Package 'tsg'

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Type Package

Title Generate Publication-Ready Statistical Tables

Version 0.1.2

Description A collection of functions for generating frequency tables and cross-tabulations of categorical variables. The resulting tables can be exported to various formats (Excel, PDF, HTML, etc.) with extensive formatting and layout customization options.

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BugReports <https://github.com/yng-me/tsg/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

---

add_column_total   *Add a column total*

Description

Add a column total

Usage

```
add_column_total(data, name = "total", label_total = "Total", ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object to which a column row will be added.
name	Column name for total. Default value is `"total"`.
label_total	Label for the total column. Default is "Total".
...	Additional named arguments to be added as columns alongside the total column.

Value

The input data frame with an additional column representing the total of each row.

Examples

```
# Example data frame
df <- data.frame(
 category = c("A", "B", "C"),
 value1 = c(10, 20, 30),
 value2 = c(5, 15, 25)
 )
add_column_total(df)
```

---

add_facade   *Add a facade to a tsg table*

Description

This function adds a facade to a `tsg` table object. A facade is a set of styling options that can be applied to the table to customize its appearance. For Excel output, see [openxlsx::createStyle()](#) for all valid values.

Usage

```
add_facade(
  data,
  table.offsetRow = 0,
  table.offsetCol = 0,
  table.gridLines = NULL,
  table.tabColour = NULL,
  table.fontName = NULL,
  table.fontSize = NULL,
  table.fontColour = NULL,
  table.bgFill = NULL,
  table.fgFill = NULL,
  table.halign = NULL,
  table.valign = NULL,
  table.wrapText = FALSE,
  table.indent = NULL,
  table.locked = NULL,
  table.hidden = NULL,
  table.decimalPrecision = NULL,
  table.decimalCols = NULL,
  table.lastRowBold = NULL,
  table.width = NULL,
  table.widthOffset = NULL,
  title.fontName = NULL,
  title.fontSize = NULL,
  title.fontColour = NULL,
  title.border = NULL,
```

```
        title.borderColour = NULL,
        title.borderStyle = NULL,
        title.bgFill = NULL,
        title.fgFill = NULL,
        title.halign = NULL,
        title.valign = NULL,
        title.textDecoration = NULL,
        title.wrapText = NULL,
        title.indent = NULL,
        title.height = NULL,
        subtitle.fontName = NULL,
        subtitle.fontSize = NULL,
        subtitle.fontColour = NULL,
        subtitle.border = NULL,
        subtitle.borderColour = NULL,
        subtitle.borderStyle = NULL,
        subtitle.bgFill = NULL,
        subtitle.fgFill = NULL,
        subtitle.halign = NULL,
        subtitle.valign = NULL,
        subtitle.textDecoration = NULL,
        subtitle.wrapText = NULL,
        subtitle.indent = NULL,
        subtitle.height = NULL,
        header.fontName = NULL,
        header.fontSize = NULL,
        header.fontColour = NULL,
        header.border = NULL,
        header.borderColour = NULL,
        header.borderStyle = NULL,
        header.bgFill = NULL,
        header.fgFill = NULL,
        header.halign = NULL,
        header.valign = NULL,
        header.textDecoration = NULL,
        header.wrapText = NULL,
        header.indent = NULL,
        header.height = NULL,
        spanner.fontName = NULL,
        spanner.fontSize = NULL,
        spanner.fontColour = NULL,
        spanner.border = NULL,
        spanner.borderColour = NULL,
        spanner.borderStyle = NULL,
        spanner.bgFill = NULL,
        spanner.fgFill = NULL,
        spanner.halign = NULL,
        spanner.valign = NULL,
```

```
spanner.textDecoration = NULL,
spanner.wrapText = NULL,
spanner.indent = NULL,
spanner.height = NULL,
body.fontName = NULL,
body.fontSize = NULL,
body.fontColour = NULL,
body.numFmt = NULL,
body.border = NULL,
body.borderColour = NULL,
body.borderStyle = NULL,
body.bgFill = NULL,
body.fgFill = NULL,
body.halign = NULL,
body.valign = NULL,
body.textDecoration = NULL,
body.wrapText = NULL,
body.indent = NULL,
body.height = NULL,
col_first.fontName = NULL,
col_first.fontSize = NULL,
col_first.fontColour = NULL,
col_first.numFmt = NULL,
col_first.border = NULL,
col_first.borderColour = NULL,
col_first.borderStyle = NULL,
col_first.bgFill = NULL,
col_first.fgFill = NULL,
col_first.halign = NULL,
col_first.valign = NULL,
col_first.textDecoration = NULL,
col_first.wrapText = NULL,
col_first.indent = NULL,
col_first.width = NULL,
col_last.fontName = NULL,
col_last.fontSize = NULL,
col_last.fontColour = NULL,
col_last.numFmt = NULL,
col_last.border = NULL,
col_last.borderColour = NULL,
col_last.borderStyle = NULL,
col_last.bgFill = NULL,
col_last.fgFill = NULL,
col_last.halign = NULL,
col_last.valign = NULL,
col_last.textDecoration = NULL,
col_last.wrapText = NULL,
col_last.indent = NULL,
```

```
col_last.width = NULL,
row_group.fontName = NULL,
row_group.fontSize = NULL,
row_group.fontColour = NULL,
row_group.border = NULL,
row_group.borderColour = NULL,
row_group.borderStyle = NULL,
row_group.bgFill = NULL,
row_group.fgFill = NULL,
row_group.halign = NULL,
row_group.valign = NULL,
row_group.textDecoration = NULL,
row_group.wrapText = NULL,
row_group.indent = NULL,
row_group.width = NULL,
row_group.height = NULL,
source_note.fontName = NULL,
source_note.fontSize = NULL,
source_note.fontColour = NULL,
source_note.border = NULL,
source_note.borderColour = NULL,
source_note.borderStyle = NULL,
source_note.bgFill = NULL,
source_note.fgFill = NULL,
source_note.halign = NULL,
source_note.valign = NULL,
source_note.textDecoration = NULL,
source_note.wrapText = NULL,
source_note.indent = NULL,
source_note.height = NULL,
footnotes.fontName = NULL,
footnotes.fontSize = NULL,
footnotes.fontColour = NULL,
footnotes.border = NULL,
footnotes.borderColour = NULL,
footnotes.borderStyle = NULL,
footnotes.bgFill = NULL,
footnotes.fgFill = NULL,
footnotes.halign = NULL,
footnotes.valign = NULL,
footnotes.textDecoration = NULL,
footnotes.wrapText = NULL,
footnotes.indent = NULL,
footnotes.height = NULL,
border_header.border = NULL,
border_header.borderColour = NULL,
border_header.borderStyle = NULL,
border_outer.borderColour = NULL,
```

```
    border_bottom.height = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data
: A tsg table object to which the facade will be added. This is typically a data frame or tibble that has been processed using tsg functions.

table.offsetRow
: Row offset of the table

table.offsetCol
: Column offset of the table

table.gridLines
: Boolean indicating whether to show grid lines in the table

table.tabColour
: Color of the table tab (Excel worksheet) in the output file. Can be a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red) or a named color (e.g., "red").

table.fontName, title.fontName, subtitle.fontName, header.fontName, spanner.fontName, body.fontName, row_group.fontName, col_first.fontName, col_last.fontName, source_note.fontName, footnotes.fontName
: Font name or font family for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively.

table.fontSize, title.fontSize, subtitle.fontSize, header.fontSize, spanner.fontSize, body.fontSize, col_first.fontSize, col_last.fontSize, row_group.fontSize, source_note.fontSize, footnotes.fontSize
: Font size for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively.

table.fontColour, title.fontColour, subtitle.fontColour, header.fontColour, spanner.fontColour, body.fontColour, col_first.fontColour, col_last.fontColour, row_group.fontColour, source_note.fontColour, footnotes.fontColour
: Font color for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red) or a named color (e.g., "red").

table.bgFill, title.bgFill, subtitle.bgFill, header.bgFill, spanner.bgFill, body.bgFill, col_first.bgFill, col_last.bgFill, row_group.bgFill, source_note.bgFill, footnotes.bgFill
: Background fill color for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red) or a named color (e.g., "red").

table.fgFill, title.fgFill, subtitle.fgFill, header.fgFill, spanner.fgFill, body.fgFill, col_first.fgFill, col_last.fgFill, row_group.fgFill, source_note.fgFill, footnotes.fgFill
: Foreground fill color for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively.

Can be a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red) or a named color (e.g., "red").

`table.halign,      title.halign,      subtitle.halign,      header.halign, spanner.halign,   body.halign,   col_first.halign,   col_last.halign, row_group.halign, source_note.halign, footnotes.halign`

Horizontal alignment for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be "left", "center", or "right".

`table.valign,      title.valign,      subtitle.valign,      header.valign, spanner.valign,   body.valign,   col_first.valign,   col_last.valign, row_group.valign, source_note.valign, footnotes.valign`

Vertical alignment for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be "top", "middle", or "bottom".

`table.wrapText, title.wrapText, subtitle.wrapText, header.wrapText, spanner.wrapText,          body.wrapText,          col_first.wrapText, col_last.wrapText,     row_group.wrapText,     source_note.wrapText, footnotes.wrapText`

Logical indicating whether to wrap text in the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively.

`table.indent,      title.indent,      subtitle.indent,      header.indent, spanner.indent,   body.indent,   col_first.indent,   col_last.indent, row_group.indent, source_note.indent, footnotes.indent`

Indentation for the table, title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be a numeric value indicating the number of spaces to indent. Defaults to NULL.

`table.locked`   Logical indicating whether the table is locked.

`table.hidden`   Logical indicating whether the table (Excel worksheet) is hidden.

`table.decimalPrecision`

Numeric value indicating the number of decimal places to display in numeric columns.

`table.decimalCols`

Character vector of column names that should have decimal formatting applied.

`table.lastRowBold`

Logical indicating whether the last row of the table should be bold.

`table.width, col_first.width, col_last.width, row_group.width`

Column widths for the table, first column, last column, and row group header respectively. Can be a numeric value indicating the width in points.

`table.widthOffset`

Numeric value indicating the width offset for the table.

`title.border,      subtitle.border,      header.border,      spanner.border, body.border,   col_first.border,   col_last.border,   row_group.border, source_note.border, footnotes.border, border_header.border`

Border style for the title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be a

string representing the border style. The `border_header.border` is used for the header border style.

`title.borderColour`, `subtitle.borderColour`, `header.borderColour`, `spanner.borderColour`, `body.borderColour`, `col_first.borderColour`, `col_last.borderColour`, `row_group.borderColour`, `source_note.borderColour`, `footnotes.borderColour`, `border_header.borderColour`, `border_outer.borderColour`

Border color for the title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. Can be a hexadecimal color code (e.g., "#FF0000" for red) or a named color (e.g., "red"). The `border_header.borderColour` and `border_outer.borderColour` are used for the header and outer borders of the table.

`title.borderStyle`, `subtitle.borderStyle`, `header.borderStyle`, `spanner.borderStyle`, `body.borderStyle`, `col_first.borderStyle`, `col_last.borderStyle`, `row_group.borderStyle`, `source_note.borderStyle`, `footnotes.borderStyle`, `border_header.borderStyle`

Border style for the title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively. The `border_header.borderStyle` is used for the header border style.

`title.textDecoration`, `subtitle.textDecoration`, `header.textDecoration`, `spanner.textDecoration`, `body.textDecoration`, `col_first.textDecoration`, `col_last.textDecoration`, `row_group.textDecoration`, `source_note.textDecoration`, `footnotes.textDecoration`

Text decoration for the title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, first column, last column, row group header, source note, and footnotes respectively.

`title.height`, `subtitle.height`, `header.height`, `spanner.height`, `body.height`, `row_group.height`, `source_note.height`, `footnotes.height`, `border_bottom.height`

Height for the title, subtitle, header, spanner, body, row group, source note, footnotes, and bottom border of the table respectively. Can be a numeric value indicating the height in points.

`body.numFmt`, `col_first.numFmt`, `col_last.numFmt`

Numeric format for the body, first column, and last column respectively. Can be a string representing the numeric format.

Value

A `tsg` object with the specified facade settings applied as attributes.

Examples

```
person_record |>
 generate_frequency(sex) |>
 add_facade(table.offsetRow = 2, table.offsetCol = 1)
```

---

add_facade_alt   *Add a facade to a tsg table (alternative way)*

Description

This function adds a facade to a `tsg`, an alternative way to allow dynamic values and programmatic evaluation.

Usage

```
add_facade_alt(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data	a `tsg` data frame
...	List of supported facade items (see `add_facade()`)

Value

A `tsg` object with the specified facade settings applied as attributes.

Examples

```
person_record |>
 generate_frequency(sex) |>
 add_facade_alt(table.offsetRow = 2, table.offsetCol = 1)
```

---

add_footnote   *Add a footnote attribute to a table*

Description

Add a footnote attribute to a table

Usage

```
add_footnote(
  data,
  footnote,
  locations = NULL,
  placement = c("auto", "right", "left")
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object to which a footnote attribute will be added.
`footnote`	The footnote text to be added.
`locations`	Locations where the footnote should be applied. Default is NULL (applies to entire table).
`placement`	Placement of the footnote. One of "auto" (default), "right", or "left".

Value

The input data frame with an added footnote attribute.

Examples

```
add_footnote(
  dplyr::starwars,
  footnote = "This is a footnote.",
  locations = c("A1", "B2"),
  placement = "right"
)
```

`add_row_total`	*Add a row total*

Description

Add a row total

Usage

```
add_row_total(
  data,
  position = c("bottom", "top"),
  label_total = "Total",
  fill = "-"
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object to which a total row will be added.
`position`	Position to add the total row. Either "bottom" (default) or "top".
`label_total`	Label for the total row in the category column. Default is "Total".
`fill`	Character. Value to fill in for missing numeric columns in the total row. Default is "-".

Value

The input data frame with an additional row representing the total of numeric columns.

Examples

```
# Example data frame
df <- data.frame(
 category = c("A", "B", "C"),
 value1 = c(10, 20, 30),
 value2 = c(5, 15, 25)
)

df_with_total <- add_row_total(df)
df_with_total_top <- add_row_total(df, position = "top")
```

---

add_source_note   *Add a source note attribute to a table*

Description

Add a source note attribute to a table

Usage

```
add_source_note(data, source_note)
```

Arguments

data   A data frame, tibble, or tsg object to which a source note attribute will be added.

source_note   The source note text to be added.

Value

The input data frame with an added source note attribute.

Examples

```
add_source_note(
  dplyr::starwars,
  source_note = "Source: Star Wars API (SWAPI)."
)
```

---

add_table_subtitle *Add a subtitle attribute to a table*

Description

Add a subtitle attribute to a table

Usage

```
add_table_subtitle(data, subtitle)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object to which a subtitle attribute will be added.
subtitle	The subtitle text to be added.

Value

The input data frame with an added subtitle attribute.

Examples

```
add_table_subtitle(
  dplyr::starwars,
  subtitle = "Star Wars Character Data"
)
```

---

add_table_title *Add a title attribute to a table*

Description

Add a title attribute to a table

Usage

```
add_table_title(data, title)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object to which a title attribute will be added.
title	The title text to be added.

Value

The input data frame with an added title attribute.

Examples

```
add_table_title(
  dplyr::starwars,
  title = "Star Wars Character Data"
)
```

---

collapse_list	*Collapse a list of data frames or tibbles into a single data frame*

Description

Collapse a list of data frames or tibbles into a single data frame

Usage

```
collapse_list(
  data,
  ...,
  col_id = "category",
  label = NULL,
  pluck = NULL,
  as_proportion = FALSE,
  name_separator = "_",
  label_separator = "__"
)
```

Arguments

data	A list of data frames or tibbles to be collapsed.
...	Additional arguments passed to dplyr::filter().
col_id	The name of the column to be created for the category.
label	A label for the category column. If NULL, defaults to "Category".
pluck	A character vector of column names to pluck from the data frames. If NULL, all columns are retained.
as_proportion	If TRUE, the frequency values will be converted to proportions. Default is FALSE.
name_separator	A string to separate the names of the columns in the output data frame. Default is "_".
label_separator	
	A string to separate the labels of the columns in the output data frame. Default is "__".

Value

A data frame with the specified category column and the frequency and percent columns for each category, along with any additional columns specified in pluck.

Examples

```
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(
    seeing,
    hearing,
    walking,
    remembering,
    self_caring,
    communicating
  ) |>
  collapse_list()
```

---

convert_factor	*Convert labelled factors to regular factors*

Description

Convert labelled factors to regular factors

Usage

```
convert_factor(data)
```

Arguments

data   A data frame, tibble, or `tsg` object containing labelled factors.

Value

A data frame with labelled factors converted to regular factors.

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  category = haven::labelled(
    c(1, 2, 3),
    c("One" = 1, "Two" = 2, "Three" = 3)
  )
)

df_converted <- convert_factor(df)
```

---

generate_crosstab   *Generate cross-tabulation*

Description

Generate cross-tabulation

Usage

```
generate_crosstab(
  data,
  x,
  ...,
  add_total = TRUE,
  add_total_row = TRUE,
  add_total_column = TRUE,
  add_percent = TRUE,
  as_proportion = FALSE,
  percent_by_column = FALSE,
  name_separator = "_",
  label_separator = "__",
  label_total = "Total",
  label_total_column = NULL,
  label_total_row = NULL,
  label_na = "Not reported",
  include_na = TRUE,
  recode_na = "auto",
  label_as_group_name = TRUE,
  group_separator = " - ",
  group_as_list = FALSE,
  group_grand_total = FALSE,
  group_grand_total_label = "All",
  calculate_per_group = TRUE,
  expand_categories = TRUE,
  position_total = "bottom",
  sort_column_names = TRUE,
  collapse_list = FALSE,
  convert_factor = FALSE,
  metadata = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame (typically `tibble`) containing the variables to summarize.
x	The variable to use for the rows of the cross-tabulation.
...	Additional variable(s) to use for the columns of the cross-tabulation. If none are provided, a frequency table for x will be returned.

add_total	Logical. If TRUE, adds total row and/or column.
add_total_row	Logical. If TRUE, adds a total row.
add_total_column	
	Logical. If TRUE, adds a total column.
add_percent	Logical. If TRUE, adds percent or proportion values to the table.
as_proportion	Logical. If TRUE, displays proportions instead of percentages (range 0–1).
percent_by_column	
	Logical. If TRUE, percentages are calculated by column; otherwise, by row.
name_separator	Character. Separator used when constructing variable names in the output.
label_separator	
	Character. Separator used when constructing labels in the output.
label_total	Character. Label used for the total row/category.
label_total_column	
	Character. Label used for the total column/category.
label_total_row	
	Character. Label used for the total row/category.
label_na	Character. Label to use for missing (NA) values.
include_na	Logical. If TRUE, includes missing values in the cross table.
recode_na	Character or NULL. Value used to replace missing values in labelled vectors; "auto" will determine a code automatically.
label_as_group_name	
	Logical. If TRUE, uses the variable label of the grouping variable(s) as the name in the output list.
group_separator	
	Character. Separator used when constructing group names in the output list.
group_as_list	Logical. If TRUE, the output will be a list of data frames, one for each combination of grouping variable(s).
group_grand_total	
	[Experimental] Logical. Compute grand total based on the grouping variable.
group_grand_total_label	
	[Experimental] Character. Apply label to the grand total if group_grand_total is set to TRUE.
calculate_per_group	
	Logical. If TRUE, calculates the cross-tabulation separately for each group defined by the grouping variable(s).
expand_categories	
	Logical. If TRUE, ensures that all categories of x are represented in the output, even if they have zero counts.
position_total	Character. Position of the total row/column; either "bottom" or "top" for rows, and "right" or "left" for columns.
sort_column_names	
	Logical. If TRUE, sorts the column names in the output.

collapse_list	Logical (NOT YET IMPLEMENTED). If TRUE and group_as_list = TRUE, collapses the list of frequency tables into a single data frame with group identifiers. See also collapse_list().
convert_factor	Logical. If TRUE, converts labelled variables to factors in the output. See also convert_factor().
metadata	A named list with optional metadata to attach as attributes, e.g. title, subtitle, and source_note.

Value

A data frame or a list of data frames containing the cross-tabulation results. If group_as_list is TRUE, the output will be a list of data frames, one for each combination of grouping variable(s). Otherwise, a single data frame is returned. Each data frame includes counts and, if specified, percentages or proportions for each combination of x and the additional variables provided in ....

See Also

generate_frequency(), generate_output(), rename_label(), remove_label()

Examples

```
# Using built-in dataset `person_record`

# Basic usage
person_record |>
 generate_crosstab(marital_status, sex)


# Multiple variables
person_record |>
 generate_crosstab(
  sex,
  seeing,
  hearing,
  walking,
  remembering,
  self_caring,
  communicating
 )

 # Grouping
 person_record |>
   dplyr::group_by(sex) |>
   generate_crosstab(marital_status, employed, group_as_list = TRUE)

# # Percent or proportion by row or column
person_record |>
 generate_crosstab(
   marital_status,
   sex,
   percent_by_column = TRUE
```

```
  )
```

---

generate_frequency   *Generate frequency table*

Description

Creates frequency tables for one or more categorical variables, optionally grouped by other variables. The function supports various enhancements such as sorting, totals, percentages, cumulative statistics, handling of missing values, and label customization. It returns a single table or a list of frequency tables.

Usage

```
generate_frequency(
  data,
  ...,
  sort_value = TRUE,
  sort_desc = TRUE,
  sort_except = NULL,
  add_total = TRUE,
  add_percent = TRUE,
  add_cumulative = FALSE,
  add_cumulative_percent = FALSE,
  as_proportion = FALSE,
  include_na = TRUE,
  recode_na = "auto",
  position_total = c("bottom", "top"),
  calculate_per_group = TRUE,
  group_separator = " - ",
  group_as_list = FALSE,
  group_grand_total = FALSE,
  group_grand_total_label = "All",
  label_as_group_name = TRUE,
  label_stub = NULL,
  label_na = "Not reported",
  label_total = "Total",
  expand_categories = TRUE,
  convert_factor = FALSE,
  collapse_list = FALSE,
  top_n = NULL,
  top_n_only = FALSE,
  metadata = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame (typically `tibble`) containing the variables to summarize.
...	One or more unquoted variable names (passed via tidy evaluation) for which to compute frequency tables.
sort_value	Logical. If TRUE, frequency values will be sorted.
sort_desc	Logical. If TRUE, sorts in descending order of frequency. If sort_value = FALSE, the category is sorted in ascending order.
sort_except	Optional character vector. Variables to exclude from sorting.
add_total	Logical. If TRUE, adds a total row or value to the frequency table.
add_percent	Logical. If TRUE, adds percent or proportion values to the table.
add_cumulative	Logical. If TRUE, adds cumulative frequency counts.
add_cumulative_percent	
	Logical. If TRUE, adds cumulative percentages (or proportions if as_proportion = TRUE).
as_proportion	Logical. If TRUE, displays proportions instead of percentages (range 0–1).
include_na	Logical. If TRUE, includes missing values in the frequency table.
recode_na	Character or NULL. Value used to replace missing values in labelled vectors; "auto" will determine a code automatically.
position_total	Character. Where to place the total row: "top" or "bottom".
calculate_per_group	
	Logical. If TRUE, calculates frequencies within groups defined in data (from group_by() or existing grouping).
group_separator	
	Character. Separator used when concatenating group values in list output (if group_as_list = TRUE).
group_as_list	Logical. If TRUE, output is a list of frequency tables for each group combination.
group_grand_total	
	[Experimental] Logical. Compute grand total based on the grouping variable.
group_grand_total_label	
	[Experimental] Character. Apply label to the grand total if group_grand_total is set to TRUE.
label_as_group_name	
	Logical. If TRUE, uses variable labels as names in the output list; otherwise, uses variable names.
label_stub	Optional character vector used for labeling output tables (e.g., for export or display).
label_na	Character. Label to use for missing (NA) values.
label_total	Character. Label used for the total row/category.
expand_categories	
	Logical. If TRUE, ensures all categories (including those with zero counts) are included in the output.

convert_factor	Logical. If TRUE, converts labelled variables to factors in the output. See also [convert_factor()]().
collapse_list	Logical. If TRUE and group_as_list = TRUE, collapses the list of frequency tables into a single data frame with group identifiers. See also [collapse_list()]().
top_n	Integer or NULL. If specified, limits the output to the top n categories by frequency.
top_n_only	Logical. If TRUE and top_n is specified, only the top n categories are included, excluding others.
metadata	A named list with optional metadata to attach as attributes, e.g. title, subtitle, and source_note.

Value

A frequency table (tibble, possibly nested) or a list of such tables. Additional attributes such as labels, metadata, and grouping information may be attached. The returned object is of class "tsg".

See Also

[generate_crosstab()](), [generate_output()](), [rename_label()](), [remove_label()]()

Examples

```
# Using built-in dataset `person_record`


# Basic usage
person_record |>
 generate_frequency(sex)

# Multiple variables
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(sex, age, marital_status)

# Grouping
person_record |>
  dplyr::group_by(sex) |>
  generate_frequency(marital_status)

# Output group as list
person_record |>
  dplyr::group_by(sex) |>
  generate_frequency(marital_status, group_as_list = TRUE)

# Sorting

# default is TRUE
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(age, sort_value = TRUE)

# If FALSE, the output will be sorted by the variable values in ascending order.
```

```
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(age, sort_value = FALSE)

# Vignettes for more examples.
```

---

generate_output	*Generate output in specified format (e.g., xlsx, html, pdf, word)*

Description

Generate output in specified format (e.g., xlsx, html, pdf, word)

Usage

```
generate_output(data, path, ..., format = c("xlsx", "html", "pdf", "word"))
```

Arguments

data	Preferably a `tsg` class object for best results. A data frame, tibble, and list are also supported.
path	File path to save the output.
...	Additional arguments passed to specific format functions.
format	Output format. One of `"xlsx"`, `"html"`, `"pdf"`, or `"word"`.

Value

Generates and saves the output file in the specified format at the given path.

Examples

```
#' # Generate an xlsx file from a tsg object
data <- generate_frequency(dplyr::starwars, sex)

dir_to <- tempdir()
generate_output(
  data,
  file.path(dir_to, "starwars_frequency.xlsx"),
  format = "xlsx"
)

unlink(file.path(dir_to, "starwars_frequency.xlsx"))
```

---

generate_template   *Generate a template*

Description

Generate a template

Usage

```
generate_template(path, template = c("facade", "table-list"))
```

Arguments

path	A character string specifying the path where the template should be saved. If a directory is provided, the template will be saved with a default name based on the template type.
template	A character string specifying the type of template to generate. Options are "facade" for a YAML facade template or "table-list" for an Excel table list template.

Value

Void. A file path where the template has been saved.

Examples

```
template_path_facade <- tempfile(fileext = ".yaml")
generate_template(template_path_facade, template = "facade")

template_path_table_list <- tempfile(fileext = ".xlsx")
generate_template(template_path_table_list, template = "table-list")

unlink(template_path_facade)
unlink(template_path_table_list)
```

---

get_tsg_facade   *Get a facade from the package or a file*

Description

Get a facade from the package or a file

Usage

```
get_tsg_facade(facade = "default", which = c("xlsx", "pdf", "html"))
```

Arguments

`facade`	A character string specifying the name of the facade to retrieve. Defaults to "default". The facade is a YAML file that defines the styling and layout of the table
`which`	A character string specifying the format of the facade to retrieve. Options are "xlsx", "pdf", or "html". Defaults to "xlsx".

Value

A list containing the facade settings for the specified format. The facade includes styling attributes such as font size, color, border styles, and background fills for different parts of the table.

Examples

```
# Default facade
get_tsg_facade()

# Other built-in facade
get_tsg_facade("yolo")
```

---

person_record   *Sample dataset of persons*

Description

This is a synthetic dataset containing person information for demonstration purposes.

Usage

```
person_record
```

Format

A labelled data frame with 2918 rows and 11 variables:

person_id Numeric identifier for each person

sex Factor indicating the sex of the person

age Numeric age of the person

marital_status Factor indicating marital status

employed Employment status

seeing Functional difficulty in seeing

hearing Functional difficulty in hearing

walking Functional difficulty in walking

remembering Functional difficulty in remembering

self_caring Functional difficulty in self-caring

communicating Functional difficulty in communicating

Examples

```
person_record
```

---

remove_label	*Remove data labels*

Description

Remove data labels

Usage

```
remove_label(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame or tibble from which to remove labels.
...	A character vector of column names from which to remove labels. If no columns are specified, all labels will be removed.

Value

A data frame or tibble with the specified labels removed. If no columns are specified, all labels will be removed.

Examples

```
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(
    seeing,
    hearing,
    walking,
    remembering,
    self_caring,
    communicating
  ) |>
  collapse_list() |>
  remove_label()
```

---

remove_labels   *Remove all labels*

Description

Remove all labels

Usage

```
remove_labels(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data   A data frame or tibble from which to remove all labels.

...   A character vector of column names from which to remove labels. If no columns
                  are specified, all labels will be removed.

Value

A data frame or tibble with all labels removed. If no columns are specified, all labels will be
removed.

Examples

```
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(
    seeing,
    hearing,
    walking,
    remembering,
    self_caring,
    communicating
  ) |>
  collapse_list() |>
  remove_labels()
```

---

rename_label   *Rename data labels*

Description

Rename data labels

Usage

```
rename_label(data, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data frame or tibble to rename labels in.
`...`	A named list of labels to rename. The names should match the column names in the data, and the values should be the new labels.

Value

A data frame or tibble with the specified labels renamed.

Examples

```
person_record |>
  generate_frequency(
    seeing,
    hearing,
    walking,
    remembering,
    self_caring,
    communicating
  ) |>
  collapse_list() |>
  rename_label(category = "Functional difficulty")
```

---

write_xlsx	*Write Data to Excel with Titles, Notes, and Styling*

Description

Exports a data frame or a list of data frames to one or multiple Excel files, with support for titles, subtitles, source notes, footnotes, grouping, and custom styles. It leverages the `openxlsx` package to create styled Excel reports suitable for presentation.

Usage

```
write_xlsx(
  data,
  path,
  ...,
  sheet_name = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL,
  source_note = NULL,
  footnotes = NULL,
  separate_files = FALSE,
  collapse_list = FALSE,
  row_group_as_column = FALSE,
  names_separator = "__",
```

```
    include_table_list = FALSE,
    table_list_reference = NULL,
    facade = get_tsg_facade()
)
```

Arguments

data	A `data.frame`, tibble, or a named `list` of them. When a list is provided: • If `separate_files = FALSE`, each element is written to a separate sheet in one Excel file. • If `separate_files = TRUE`, each element is written to its own Excel file.
path	A file path (if `separate_files = FALSE`) or directory path (if `separate_files = TRUE`) where the Excel file(s) will be saved. File extension `.xlsx` is automatically added if missing.
...	Additional arguments passed to `openxlsx::createWorkbook()` and `openxlsx::addWorksheet()`.
sheet_name	Optional name for the Excel sheet. Ignored if `data` is a list and `separate_files = FALSE`.
title	Optional title displayed above the data in each sheet or file.
subtitle	Optional subtitle displayed under the title.
source_note	Optional source note displayed below the data.
footnotes	Optional character vector of footnotes to display below the source note.
separate_files	Logical. If `TRUE`, each list item in `data` is saved as a separate Excel file.
collapse_list	Logical. If `TRUE`, a list of data frames will be merged into one sheet (if applicable).
row_group_as_column	
	Logical. If `TRUE`, row groupings are included as columns instead of grouped titles.
names_separator	
	Character used to separate column names when dealing with nested or grouped headers.
include_table_list	
	Logical. If `TRUE`, a table list reference is included in the Excel file.
table_list_reference	
	A data frame containing the table list reference. If `NULL`, it will be generated from `data`.
facade	A list of styling options (colors, fonts, sizes, border styles, etc.). Defaults to the global option `tsg.options.facade`.

Details

This function supports advanced Excel formatting including:

- Grouped headers
- Dynamic column widths
- Styled titles, subtitles, source notes, and footnotes
- Border styling (inner, outer, header)

The function is designed to handle export needs in professional and reporting contexts.

Value

Invisibly returns NULL. The function is called for its side-effect of writing Excel file(s).

Examples

```
data <- tsg::generate_frequency(dplyr::starwars, sex)

dir_to <- tempfile()
write_xlsx(
  data,
  file.path(dir_to, "starwars_frequency.xlsx")
 )
```

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