

# Package ‘formatters’

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**Title** ASCII Formatting for Values and Tables

**Version** 0.5.6

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**Description** We provide a framework for rendering complex tables to ASCII, and a set of formatters for transforming values or sets of values into ASCII-ready display strings.

**License** Apache License 2.0

**URL** <https://insightsengineering.github.io/formatters/>,  
<https://github.com/insightsengineering/formatters/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/insightsengineering/formatters/issues>

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**NeedsCompilation** no

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---

formatters-package      *formatters Package*

---

## Description

Package to format tables and listings in a flexible way.

## Author(s)

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- F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG [copyright holder, funder]

**See Also**

Useful links:

- <https://insightsengineering.github.io/formatters/>
- <https://github.com/insightsengineering/formatters/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/insightsengineering/formatters/issues>

---

basic\_pagdf

*Basic/spoof pagination info data frame*

---

**Description**

Returns a minimal pagination info data.frame (with no info on siblings, footnotes, etc.).

**Usage**

```
basic_pagdf(
  rnames,
  labs = rnames,
  rnums = seq_along(rnames),
  extents = 1L,
  rclass = "DataRow",
  parent_path = NULL,
  paths = lapply(rnames, function(x) c(parent_path, x))
)
```

**Arguments**

rnames	(character) vector of row names.
labs	(character) vector of row labels. Defaults to rnames.
rnums	(integer) vector of row numbers. Defaults to seq_along(rnames).
extents	(integer) number of lines each row requires to print. Defaults to 1 for all rows.
rclass	(character) class(es) for the rows. Defaults to "DataRow".
parent_path	(string) parent path that all rows should be "children of". Defaults to NULL, as usually this is not needed. It may be necessary to use "root", for some specific scenarios.
paths	(list) list of paths to the rows. Defaults to lapply(rnames, function(x) c(parent_path, x)).

**Value**

A `data.frame` suitable for use in both the `MatrixPrintForm` constructor and the pagination machinery.

**Examples**

```
basic_pagdf(c("hi", "there"))
```

---

check_formats	<i>Check if a format or alignment is supported</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Utility functions for checking formats and alignments.

**Usage**

```
is_valid_format(x, stop_otherwise = FALSE)
```

```
check_aligns(algn)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	(string or function) format string or an object returned by <code>sprintf_format()</code>
<code>stop_otherwise</code>	(flag) whether an error should be thrown if <code>x</code> is not a valid format.
<code>algn</code>	(character) a character vector that indicates the requested cell alignments.

**Value**

- `is_valid_format` returns `TRUE` if `x` is `NULL`, a supported format string, or a function, and `FALSE` otherwise.
- `check_aligns` returns `TRUE` if the provided alignments are supported, otherwise, an error is thrown.

**Note**

If `x` is a function, no check is performed to verify that it returns a valid format.

**Examples**

```
is_valid_format("xx.x")
is_valid_format("fakefake")

check_aligns(c("decimal", "dec_right"))
```

---

decimal_align	<i>Decimal alignment</i>
---------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Aligning decimal values of string matrix. Allowed alignments are: `dec_left`, `dec_right`, and `decimal`.

**Usage**

```
decimal_align(string_mat, align_mat)
```

**Arguments**

<code>string_mat</code>	(character matrix) "string" matrix component of <code>MatrixPrintForm</code> object.
<code>align_mat</code>	(character matrix) "aligns" matrix component of <code>MatrixPrintForm</code> object. Should contain either <code>dec_left</code> , <code>dec_right</code> , or <code>decimal</code> for values to be decimal aligned.

**Details**

Left and right decimal alignment (`dec_left` and `dec_right`) differ from center decimal alignment (`decimal`) only when there is padding present. This may occur if column widths are set wider via parameters `widths` in `toString` or `colwidths` in `paginate_*`. More commonly, it also occurs when column names are wider. Cell wrapping is not supported when decimal alignment is used.

**Value**

A processed string matrix of class `MatrixPrintForm` with decimal-aligned values.

**See Also**

[toString\(\)](#), [MatrixPrintForm\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
dfmf <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars[1:5, ])
aligns <- mf_aligns(dfmf)
aligns[, -c(1)] <- "dec_left"
decimal_align(mf_strings(dfmf), aligns)
```

---

default\_horizontal\_sep  
*Default horizontal separator*

---

**Description**

The default horizontal separator character which can be displayed in the current charset for use in rendering table-like objects.

**Usage**

```
default_hsep()

set_default_hsep(hsep_char)
```

**Arguments**

hsep\_char (string)  
character that will be set in the R environment options as the default horizontal separator. Must be a single character. Use `getOption("formatters_default_hsep")` to get its current value (NULL if not set).

**Value**

unicode 2014 (long dash for generating solid horizontal line) if in a locale that uses a UTF character set, otherwise an ASCII hyphen with a once-per-session warning.

**Examples**

```
default_hsep()
set_default_hsep("o")
default_hsep()
```

---

default\_page\_number *Default page number format*

---

**Description**

If set, the default page number string will appear on the bottom right of every page of a paginated table. The current cpp is used to position the string.

**Usage**

```
default_page_number()

set_default_page_number(page_number)
```

**Arguments**

`page_number` (string)  
 single string value to set the page number format. It should be formatted similarly to the following format: "page {i}/{n}". {i} will be replaced with the current page number, and {n} will be replaced with the total page number. Current `cpp` is used to position the string in the bottom right corner.

**Value**

The page number format string (NULL if not set).

**Examples**

```
default_page_number()
set_default_page_number("page {i} of {n}")
default_page_number()
```

---

<code>divider_height</code>	<i>Divider height</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

---

**Description**

Divider height

**Usage**

```
divider_height(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
divider_height(obj)
```

**Arguments**

`obj` (ANY)  
 object.

**Value**

The height, in lines of text, of the divider between header and body. Currently returns 1L for the default method.

**Examples**

```
divider_height(mtcars)
```



---

DM	<i>DM data</i>
----	----------------

---

**Description**

DM data

**Usage**

DM

**Format**

rds (data.frame)

---

do_forced_paginate	<i>Generic for performing "forced" pagination</i>
--------------------	---

---

**Description**

Forced pagination is pagination which happens regardless of position on page. The object is expected to have all information necessary to locate such page breaks, and the `do_forced_pag` method is expected to fully perform those paginations.

**Usage**

```
do_forced_paginate(obj)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'  
do_forced_paginate(obj)
```

**Arguments**

obj	(ANY) object to be paginated. The ANY method simply returns a list of length one, containing obj.
-----	--

**Value**

A list of sub-objects, which will be further paginated by the standard pagination algorithm.

---

 export\_as\_pdf

*Export as PDF*


---

### Description

The PDF output from this function is based on the ASCII output created with `toString()`.

### Usage

```
export_as_pdf(
  x,
  file,
  page_type = "letter",
  landscape = FALSE,
  pg_width = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 2 else 1],
  pg_height = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 1 else 2],
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  margins = c(4, 4, 4, 4),
  min_siblings = 2,
  font_family = "Courier",
  font_size = 8,
  fontsize = font_size,
  paginate = TRUE,
  page_num = default_page_number(),
  lpp = NULL,
  cpp = NULL,
  hsep = "-",
  indent_size = 2,
  rep_cols = NULL,
  tf_wrap = TRUE,
  max_width = NULL,
  colwidths = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	(ANY) a table-like object to export. Must have an applicable <code>matrix_form</code> method.
<code>file</code>	(string) file to write to, must have <code>.pdf</code> extension.
<code>page_type</code>	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.
<code>landscape</code>	(flag) whether the dimensions of <code>page_type</code> should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> , ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.

pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.
pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.
width	<b>[Deprecated]</b> Please use the pg_width argument or specify page_type instead.
height	<b>[Deprecated]</b> Please use the pg_height argument or specify page_type instead.
margins	(numeric(4)) the number of lines/characters of the margin on the bottom, left, top, and right sides of the page, respectively.
min_siblings	(numeric) minimum sibling rows which must appear on either side of pagination row for a mid-subtable split to be valid. Defaults to 2 for tables. It is automatically turned off (set to 0) for listings.
font_family	(string) name of a font family. An error will be thrown if the family named is not monospaced. Defaults to "Courier".
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
fontsize	<b>[Deprecated]</b> Please use the font_size argument instead.
paginate	(flag) whether pagination should be performed. Defaults to TRUE if page size is specified (including the default).
page_num	(string) placeholder string for page numbers. See <a href="#">default_page_number</a> for more information. Defaults to NULL.
lpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) lines per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no vertical pagination should occur.
cpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) width (in characters) per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no horizontal pagination should occur.
hsep	(string) character to repeat to create header/body separator line. If NULL, the object value will be used. If " ", an empty separator will be printed. See <a href="#">default_hsep()</a> for more information.
indent_size	(numeric(1)) indent size, in characters. Ignored when x is already a MatrixPrintForm object in favor of information there.
rep_cols	(numeric(1)) number of <i>columns</i> (not including row labels) to be repeated on every page. Defaults to 0.

tf_wrap	(flag) whether the text for title, subtitles, and footnotes should be wrapped.
max_width	(integer(1), string or NULL) width that title and footer (including footnotes) materials should be word-wrapped to. If NULL, it is set to the current print width of the session (getOption("width")). If set to "auto", the width of the table (plus any table inset) is used. Parameter is ignored if tf_wrap = FALSE.
colwidths	(numeric) vector of column widths (in characters) for use in vertical pagination.

### Details

By default, pagination is performed with default cpp and lpp defined by specified page dimensions and margins. User-specified lpp and cpp values override this, and should be used with caution.

Title and footer materials are also word-wrapped by default (unlike when printed to the terminal), with cpp (as defined above) as the default max\_width.

### See Also

[export\\_as\\_txt\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:
tf <- tempfile(fileext = ".pdf")
export_as_pdf(basic_matrix_form(mtcars), file = tf, pg_height = 4)

tf <- tempfile(fileext = ".pdf")
export_as_pdf(basic_matrix_form(mtcars), file = tf, lpp = 8)

## End(Not run)
```

---

export\_as\_rtf

*Export as RTF*

---

### Description

Experimental export to the rich text format (RTF) format.

### Usage

```
export_as_rtf(
  x,
  file = NULL,
  colwidths = NULL,
  page_type = "letter",
```

```

    pg_width = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 2 else 1],
    pg_height = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 1 else 2],
    landscape = FALSE,
    margins = c(bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, top = 0.5, right = 0.75),
    font_size = 8,
    font_family = "Courier",
    ...
)

```

### Arguments

x	(ANY) a table-like object to export. Must have an applicable <code>matrix_form</code> method.
file	(string or NULL) if non-NULL, the path to write a text file to containing x rendered as ASCII text.
colwidths	(numeric) vector of column widths (in characters) for use in vertical pagination.
page_type	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.
pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.
pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.
landscape	(flag) whether the dimensions of <code>page_type</code> should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to FALSE, ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.
margins	(numeric(4)) named numeric vector containing "bottom", "left", "top", and "right" margins in inches. Defaults to .5 inches for both vertical margins and .75 for both horizontal margins.
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
font_family	(string) name of a font family. An error will be thrown if the family named is not monospaced. Defaults to "Courier".
...	additional parameters passed to <a href="#">paginate_to_mpfs()</a> .

### Details

RTF export occurs via the following steps:

- The table is paginated to the specified page size (vertically and horizontally).
- Each separate page is converted to a `MatrixPrintForm` object and then to RTF-encoded text.
- Separate RTF text chunks are combined and written to a single RTF file.

Conversion of `MatrixPrintForm` objects to RTF is done via [mpf\\_to\\_rtf\(\)](#).

---

 export\_as\_txt

*Export a table-like object to plain (ASCII) text with page breaks*


---

## Description

This function converts `x` to a `MatrixPrintForm` object via `matrix_form()`, paginates it via `paginate_to_mpfs()`, converts each page to ASCII text via `toString()`, and outputs the strings, separated by `page_break`, to file.

## Usage

```
export_as_txt(
  x,
  file = NULL,
  page_type = NULL,
  landscape = FALSE,
  pg_width = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 2 else 1],
  pg_height = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 1 else 2],
  font_family = "Courier",
  font_size = 8,
  lineheight = 1L,
  margins = c(top = 0.5, bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, right = 0.75),
  paginate = TRUE,
  cpp = NA_integer_,
  lpp = NA_integer_,
  ...,
  hsep = NULL,
  indent_size = 2,
  tf_wrap = paginate,
  max_width = NULL,
  colwidths = NULL,
  min_siblings = 2,
  nosplitin = character(),
  rep_cols = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  page_break = "\\s\\n",
  page_num = default_page_number()
)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	(ANY) a table-like object to export. Must have an applicable <code>matrix_form</code> method.
<code>file</code>	(string or NULL) if non-NULL, the path to write a text file to containing <code>x</code> rendered as ASCII text.

page_type	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
landscape	(flag) whether the dimensions of page_type should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to FALSE, ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.
pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.
font_family	(string) name of a font family. An error will be thrown if the family named is not monospaced. Defaults to "Courier".
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
lineheight	(numeric(1)) line height. Defaults to 1.
margins	(numeric(4)) named numeric vector containing "bottom", "left", "top", and "right" margins in inches. Defaults to .5 inches for both vertical margins and .75 for both horizontal margins.
paginate	(flag) whether pagination should be performed. Defaults to TRUE if page size is specified (including the default).
cpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) width (in characters) per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no horizontal pagination should occur.
lpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) lines per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no vertical pagination should occur.
...	additional parameters passed to <a href="#">paginate_to_mpfs()</a> .
hsep	(string) character to repeat to create header/body separator line. If NULL, the object value will be used. If " ", an empty separator will be printed. See <a href="#">default_hsep()</a> for more information.
indent_size	(numeric(1)) indent size, in characters. Ignored when x is already a MatrixPrintForm object in favor of information there.
tf_wrap	(flag) whether the text for title, subtitles, and footnotes should be wrapped.
max_width	(integer(1), string or NULL) width that title and footer (including footnotes) materials should be word-wrapped to. If NULL, it is set to the current print width of the session (getOption("width")).

	If set to "auto", the width of the table (plus any table inset) is used. Parameter is ignored if <code>tf_wrap = FALSE</code> .
<code>colwidths</code>	(numeric) vector of column widths (in characters) for use in vertical pagination.
<code>min_siblings</code>	(numeric) minimum sibling rows which must appear on either side of pagination row for a mid-subtable split to be valid. Defaults to 2 for tables. It is automatically turned off (set to 0) for listings.
<code>nosplitin</code>	(character) list of names of subtables where page breaks are not allowed, regardless of other considerations. Defaults to none.
<code>rep_cols</code>	(numeric(1)) number of <i>columns</i> (not including row labels) to be repeated on every page. Defaults to 0.
<code>verbose</code>	(flag) whether additional informative messages about the search for pagination breaks should be shown. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>page_break</code>	(string) page break symbol (defaults to "\\n\\s").
<code>page_num</code>	(string) placeholder string for page numbers. See <a href="#">default_page_number</a> for more information. Defaults to NULL.

### Details

If `x` has a `num_rep_cols` method, the value returned by it will be used for `rep_cols` by default. Otherwise, 0 will be used.

If `x` has an applicable `do_forced_paginate` method, it will be invoked during the pagination process.

### Value

If `file` is NULL, the full paginated and concatenated string value is returned, otherwise the output is written to `file` and no value (invisible NULL) is returned.

### Examples

```
export_as_txt(basic_matrix_form(mtcars), pg_height = 5, pg_width = 4)
```



---

`ex_ads1`*Simulated CDISC-like data for examples*

---

**Description**

Simulated CDISC-like data for examples

**Usage**`ex_ads1``ex_adae``ex_adaette``ex_adtte``ex_adcm``ex_adlb``ex_admh``ex_adqs``ex_adrs``ex_adv`**Format**`rds` (data.frame)

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1934 rows and 48 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1200 rows and 42 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1200 rows and 42 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1934 rows and 41 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 8400 rows and 59 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 1934 rows and 41 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 14000 rows and 49 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 2400 rows and 41 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 16800 rows and 59 columns.

---

fmt_config	<i>Format configuration</i>
------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Format configuration

**Usage**

```
fmt_config(format = NULL, na_str = "NA", align = "center")
```

**Arguments**

format	(string or function) a format label (string) or formatter function.
na_str	(string) string that should be displayed in place of missing values.
align	(string) alignment values should be rendered with.

**Value**

An object of class `fmt_config` which contains the following elements:

- format
- na\_str
- align

**Examples**

```
fmt_config(format = "xx.xx", na_str = "-", align = "left")
fmt_config(format = "xx.xx - xx.xx", align = "right")
```

---

format_value	<i>Converts a (possibly compound) value into a string using the format information</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Converts a (possibly compound) value into a string using the format information

**Usage**

```
format_value(x, format = NULL, output = c("ascii", "html"), na_str = "NA")
```

**Arguments**

x	(ANY) the value to be formatted.
format	(string or function) the format label (string) or formatter function to apply to x.
output	(string) output type.
na_str	(string) string to display when the value of x is missing. Defaults to "NA".

**Details**

A length-zero value for na\_str will be interpreted as "NA", as will any missing values within a non-length-zero na\_str vector.

**Value**

Formatted text representing the cell x.

**See Also**

[round\\_fmt\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
x <- format_value(pi, format = "xx.xx")
x
format_value(x, output = "ascii")
```

---

ifnotlen0	<code>%  %</code> (if length-0) alternative operator
-----------	--

---

**Description**

`%||%` (if length-0) alternative operator

**Usage**

```
a %||% b
```

**Arguments**

a	(ANY) element to select <i>only</i> if it is not of length 0.
b	(ANY) element to select if a has length 0.

**Value**

a if it is not of length 0, otherwise b.

**Examples**

```
6 %||% 10
```

```
character() %||% "hi"
```

```
NULL %||% "hi"
```

---

is.wholenumber

*Check if a value is a whole number*

---

**Description**

Check if a value is a whole number

**Usage**

```
is.wholenumber(x, tol = .Machine$double.eps^0.5)
```

**Arguments**

x	(numeric(1)) a numeric value.
tol	(numeric(1)) a precision tolerance.

**Value**

TRUE if x is within tol of zero, FALSE otherwise.

**Examples**

```
is.wholenumber(5)  
is.wholenumber(5.0000000000000001)  
is.wholenumber(.5)
```

---

lab_name	<i>Label, name, and format accessor generics</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Getters and setters for basic, relatively universal attributes of "table-like" objects.

**Usage**

```
obj_name(obj)

obj_name(obj) <- value

obj_label(obj)

obj_label(obj) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
obj_label(obj)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ANY'
obj_label(obj) <- value

obj_format(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
obj_format(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_format(obj)

obj_format(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ANY'
obj_format(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_format(obj) <- value

obj_na_str(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
obj_na_str(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_na_str(obj)
```

```

obj_na_str(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ANY'
obj_na_str(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_na_str(obj) <- value

obj_align(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
obj_align(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_align(obj)

obj_align(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ANY'
obj_align(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'fmt_config'
obj_align(obj) <- value

```

**Arguments**

obj	(ANY) the object.
value	character(1). The new label

**Value**

The name, format, or label of obj for getters, or obj after modification for setters.

**See Also**

with\_label

---

list\_formats

*List of currently supported formats and vertical alignments*

---

**Description**

We support xx style format labels grouped by 1d, 2d, and 3d. Currently valid format labels cannot be added dynamically. Format functions must be used for special cases.

**Usage**

```
list_valid_format_labels()
```

```
list_valid_aligns()
```

**Value**

- `list_valid_format_labels()` returns a nested list, with elements listing the supported 1d, 2d, and 3d format strings.
- `list_valid_aligns()` returns a character vector of valid vertical alignments.

**Examples**

```
list_valid_format_labels()
```

```
list_valid_aligns()
```

---

main_title	<i>General title and footer accessors</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

General title and footer accessors

**Usage**

```
main_title(obj)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'  
main_title(obj)
```

```
main_title(obj) <- value
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'  
main_title(obj) <- value
```

```
subtitles(obj)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'  
subtitles(obj)
```

```
subtitles(obj) <- value
```

```
## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'  
subtitles(obj) <- value
```

```
page_titles(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
page_titles(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
page_titles(obj)

page_titles(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
page_titles(obj) <- value

main_footer(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
main_footer(obj)

main_footer(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
main_footer(obj) <- value

prov_footer(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
prov_footer(obj)

prov_footer(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
prov_footer(obj) <- value

all_footers(obj)

all_titles(obj)
```

### Arguments

obj	(ANY) object to extract information from.
value	character. New value.

### Value

A character scalar (`main_title`), character vector (`main_footer`), or vector of length zero or more (`subtitles`, `page_titles`, `prov_footer`) containing the relevant title/footer contents.



---

make\_row\_df

*Make row layout summary data frames for use during pagination*


---

### Description

All relevant information about table rows (e.g. indentations) is summarized in a data frame. This function works **only** on `rtables` and `rlistings` objects, and not on their print counterparts (like `MatrixPrintForm`).

### Usage

```
make_row_df(
  tt,
  colwidths = NULL,
  visible_only = TRUE,
  rownum = 0,
  indent = 0L,
  path = character(),
  incontent = FALSE,
  repr_ext = 0L,
  repr_inds = integer(),
  sibpos = NA_integer_,
  nsibs = NA_integer_,
  max_width = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
make_row_df(
  tt,
  colwidths = NULL,
  visible_only = TRUE,
  rownum = 0,
  indent = 0L,
  path = character(),
  incontent = FALSE,
  repr_ext = 0L,
  repr_inds = integer(),
  sibpos = NA_integer_,
  nsibs = NA_integer_,
  max_width = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

`tt` (ANY)  
object representing the table-like object to be summarized.

colwidths	(numeric) internal detail, do not set manually.
visible_only	(flag) should only visible aspects of the table structure be reflected in this summary. Defaults to TRUE. May not be supported by all methods.
rownum	(numeric(1)) internal detail, do not set manually.
indent	(integer(1)) internal detail, do not set manually.
path	(character) path to the (sub)table represented by tt. Defaults to character().
incontent	(flag) internal detail, do not set manually.
repr_ext	(integer(1)) internal detail, do not set manually.
repr_inds	(integer) internal detail, do not set manually.
sibpos	(integer(1)) internal detail, do not set manually.
nsibs	(integer(1)) internal detail, do not set manually.
max_width	(numeric(1) or NULL) maximum width for title/footer materials.

### Details

When `visible_only` is TRUE (the default), methods should return a `data.frame` with exactly one row per visible row in the table-like object. This is useful when reasoning about how a table will print, but does not reflect the full pathing space of the structure (though the paths which are given will all work as is).

If supported, when `visible_only` is FALSE, every structural element of the table (in row-space) will be reflected in the returned `data.frame`, meaning the full pathing-space will be represented but some rows in the layout summary will not represent printed rows in the table as it is displayed.

Most arguments beyond `tt` and `visible_only` are present so that `make_row_df` methods can call `make_row_df` recursively and retain information, and should not be set during a top-level call.

### Value

A `data.frame` of row/column-structure information used by the pagination machinery.

### Note

The technically present root tree node is excluded from the summary returned by both `make_row_df` and `make_col_df` (see `rtables::make_col_df()`), as it is simply the row/column structure of `tt` and thus not useful for pathing or pagination.

---

MatrixPrintForm	<i>Constructor for Matrix Print Form</i>
-----------------	--

---

## Description

Constructor for MatrixPrintForm, an intermediate representation for ASCII table printing.

## Usage

```
MatrixPrintForm(  
  strings = NULL,  
  spans,  
  aligns,  
  formats,  
  row_info,  
  line_grouping = seq_len(NROW(strings)),  
  ref_fnotes = list(),  
  nlines_header,  
  nrow_header,  
  has_topleft = TRUE,  
  has_rowlabs = has_topleft,  
  expand_newlines = TRUE,  
  main_title = "",  
  subtitles = character(),  
  page_titles = character(),  
  listing_keycols = NULL,  
  main_footer = "",  
  prov_footer = character(),  
  header_section_div = NA_character_,  
  horizontal_sep = default_hsep(),  
  col_gap = 3,  
  table_inset = 0L,  
  colwidths = NULL,  
  indent_size = 2  
)
```

## Arguments

strings	(character matrix) matrix of formatted, ready-to-display strings organized as they will be positioned when rendered. Elements that span more than one column must be followed by the correct number of placeholders (typically either empty strings or repeats of the value).
spans	(numeric matrix) matrix of same dimension as strings giving the spanning information for each element. Must be repeated to match placeholders in strings.

<code>aligns</code>	(character matrix) matrix of same dimension as <code>strings</code> giving the text alignment information for each element. Must be repeated to match placeholders in <code>strings</code> . Must be a supported text alignment. See <a href="#">decimal_align</a> for allowed values.
<code>formats</code>	(matrix) matrix of same dimension as <code>strings</code> giving the text format information for each element. Must be repeated to match placeholders in <code>strings</code> .
<code>row_info</code>	(data.frame) data frame with row-information necessary for pagination (see <a href="#">basic_pagdf()</a> for more details).
<code>line_grouping</code>	(integer) sequence of integers indicating how print lines correspond to semantic rows in the object. Typically this should not be set manually unless <code>expand_newlines</code> is set to FALSE.
<code>ref_fnotes</code>	(list) referential footnote information, if applicable.
<code>nlines_header</code>	(numeric(1)) number of lines taken up by the values of the header (i.e. not including the divider).
<code>nrow_header</code>	(numeric(1)) number of <i>rows</i> corresponding to the header.
<code>has_topleft</code>	(flag) does the corresponding table have "top left information" which should be treated differently when expanding newlines. Ignored if <code>expand_newlines</code> is FALSE.
<code>has_rowlabs</code>	(flag) do the matrices ( <code>strings</code> , <code>spans</code> , <code>aligns</code> ) each contain a column that corresponds with row labels (rather than with table cell values). Defaults to TRUE.
<code>expand_newlines</code>	(flag) whether the matrix form generated should expand rows whose values contain newlines into multiple 'physical' rows (as they will appear when rendered into ASCII). Defaults to TRUE.
<code>main_title</code>	(string) main title as a string.
<code>subtitles</code>	(character) subtitles, as a character vector.
<code>page_titles</code>	(character) page-specific titles, as a character vector.
<code>listing_keycols</code>	(character) . if matrix form of a listing, this contains the key columns as a character vector.
<code>main_footer</code>	(character) main footer, as a character vector.
<code>prov_footer</code>	(character) provenance footer information, as a character vector.

header_section_div	(string) divider to be used between header and body sections.
horizontal_sep	(string) horizontal separator to be used for printing divisors between header and table body and between different footers.
col_gap	(numeric(1)) space (in characters) between columns.
table_inset	(numeric(1)) table inset. See <code>table_inset()</code> .
colwidths	(numeric or NULL) column rendering widths. If non-NULL, must have length equal to <code>ncol(strings)</code> .
indent_size	(numeric(1)) number of spaces to be used per level of indent (if supported by the relevant method). Defaults to 2.

**Value**

An object of class `MatrixPrintForm`. Currently this is implemented as an S3 class inheriting from `list` with the following elements:

`strings` see argument.

`spans` see argument.

`aligns` see argument.

`display` logical matrix of same dimension as `strings` that specifies whether an element in `strings` will be displayed when the table is rendered.

`formats` see argument.

`row_info` see argument.

`line_grouping` see argument.

`ref_footnotes` see argument.

`main_title` see argument.

`subtitles` see argument.

`page_titles` see argument.

`main_footer` see argument.

`prov_footer` see argument.

`header_section_div` see argument.

`horizontal_sep` see argument.

`col_gap` see argument.

`table_inset` see argument.

as well as the following attributes:

`nlines_header` see argument.

`nrow_header` see argument.

`ncols` number of columns *of the table*, not including any row names/row labels

**Note**

The bare constructor for the MatrixPrintForm should generally only be called by matrix\_form custom methods, and almost never from other code.

**Examples**

```
basic_matrix_form(iris) # calls matrix_form which calls this constructor
```

---

MatrixPrintForm-class *Class for Matrix Print Form*

---

**Description**

The MatrixPrintForm class, an intermediate representation for ASCII table printing.

---

matrix_form	<i>Transform rtable to a list of matrices which can be used for outputting</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

Although rtables are represented as a tree data structure when outputting the table to ASCII or HTML, it is useful to map the rtable to an in-between state with the formatted cells in a matrix form.

**Usage**

```
matrix_form(
  obj,
  indent_rownames = FALSE,
  expand_newlines = TRUE,
  indent_size = 2
)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
matrix_form(
  obj,
  indent_rownames = FALSE,
  expand_newlines = TRUE,
  indent_size = 2
)
```

**Arguments**

obj	(ANY) object to be transformed into a ready-to-render form (a <a href="#">MatrixPrintForm</a> object).
indent_rownames	(flag) if TRUE, the row names column in the strings matrix of obj will have indented row names (strings pre-fixed).
expand_newlines	(flag) whether the generated matrix form should expand rows whose values contain newlines into multiple 'physical' rows (as they will appear when rendered into ASCII). Defaults to TRUE.
indent_size	(numeric(1)) number of spaces to be used per level of indent (if supported by the relevant method). Defaults to 2.

**Value**

A [MatrixPrintForm](#) classed list with an additional `nrow_header` attribute indicating the number of pseudo "rows" the column structure defines, with the following elements:

`strings` The content, as it should be printed, of the top-left material, column headers, row labels, and cell values of `tt`.

`spans` The column-span information for each print-string in the strings matrix.

`aligns` The text alignment for each print-string in the strings matrix.

`display` Whether each print-string in the strings matrix should be printed or not.

`row_info` The `data.frame` generated by [basic\\_pagdf\(\)](#).

---

mf\_strings

*Getters and setters for aspects of MatrixPrintForm objects*


---

**Description**

Most of these functions, particularly the setters, are intended almost exclusively for internal use in, e.g., [matrix\\_form](#) methods, and should generally not be called by end users.

**Usage**

```
mf_strings(mf)
```

```
mf_spans(mf)
```

```
mf_aligns(mf)
```

```
mf_display(mf)
mf_formats(mf)
mf_rinfo(mf)
mf_cinfo(mf)
mf_has_topleft(mf)
mf_lgrouping(mf)
mf_rfnotes(mf)
mf_nlheader(mf)
mf_nrheader(mf)
mf_colgap(mf)
mf_strings(mf) <- value
mf_spans(mf) <- value
mf_aligns(mf) <- value
mf_display(mf) <- value
mf_formats(mf) <- value
mf_rinfo(mf) <- value
mf_cinfo(mf) <- value
mf_lgrouping(mf) <- value
mf_rfnotes(mf) <- value
mf_nrheader(mf) <- value
mf_colgap(mf) <- value
mf_ncol(mf)
mf_nrow(mf)
mf_ncol(mf) <- value
```



```
## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
ncol(x)

mpf_has_rlabels(mf)

mf_has_rlabels(mf)
```

### Arguments

mf	(MatrixPrintForm) a MatrixPrintForm object.
value	(ANY) the new value for the component in question.
x	MatrixPrintForm. The object.

### Value

- Getters return the associated element of mf.
- Setters return the modified mf object.

---

mpf\_to\_rtf

*Transform MatrixPrintForm to RTF*


---

### Description

Experimental export to rich text format (RTF) via the r2rtf package.

### Usage

```
mpf_to_rtf(
  mpf,
  colwidths = NULL,
  page_type = "letter",
  pg_width = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 2 else 1],
  pg_height = page_dim(page_type)[if (landscape) 1 else 2],
  landscape = FALSE,
  margins = c(4, 4, 4, 4),
  font_size = 8,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

mpf	(MatrixPrintForm) a MatrixPrintForm object.
colwidths	(numeric) column widths.

page_type	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.
pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.
landscape	(flag) whether the dimensions of page_type should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to FALSE, ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
margins	(numeric(4)) named numeric vector containing "bottom", "left", "top", and "right" margins in inches. Defaults to .5 inches for both vertical margins and .75 for both horizontal margins.
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
...	additional parameters passed to individual methods.

### Details

This function provides a low-level coercion of a MatrixPrintForm object into text containing the corresponding table in RTF. Currently, no pagination is done at this level, and should be done prior to calling this function, though that may change in the future.

### Value

An RTF object.

---

nlines	<i>Number of lines required to print a value</i>
--------	--

---

### Description

Number of lines required to print a value

### Usage

```
nlines(x, colwidths = NULL, max_width = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
nlines(x, colwidths = NULL, max_width = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'NULL'
nlines(x, colwidths = NULL, max_width = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
nlines(x, colwidths = NULL, max_width = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	(ANY) the object to be printed.
colwidths	(numeric) column widths (if necessary).
max_width	(numeric(1)) width that strings should be wrapped to when determining how many lines they require.

**Value**

The number of lines needed to render the object x.

---

num_rep_cols	<i>Number of repeated columns</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

When called on a table-like object using the formatters framework, this method returns the number of columns which are mandatorily repeated after each horizontal pagination.

**Usage**

```
num_rep_cols(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
num_rep_cols(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
num_rep_cols(obj)
```

**Arguments**

obj	(ANY) a table-like object.
-----	-------------------------------

**Details**

Absent a class-specific method, this function returns 0, indicating no always-repeated columns.

**Value**

An integer.

**Note**

This number *does not* include row labels, the repetition of which is handled separately.

**Examples**

```
mpf <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars)
num_rep_cols(mpf)
lmpf <- basic_listing_mf(mtcars)
num_rep_cols(lmpf)
```

---

padstr

*Pad a string and align within string*

---

**Description**

Pad a string and align within string

**Usage**

```
padstr(x, n, just = list_valid_aligns())
```

**Arguments**

x	(string) a string.
n	(integer(1)) number of characters in the output string. If $n < \text{nchar}(x)$ , an error is thrown.
just	(string) text alignment justification to use. Defaults to "center". Must be one of "center", "right", "left", "dec_right", "dec_left", or "decimal".

**Value**

x, padded to be a string of length n.

**Examples**

```
padstr("abc", 3)
padstr("abc", 4)
padstr("abc", 5)
padstr("abc", 5, "left")
padstr("abc", 5, "right")

## Not run:
# Expect error: "abc" has more than 1 characters
padstr("abc", 1)

## End(Not run)
```

---

 pagdfrow

---

*Create a row of a pagination data frame*


---

## Description

Create a row of a pagination data frame

## Usage

```
pagdfrow(
  row,
  nm = obj_name(row),
  lab = obj_label(row),
  rnum,
  pth,
  sibpos = NA_integer_,
  nsibs = NA_integer_,
  extent = nlines(row, colwidths),
  colwidths = NULL,
  rept = 0L,
  repind = integer(),
  indent = 0L,
  rclass = class(row),
  nrowrefs = 0L,
  ncellrefs = 0L,
  nreflines = 0L,
  force_page = FALSE,
  page_title = NA_character_,
  trailing_sep = NA_character_
)
```

## Arguments

<code>row</code>	(ANY) object representing the row, which is used for default values of <code>nm</code> , <code>lab</code> , <code>extent</code> , and <code>rclass</code> if provided. Must have methods for <code>obj_name</code> , <code>obj_label</code> , and <code>nlines</code> , to retrieve default values of <code>nm</code> , <code>lab</code> , and <code>extent</code> , respectively.
<code>nm</code>	(string) name.
<code>lab</code>	(string) label.
<code>rnum</code>	(numeric(1)) absolute row number.
<code>pth</code>	(character or NULL) path within larger table.

sibpos	(integer(1)) position among sibling rows.
nsibs	(integer(1)) number of siblings (including self).
extent	(numeric(1)) number of lines required to print the row.
colwidths	(numeric) column widths.
repxt	(integer(1)) number of lines required to reprint all context for this row if it appears directly after pagination.
repind	(integer) vector of row numbers to be reprinted if this row appears directly after pagination.
indent	(integer) indent.
rclass	(string) class of row object.
nrowrefs	(integer(1)) number of row referential footnotes for this row.
ncellrefs	(integer(1)) number of cell referential footnotes for the cells in this row.
nreflines	(integer(1)) total number of lines required by all referential footnotes.
force_page	(flag) currently ignored.
page_title	(flag) currently ignored.
trailing_sep	(string) the string to use as a separator below this row during printing. If NA_character_, no separator is used.

**Value**

A single row data.frame with the appropriate columns for a pagination info data frame.

---

page_lcpp	<i>Determine lines per page (LPP) and characters per page (CPP) based on font and page type</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Determine lines per page (LPP) and characters per page (CPP) based on font and page type

**Usage**

```

page_lcpp(
  page_type = page_types(),
  landscape = FALSE,
  font_family = "Courier",
  font_size = 8,
  lineheight = 1,
  margins = c(top = 0.5, bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, right = 0.75),
  pg_width = NULL,
  pg_height = NULL
)

```

**Arguments**

page_type	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
landscape	(flag) whether the dimensions of page_type should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to FALSE, ignored when pg_width and pg_height are set directly.
font_family	(string) name of a font family. An error will be thrown if the family named is not monospaced. Defaults to "Courier".
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
lineheight	(numeric(1)) line height. Defaults to 1.
margins	(numeric(4)) named numeric vector containing "bottom", "left", "top", and "right" margins in inches. Defaults to .5 inches for both vertical margins and .75 for both horizontal margins.
pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.
pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.

**Value**

A named list containing LPP (lines per page) and CPP (characters per page) elements suitable for use by the pagination machinery.

**Examples**

```

page_lcpp()
page_lcpp(font_size = 10)
page_lcpp("a4", font_size = 10)

```

```
page_lcpp(margins = c(top = 1, bottom = 1, left = 1, right = 1))
page_lcpp(pg_width = 10, pg_height = 15)
```

---

page\_types

*Supported named page types*

---

### Description

List supported named page types.

### Usage

```
page_types()
page_dim(page_type)
```

### Arguments

page\_type (string)  
the name of a page size specification. Call [page\\_types\(\)](#) for supported values.

### Value

- page\_types returns a character vector of supported page types
- page\_dim returns the dimensions (width, then height) of the selected page type.

### Examples

```
page_types()
page_dim("a4")
```

---

paginate\_indices

*Paginate a table-like object for rendering*

---

### Description

These functions perform or diagnose bi-directional pagination on an object.



**Usage**

```
paginate_indices(  
  obj,  
  page_type = "letter",  
  font_family = "Courier",  
  font_size = 8,  
  lineheight = 1,  
  landscape = FALSE,  
  pg_width = NULL,  
  pg_height = NULL,  
  margins = c(top = 0.5, bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, right = 0.75),  
  lpp = NA_integer_,  
  cpp = NA_integer_,  
  min_siblings = 2,  
  nosplitin = character(),  
  colwidths = NULL,  
  tf_wrap = FALSE,  
  max_width = NULL,  
  indent_size = 2,  
  pg_size_spec = NULL,  
  rep_cols = num_rep_cols(obj),  
  col_gap = 3,  
  verbose = FALSE  
)
```

```
paginate_to_mpdfs(  
  obj,  
  page_type = "letter",  
  font_family = "Courier",  
  font_size = 8,  
  lineheight = 1,  
  landscape = FALSE,  
  pg_width = NULL,  
  pg_height = NULL,  
  margins = c(top = 0.5, bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, right = 0.75),  
  lpp = NA_integer_,  
  cpp = NA_integer_,  
  min_siblings = 2,  
  nosplitin = character(),  
  colwidths = NULL,  
  tf_wrap = FALSE,  
  max_width = NULL,  
  indent_size = 2,  
  pg_size_spec = NULL,  
  page_num = default_page_number(),  
  rep_cols = NULL,  
  col_gap = 2,  
  verbose = FALSE
```

```

)

diagnose_pagination(
  obj,
  page_type = "letter",
  font_family = "Courier",
  font_size = 8,
  lineheight = 1,
  landscape = FALSE,
  pg_width = NULL,
  pg_height = NULL,
  margins = c(top = 0.5, bottom = 0.5, left = 0.75, right = 0.75),
  lpp = NA_integer_,
  cpp = NA_integer_,
  min_siblings = 2,
  nosplitin = character(),
  colwidths = propose_column_widths(matrix_form(obj, TRUE)),
  tf_wrap = FALSE,
  max_width = NULL,
  indent_size = 2,
  pg_size_spec = NULL,
  rep_cols = num_rep_cols(obj),
  col_gap = 2,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

obj	(ANY) object to be paginated. Must have a <code>matrix_form()</code> method.
page_type	(string) name of a page type. See <a href="#">page_types</a> . Ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.
font_family	(string) name of a font family. An error will be thrown if the family named is not monospaced. Defaults to "Courier".
font_size	(numeric(1)) font size. Defaults to 12.
lineheight	(numeric(1)) line height. Defaults to 1.
landscape	(flag) whether the dimensions of <code>page_type</code> should be inverted for landscape orientation. Defaults to FALSE, ignored when <code>pg_width</code> and <code>pg_height</code> are set directly.
pg_width	(numeric(1)) page width in inches.

pg_height	(numeric(1)) page height in inches.
margins	(numeric(4)) named numeric vector containing "bottom", "left", "top", and "right" margins in inches. Defaults to .5 inches for both vertical margins and .75 for both horizontal margins.
lpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) lines per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no vertical pagination should occur.
cpp	(numeric(1) or NULL) width (in characters) per page. If NA (the default), this is calculated automatically based on the specified page size). NULL indicates no horizontal pagination should occur.
min_siblings	(numeric) minimum sibling rows which must appear on either side of pagination row for a mid-subtable split to be valid. Defaults to 2 for tables. It is automatically turned off (set to 0) for listings.
nosplitin	(character) list of names of subtables where page breaks are not allowed, regardless of other considerations. Defaults to none.
colwidths	(numeric) vector of column widths (in characters) for use in vertical pagination.
tf_wrap	(flag) whether the text for title, subtitles, and footnotes should be wrapped.
max_width	(integer(1), string or NULL) width that title and footer (including footnotes) materials should be word-wrapped to. If NULL, it is set to the current print width of the session (getOption("width")). If set to "auto", the width of the table (plus any table inset) is used. Parameter is ignored if tf_wrap = FALSE.
indent_size	(numeric(1)) indent size, in characters. Ignored when x is already a MatrixPrintForm object in favor of information there.
pg_size_spec	(page_size_spec) . a pre-calculated page size specification. Typically this is not set by end users.
rep_cols	(numeric(1)) number of <i>columns</i> (not including row labels) to be repeated on every page. Defaults to 0.
col_gap	(numeric(1)) currently ignored.
verbose	(flag) whether additional informative messages about the search for pagination breaks should be shown. Defaults to FALSE.
page_num	(string) placeholder string for page numbers. See <a href="#">default_page_number</a> for more information. Defaults to NULL.
...	additional parameters passed to individual methods.

## Details

`paginate_indices` renders `obj` into a `MatrixPrintForm` (MPF), then uses that representation to calculate the rows and columns of `obj` corresponding to each page of the pagination of `obj`, but simply returns these indices rather than paginating `obj` itself (see Details for an important caveat).

`paginate_to_mpfs` renders `obj` into its MPF intermediate representation, then paginates that MPF into component MPFs each corresponding to an individual page and returns those in a list.

`diagnose_pagination` attempts pagination via `paginate_to_mpfs`, then returns diagnostic information which explains why page breaks were positioned where they were, or alternatively why no valid pagination could be found.

All three of these functions generally support all classes which have a corresponding `matrix_form()` method which returns a valid `MatrixPrintForm` object (including `MatrixPrintForm` objects themselves).

`paginate_indices` is directly called by `paginate_to_mpfs` (and thus `diagnose_pagination`). For most classes, and most tables represented by supported classes, calling `paginate_to_mpfs` is equivalent to a manual `paginate_indices -> subset obj into pages -> matrix_form` workflow.

The exception to this equivalence is objects which support "forced pagination", or pagination logic which is built into the object itself rather than being a function of space on a page. Forced pagination generally involves the creation of, e.g., page-specific titles which apply to these forced paginations. `paginate_to_mpfs` and `diagnose_pagination` support forced pagination by automatically calling the `do_forced_paginate()` generic on the object and then paginating each object returned by that generic separately. The assumption here, then, is that page-specific titles and such are handled by the class' `do_forced_paginate()` method.

`paginate_indices`, on the other hand, *does not support forced pagination*, because it returns only a set of indices for row and column subsetting for each page, and thus cannot retain any changes, e.g., to titles, done within `do_forced_paginate()`. `paginate_indices` does call `do_forced_paginate()`, but instead of continuing it throws an error in the case that the result is larger than a single "page".

`diagnose_pagination` attempts pagination and then, regardless of success or failure, returns diagnostic information about pagination attempts (if any) after each row and column.

The diagnostics data reflects the final time the pagination algorithm evaluated a page break at the specified location, regardless of how many times the position was assessed in total.

To get information about intermediate attempts, perform pagination with `verbose = TRUE` and inspect the messages in order.

## Value

- `paginate_indices` returns a list with two elements of the same length: `pag_row_indices` and `pag_col_indices`.
- `paginate_to_mpfs` returns a list of `MatrixPrintForm` objects representing each individual page after pagination (including forced pagination if necessary).
- `diagnose_pagination` returns a list containing:
  - `lpp_diagnostics` Diagnostic information regarding lines per page.
  - `row_diagnostics` Basic information about rows, whether pagination was attempted after each row, and the final result of such an attempt, if made.

`cpp_diagnostics` Diagnostic information regarding columns per page.  
`col_diagnostics` Very basic information about leaf columns, whether pagination was attempted after each leaf column, and the final result of such attempts, if made.

### Note

For `diagnose_pagination`, the column labels are not displayed in the `col_diagnostics` element due to certain internal implementation details; rather the diagnostics are reported in terms of absolute (leaf) column position. This is a known limitation, and may eventually be changed, but the information remains useful as it is currently reported.

`diagnose_pagination` is intended for interactive debugging use and *should not be programmed against*, as the exact content and form of the verbose messages it captures and returns is subject to change.

Because `diagnose_pagination` relies on `capture.output(type = "message")`, it cannot be used within the `testthat` (and likely other) testing frameworks, and likely cannot be used within `knitr/rmarkdown` contexts either, as this clashes with those systems' capture of messages.

### Examples

```
mpf <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars)

paginate_indices(mpf, pg_width = 5, pg_height = 3)

paginate_to_mpf(mpf, pg_width = 5, pg_height = 3)

diagnose_pagination(mpf, pg_width = 5, pg_height = 3)
clws <- propose_column_widths(mpf)
clws[1] <- floor(clws[1] / 3)
dgnost <- diagnose_pagination(mpf, pg_width = 5, pg_height = 3, colwidths = clws)
try(diagnose_pagination(mpf, pg_width = 1)) # fails
```

---

pagination\_algo

*Pagination*

---

### Description

Pagination

### Pagination Algorithm

Pagination is performed independently in the vertical and horizontal directions based solely on a *pagination data frame*, which includes the following information for each row/column:

- Number of lines/characters rendering the row will take **after word-wrapping** (`self_extent`)
- The indices (`reprint_inds`) and number of lines (`par_extent`) of the rows which act as **context** for the row

- The row's number of siblings and position within its siblings

Given lpp (cpp) is already adjusted for rendered elements which are not rows/columns and a data frame of pagination information, pagination is performed via the following algorithm with start = 1.

Core Pagination Algorithm:

1. Initial guess for pagination position is start + lpp (start + cpp)
2. While the guess is not a valid pagination position, and guess > start, decrement guess and repeat.
  - An error is thrown if all possible pagination positions between start and start + lpp (start + cpp) would be < start after decrementing
3. Retain pagination index
4. If pagination point was less than NROW(tt) (ncol(tt)), set start to pos + 1, and repeat steps (1) - (4).

Validating Pagination Position:

Given an (already adjusted) lpp or cpp value, a pagination is invalid if:

- The rows/columns on the page would take more than (adjusted) lpp lines/cpp characters to render **including**:
  - word-wrapping
  - (vertical only) context repetition
- (vertical only) footnote messages and/or section divider lines take up too many lines after rendering rows
- (vertical only) row is a label or content (row-group summary) row
- (vertical only) row at the pagination point has siblings, and it has less than min\_siblings preceding or following siblings
- pagination would occur within a sub-table listed in nosplitin

---

pag\_indices\_inner

*Find pagination indices from pagination info data frame*

---

## Description

Pagination methods should typically call the make\_row\_df method for their object and then call this function on the resulting pagination info data.frame.

**Usage**

```
pag_indices_inner(
  pagdf,
  rlpp,
  lpp_or_cpp = NA_integer_,
  context_lpp_or_cpp = NA_integer_,
  min_siblings,
  nosplitin = character(),
  verbose = FALSE,
  row = TRUE,
  have_col_fnotes = FALSE,
  div_height = 1L
)
```

**Arguments**

pagdf	(data.frame) a pagination info data.frame as created by either make_rows_df or make_cols_df.
rlpp	(numeric) maximum number of <i>row</i> lines per page (not including header materials), including (re)printed header and context rows.
lpp_or_cpp	(numeric) total maximum number of <i>row</i> lines or content (column-wise characters) per page (including header materials and context rows). This is only for informative results with verbose = TRUE. It will print NA if not specified by the pagination machinery.
context_lpp_or_cpp	(numeric) total number of context <i>row</i> lines or content (column-wise characters) per page (including header materials). Uses NA if not specified by the pagination machinery and is only for informative results with verbose = TRUE.
min_siblings	(numeric) minimum sibling rows which must appear on either side of pagination row for a mid-subtable split to be valid. Defaults to 2 for tables. It is automatically turned off (set to 0) for listings.
nosplitin	(character) list of names of subtables where page breaks are not allowed, regardless of other considerations. Defaults to none.
verbose	(flag) whether additional informative messages about the search for pagination breaks should be shown. Defaults to FALSE.
row	(flag) whether pagination is happening in row space (TRUE, the default) or column space (FALSE).

have_col_fnotes	(flag) whether the table-like object being rendered has column-associated referential footnotes.
div_height	(numeric(1)) the height of the divider line when the associated object is rendered. Defaults to 1.

### Details

pag\_indices\_inner implements the core pagination algorithm (see below) for a single direction (vertical if row = TRUE (the default), horizontal otherwise) based on the pagination data frame and (already adjusted for non-body rows/columns) lines (or characters) per page.

### Value

A list containing a vector of row numbers, broken up by page.

### Pagination Algorithm

Pagination is performed independently in the vertical and horizontal directions based solely on a *pagination data frame*, which includes the following information for each row/column:

- Number of lines/characters rendering the row will take **after word-wrapping** (self\_extent)
- The indices (reprint\_inds) and number of lines (par\_extent) of the rows which act as **context** for the row
- The row's number of siblings and position within its siblings

Given lpp (cpp) is already adjusted for rendered elements which are not rows/columns and a data frame of pagination information, pagination is performed via the following algorithm with start = 1.

Core Pagination Algorithm:

1. Initial guess for pagination position is start + lpp (start + cpp)
2. While the guess is not a valid pagination position, and guess > start, decrement guess and repeat.
  - An error is thrown if all possible pagination positions between start and start + lpp (start + cpp) would be < start after decrementing
3. Retain pagination index
4. If pagination point was less than NROW(tt) (ncol(tt)), set start to pos + 1, and repeat steps (1) - (4).

Validating Pagination Position:

Given an (already adjusted) lpp or cpp value, a pagination is invalid if:

- The rows/columns on the page would take more than (adjusted) lpp lines/cpp characters to render **including**:
  - word-wrapping



- (vertical only) context repetition
- (vertical only) footnote messages and/or section divider lines take up too many lines after rendering rows
- (vertical only) row is a label or content (row-group summary) row
- (vertical only) row at the pagination point has siblings, and it has less than `min_siblings` preceding or following siblings
- pagination would occur within a sub-table listed in `nosplit`

### Examples

```
mypgdf <- basic_pagdf(row.names(mtcars))

paginds <- pag_indices_inner(mypgdf, rlpp = 15, min_siblings = 0)
lapply(paginds, function(x) mtcars[x, ])
```

---

print,ANY-method      *Print*

---

### Description

Print an R object. See [print\(\)](#).

### Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
print(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

`x`                    an object used to select a method.

`...`                further arguments passed to or from other methods.

---

`propose_column_widths`    *Propose column widths based on the MatrixPrintForm of an object*

---

### Description

Row names are also considered a column for the output.

### Usage

```
propose_column_widths(x, indent_size = 2)
```

**Arguments**

`x` (ANY)  
a MatrixPrintForm object, or an object with a `matrix_form` method.

`indent_size` (numeric(1))  
indent size, in characters. Ignored when `x` is already a MatrixPrintForm object in favor of information there.

**Value**

A vector of column widths based on the content of `x` for use in printing and pagination.

**Examples**

```
mf <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars)
propose_column_widths(mf)
```

---

ref_df_row	<i>Create a row for a referential footnote information data frame</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Create a row for a referential footnote information data frame

**Usage**

```
ref_df_row(
  row_path = NA_character_,
  col_path = NA_character_,
  row = NA_integer_,
  col = NA_integer_,
  symbol = NA_character_,
  ref_index = NA_integer_,
  msg = NA_character_,
  max_width = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

`row_path` (character)  
row path (or NA\_character\_ for none).

`col_path` (character)  
column path (or NA\_character\_ for none).

`row` (integer(1))  
integer position of the row.

col	(integer(1)) integer position of the column.
symbol	(string) symbol for the reference. NA_character_ to use the ref_index automatically.
ref_index	(integer(1)) index of the footnote, used for ordering even when symbol is not NA.
msg	(string) the string message, not including the symbol portion ({symbol} - )
max_width	(numeric(1)) width that strings should be wrapped to when determining how many lines they require.

**Value**

A single row data frame with the appropriate columns.

---

round_fmt	<i>Round and prepare a value for display</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

This function is used within [format\\_value\(\)](#) to prepare numeric values within cells for formatting and display.

**Usage**

```
round_fmt(x, digits, na_str = "NA")
```

**Arguments**

x	(numeric(1)) value to format.
digits	(numeric(1)) number of digits to round to, or NA to convert to a character value with no rounding.
na_str	(string) the value to return if x is NA.

**Details**

This function combines the rounding behavior of R's standards-compliant [round\(\)](#) function (see the Details section of that documentation) with the strict decimal display of [sprintf\(\)](#). The exact behavior is as follows:

1. If x is NA, the value of na\_str is returned.
2. If x is non-NA but digits is NA, x is converted to a character and returned.
3. If x and digits are both non-NA, [round\(\)](#) is called first, and then [sprintf\(\)](#) is used to convert the rounded value to a character with the appropriate number of trailing zeros enforced.

**Value**

A character value representing the value after rounding, containing any trailing zeros required to display *exactly* `digits` elements.

**Note**

This differs from the base R `round()` function in that NA digits indicate `x` should be converted to character and returned unchanged whereas `round(x, digits=NA)` returns NA for all values of `x`.

This behavior will differ from `as.character(round(x, digits = digits))` in the case where there are not at least `digits` significant digits after the decimal that remain after rounding. It *may* differ from `sprintf("%.Nf", x)` for values ending in 5 after the decimal place on many popular operating systems due to `round`'s stricter adherence to the IEC 60559 standard, particularly for R versions > 4.0.0 (see warning in `round()` documentation).

**See Also**

`format_value()`, `round()`, `sprintf()`

**Examples**

```
round_fmt(0, digits = 3)
round_fmt(.395, digits = 2)
round_fmt(NA, digits = 1)
round_fmt(NA, digits = 1, na_str = "-")
round_fmt(2.765923, digits = NA)
```

---

<code>spans_to_viscell</code>	<i>Transform a vector of spans (with duplication) into a visibility vector</i>
-------------------------------	--

---

**Description**

Transform a vector of spans (with duplication) into a visibility vector

**Usage**

```
spans_to_viscell(spans)
```

**Arguments**

<code>spans</code>	(numeric) a vector of spans, with each span value repeated for the cells it covers.
--------------------	--

**Details**

The values of spans are assumed to be repeated such that each individual position covered by the span has the repeated value.

This means that each block of values in spans must be of a length at least equal to its value (i.e. two 2s, three 3s, etc).

This function correctly handles cases where two spans of the same size are next to each other; i.e., a block of four 2s represents two large cells each of which spans two individual cells.

**Value**

A logical vector the same length as spans indicating whether the contents of a string vector with those spans is valid.

**Note**

Currently no checking or enforcement is done to verify that the vector of spans is valid according to the specifications described in the Details section above.

**Examples**

```
spans_to_viscell(c(2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 3, 3, 3))
```

---

spread_integer	<i>Spread an integer to a given length</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

Spread an integer to a given length

**Usage**

```
spread_integer(x, len)
```

**Arguments**

x	(integer(1)) number to spread.
len	(integer(1)) number of times to repeat x.

**Value**

If x is a scalar whole number value (see [is.wholenumber\(\)](#)), the value x is repeated len times. Otherwise, an error is thrown.

**Examples**

```
spread_integer(3, 1)
spread_integer(0, 3)
spread_integer(1, 3)
spread_integer(2, 3)
spread_integer(3, 3)
spread_integer(4, 3)
spread_integer(5, 3)
spread_integer(6, 3)
spread_integer(7, 3)
```

---

sprintf_format	<i>Specify text format via a sprintf format string</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

Specify text format via a sprintf format string

**Usage**

```
sprintf_format(format)
```

**Arguments**

format	(string) a format string passed to <a href="#">sprintf()</a> .
--------	---

**Value**

A formatting function which wraps and applies the specified sprintf-style format to string format.

**See Also**

[sprintf\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
fmtfun <- sprintf_format("N=%i")
format_value(100, format = fmtfun)

fmtfun2 <- sprintf_format("%.4f - %.2f")
format_value(list(12.23456, 2.724))
```

---

table_inset	<i>Access or (recursively) set table inset</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Table inset is the amount of characters that the body of a table, referential footnotes, and main footer material are inset from the left-alignment of the titles and provenance footer materials.

### Usage

```
table_inset(obj)

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
table_inset(obj)

table_inset(obj) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'
table_inset(obj) <- value
```

### Arguments

obj	(ANY) object to get or (recursively if necessary) set table inset for.
value	(string) string to use as new header/body separator.

### Value

- `table_inset` returns the integer value that the table body (including column heading information and section dividers), referential footnotes, and main footer should be inset from the left alignment of the titles and provenance footers during rendering.
- `table_inset<-` returns `obj` with the new `table_inset` value applied recursively to it and all its subtables.

---

test_matrix_form	<i>Create spoof matrix form from a data frame</i>
------------------	---

---

### Description

Useful functions for writing tests and examples, and a starting point for more sophisticated custom `matrix_form` methods.

**Usage**

```
basic_matrix_form(
  df,
  indent_rownames = FALSE,
  parent_path = NULL,
  ignore_rownames = FALSE,
  add_decoration = FALSE,
  split_labels = NULL,
  data_labels = NULL
)

basic_listing_mf(df, keycols = names(df)[1], add_decoration = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>df</code>	(data.frame) a data frame.
<code>indent_rownames</code>	(flag) whether row names should be indented. Being this used for testing purposes, it defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, it assigns label rows on even lines (also format is "-" and value strings are ""). Indentation works only if split labels are used (see parameters <code>split_labels</code> and <code>data_labels</code> ).
<code>parent_path</code>	(string) parent path that all rows should be "children of". Defaults to NULL, as usually this is not needed. It may be necessary to use "root", for some specific scenarios.
<code>ignore_rownames</code>	(flag) whether row names should be ignored.
<code>add_decoration</code>	(flag) whether adds title and footer decorations should be added to the matrix form.
<code>split_labels</code>	(string) indicates which column to use as split labels. If NULL, no split labels are used.
<code>data_labels</code>	(string) indicates which column to use as data labels. It is ignored if no <code>split_labels</code> is present and is automatically assigned to "Analysis method" when <code>split_labels</code> is present, but <code>data_labels</code> is NULL. Its direct column name is used as node name in "DataRow" pathing. See <code>mf_rinfo()</code> for more information.
<code>keycols</code>	(character) a vector of df column names that are printed first and for which repeated values are assigned "". This format is characteristic of a listing matrix form.

**Details**

If some of the column has a `obj_format` assigned, it will be respected for all column values except for label rows, if present (see parameter `split_labels`).



**Value**

A valid MatrixPrintForm object representing df that is ready for ASCII rendering.

A valid MatrixPrintForm object representing df as a listing that is ready for ASCII rendering.

**Functions**

- `basic_listing_mf()`: Create a MatrixPrintForm object from data frame df that respects the default formats for a listing object.

**Examples**

```
mform <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars)
cat(toString(mform))

# Advanced test case with label rows
library(dplyr)
iris_output <- iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarize("all obs" = round(mean(Petal.Length), 2)) %>%
  mutate("DataRow_label" = "Mean")
mf <- basic_matrix_form(iris_output,
  indent_rownames = TRUE,
  split_labels = "Species", data_labels = "DataRow_label"
)
cat(toString(mf))

mform <- basic_listing_mf(mtcars)
cat(toString(mform))
```

---

 toString

*Transform objects into string representations*


---

**Description**

Transform a complex object into a string representation ready to be printed or written to a plain-text file.

All objects that are printed to console pass via `toString`. This function allows fundamental formatting specifications to be applied to final output, like column widths and relative wrapping (`width`), title and footer wrapping (`tf_wrap = TRUE` and `max_width`), and horizontal separator character (e.g. `hsep = "+"`).

**Usage**

```
toString(x, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'MatrixPrintForm'

```
toString(
```

```

x,
widths = NULL,
tf_wrap = FALSE,
max_width = NULL,
col_gap = mf_colgap(x),
hsep = NULL
)

```

### Arguments

x	(ANY) object to be prepared for rendering.
...	additional parameters passed to individual methods.
widths	(numeric or NULL) Proposed widths for the columns of x. The expected length of this numeric vector can be retrieved with <code>ncol(x) + 1</code> as the column of row names must also be considered.
tf_wrap	(flag) whether the text for title, subtitles, and footnotes should be wrapped.
max_width	(integer(1), string or NULL) width that title and footer (including footnotes) materials should be word-wrapped to. If NULL, it is set to the current print width of the session ( <code>getOption("width")</code> ). If set to "auto", the width of the table (plus any table inset) is used. Parameter is ignored if <code>tf_wrap = FALSE</code> .
col_gap	(numeric(1)) space (in characters) between columns.
hsep	(string) character to repeat to create header/body separator line. If NULL, the object value will be used. If " ", an empty separator will be printed. See <a href="#">default_hsep()</a> for more information.

### Details

Manual insertion of newlines is not supported when `tf_wrap = TRUE` and will result in a warning and undefined wrapping behavior. Passing vectors of already split strings remains supported, however in this case each string is word-wrapped separately with the behavior described above.

### Value

A character string containing the ASCII rendering of the table-like object represented by x.

### See Also

[wrap\\_string\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
mform <- basic_matrix_form(mtcars)
cat(toString(mform))
```

---

var_labels	<i>Get label attributes of variables in a data.frame</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Variable labels can be stored as a label attribute for each variable. This function returns a named character vector with the variable labels (or empty strings if not specified).

**Usage**

```
var_labels(x, fill = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	(data.frame) a data frame object.
fill	(flag) whether variable names should be returned for variables for which the label attribute does not exist. If FALSE, these variables are filled with NAs instead.

**Value**

a named character vector of variable labels from x, with names corresponding to variable names.

**Examples**

```
x <- iris
var_labels(x)
var_labels(x) <- paste("label for", names(iris))
var_labels(x)
```

---

var\_labels<-                    *Set label attributes of all variables in a data.frame*

---

### Description

Variable labels can be stored as the label attribute for each variable. This functions sets all non-missing (non-NA) variable labels in a data.frame.

### Usage

```
var_labels(x) <- value
```

### Arguments

x	(data.frame) a data frame object.
value	(character) a vector of new variable labels. If any values are NA, the label for that variable is removed.

### Value

x with modified variable labels.

### Examples

```
x <- iris
var_labels(x)
var_labels(x) <- paste("label for", names(iris))
var_labels(x)

if (interactive()) {
  View(x) # in RStudio data viewer labels are displayed
}
```

---

var\_labels\_remove            *Remove variable labels of a data.frame*

---

### Description

Remove label attribute from all variables in a data frame.

### Usage

```
var_labels_remove(x)
```

**Arguments**

x (data.frame)  
a data.frame object.

**Value**

x with its variable labels stripped.

**Examples**

```
x <- var_labels_remove(iris)
```

---

var\_relabel

*Copy and change variable labels of a data.frame*

---

**Description**

Relabel a subset of the variables.

**Usage**

```
var_relabel(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x (data.frame)  
a data frame object.

... name-value pairs, where each name corresponds to a variable name in x and the value to the new variable label.

**Value**

A copy of x with labels modified according to ...

**Examples**

```
x <- var_relabel(iris, Sepal.Length = "Sepal Length of iris flower")  
var_labels(x)
```

---

vert\_pag\_indices      *Find column indices for vertical pagination*

---

### Description

Find column indices for vertical pagination

### Usage

```
vert_pag_indices(  
  obj,  
  cpp = 40,  
  colwidths = NULL,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  rep_cols = 0L  
)
```

### Arguments

obj	(ANY) object to be paginated. Must have a <code>matrix_form()</code> method.
cpp	(numeric(1)) number of characters per page (width).
colwidths	(numeric) vector of column widths (in characters) for use in vertical pagination.
verbose	(flag) whether additional informative messages about the search for pagination breaks should be shown. Defaults to FALSE.
rep_cols	(numeric(1)) number of <i>columns</i> (not including row labels) to be repeated on every page. Defaults to 0.

### Value

A list partitioning the vector of column indices into subsets for 1 or more horizontally paginated pages.

### Examples

```
mf <- basic_matrix_form(df = mtcars)  
colpaginds <- vert_pag_indices(mf)  
lapply(colpaginds, function(j) mtcars[, j, drop = FALSE])
```

---

with_label	<i>Return an object with a label attribute</i>
------------	--

---

### Description

Return an object with a label attribute

### Usage

```
with_label(x, label)
```

### Arguments

x	(ANY) an object.
label	(string) label attribute to attach to x.

### Value

x labeled by label. Note that the exact mechanism of labeling should be considered an internal implementation detail, but the label can always be retrieved via `obj_label`.

### Examples

```
x <- with_label(c(1, 2, 3), label = "Test")  
obj_label(x)
```

---

wrap_string	<i>Wrap a string to a precise width</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

Core wrapping functionality that preserves whitespace. Newline character "\n" is not supported by core functionality `stringi::stri_wrap()`. This is usually solved beforehand by `matrix_form()`. If the width is smaller than any large word, these will be truncated after width characters. If the split leaves trailing groups of empty spaces, they will be dropped.

### Usage

```
wrap_string(str, width, collapse = NULL)
```

```
wrap_txt(str, width, collapse = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

str	(string, character, or list) string to be wrapped. If it is a vector or a list, it will be looped as a list and returned with <code>unlist(use.names = FALSE)</code> .
width	(numeric(1)) width, in characters, that the text should be wrapped to.
collapse	(string or NULL) collapse character used to separate segments of words that have been split and should be pasted together. This is usually done internally with <code>"\n"</code> to update the wrapping along with other internal values.

**Details**

Word wrapping happens similarly to `stringi::stri_wrap()` with the following difference: individual words which are longer than `max_width` are broken up in a way that fits with other word wrapping.

**Value**

A string if `str` is one element and if `collapse = NULL`. Otherwise, a list of elements (if `length(str) > 1`) that can contain strings or vectors of characters (if `collapse = NULL`).

**Functions**

- `wrap_txt()`: Deprecated function. Please use `wrap_string()` instead.

**Examples**

```
str <- list(
  " , something really \tnot very good", # \t needs to be escaped
  " but I keep it12 "
)
wrap_string(str, 5, collapse = "\n")

wrap_txt(str, 5, collapse = NULL)
```



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