

# Package ‘tfrmt’

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**Title** Applies Display Metadata to Analysis Results Datasets

**Version** 0.0.2

**Description** Creates a framework to store and apply display metadata to Analysis Results Datasets (ARDs). The use of 'tfrmt' allows users to define table format and styling without the data, and later apply the format to the data.

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<https://gsk-biostatistics.github.io/tfrmt/>

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---

 apply\_frmt

*Apply formatting*


---

**Description**

Apply formatting

**Usage**

```

apply_frmt(frmt_def, .data, value, mock = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'frmt'
apply_frmt(frmt_def, .data, value, mock = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'frmt_combine'
apply_frmt(
  frmt_def,
  .data,
  value,
  mock = FALSE,
  param,
  column,
  label,
  group,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'frmt_when'
apply_frmt(frmt_def, .data, value, mock = FALSE, ...)

```

**Arguments**

frmt_def	formatting to be applied
.data	data, but only what is getting changed
value	value symbol should only be one
mock	Logical value is this is for a mock or not. By default FALSE
...	additional arguments for methods
param	param column as a quosure
column	column columns as a list of quosures
label	label column as a quosure
group	group column as a list of quosures

**Value**

formatted dataset

**Examples**

```

library(tibble)
library(dplyr)
# Set up data
df <- tibble(x = c(20.12, 34.54, 12.34))

apply_frmt(

```

```
frmt_def = frmt("XX.X"),
.data=df,
value=quo(x))
```

---

big_n_structure	<i>Big N Structure</i>
-----------------	------------------------

---

### Description

Big N structure allows you to specify which values should become the subject totals ("big N" values) and how they should be formatted in the table's column labels. Values are specified by providing the value(s) of the param column for which the values are big N's. This will remove these from the body of the table and place them into columns matching the values in the column column(s). The default formatting is N = xx, on its own line, but that can be changed by providing a different frmt() to n\_frmt

### Usage

```
big_n_structure(param_val, n_frmt = frmt("\nN = xx"))
```

### Arguments

param_val	row value(s) of the parameter column for which the values are big n's
n_frmt	<a href="#">frmt()</a> to control the formatting of the big n's

### Value

big\_n\_structure object

### See Also

[Link to related article](#)

---

body_plan	<i>Table Body Plan</i>
-----------	------------------------

---

### Description

Define the formatting of the body contents of the table through a series of frmt\_structures. Structures get applied in order from bottom up, so the last added structure is the first applied.

### Usage

```
body_plan(...)
```

**Arguments**

... list of frmt\_structures defining the body formatting

**Value**

body\_plan object

**See Also**

[frmt\\_structure\(\)](#) defines which rows the formats will be applied to, and [frmt\(\)](#), [frmt\\_combine\(\)](#), and [frmt\\_when\(\)](#) define the format semantics.

[Link to related article](#)

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_spec<- tfrmt(  
  title = "Table Title",  
  body_plan = body_plan(  
    frmt_structure(  
      group_val = c("group1"),  
      label_val = ".default",  
      frmt("XXX")  
    )  
  )  
)
```

---

col\_plan

*Define the Column Plan & Span Structures*

---

**Description**

Using `<tidy-select>` expressions and a series span\_structures, define the order of the columns. The selection follows "last selected" principals, meaning columns are moved to the *last* selection as opposed to preserving the first location.

**Usage**

```
col_plan(..., .drop = FALSE)
```

```
span_structure(...)
```

## Arguments

...	For a col_plan and span_structure, <code>&lt;tidy-select&gt;</code> arguments, unquoted expressions separated by commas, and span_structures. span_structures must have the arguments named to match the name the column in the input data has to identify the correct columns. See the examples
.drop	Boolean. Should un-listed columns be dropped from the data. Defaults to FALSE.

## Details

### Column Selection:

When col\_plan gets applied and is used to create the output table, the underlying logic sorts out which column specifically is being selected. If a column is selected twice, the *last* instance in which the column is selected will be the location it gets rendered.

Avoid beginning the col\_plan() column selection with a deselection (i.e. col\_plan(-col1), col\_plan(-starts\_with("value"))). This will result in the table preserving all columns not "de-selected" in the statement, and the order of the columns not changed. It is preferred when creating the col\_plan() to identify all the columns planned on preserving in the order they are wished to appear, or if `<tidy-select>` arguments - such as `everything-` are used, identify the de-selection after the positive-selection.

Alternatively, once the gt table is produced, use the `cols_hide` function to remove un-wanted columns.

## Value

col\_plan object  
span\_structure object

## Images

Here are some example outputs:

## See Also

[Link to related article](#)

## Examples

```
library(dplyr)

## select col_1 as the first column, remove col_last, then create spanning
## structures that have multiple levels
##
## examples also assume the tfrm has the column argument set to c(c1, c2, c3)
##
spanning_col_plan_ex <- col_plan(
  col_1,
  -col_last,
```

```
span_structure(  
  c1 = "Top Label Level 1",  
  c2 = "Second Label Level 1.1",  
  c3 = c(col_3, col_4)  
)  
,  
span_structure(  
  c1 = "Top Label Level 1",  
  c2 = "Second Label Level 1.2",  
  c3 = starts_with("B")  
),  
span_structure(  
  c1 = "Top Label Level 1",  
  c3 = col_5  
)  
,  
span_structure(  
  c2 = "Top Label Level 2",  
  c3 = c(col_6, col_7)  
)  
)  
)  
  
## select my_col_1 as the first column, then  
## rename col_2 to new_col_1 and put as the  
## second column, then select the rest of the columns  
renaming_col_plan_ex <- col_plan(  
  my_col_1,  
  new_col_1 = col_2,  
  everything()  
)  
  
renaming_col_plan_ex2 <- col_plan(  
  my_col_1,  
  new_col_1 = col_2,  
  span_structure(  
    c1 = c(`My Favorite span name` = "Top Label Level 1"),  
    c3 = c(`the results column` = col_5)  
  )  
)  
)
```

---

col\_style\_plan

*Column Style Plan*

---

### **Description**

Define how the columns of the table body should be aligned, whether left, right or on a specific character(s).

### **Usage**

```
col_style_plan(...)
```

**Arguments**

... series of col\_style\_structure objects

**Value**

col\_style\_plan object

**See Also**

[col\\_style\\_structure\(\)](#) for more information on how to specify how to and which columns to align.

[Link to related article](#)

**Examples**

```
plan <- col_style_plan(
  col_style_structure(align = "left", width = 100, col = "my_var"),
  col_style_structure(align = "right", col = vars(four)),
  col_style_structure(align = c(".", ",", " "), col = vars(two, three))
)
```

---

col\_style\_structure    *Column Style Structure*

---

**Description**

Column Style Structure

**Usage**

```
col_style_structure(col, align = NULL, width = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

col	Column value to align on from column variable. May be a quoted or unquoted column name, a tidysselect semantic, or a span_structure.
align	Alignment to be applied to column. Acceptable values: "left" for left alignment, "right" for right alignment", or supply a vector of character(s) to align on. For the case of character alignment, if more than one character is provided, alignment will be based on the first occurrence of any of the characters. For alignment based on white space, leading white spaces will be ignored.
width	Width to apply to the column in number of characters. Acceptable values include a numeric value, or a character string of a number.
...	These dots are for future extensions and must be empty



## Details

Supports alignment and width setting of data value columns (values found in the column column). Row group and label columns are left-aligned by default.

## Value

col\_style\_structure object

## See Also

[col\\_style\\_plan\(\)](#) for more information on how to combine col\_style\_structure()'s together to form a plan.

[Link to related article](#)

## Examples

```
plan <- col_style_plan(  
  col_style_structure(align = "left", width = 100, col = "my_var"),  
  col_style_structure(align = "right", width = 200, col = vars(four)),  
  col_style_structure(align = c(".", ", ", " "), col = vars(two, three)),  
  col_style_structure(width = 25, col = c(two, three)),  
  col_style_structure(width = 25, col = two),  
  col_style_structure(width = 25, col = span_structure(span = value, col = val2))  
)
```

---

data\_ae

*Adverse Events Analysis Results Data*

---

## Description

A dataset containing the results needed for an AE table. Using the CDISC pilot data.

## Usage

data\_ae

## Format

A data frame with 2,794 rows and 8 variables:

**AEBODSYS** highest level row labels: System Organ Class

**AETERM** more specific row labels: Preferred Term

**col2** higher level column names (spanners)

**col1** lower level column names

**param** parameter to explain each value

**value** values to put in a table

**ord1** controls ordering

**ord2** more ordering controls

---

data\_demog

*Demography Analysis Results Data*

---

### Description

A dataset containing the results needed for a demography table. Using the CDISC pilot data.

### Usage

data\_demog

### Format

A data frame with 386 rows and 7 variables:

**rowlbl1** highest level row labels

**rowlbl2** more specific row labels

**param** parameter to explain each value

**grp** grouping column used to distinguish continuous and categorical

**ord1** controls ordering

**ord2** more ordering controls

**column** column names

**value** values to put in a table

---

data\_efficacy

*Efficacy Analysis Results Data*

---

### Description

A dataset containing the results needed for an Efficacy table. Using the CDISC pilot data for ADAS-Cog(11).

### Usage

data\_efficacy

**Format**

A data frame with 70 rows and 7 variables:

**group** highest level row labels

**label** more specific row labels

**column** column names

**param** parameter to explain each value

**value** values to put in a table

**ord1** controls ordering

**ord2** more ordering controls

---

data\_labs

*Labs Analysis Results Data*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing the results needed for an labs results table. Using the CDISC pilot data.

**Usage**

data\_labs

**Format**

A data frame with 4,950 rows and 7 variables:

**group1** highest level row labels: Lab value class

**group2** more specific row labels: Lab parameter

**rowlbl** most specific row labels: Study visit

**col1** higher level column names (spanners)

**col2** lower level column names

**param** parameter to explain each value

**value** values to put in a table

**ord1** controls ordering

**ord2** more ordering controls

**ord3** more ordering controls

---

display_row_frmts	<i>Display formatting applied to each row</i>
-------------------	---

---

### Description

Used when debugging formatting, it is an easy way to allow you to see which formats are applied to each row in your dataset.

### Usage

```
display_row_frmts(tfrmt, .data, convert_to_txt = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

tfrmt	tfrmt object to apply to the data
.data	Data to apply the tfrmt to
convert_to_txt	Logical value converting formatting to text, by default TRUE

### Value

formatted tibble

### Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)

tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  label = label,
  column = column,
  param = param,
  value=value,
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(group_val = ".default", label_val = ".default",
      frmt_combine(
        "{count} {percent}",
        count = frmt("xxx"),
        percent = frmt_when("==100" ~ frmt(""),
                           "==0" ~ "",
                           "TRUE" ~ frmt("(xx.x%)"))))
  ))

# Create data
df <- crossing(label = c("label 1", "label 2"),
              column = c("placebo", "trt1"),
              param = c("count", "percent")) %>%
  mutate(value=c(24,19,2400/48,1900/38,5,1,500/48,100/38))

display_row_frmts(tfrmt_spec,df)
```

---

element_block	<i>Element block</i>
---------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Element block

**Usage**

```
element_block(
  post_space = c(NULL, " ", "-"),
  border = c(NULL, "outline", "bottom")
)
```

**Arguments**

post_space	Option to create a new line after group block; specified characters will fill the cells
border	Option to add a solid border to group block (rectangle or just bottom border)

**Value**

element block object

**See Also**

[row\\_grp\\_plan\(\)](#) for more details on how to group row group structures, [row\\_grp\\_structure\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify row group structures, [element\\_row\\_grp\\_loc\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify whether row group titles span the entire table or collapse.

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  group = grp1,
  label = label,
  param = param,
  value = value,
  column = column,
  row_grp_plan = row_grp_plan(
    row_grp_structure(group_val = ".default", element_block(post_space = " "))
  ),
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(group_val = ".default", label_val = ".default", frmt("xx"))
  )
)
```

---

element\_row\_grp\_loc    *Element Row Group Location*

---

## Description

Element Row Group Location

## Usage

```
element_row_grp_loc(  
  location = c("indented", "spanning", "column", "noprint", "gtdefault"),  
  indent = " "  
)
```

## Arguments

location	Location of the row group labels. Specifying 'indented' combines all group and label variables into a single column with each sub-group indented under its parent. 'spanning' and 'column' retain the highest level group variable in its own column and combine all remaining group and label variables into a single column with sub-groups indented. The highest level group column will either be printed as a spanning header or in its own column in the gt. The 'noprint' option allows the user to suppress group values from being printed. Finally, the 'gtdefault' option allows users to use the gt defaults for styling multiple group columns.
indent	A string of the number of spaces you want to indent

## Value

element\_row\_grp\_loc object

## Images

Here are some example outputs:

## See Also

[row\\_grp\\_plan\(\)](#) for more details on how to group row group structures, [row\\_grp\\_structure\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify row group structures, [element\\_block\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify spacing between each group.

[Link to related article](#)

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  group = c(grp1, grp2),
  label = label,
  param = param,
  value = value,
  column = column,
  row_grp_plan = row_grp_plan(label_loc = element_row_grp_loc(location = "noprint")),
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(group_val = ".default", label_val = ".default", frmt("xx"))
  )
)
```

---

footnote\_plan

*Footnote Plan*


---

**Description**

Defining the location and content of footnotes with a series of footnote structures. Each structure is a footnote and can be applied in multiple locations.

**Usage**

```
footnote_plan(..., marks = c("numbers", "letters", "standard", "extended"))
```

**Arguments**

...	a series of <code>footnote_structure()</code> separated by commas
marks	type of marks required for footnotes, properties inherited from <code>tab_footnote</code> in <code>gt</code> . Available options are "numbers", "letters", "standard" and "extended" (standard for a traditional set of 4 symbols, extended for 6 symbols). The default option is set to "numbers".

**Value**

footnote plan object

**Examples**

```
# Adds a footnote indicated by letters rather than numbers to Group 1
footnote_plan <- footnote_plan(
  footnote_structure(footnote_text = "Source Note", group_val = "Group 1"),
  marks="letters")

# Adds a footnote to the 'Placebo' column
```

```
footnote_plan <- footnote_plan(
  footnote_structure(footnote_text = "footnote", column_val = "Placebo"),
  marks="numbers")
```

---

footnote\_structure      *Footnote Structure*

---

## Description

Footnote Structure

## Usage

```
footnote_structure(
  footnote_text,
  column_val = NULL,
  group_val = NULL,
  label_val = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

footnote_text	string with text for footnote
column_val	string or a named list of strings which represent the column to apply the footnote to
group_val	string or a named list of strings which represent the value of group to apply the footnote to
label_val	string which represents the value of label to apply the footnote to

## Value

footnote structure object

## Examples

```
# Adds a source note aka a footnote without a symbol in the table
footnote_structure <- footnote_structure(footnote_text = "Source Note")

# Adds a footnote to the 'Placebo' column
footnote_structure <- footnote_structure(footnote_text = "Text",
  column_val = "Placebo")

# Adds a footnote to either 'Placebo' or 'Treatment groups' depending on which
# which is last to appear in the column vector
footnote_structure <- footnote_structure(footnote_text = "Text",
  column_val = list(col1 = "Placebo", col2= "Treatment groups"))
```



```
# Adds a footnote to the 'Adverse Event' label
footnote_structure <- footnote_structure("Text", label_val = "Adverse Event")
```

---

frmt

*Table Value Formatting*


---

## Description

These functions provide an abstracted way to approach to define formatting of table contents. By defining in this way, the formats can be layered to be more specific and general cell styling can be done first.

`frmt()` is the base definition of a format. This defines spacing, rounding, and missing behaviour.

`frmt_combine()` is used when two or more rows need to be combined into a single cell in the table. Each of the rows needs to have a defined `frmt()` and need to share a label.

`frmt_when()` is used when a rows format behaviour is dependent on the value itself and is written similarly to `dplyr::case_when()`. The left hand side of the equation is a "TRUE" for the default case or the right hand side of a boolean expression " $>50$ ".

## Usage

```
frmt(expression, missing = NULL, scientific = NULL, ...)
```

```
frmt_combine(expression, ..., missing = NULL)
```

```
frmt_when(..., missing = NULL)
```

## Arguments

<code>expression</code>	this is the string representing the intended format. See details: <code>expression</code> for more a detailed description.
<code>missing</code>	when a value is missing that is intended to be formatted, what value to place. See details: <code>missing</code> for more a detailed description.
<code>scientific</code>	a string representing the intended scientific notation to be appended to the expression. Ex. "e^XX" or "x10^XX".
<code>...</code>	See details: <code>...</code> for a detailed description.

## Details

### expression:

- `frmt()` All numbers are represented by "x". Any additional character are printed as-is. If additional X's present to the left of the decimal point than the value, they will be represented as spaces.
- `frmt_combine()` defines how the parameters will be combined as a `glue::glue()` statement. Parameters need to be equal to the values in the param column and defined in the expression as "param1 param2".

**missing:**

- `frmt()` Value to enter when the value is missing. When NULL, the value is "".
- `frmt_combine()` defines how when all values to be combined are missing. When NULL the value is "".

**...:**

- `frmt()` These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.
- `frmt_combine()` accepts named arguments defining the `frmt()` to be applied to which parameters before being combined.
- `frmt_when()` accepts a series of equations separated by commas, similar to `dplyr::case_when()`. The left hand side of the equation is a "TRUE" for the default case or the right hand side of a boolean expression "`>50`". The right hand side of the equation is the `frmt()` to apply when the left side evaluates to TRUE.

**Value**

frmt object

**See Also**

`body_plan()` combines the `frmt_structures` to be applied to the table body, and `frmt_structure()` defines which rows the formats will be applied to.

[Link to related article](#)

**Examples**

```
frmt("XXX %")

frmt("XX.XXX")

frmt("xx.xx", scientific = "x10^xx")

frmt_combine(
  "{param1} {param2}",
  param1 = frmt("XXX %"),
  param2 = frmt("XX.XXX")
)

frmt_when(
  ">3" ~ frmt("(X.X%)"),
  "<=3" ~ frmt("Undetectable")
)

frmt_when(
  "==100" ~ frmt(""),
  "==0" ~ "",
  "TRUE" ~ frmt("(XXX.X%)")
)
```

---

frmt_structure	<i>Format Structure Object</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

---

### Description

Function needed to create a frmt\_structure object, which is a building block of `body_plan()`. This specifies the rows the format will be applied to.

### Usage

```
frmt_structure(group_val = ".default", label_val = ".default", ...)
```

### Arguments

group_val	A string or a named list of strings which represent the value of group should be when the given frmt is implemented
label_val	A string which represent the value of label should be when the given frmt is implemented
...	either a <code>frmt()</code> , <code>frmt_combine()</code> , or a <code>frmt_when()</code> object. This can be named to also specify the parameter value

### Value

frmt\_structure object

### Images

Here are some example outputs:

### See Also

`body_plan()` combines the frmt\_structures to be applied to the table body, and `frmt()`, `frmt_combine()`, and `frmt_when()` define the format semantics.

[Link to related article](#)

### Examples

```
sample_structure <- frmt_structure(
  group_val = c("group1"),
  label_val = ".default",
  frmt("XXX")
)
## multiple group columns
sample_structure <- frmt_structure(
  group_val = list(grp_col1 = "group1", grp_col2 = "subgroup3"),
  label_val = ".default",
  frmt("XXX")
)
```

)

---

`is_frmt`*Check if input is a frmt*

---

**Description**

Check if input is a frmt  
Check if input is a frmt\_combine  
Check if input is a frmt\_when  
Check if input is a frmt\_structure  
Check if input is a row\_grp\_structure

**Usage**

```
is_frmt(x)  
  
is_frmt_combine(x)  
  
is_frmt_when(x)  
  
is_frmt_structure(x)  
  
is_row_grp_structure(x)
```

**Arguments**

`x`                    Object to check

**Value**

'TRUE' if yes, 'FALSE' if no

**Examples**

```
x1 <- frmt("XXX.XX")  
is_frmt(x1)  
  
x2 <- frmt_combine("XXX %", "XX,XXX")  
is_frmt_combine(x2)  
  
x2 <- frmt_when(  
  ">3" ~ frmt("X.X%"),  
  "<=3" ~ frmt("Undetectable")  
)  
is_frmt_when(x2)
```

```
x3 <- frmt_structure(
  group_val = c("group1"),
  label_val = ".default",
  frmt("XXX")
)
is_frmt_structure(x3)

x4 <- row_grp_structure(group_val = c("A","C"), element_block(post_space = "---"))
is_row_grp_structure(x4)
```

---

json_to_tfrmt	<i>json to tfrmt</i>
---------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

json to tfrmt

**Usage**

```
json_to_tfrmt(path = NULL, json = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

path	location of the json file to read in
json	by default this is null, if

---

layer_tfrmt	<i>Layer tfrmt objects together</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Provide utility for layering tfrmt objects together. If both tfrmt's have values, it will preferentially choose the second tfrmt by default. This is an alternative to piping together tfrmt's

**Usage**

```
layer_tfrmt(x, y, ..., join_body_plans = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x, y	tfrmt objects that need to be combined
...	arguments passed to layer_tfrmt_arg functions for combining different tfrmt elements
join_body_plans	should the body_plans be combined, or just keep styling in y. See details: join_body_plans for more details.

**Details****join\_body\_plan:**

When combining two body\_plans, the body plans will stack together, first the body plan from x tfrmt then y tfrmt. This means that frmt\_structures in y will take priority over those in x.

Combining two tfrmt with large body\_plans can lead to slow table evaluation. Consider setting join\_body\_plan to FALSE. Only the y body\_plan will be preserved.

**Value**

tfrmt object

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_1 <- tfrmt(title = "title1")
tfrmt_2 <- tfrmt(title = "title2", subtitle = "subtitle2")
layered_table_format <- layer_tfrmt(tfrmt_1, tfrmt_2)
```

---

param\_set

*Set custom parameter-level significant digits rounding*

---

**Description**

Set custom parameter-level significant digits rounding

**Usage**

```
param_set(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Series of name-value pairs, optionally formatted using glue::glue() syntax (note glue syntax is required for combined parameters). The name represents the parameter and the value represents the number of places to round the parameter to. For combined parameters (e.g., "min, max"), value should be a vector of the same length (e.g., c(1,1)).

**Details**

Type param\_set() in console to view package defaults. Use of the function will add to the defaults and/or override included defaults of the same name. For values that are integers, use NA so no decimal places will be added.

**Value**

list of default parameter-level significant digits rounding

**Examples**

```
# View included defaults
param_set()

# Update the defaults
param_set("{mean} ({sd})" = c(2,3), "pct" = 1)

# Separate mean and SD to different lines
param_set("mean" = 2, "sd" = 3)

# Add formatting using the glue syntax
param_set("{pct} %" = 1)
```

---

print_mock_gt	<i>Print mock table to GT</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Print mock table to GT

**Usage**

```
print_mock_gt(tfrmt, .data = NULL, .default = 1:3, n_cols = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

tfrmt	tfrmt the mock table will be based off of
.data	Optional data. If this is missing, group values, labels values and parameter values will be estimated based on the tfrmt
.default	sequence to replace the default values if a dataset isn't provided
n_cols	the number of columns. This will only be used if mock data isn't provided. If not supplied, it will default to using the col_plan from the tfrmt. If neither are available it will use 3.

**Value**

a stylized gt object

**Examples**

```
# Create tfrmt specification
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt( label = label, column =
column, param = param, body_plan = body_plan( frmt_structure(group_val =
".default", label_val = ".default", frmt_combine( "{count} {percent}",
count = frmt("xxx"), percent = frmt_when("==100"~ frmt(""), "==0"~ "",
"TRUE" ~ frmt("(xx.x%)")))) ) )

# Print mock table using default
print_mock_gt(tfrmt = tfrmt_spec)

# Create mock data
df <- crossing(label = c("label 1", "label 2",
"label 3"), column = c("placebo", "trt1", "trt2"), param = c("count",
"percent"))

# Print mock table using mock data
print_mock_gt(tfrmt_spec, df)
```

---

print\_to\_ggplot

*Print to ggplot*


---

**Description**

Print to ggplot

**Usage**

```
print_to_ggplot(tfrmt, .data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

tfrmt	tfrmt object that will dictate the structure of the ggplot object
.data	Data to style in order to make the ggplot object
...	Inputs to geom_text to modify the style of the table body

**Value**

a stylized ggplot object



**Examples**

```
# Create data
risk<-tibble(time=c(rep(c(0,1000,2000,3000),3)),
             label=c(rep("Obs",4),rep("Lev",4),rep("Lev+5FU",4)),
             value=c(630,372,256,11,620,360,266,8,608,425,328,14),
             param=rep("n",12))

table<-tfrmt(
  label = label ,
  column = time,
  param = param,
  value = value) %>%
  print_to_ggplot(risk)

table
```

---

print\_to\_gt

*Print to gt*


---

**Description**

Print to gt

**Usage**

```
print_to_gt(tfrmt, .data)
```

**Arguments**

tfrmt	tfrmt object that will dictate the structure of the table
.data	Data to style in order to make the table

**Value**

a stylized gt object

**Examples**

```
library(dplyr)
# Create tfrmt specification
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  label = label,
  column = column,
  param = param,
  value=value,
  body_plan = body_plan(
```

```

frmt_structure(group_val = ".default", label_val = ".default",
              frmt_combine(
                "{count} {percent}",
                count = frmt("xxx"),
                percent = frmt_when("==100" ~ frmt(""),
                                   "==0" ~ "",
                                   "TRUE" ~ frmt("(xx.x%)")))
))

# Create data
df <- crossing(label = c("label 1", "label 2"),
              column = c("placebo", "trt1"),
              param = c("count", "percent")) %>%
  mutate(value=c(24,19,2400/48,1900/38,5,1,500/48,100/38))

print_to_gt(tfrmt_spec,df)

```

---

row\_grp\_plan

*Row Group Plan*


---

## Description

Define the look of the table groups on the output. This function allows you to add spaces after blocks and allows you to control how the groups are viewed whether they span the entire table or are nested as a column.

## Usage

```
row_grp_plan(..., label_loc = element_row_grp_loc(location = "indented"))
```

## Arguments

... Row group structure objects separated by commas  
label\_loc [element\\_row\\_grp\\_loc\(\)](#) object specifying location

## Value

row\_grp\_plan object

## See Also

[row\\_grp\\_structure\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify row group structures, [element\\_block\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify spacing between each group, [element\\_row\\_grp\\_loc\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify whether row group titles span the entire table or collapse.

[Link to related article](#)

## Examples

```
## single grouping variable example
sample_grp_plan <- row_grp_plan(
  row_grp_structure(group_val = c("A", "C"), element_block(post_space = "---")),
  row_grp_structure(group_val = c("B"), element_block(post_space = " ")),
  label_loc = element_row_grp_loc(location = "column")
)

## example with multiple grouping variables
sample_grp_plan <- row_grp_plan(
  row_grp_structure(group_val = list(grp1 = "A", grp2 = "b"), element_block(post_space = " ")),
  label_loc = element_row_grp_loc(location = "spanning")
)
```

---

row_grp_structure	<i>Row Group Structure Object</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

Function needed to create a `row_grp_structure` object, which is a building block of `row_grp_plan()`

## Usage

```
row_grp_structure(group_val = ".default", element_block)
```

## Arguments

`group_val` A string or a named list of strings which represent the value of group should be when the given frmt is implemented

`element_block` `element_block()` object to define the block styling

## Value

`row_grp_structure` object

## See Also

[row\\_grp\\_plan\(\)](#) for more details on how to group row group structures, [element\\_block\(\)](#) for more details on how to specify spacing between each group.

[Link to related article](#)

## Examples

```
## single grouping variable example
row_grp_structure(group_val = c("A","C"), element_block(post_space = "---"))

## example with multiple grouping variables
row_grp_structure(group_val = list(grp1 = "A", grp2 = "b"), element_block(post_space = " "))
```

---

tfrmt

*Table Format*


---

## Description

tfrmt, or "table format" is a way to pre-define the non-data components of your tables, and how the data will be handled once added: i.e. title, footers, headers, span headers, and cell formats. In addition, tfrmt's can be layered, building from one table format to the next. For cases where only one value can be used, the newly defined tfrmt accepts the latest tfrmt

## Usage

```
tfrmt(
  tfrmt_obj,
  group = vars(),
  label = quo(),
  param = quo(),
  value = quo(),
  column = vars(),
  title,
  subtitle,
  row_grp_plan,
  body_plan,
  col_style_plan,
  col_plan,
  sorting_cols,
  big_n,
  footnote_plan,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

tfrmt_obj	a tfrmt object to base this new format off of
group	what are the grouping vars of the input dataset
label	what is the label column of the input dataset
param	what is the param column of the input dataset

value	what is the value column of the input dataset
column	what is the column names column in the input dataset
title	title of the table
subtitle	subtitle of the table
row_grp_plan	plan of the row groups blocking. Takes a <code>row_grp_plan()</code>
body_plan	combination and formatting of the input data. Takes a <code>body_plan()</code>
col_style_plan	how to style columns including alignment (left, right, character) and width. Takes a <code>col_style_plan()</code>
col_plan	a <code>col_plan</code> object which is used to select, rename, and nest columns. Takes a <code>col_plan()</code>
sorting_cols	which columns determine sorting of output
big_n	how to format subject totals ("big Ns") for inclusion in the column labels. Takes a <code>big_n_structure()</code>
footnote_plan	footnotes to be added to the table. Takes a <code>footnote_plan()</code>
...	These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.

## Details

### NSE and Argument Evaluation:

- `tfrmt` allows users to pass vars, quo, and unquoted expressions to a variety of arguments, such as `group`, `label`, `param`, `value`, `column`, and `sorting_cols`. Users accustomed to tidyverse semantics should be familiar with this behaviour. However, there is an important behaviour difference between `tfrmt` and normal tidyverse functions. Because the data are not a part of `tfrmt`, it does not know when a value being passed to it is intended to be an unquoted expression representing a column name or an object from the environment. As such, it preferentially uses the value from the environment over preserving the entry as an expression. For example, if you have an object "my\_object" in your environment with the value "Hello world", and try to create a `tfrmt` as `tfrmt(column = my_object)`, it will take the value of "my\_object" over assuming the column argument is an unquoted expression and view the entry to `column` as "Hello World". To pass "my\_object" to `tfrmt` as a column name, use quotes around the value: `tfrmt(column = "my_object")`.
- Additionally, unquoted expressions that match `tfrmt`'s other argument names can cause unexpected results. It is recommended to put quotes around the value as such: `tfrmt(label = "group")`. In this case, the quoting will prevent `tfrmt` from assigning its `group` input value to the `label` value.

## Value

`tfrmt` object

## Images

Here are some example outputs:

**See Also**

[Link to related article](#)

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  label = label,
  column = column,
  param = param,
  value=value)

tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  label = label,
  column = column,
  param = param,
  value=value,
  # Set the formatting for values
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(
      group_val = ".default",
      label_val = ".default",
      frmt_combine("{n} {pct}",
        n = frmt("xxx"),
        pct = frmt_when(
          "==100" ~ "(100%)",
          "==0" ~ "",
          TRUE ~ frmt("(xx.x %)")
        )
      )
    ),
  ),
  # Specify column styling plan
  col_style_plan = col_style_plan(
    col_style_structure(align = c(".",",",",", " "), col = vars(everything()))
  ))

tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  group = group,
  label = label,
  column = column,
  param = param,
  value=value,
  sorting_cols = c(ord1, ord2),
  # specify value formatting
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(
      group_val = ".default",
      label_val = ".default",
      frmt_combine("{n} {pct}",
        n = frmt("xxx"),
        pct = frmt_when(
```

```

      "=="100" ~ "(100%)",
      "=="0" ~ "",
      TRUE ~ frmt("(xx.x %)")
    )
  )
),
frmt_structure(
  group_val = ".default",
  label_val = "n",
  frmt("xxx")
),
frmt_structure(
  group_val = ".default",
  label_val = c("Mean", "Median", "Min", "Max"),
  frmt("xxx.x")
),
frmt_structure(
  group_val = ".default",
  label_val = "SD",
  frmt("xxx.xx")
),
frmt_structure(
  group_val = ".default",
  label_val = ".default",
  p = frmt("")
),
frmt_structure(
  group_val = ".default",
  label_val = c("n", "<65 yrs", "<12 months", "<25"),
  p = frmt_when(
    ">0.99" ~ ">0.99",
    "<0.001" ~ "<0.001",
    TRUE ~ frmt("x.xxx", missing = "")
  )
)
),
# remove extra cols
col_plan = col_plan(-grp,
  -starts_with("ord") ),
# Specify column styling plan
col_style_plan = col_style_plan(
  col_style_structure(align = c(".", "", "", "" ), col = vars(everything()))
),

# Specify row group plan
row_grp_plan = row_grp_plan(
  row_grp_structure(
    group_val = ".default",
    element_block(post_space = " ")
  ),
  label_loc = element_row_grp_loc(location = "column")
)

```

)

---

tfrmt\_n\_pct

*N Percent Template*

---

### Description

This function creates an tfrmt for an n % table, so count based table. The parameter values for n and percent can be provided (by default it will assume n and pct). Additionally the frmt\_when for formatting the percent can be specified. By default 100% and 0% will not appear and everything between 99% and 100% and 0% and 1% will be rounded using greater than (>) and less than (<) signs respectively.

### Usage

```
tfrmt_n_pct(
  n = "n",
  pct = "pct",
  pct_frmt_when = frmt_when("==100" ~ frmt(""), ">99" ~ frmt(">99%"), "==0" ~ "", "<1"
    ~ frmt("<1%"), "TRUE" ~ frmt("xx.x%")),
  tfrmt_obj = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

n	name of count (n) value in the parameter column
pct	name of percent (pct) value in the parameter column
pct_frmt_when	formatting to be used on the the percent values
tfrmt_obj	an optional tfrmt object to layer

### Value

tfrmt object

### Examples

```
print_mock_gt(tfrmt_n_pct())
```



---

tfrmt_sigdig	<i>Create tfrmt object from significant digits spec</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

This function creates a tfrmt based on significant digits specifications for group/label values. The input data spec provided to sigdig\_df will contain group/label value specifications. tfrmt\_sigdig assumes that these columns are group columns unless otherwise specified. The user may optionally choose to pass the names of the group and/or label columns as arguments to the function.

### Usage

```
tfrmt_sigdig(
  sigdig_df,
  group = vars(),
  label = quo(),
  param_defaults = param_set(),
  missing = NULL,
  tfrmt_obj = NULL,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

sigdig_df	data frame containing significant digits formatting spec. Has 1 record per group/label value, and columns for relevant group and/or label variables, as well as a numeric column sigdig containing the significant digits rounding to be applied in addition to the default. If unique group/label values are represented in multiple rows, this will result in only one of the sigdig values being carried through in implementation.
group	what are the grouping vars of the input dataset
label	what is the label column of the input dataset
param_defaults	Option to override or add to default parameters.
missing	missing option to be included in all frmts
tfrmt_obj	an optional tfrmt object to layer
...	These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.

### Details

#### Formats covered:

Currently covers specifications for frmt and frmt\_combine. frmt\_when not supported and must be supplied in additional tfrmt that is layered on.

#### Group/label variables:

If the group/label variables are not provided to the arguments, the body\_plan will be constructed from the input data with the following behaviour:

- If no group or label are supplied, it will be assumed that all columns in the input data are group columns.
- If a label variable is provided, but nothing is specified for group, any leftover columns (i.e. not matching sigdig or the supplied label variable name) in the input data will be assumed to be group columns.
- If any group variable is provided, any leftover columns (i.e. not matching sigdig or the supplied group/label variable) will be disregarded.

### Value

tfrmt object with a body\_plan constructed based on the significant digits data spec and param-level significant digits defaults.

### Examples

```
sig_input <- tibble::tribble(
  ~group1, ~group2, ~sigdig,
  "CHEMISTRY", ".default", 3,
  "CHEMISTRY", "ALBUMIN", 1,
  "CHEMISTRY", "CALCIUM", 1,
  ".default", ".default", 2
)

# Subset data for the example
data <- dplyr::filter(data_labs, group2 == "BASOPHILS", col1 %in% c("Placebo", "Xanomeline Low Dose"))
tfrmt_sigdig(sigdig_df = sig_input,
             group = vars(group1, group2),
             label = rowlbl,
             param_defaults = param_set("[{n}]" = NA)) %>%
tfrmt(column = vars(col1, col2),
      param = param,
      value = value,
      sorting_cols = vars(ord1, ord2, ord3),
      col_plan = col_plan(-starts_with("ord"))) %>%
print_to_gt(.data = data)
```

---

tfrmt\_to\_json

*Print to JSON*

---

### Description

Print to JSON

### Usage

```
tfrmt_to_json(tfrmt, path = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

tfrmt            tfrmt to print  
 path            file path to save JSON to. If not provided the JSON will just print to the console

**Value**

JSON

---

update\_group            *Remap group values in a tfrmt*

---

**Description**

Remap group values in a tfrmt

**Usage**

```
update_group(tfrmt, ...)
```

**Arguments**

tfrmt            a tfrmt  
 ...            Use new\_name = old\_name to rename selected variables

**Value**

A tfrmt with the group variables updated in all places  
 tfrmt object with updated groups#'

**Examples**

```
tfrmt_spec <- tfrmt(
  group = c(group1, group2),
  body_plan = body_plan(
    frmt_structure(
      group_val = list(group2 = "value"),
      label_val = ".default",
      frmt("XXX")
    ),
    frmt_structure(
      group_val = list(group1 = "value", group2 = "value"),
      label_val = ".default",
      frmt("XXX")
    )
  )
)

tfrmt_spec %>%
```

```
update_group(New_Group = group1)
```

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