

Package ‘volker’

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Type Package

Title High-Level Functions for Tabulating, Charting and Reporting
Survey Data

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Description Craft polished tables and plots in Markdown reports.
Simply choose whether to treat your data as counts or metrics,
and the package will automatically generate well-designed default tables and plots for you.
Boiled down to the basics, with labeling features and simple interactive reports.
All functions are 'tidyverse' compatible.

URL <https://github.com/strohne/volker>,
<https://strohne.github.io/volker/>

BugReports <https://github.com/strohne/volker/issues>

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Encoding UTF-8

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car, effectsize, heplots

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add_clusters	<i>Add cluster number to a data frame</i>
--------------	---

Description

Clustering is performed using `stats::kmeans`.
[Experimental]

Usage

`add_clusters(data, cols, newcol = NULL, k = 2, method = "kmeans", clean = TRUE)`

Arguments

data	A dataframe.
cols	A tidy selection of item columns.
newcol	Name of the new cluster column as a character vector. Set to NULL (default) to automatically build a name from the common column prefix, prefixed with "cls_".
k	Number of clusters to calculate. Set to NULL to output a scree plot for up to 10 clusters and automatically choose the number of clusters based on the elbow criterion. The within-sums of squares for the scree plot are calculated by <code>stats::kmeans</code> .
method	The method as character value. Currently, only kmeans is supported. All items are scaled before performing the cluster analysis using <code>base::scale</code> .
clean	Prepare data by <code>data_clean</code> .

Value

The input tibble with additional column containing cluster values as a factor. The new column is prefixed with "cls_". The new column contains the fit result in the attribute `stats.kmeans.fit`. The names of the items used for clustering are stored in the attribute `stats.kmeans.items`. The clustering diagnostics (Within-Cluster and Between-Cluster Sum of Squares) are stored in the attribute `stats.kmeans.wss`.

Examples

```
library(volker)
ds <- volker::chatgpt

volker::add_clusters(ds, starts_with("cg_adoption"), k = 3)
```

add_factors	<i>Add PCA columns along with summary statistics (KMO and Bartlett test) to a data frame</i>
-------------	--

Description

PCA is performed using `psych::pca` using varimax rotation. Bartlett's test for sphericity is calculated with `psych::cortest.bartlett`. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure is computed using `psych::KMO`.

[Experimental]**Usage**

```
add_factors(data, cols, newcols = NULL, k = 2, method = "pca", clean = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A dataframe.
cols	A tidy selection of item columns.
newcols	Names of the factor columns as a character vector. Must be the same length as k or NULL. Set to NULL (default) to automatically build a name from the common column prefix, prefixed with "fct_", postfixed with the factor number.
k	Number of factors to calculate. Set to NULL to calculate eigenvalues for all components up to the number of items and automatically choose k. Eigenvalues and the decision on k are calculated by <code>psych::fa.parallel</code> .
method	The method as character value. Currently, only pca is supported.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .

Value

The input tibble with additional columns containing factor values. The new columns are prefixed with "fct_". The first new column contains the fit result in the attribute `psych.pca.fit`. The names of the items used for factor analysis are stored in the attribute `psych.pca.items`. The summary diagnostics (Bartlett test and KMO) are stored in the attribute `psych.kmo.bartlett`.

Examples

```
library(volker)
ds <- volker::chatgpt

volker::add_factors(ds, starts_with("cg_adoption"))
```

add_index	<i>Calculate the mean value of multiple items</i>
-----------	---

Description

[Experimental]

Usage

```
add_index(data, cols, newcol = NULL, cols.reverse, clean = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A dataframe.
cols	A tidy selection of item columns.
newcol	Name of the index as a character value. Set to NULL (default) to automatically build a name from the common column prefix, prefixed with "idx_".
cols.reverse	A tidy selection of columns with reversed codings.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .

Value

The input tibble with an additional column that contains the index values. The column contains the result of the alpha calculation in the attribute named "psych.alpha".

Examples

```
ds <- volker::chatgpt
volker::add_index(ds, starts_with("cg_adoption"))
```

chatgpt

ChatGPT Adoption Dataset CG-GE-APR23

Description

A small random subset of data from a survey about ChatGPT adoption. The survey was conducted in April 2023 within the population of German Internet users.

Usage

```
chatgpt
```

Format

chatgpt:

A data frame with 101 rows and 19 columns:

case A running case number

adopter Adoption groups inspired by Roger's innovator typology.

use_ Columns starting with use contain data about ChatGPT usage in different contexts.

cg_activities Text answers to the question, what the respondents do with ChatGPT.

cg_adoption_ A scale consisting of items about advantages, fears, and social aspects. The scales match theoretical constructs inspired by Roger's diffusion model and Davis' Technology Acceptance Model

sd_ Columns starting with sd contain sociodemographics of the respondents.

Details

Call `codebook(volker::chatgpt)` to see the items and answer options.

Source

Communication Department of the University of Münster (gehrau@uni-muenster.de).

codebook

Get variable and value labels from a data set

Description

Variable labels are extracted from their comment or label attribute. Variable values are extracted from factor levels, the labels attribute, numeric or boolean attributes.

Usage

```
codebook(data, cols, values = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A tibble.
cols	A tidy variable selections to filter specific columns.
values	Whether to output values (TRUE) or only items (FALSE)

Details

[Experimental]

Value

A tibble with the columns:

- item_name: The column name.
- item_group: First part of the column name, up to an underscore.
- item_class: The last class value of an item (e.g. numeric, factor).
- item_label: The comment attribute of the column.
- value_name: In case a column has numeric attributes, the attribute names.
- value_label: In case a column has numeric attributes or T/F-attributes, the attribute values. In case a column has a levels attribute, the levels.

Examples

```
volker::codebook(volker::chatgpt)
```

effect_counts

Output effect sizes and test statistics for count data

Description

The type of effect size depends on the number of selected columns:

- One categorical column: see [effect_counts_one](#)
- Multiple categorical columns: see [effect_counts_items](#)

Cross tabulations:

- One categorical column and one grouping column: see [effect_counts_one_grouped](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and one grouping column: see [effect_counts_items_grouped](#) (not yet implemented)
- Multiple categorical columns and multiple grouping columns: [effect_counts_items_grouped_items](#) (not yet implemented)

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second column is treated as categorical. Setting the metric-parameter to TRUE will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- One categorical column and one metric column: see [effect_counts_one_cor](#) (not yet implemented)
- Multiple categorical columns and one metric column: see [effect_counts_items_cor](#) (not yet implemented)
- Multiple categorical columns and multiple metric columns: [effect_counts_items_cor_items](#) (not yet implemented)

[Experimental]

Usage

```
effect_counts(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping column. The column name without quotes.
metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set metric to TRUE, to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .
...	Other parameters passed to the appropriate effect function.

Value

A volker tibble.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

effect_counts(data, sd_gender, adopter)
```

effect_metrics	<i>Output effect sizes and test statistics for metric data</i>
----------------	--

Description

The calculations depend on the number of selected columns:

- One metric column: see [effect_metrics_one](#)
- Multiple metric columns: see [effect_metrics_items](#)

Group comparisons:

- One metric column and one grouping column: see [effect_metrics_one_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one grouping column: see [effect_metrics_items_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and multiple grouping columns: not yet implemented

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second column is treated as categorical. Setting the metric-parameter to TRUE will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- Two metric columns: see [effect_metrics_one_cor](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one metric column: see [effect_metrics_items_cor](#)
- Two metric column selections: see [effect_metrics_items_cor_items](#)

[Experimental]**Usage**

```
effect_metrics(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```


Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping column (without quotes).
metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set metric to TRUE, to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .
...	Other parameters passed to the appropriate effect function.

Value

A volker tibble.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

effect_metrics(data, sd_age, sd_gender)
```

html_report

Volker style HTML document format

Description

Based on the standard theme, tweaks the pill navigation to switch between tables and plots. To use the format, in the header of your Markdown document, set `output: volker::html_report`.

Usage

```
html_report(...)
```

Arguments

... Additional arguments passed to `html_document`.

Value

R Markdown output format.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Add `volker::html_report` to the output options of your Markdown document:
#
# ```
# ---
# title: "How to create reports?"
# output: volker::html_report
# ---
# ```

## End(Not run)
```

labs_apply	<i>Set column and value labels</i>
------------	------------------------------------

Description

[Experimental]

Usage

```
labs_apply(data, codes = NULL, cols = NULL, items = TRUE, values = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	A tibble containing the dataset.
codes	A tibble in codebook format.
cols	A tidy column selection. Set to NULL (default) to apply to all columns found in the codebook. Restricting the columns is helpful when you want to set value labels. In this case, provide a tibble with value_name and value_label columns and specify the columns that should be modified.
items	If TRUE, column labels will be retrieved from the codes (the default). If FALSE, no column labels will be changed. Alternatively, a named list of column names with their labels.
values	If TRUE, value labels will be retrieved from the codes (default). If FALSE, no value labels will be changed. Alternatively, a named list of value names with their labels. In this case, use the cols-Parameter to define which columns should be changed.

Details

You can either provide a data frame in [codebook](#) format to the codes-parameter or provide named lists to the items- or values-parameter.

When working with a codebook in the codes-parameter:

- Change column labels by providing the columns `item_name` and `item_label` in the codebook. Set the `items`-parameter to `TRUE` (the default setting).
- Change value labels by providing the columns `value_name` and `value_label` in the codebook. To tell which columns should be changed, you can either use the `item_name` column in the codebook or use the `cols`-parameter. For factor values, the levels and their order are retrieved from the `value_label` column. For coded values, labels are retrieved from both the columns `value_name` and `value_label`.

When working with lists in the `items`- or `values`-parameter:

- Change column labels by providing a named list to the `items`-parameter. The list contains labels named by the columns. Set the parameters `codes` and `cols` to `NULL` (their default value).
- Change value labels by providing a named list to the `values`-parameter. The list contains labels named by the values. Provide the column selection in the `cols`-parameter. Set the `codes`-parameter to `NULL` (its default value).

Value

A tibble containing the dataset with new labels.

Examples

```
library(volker)

# Set column labels using the items-parameter
volker::chatgpt %>%
  labs_apply(
    items = list(
      "cg_adoption_advantage_01" = "Allgemeine Vorteile",
      "cg_adoption_advantage_02" = "Finanzielle Vorteile",
      "cg_adoption_advantage_03" = "Vorteile bei der Arbeit",
      "cg_adoption_advantage_04" = "Macht mehr Spaß"
    )
  ) %>%
  tab_metrics(starts_with("cg_adoption_advantage_"))

# Set value labels using the values-parameter
volker::chatgpt %>%
  labs_apply(
    cols=starts_with("cg_adoption"),
    values = list(
      "1" = "Stimme überhaupt nicht zu",
      "2" = "Stimme nicht zu",
      "3" = "Unentschieden",
      "4" = "Stimme zu",
      "5" = "Stimme voll und ganz zu"
    )
  ) %>%
  plot_metrics(starts_with("cg_adoption"))
```

labs_clear	<i>Remove all comments from the selected columns</i>
------------	--

Description

[Experimental]

Usage

```
labs_clear(data, cols, labels = NULL)
```

Arguments

- data A tibble.
- cols Tidysselect columns.
- labels The attributes to remove. NULL to remove all attributes except levels and class.

Value

A tibble with comments removed.

Examples

```
library(volker)
volker:::chatgpt |>
  labs_clear()
```

labs_restore	<i>Restore labels from the codebook store in the codebook attribute.</i>
--------------	--

Description

[Experimental]

Usage

```
labs_restore(data, cols = NULL)
```

Arguments

- data A data frame.
- cols A tidysselect column selection.

Details

You can store labels before mutate operations by calling [labs_store](#).

Value

A data frame.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(volker)

volker::chatgpt |>
  labs_store() |>
  mutate(sd_age = 2024 - sd_age) |>
  labs_restore() |>
  tab_metrics(sd_age)
```

labs_store

Get the current codebook and store it in the codebook attribute.

Description

[Experimental]

Usage

```
labs_store(data)
```

Arguments

data A data frame.

Details

You can restore the labels after mutate operations by calling [labs_restore](#).

Value

A data frame.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(volker)

volker::chatgpt |>
  labs_store() |>
  mutate(sd_age = 2024 - sd_age) |>
  labs_restore() |>
  tab_metrics(sd_age)
```

pdf_report	<i>Volker style PDF document format</i>
------------	---

Description

Based on the standard theme, tweaks tex headers. To use the format, in the header of your Markdown document, set `output: volker::pdf_report`.

Usage

```
pdf_report(...)
```

Arguments

... Additional arguments passed to `pdf_document`.

Value

R Markdown output format.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Add `volker::pdf_report` to the output options of your Markdown document:
#
# ```
# ---
# title: "How to create reports?"
# output: volker::pdf_report
# ---
# ```

## End(Not run)
```

plot_counts	<i>Output a frequency plot</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

The type of frequency plot depends on the number of selected columns:

- One categorical column: see [plot_counts_one](#)
- Multiple categorical columns: see [plot_counts_items](#)

Cross tabulations:

- One categorical column and one grouping column: see [plot_counts_one_grouped](#)

- Multiple categorical columns and one grouping column: see [plot_counts_items_grouped](#)
- Two categorical column selections: see [plot_counts_items_grouped_items](#) (not yet implemented)

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second selection is treated as categorical. Setting the metric-parameter to TRUE will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- One categorical column and one metric column: see [plot_counts_one_cor](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and one metric column: see [plot_counts_items_cor](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and multiple metric columns: see [plot_counts_items_cor_items](#) (not yet implemented)

Parameters that may be passed to the count functions (see the respective function help):

- **ci**: Add confidence intervals to proportions.
- **ordered**: The values of the cross column can be nominal (0), ordered ascending (1), or ordered descending (-1). The colors are adjusted accordingly.
- **category**: When you have multiple categories in a column, you can focus one of the categories to simplify the plots. By default, if a column has only TRUE and FALSE values, the outputs focus the TRUE category.
- **prop**: For stacked bar charts, displaying row percentages instead of total percentages gives a direct visual comparison of groups.
- **limits**: The scale limits are automatically guessed by the package functions (work in progress). Use the limits-parameter to manually fix any misleading graphs.
- **title**: All plots usually get a title derived from the column attributes or column names. Set to FALSE to suppress the title or provide a title of your choice as a character value.
- **labels**: Labels are extracted from the column attributes. Set to FALSE to output bare column names and values.
- **numbers**: Set the numbers parameter to “n” (frequency), “p” (percentage) or c(“n”, “p”). To prevent cluttering and overlaps, numbers are only plotted on bars larger than 5%.
- **width**: When comparing groups by row of column percentages, by default, the bar or column width reflects the number of cases. You can disable this behavior by setting width to FALSE.

[Experimental]

Usage

```
plot_counts(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping column. The column name without quotes.

metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set metric to TRUE, to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .
...	Other parameters passed to the appropriate plot function.

Value

A ggplot2 plot object.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

plot_counts(data, sd_gender)
```

plot_metrics	<i>Output a plot with distribution parameters such as the mean values</i>
--------------	---

Description

The plot type depends on the number of selected columns:

- One metric column: see [plot_metrics_one](#)
- Multiple metric columns: see [plot_metrics_items](#)

Group comparisons:

- One metric column and one grouping column: see [plot_metrics_one_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one grouping column: see [plot_metrics_items_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and multiple grouping columns: see [plot_metrics_items_grouped_items](#) (not yet implemented)

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second selection is treated as categorical. Setting the metric-parameter to TRUE will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- Two metric columns: see [plot_metrics_one_cor](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one metric column : see [plot_metrics_items_cor](#)
- Two metric column selections: see [plot_metrics_items_cor_items](#)

Parameters that may be passed to the metric functions (see the respective function help):

- **ci**: Plot confidence intervals for means or correlation coefficients.
- **box**: Visualise the distribution by adding boxplots.
- **log**: In scatter plots, you can use a logarithmic scale. Be aware, that zero values will be omitted because their log value is undefined.

- **method:** By default, correlations are calculated using Pearson's R. You can choose Spearman's Rho with the `methods`-parameter.
- **limits:** The scale limits are automatically guessed by the package functions (work in progress). Use the `limits`-parameter to manually fix any misleading graphs.
- **title:** All plots usually get a title derived from the column attributes or column names. Set to `FALSE` to suppress the title or provide a title of your choice as a character value.
- **labels:** Labels are extracted from the column attributes. Set to `FALSE` to output bare column names and values.
- **numbers:** Controls whether to display correlation coefficients on the plot.

[Experimental]

Usage

```
plot_metrics(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame.
<code>cols</code>	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
<code>cross</code>	Optional, a grouping column (without quotes).
<code>metric</code>	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set <code>metric</code> to <code>TRUE</code> , to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
<code>clean</code>	Prepare data by data_clean .
<code>...</code>	Other parameters passed to the appropriate plot function.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

plot_metrics(data, sd_age)
```

report_counts	Create table and plot for categorical variables
---------------	---

Description

Depending on your column selection, different types of plots and tables are generated. See [plot_counts](#) and [tab_counts](#).

Usage

```
report_counts(
  data,
  cols,
  cross = NULL,
  metric = FALSE,
  index = FALSE,
  effect = FALSE,
  numbers = NULL,
  title = TRUE,
  close = TRUE,
  clean = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping column (without quotes).
metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set metric to TRUE, to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
index	When the cols contain items on a metric scale (as determined by get_direction), an index will be calculated using the 'psych' package. Set to FALSE to suppress index generation.
effect	Whether to report statistical tests and effect sizes. See effect_counts for further parameters.
numbers	The numbers to print on the bars: "n" (frequency), "p" (percentage) or both. Set to NULL to remove numbers.
title	A character providing the heading or TRUE (default) to output a heading. Classes for tabset pills will be added.
close	Whether to close the last tab (default value TRUE) or to keep it open. Keep it open to add further custom tabs by adding headers on the fifth level in Markdown (e.g. ##### Method).

`clean` Prepare data by [data_clean](#).
`...` Parameters passed to the [plot_counts](#) and [tab_counts](#) and [effect_counts](#) functions.

Details

For item batteries, an index is calculated and reported. When used in combination with the Markdown-template "html_report", the different parts of the report are grouped under a tabsheet selector.

[Experimental]

Value

A volker report object.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

report_counts(data, sd_gender)
```

report_metrics	Create table and plot for metric variables
----------------	--

Description

Depending on your column selection, different types of plots and tables are generated. See [plot_metrics](#) and [tab_metrics](#).

Usage

```
report_metrics(
  data,
  cols,
  cross = NULL,
  metric = FALSE,
  ...,
  index = FALSE,
  factors = FALSE,
  clusters = FALSE,
  effect = FALSE,
  title = TRUE,
  close = TRUE,
  clean = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping or correlation column (without quotes).
metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set <code>metric</code> to <code>TRUE</code> , to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
...	Parameters passed to the plot_metrics and tab_metrics and effect_metrics functions.
index	When the cols contain items on a metric scale (as determined by get_direction), an index will be calculated using the 'psych' package. Set to <code>FALSE</code> to suppress index generation.
factors	The number of factors to calculate. Set to <code>FALSE</code> to suppress factor analysis. Set to <code>TRUE</code> to output a scree plot and automatically choose the number of factors. When the cols contain items on a metric scale (as determined by get_direction), factors will be calculated using the 'psych' package. See add_factors .
clusters	The number of clusters to calculate. Cluster are determined using kmeans after scaling the items. Set to <code>FALSE</code> to suppress cluster analysis. Set to <code>TRUE</code> to output a scree plot and automatically choose the number of clusters based on the elbow criterion. See add_clusters .
effect	Whether to report statistical tests and effect sizes. See effect_counts for further parameters.
title	A character providing the heading or <code>TRUE</code> (default) to output a heading. Classes for tabset pills will be added.
close	Whether to close the last tab (default value <code>TRUE</code>) or to keep it open. Keep it open to add further custom tabs by adding headers on the fifth level in Markdown (e.g. ##### Method).
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .

Details

For item batteries, an index is calculated and reported. When used in combination with the Markdown-template "html_report", the different parts of the report are grouped under a tabsheet selector.

[Experimental]**Value**

A volker report object.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

report_metrics(data, sd_age)
```

tab_counts	<i>Output a frequency table</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

The type of frequency table depends on the number of selected columns:

- One categorical column: see [tab_counts_one](#)
- Multiple categorical columns: see [tab_counts_items](#)

Cross tabulations:

- One categorical column and one grouping column: see [tab_counts_one_grouped](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and one grouping column: see [tab_counts_items_grouped](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and multiple grouping columns: see [tab_counts_items_grouped_items](#) (not yet implemented)

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second column is treated as categorical. Setting the metric-parameter to TRUE will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- One categorical column and one metric column: see [tab_counts_one_cor](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and one metric column: see [tab_counts_items_cor](#)
- Multiple categorical columns and multiple metric columns: [tab_counts_items_cor_items](#) (not yet implemented)

Parameters that may be passed to specific count functions:

- **ci**: Add confidence intervals to proportions.
- **percent**: Frequency tables show percentages by default. Set to FALSE to get raw proportions.
- **prop**: For cross tables you can choose between total, row or column percentages.
- **values**: The values to output: n (frequency) or p (percentage) or both (the default).
- **category**: When you have multiple categories in a column, you can focus one of the categories to simplify the plots. By default, if a column has only TRUE and FALSE values, the outputs focus the TRUE category.
- **labels**: Labels are extracted from the column attributes. Set to FALSE to output bare column names and values.

[Experimental]

Usage

```
tab_counts(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame.
<code>cols</code>	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
<code>cross</code>	Optional, a grouping column. The column name without quotes.
<code>metric</code>	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set <code>metric</code> to <code>TRUE</code> , to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
<code>clean</code>	Prepare data by data_clean .
<code>...</code>	Other parameters passed to the appropriate table function.

Value

A volker tibble.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

tab_counts(data, sd_gender)
```

tab_metrics	<i>Output a table with distribution parameters</i>
-------------	--

Description

The table type depends on the number of selected columns:

- One metric column: see [tab_metrics_one](#)
- Multiple metric columns: see [tab_metrics_items](#)

Group comparisons:

- One metric column and one grouping column: see [tab_metrics_one_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one grouping column: see [tab_metrics_items_grouped](#)
- Multiple metric columns and multiple grouping columns: see [tab_metrics_items_grouped_items](#) (not yet implemented)

By default, if you provide two column selections, the second column is treated as categorical. Setting the `metric`-parameter to `TRUE` will call the appropriate functions for correlation analysis:

- Two metric columns: see [tab_metrics_one_cor](#)
- Multiple metric columns and one metric column: see [tab_metrics_items_cor](#)
- Two metric column selections: see [tab_metrics_items_cor_items](#)

Parameters that may be passed to specific metric functions:

- **ci:** Add confidence intervals for means or correlation coefficients.
- **values:** The output metrics, mean (m), the standard deviation (sd) or both (the default).
- **digits:** Tables containing means and standard deviations by default round values to one digit. Increase the number to show more digits
- **method:** By default, correlations are calculated using Pearson's R. You can choose Spearman's Rho with the methods-parameter.
- **labels:** Labels are extracted from the column attributes. Set to FALSE to output bare column names and values.

[Experimental]

Usage

```
tab_metrics(data, cols, cross = NULL, metric = FALSE, clean = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
cols	A tidy column selection, e.g. a single column (without quotes) or multiple columns selected by methods such as <code>starts_with()</code> .
cross	Optional, a grouping column (without quotes).
metric	When crossing variables, the cross column parameter can contain categorical or metric values. By default, the cross column selection is treated as categorical data. Set metric to TRUE, to treat it as metric and calculate correlations.
clean	Prepare data by data_clean .
...	Other parameters passed to the appropriate table function.

Value

A volker tibble.

Examples

```
library(volker)
data <- volker::chatgpt

tab_metrics(data, sd_age)
```

theme_vlkr	<i>Define a default theme for volker plots</i>
------------	--

Description

Set ggplot colors, sizes and layout parameters.

Usage

```
theme_vlkr(
  base_size = 11,
  base_color = "black",
  base_fill = VLKR_FILLDISCRETE,
  base_gradient = VLKR_FILLGRADIENT
)
```

Arguments

base_size	Base font size.
base_color	Base font color.
base_fill	A list of fill color sets or at least one fill color set. Example: <code>list(c("red"), c("red", "blue", "green"))</code> . Each set can contain different numbers of colors. Depending on the number of colors needed, the set with at least the number of required colors is used. The first color is always used for simple bar charts.
base_gradient	A color vector used for creating gradient fill colors, e.g. in stacked bar plots.

Details

[Experimental]

Value

A theme function.

Examples

```
library(volker)
library(ggplot2)
data <- volker::chatgpt

theme_set(theme_vlkr(base_size=15, base_fill = list("red")))
plot_counts(data, sd_gender)
```


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