to <code>xlsx</code> . if <code>insert_blank_row == TRUE</code> , height of the inserted row, else height of the top row of each mash-group.
meta	A TT_meta object. if supplied, output will also be a Tagged_table .
rem_ext	character. For mash_table to work, the column names of all elements of dat must be identical. Sometimes you will have the situation that column names are identical except for a suffix, such as <code>length</code> and <code>length.sd</code> . The <code>rem_ext</code> option can be used to remove such suffixes.
tables	mash_table_list() only: a list of data.frames as described for (...)

Value

a `Mashed_table`: a list of data.tables with additional `mash_method`, `insert_blank_row` and `sep_height` attributes, that influence how the table looks when it is printed or exported.

See Also

Attribute setters: [mash_method<-](#)

Other Tatroo tables: [comp_table\(\)](#), [stack_table\(\)](#), [tag_table\(\)](#), [tatoo_table\(\)](#)

Examples

```

df_mean <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
  length = c(5.01, 5.94, 6.59),
  width = c(3.43, 2.77, 2.97)
)

df_sd <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
  length = c(0.35, 0.52, 0.64),
  width = c(0.38, 0.31, 0.32)
)

# Mash by row

mash_table(df_mean, df_sd)

#      Species length width
# 1:    setosa   5.01  3.43
# 2:    setosa   0.35  0.38
# 3: versicolor   5.94  2.77
# 4: versicolor   0.52  0.31
# 5:  virginica   6.59  2.97
# 6:  virginica   0.64  0.32

# Mash by column

mash_table(
  df_mean, df_sd,
  mash_method = 'col',
  id_vars = 'Species'
)

#      Species   Species length length width width
# 1:    setosa    setosa   5.01   0.35  3.43  0.38
# 2: versicolor versicolor   5.94   0.52  2.77  0.31
# 3:  virginica  virginica   6.59   0.64  2.97  0.32

# Use the id_vars argument to prevent undesired duplicated columns,
# and name the input data.frames to get multi-col headings.

mash_table(
  mean = df_mean, sd = df_sd,
  mash_method = 'col',
  id_vars = 'Species'
)

#      .....   ..length...   ...width...
# 1  Species    mean      sd    mean      sd

```

```
# 2      setosa      5.01  0.35   3.43  0.38
# 3 versicolor      5.94  0.52   2.77  0.31
# 4  virginica      6.59  0.64   2.97  0.32
```

meta<-	<i>Set Tagged Table metadata</i>
--------	----------------------------------

Description

Convenience functions to modify Tagged_table metadata. If x is not a Tagged_table already, it will be converted to one.

Usage

```
meta(x) <- value

meta(x)

table_id(x) <- value

table_id(x)

title(x) <- value

longtitle(x) <- value

subtitle(x) <- value

footer(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	a Tagged_table or any R object that can be converted to one
value	value to assign.

See Also

[Tagged_table](#), [tt_meta](#)

multinames<-	<i>Set the multinames attribute of a Composite_table</i>
--------------	--

Description

Set the multinames attribute of a Composite_table

Usage

```
multinames(x) <- value

multinames(x)
```

Arguments

x	a Composite_table or data.frame
value	a named vector of ascending integers. The name is the multi-column heading, the integer value is the last column that this heading applies to

See Also

[Composite_table](#), [as_multinames\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df_mean <- data.frame(
  Species = c("setosa", "versicolor", "virginica"),
  length = c(5.01, 5.94, 6.59),
  width = c(3.43, 2.77, 2.97)
)

multinames(df_mean) = c("species" = 1, measures = 3)

# .species..    ...measures...
# 1   Species      length  width
# 2   setosa       5.01    3.43
# 3 versicolor    5.94    2.77
# 4  virginica     6.59    2.97
```

`multinames_to_colspans`

Convert multinames to colspans

Description

Convert multinames to colspans

Usage

`multinames_to_colspans(x)`

Arguments

`x` a [Composite_table multinames](#) attribute.

Value

A named character vector of colspans (for [kableExtra::add_header_above\(\)](#))

`open_file`

Open a file

Description

Open a file with the default associated program. Might behave differently depending on the operating system.

Usage

`open_file(x)`

Arguments

`x` character scalar. Path to the file to open.

Value

NULL (invisibly)

print.Composite_table *Printing Composite Tables*

Description

Printing Composite Tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
print(x, right = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Composite_table
right	Logical. Should strings be right aligned? The default is left-alignment (the opposite of the standard <code>print.data.frame()</code>).
...	passed on to <code>print</code>

Value

x (invisibly)

print.Mashed_table *Printing Mashed Tables*

Description

Printing Mashed Tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
print(
  x,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a Mashed_table
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
id_vars	Only if mashing columns: one ore more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with <code>merge()</code> , otherwise <code>cbind()</code> is used.
...	passed on to <code>print()</code>

Value

x (invisibly)

print.Stacked_table *Printing Stacked Tables*

Description

Printing Stacked Tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Stacked_table'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A <code>Stacked_table</code>
...	passed on to <code>print()</code>

Value

x (invisibly)

print.Tagged_table	<i>Printing Tagged Tables</i>
--------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Printing Tagged Tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Tagged_table'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a Tagged_table
...	passed on to print()

Value

x (invisibly)

print.Tattoo_report	<i>Printing Tattoo Reports</i>
---------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Printing Tattoo Reports

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Tattoo_report'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Tattoo_report
...	passed on to print

Value

x (invisibly)

print.TT_meta	<i>Printing Tagged Table Metadata</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Printing Tagged Table Metadata

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'TT_meta'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- x A [TT_meta](#) object
- ... Ignored

Value

x (invisibly)

regions	<i>Get Named Regions of an Excel Sheet as Data.Table</i>
---------	--

Description

Get Named Regions of an Excel Sheet as Data.Table

Usage

```
regions(x)
```

Arguments

- x An openxlsx workbook or a character vector with attributes position and sheet as returned by [openxlsx::getNamedRegions\(\)](#)

Value

A data.table

rmash

*Mash R objects by Rows or Columns***Description**

`rmash()` and `cmash()` are convenience function to mash `data.frames` together with a single command. They behave similar to `cbind()` and `rbind()`, just that the result will have alternating rows/columns.

Usage

```
rmash(..., rem_ext = NULL, insert_blank_row = FALSE, meta = NULL)

cmash(
  ...,
  rem_ext = NULL,
  id_vars = NULL,
  suffixes = names(list(...)),
  meta = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	either several <code>data.frames</code> , <code>data.tables</code> or a single Mashed_table . All <code>data.frames</code> must have the same number of columns.
<code>rem_ext</code>	character. For <code>mash_table</code> to work, the column names of all elements of <code>dat</code> must be identical. Sometimes you will have the situation that column names are identical except for a suffix, such as <code>length</code> and <code>length.sd</code> . The <code>rem_ext</code> option can be used to remove such suffixes.
<code>insert_blank_row</code>	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
<code>meta</code>	A TT_meta object. if supplied, output will also be a Tagged_table .
<code>id_vars</code>	Only if mashing columns: one ore more colnames of the tables to be mashed. If supplied, columns of both input tables are combined with merge() , otherwise cbind() is used.
<code>suffixes</code>	a character vector of length 2 specifying the suffixes to be used for making unique the names of columns.

Value

A [data.table](#) if any element of `(...)` is a `data.table` or [Tattoo_table](#), or if `meta` is supplied; else a `data.frame`.

See Also

[Mashed_table](#)

Examples

```
dat1 <- data.frame(  
  x = 1:3,  
  y = 4:6  
)  
  
dat2 <- data.frame(  
  x = letters[1:3],  
  y = letters[4:6]  
)  
  
rmash(dat1, dat2)  
  
#    x y  
# 1: 1 4  
# 2: a d  
# 3: 2 5  
# 4: b e  
# 5: 3 6  
# 6: c f  
  
cmash(dat1, dat2)  
  
#    x x y y  
# 1: 1 a 4 d  
# 2: 2 b 5 e  
# 3: 3 c 6 f
```

`sanitize_excel_sheet_names`*Sanitize excel sheet names*

Description

Convert a vector to valid excel sheet names by:

- trimming names down to 31 characters,
- ensuring each element of the vector is unique, and
- removing the illegal characters \ / * [] : ?

[]: R:%20

Usage

```
sanitize_excel_sheet_names(x, replace = "_")
```

Arguments

- x a vector (or anything that can be coerced to one via [as.character\(\)](#)).
- replace a scalar character to replace illegal characters with

Value

a character vector of valid excel sheet names

Examples

```
sanitize_excel_sheet_names(  
  c("a very: long : vector? containing some illegal characters",  
    "a very: long : vector? containing some illegal characters")  
)  
  
# [1] "a very_ long  vector_ containi0" "a very_ long  vector_ containi1"
```

spacing<-	<i>Set the spacing of a Stacked_table</i>
-----------	---

Description

Set the number of lineskips between the tables when exporting to xlsx.

Usage

```
spacing(x) <- value
```

Arguments

- x a Stacked_table
- value a scalar integer

See Also

[Stacked_table](#)

stack_table	Stack Tables
-------------	--------------

Description

Stack tables on top of each other. This can be used to print several tables on one Excel sheet with `as_workbook()` or `save_xlsx()`.

Usage

```
stack_table(..., spacing = 2L, meta = NULL)

stack_table_list(tables, spacing = 2L, meta = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `...` `stack_table()` only: Any number other `Tattoo_table` objects, or anything that can be coerced to a `data.frame`.
- `spacing` Number of lineskips between the tables when exporting to `xlsx`
- `meta` a `tt_meta` object (optional)
- `tables` `stack_table_list()` only: Same as `(...)` for `stack_table`, just that a list can be supplied instead of individual arguments.

Value

A `Stacked_table`: a list of `Tattoo_tables` with additional `spacing` attribute that controls the default spacing between the tables when it is exported.

See Also

- Attribute setter: `spacing<-`
- Other `Tattoo` tables: `comp_table()`, `mash_table()`, `tag_table()`, `tattoo_table()`

Examples

```
df1 <- iris[1:5, 3:5]
df2 <- iris[100:105, 3:5]

stack_table(df1, df2)

# .....
# `      Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
# `  1:          1.4          0.2  setosa
# `  2:          1.4          0.2  setosa
# `  3:          1.3          0.2  setosa
# `  4:          1.5          0.2  setosa
# `  5:          1.4          0.2  setosa
```

```
# `-----`
# `   Petal.Length Petal.Width   Species
# `  1:         4.1         1.3 versicolor
# `  2:         6.0         2.5 virginica
# `  3:         5.1         1.9 virginica
# `  4:         5.9         2.1 virginica
# `  5:         5.6         1.8 virginica
# `  6:         5.8         2.2 virginica
# `-----`
# `-----`
```

str_nobreak	<i>Remove linebreaks and multiple spaces from string</i>
-------------	--

Description

Remove linebreaks and multiple spaces from string

Usage

```
str_nobreak(x)
```

Arguments

x a character vector.

Value

a character vector without linebreaks

tag_table	<i>Tag Tables</i>
-----------	-------------------

Description

Add metadata/captioning (like table_id, title, footer) to a [Tattoo_table](#) or data.frame. This metadata will be used by [print\(\)](#) methods and export functions such as [as_workbook\(\)](#) or [save_xlsx\(\)](#).

Usage

```
tag_table(dat, meta)
```

Arguments

dat A [Tattoo_table](#) object or anything that can be coerced to a [data.table](#).
meta a [tt_meta](#) object. Metadata can also be set and modified using setters (see [meta\(\)](#))

Value

a Tagged_table: a Tatoo_table with an additional meta attribute

See Also

Attribute setters: `meta<-()`

Tagged Table Metadata: `tt_meta()`

Other Tatoo tables: `comp_table()`, `mash_table()`, `stack_table()`, `tatoo_table()`

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(
  name = c("hans", "franz", "dolores"),
  grade = c(1, 3, 2)
)

table_metadata <- tt_meta(
  table_id = "Tab1",
  title = "Grades",
  longtitle = "grades of the final examination"
)

# Metadata can be assign in a formal way or via set functions
dat <- tag_table(dat, meta = table_metadata)
meta(dat) <- table_metadata

# Table metadata is stored as an attribute, and cann be acces thus. It can
# also be modified via convenient set functions
attr(dat, 'meta')$title
meta(dat)$title
longtitle(dat) <- "Grades of the final examination"

# [1] "Grades"

print(dat)

# Tab1: Grades - Grades of the final examination
#
# name grade
# 1:   hans    1
# 2:  franz    3
# 3: dolores    2
```

Description

Functions to combine data.frames in ways that require additional effort in base R, and to add meta-data (id, title, ...) that can be used for printing and xlsx export. The 'Tatoo_report' class is provided as a convenient helper to write several such tables to a workbook, one table per worksheet. Tatoo is built on top of 'openxlsx', but intimate knowledge of that package is not required to use tatoo.

Functions

- `tag_table()`: add captioning (title, footer, ...) to a table
- `comp_table()`: like `cbind()` or `merge()`, but retain multi-column headings
- `mash_table()`: combine data.frames so that their rows or columns alternate. Mash tables are stored as lists that can be converted to data.tables, or you can use `rmash()` and `cmash()` to create data.frames directly.
- `stack_table()`: create a list of tables that can be exported to xlsx, all tables on the same worksheet on top of each others
- `compile_report()`: create a list of tables that can be exported to xlsx, one table per worksheet (a Stacked_table also counts as one table)
- `as_workbook()` / `save_xlsx()`: To export any of the objects described above to excel workbooks.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Stefan Fleck <stefan.b.fleck@gmail.com>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/statistikat/tatoo>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/statistikat/tatoo/issues>

tatoo_table

Tatoo Table

Description

Tattoo_table is the superclass of all the *_table classes made available by this package. Each Tatoo_table provides a different way of combining several tables (data.frames) into a single table. Those tables can then be exported via `as_workbook()/save_xlsx()`. In the future, support for latex and html export is also planned.

Usage

```
tatoo_table(dat)
```

Arguments

dat an object of any of the classes listed in the description

Details

Currently, the following subclasses exists:

- [Tagged_table](#)
- [Composite_table](#)
- [Mashed_table](#)
- [Stacked_table](#)

The `tattoo_table()` function is just a constructor used internally and you will not need to use it except if your planning on extending this package with your own code.

See Also

Other Tatoo tables: [comp_table\(\)](#), [mash_table\(\)](#), [stack_table\(\)](#), [tag_table\(\)](#)

tt_meta	<i>Tagged Table Metadata</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

Create a `TT_meta` (tagged table metadata) object. In the future, different styling will be supported for title, longtitle and subtitle to make the distinction more meaningful.

Usage

```
tt_meta(
  table_id = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  longtitle = title,
  subtitle = NULL,
  footer = NULL,
  .print_table_id = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

table_id	A scalar (will be coerced to character)
title	A scalar (will be coerced to character)
longtitle	A vector. If length > 1 the title will be displayed in several rows
subtitle	A vector. If length > 1 the title will be displayed in several rows
footer	A vector. If length > 1 the title will be displayed in several rows

`.print_table_id` logical vector. Whether or not `table_id` should be added to the title of the table in the various output formats. It is recommended to use `table_ids` only internally (i.e. for `walk_regions()`).

Value

a `TT_meta` object.

See Also

[Tagged_table](#)

<code>vec_prioritise</code>	<i>Rearrange vector based on priorities</i>
-----------------------------	---

Description

Shoves elements of a character vector to the front or back. Throws a warning if any elements of ‘high’ or ‘low’ are not present in ‘x’.

Usage

`vec_prioritise(x, high = NULL, low = NULL)`

Arguments

- `x` a character vector
- `high` elements to be put to the front
- `low` elements to be put to the back

Value

a reordered vector

walk_regions

*Apply a function to all named regions on an openxlsx Workbook***Description**

This applies a `.fun` to all named regions in a workbook names match `.pattern`. This is especially useful since `as_workbook()` methods for `Tattoo_tables` add named regions for certain parts of the Table. See also `vignette("named_regions")` for how the names of named regions are constructed by `tattoo`.

Usage

```
walk_regions(.wb, .pattern = ".*", .fun, ...)
```

```
map_regions(.wb, .pattern = ".*", .fun, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>.wb</code>	an openxlsx Workbook Object
<code>.pattern</code>	character scalar. A regex filter pattern for named region names (passed on to <code>grep()</code>)
<code>.fun</code>	A function with the formal arguments <code>wb</code> , <code>sheet</code> and either <code>rows</code> , <code>cols</code> , or <code>both</code> . For example: <code>openxlsx::addStyle()</code> , <code>openxlsx::addFilter()</code> , <code>openxlsx::setRowHeights()</code> , <code>openxlsx::setColWidths()</code>
<code>...</code>	passed on to <code>.fun</code>

Value

`walk_regions` returns `.wb`. `map_regions` returns a modified copy of `.wb`

Examples

```
x <- iris
title(iris) <- "Iris example table"
wb <- as_workbook(iris)

regions(wb) # display regions

# Apply a style
# Keep in mind that openxlsx functions modify worksheets by reference.
# If you do not want this behaviour you can use map_regions instead.

style <- openxlsx::createStyle(textDecoration = "bold")
walk_regions(
  wb,
  .pattern = "colnames.*",
  .fun = openxlsx::addStyle,
```

```

    style = style
  )

  ## Not run:
  openxlsx::openXL(wb)

  ## End(Not run)

```

write_worksheet	<i>Write Data to an openxlsx Worksheet</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function is similar to `openxlsx::writeData()` from the package, but rather than just writing data.frames, `write_worksheet()` supports specialized methods for the various [Tattoo_table](#) subclasses.

Usage

```

write_worksheet(
  x,
  wb,
  sheet,
  append = FALSE,
  start_row = 1L,
  ...,
  named_regions = TRUE,
  named_regions_prefix = NA_character_
)

## S3 method for class 'Tagged_table'
write_worksheet(
  x,
  wb,
  sheet = sanitize_excel_sheet_names(attr(x, "meta")$table_id),
  append = FALSE,
  start_row = 1L,
  ...,
  print_table_id = attr(x, "meta")[[".print_table_id"]],
  named_regions = TRUE,
  named_regions_prefix = NA_character_
)

## S3 method for class 'Composite_table'
write_worksheet(

```

```

    x,
    wb,
    sheet,
    append = FALSE,
    start_row = 1L,
    ...,
    named_regions = TRUE,
    named_regions_prefix = NA_character_
)

## S3 method for class 'Mashed_table'
write_worksheet(
  x,
  wb,
  sheet,
  append = FALSE,
  start_row = 1L,
  mash_method = attr(x, "mash_method"),
  id_vars = attr(x, "id_vars"),
  insert_blank_row = attr(x, "insert_blank_row"),
  sep_height = attr(x, "sep_height"),
  ...,
  named_regions = TRUE,
  named_regions_prefix = NA_character_
)

## S3 method for class 'Stacked_table'
write_worksheet(
  x,
  wb,
  sheet,
  append = FALSE,
  start_row = 1L,
  spacing = attr(x, "spacing"),
  ...,
  named_regions = TRUE,
  named_regions_prefix = NA_character_
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A <code>Tattoo_table</code> .
<code>wb</code>	An openxlsx Workbook object
<code>sheet</code>	The worksheet to write to. Can be the worksheet index or name.
<code>append</code>	logical Whether or not to append to an existing worksheet or create a new one
<code>start_row</code>	A scalar integer specifying the starting row to write to.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to methods for overriding the styling attributes of the <code>Tattoo_tables</code> you want to export.

named_regions	logical. If TRUE (default) named regions are created in the target excel file to identify different parts of the tables (header, body, column names, etc...). These named regions can, for example, be used for applying formats. Creating named regions can be switched of as this might impact performance of the excel conversion and writing of excel files for workbooks with large numbers of tables.
named_regions_prefix	character scalar. Prefix to write in front of all named regions created by write_worksheet
print_table_id	logical vector. Whether or not table_id should be added to the title of the table. It is recommended to use table_ids only internally (i.e. for walk_regions()).
mash_method	either "row" or "col". Should the tables be mashed together with alternating rows or with alternating columns?
id_vars	If id_vars is specified, the tables will be combined using merge() on the columns specified in id_vars, otherwise the tables will be combined with cbind() .
insert_blank_row	Only if mashing rows: logical. Whether to insert blank rows between mash-groups. <i>Warning: this converts all columns to character.</i> Use with care.
sep_height	Only has an effect when exporting to xlsx. if insert_blank_row == TRUE, height of the inserted row, else height of the top row of each mash-group.
spacing	Number of lineskips between the tables when exporting to xlsx

Value

an [openxlsx](#) Workbook object

See Also

Other xlsx exporters: [as_workbook\(\)](#)

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