

Package ‘procs’

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Type Package

Title Recreates Some 'SAS®' Procedures in 'R'

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Description Contains functions to simulate the most commonly used 'SAS®' procedures. Specifically, the package aims to simulate the functionality of 'proc freq', 'proc means', 'proc ttest', 'proc reg', 'proc transpose', 'proc sort', and 'proc print'. The simulation will include recreating all statistics with the highest fidelity possible.

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URL <https://procs.r-sassy.org>, <https://github.com/dbosak01/procs>

BugReports <https://github.com/dbosak01/procs/issues>

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freqplot	<i>Request a Frequency Plot</i>
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Description

A function to request a frequency plot on a call to `proc_freq`. The function allows you to specify the type of frequency plot to produce, and various layout options. It supports bar charts and dot plots for one and two-way analysis. It also supports vertical or horizontal orientation, by variables, and various scale options.

Usage

```
freqplot(
  type = "barchart",
  orient = "vertical",
  scale = "freq",
  twoway = "groupvertical",
  groupby = "column",
  npanelpos = 4
)
```

Arguments

type	A string indicating the type of plot to create. Valid values are "barchart" or "dotplot". Default is "barchart".
orient	The orientation of the plot. Valid values are "vertical" or "horizontal". Default is "vertical".
scale	The scale to use for the plot. Valid values are "freq", "log", "percent", or "sqrt". Default is "freq". For two-way tables, the value "grouppercent" is also valid.
twoway	Options for two-way layouts. Valid values are "cluster", "grouphorizontal", "groupvertical", or "stacked". Default is "groupvertical".

groupby	The variable configuration for two-way charts. Valid values are "column" or "row". Default is "column", which means the first variable in the interaction will be used for the "column" variable, and the second variable for the "rows" on the panel. The "row" option effectively reverses the variable configuration.
npanelpos	The number of charts per panel. Default is 4. This parameter applies to two-way tables only.

Details

The `freqplot` function can be passed to the `plots` parameter on `proc_freq` to give you some control over what kind of frequency plot is produced. Generally, one call to `freqplot` produces one frequency plot. The exception is on two-way interactions when there are more interactions that can fit on a single panel. In this case, the function will produce multiple panels so that frequencies for all interactions are displayed. The number of plots on a panel can be controlled using the `npanelpos` parameter.

The default plot is a simple bar chart showing frequency counts for each category. The X axis will show the categories, and the Y axis will show the frequency counts. You may change the orientation of the chart using the `orient` parameter. You may also change the Y scale using the `scale` parameter. Options include a percentage, logarithmic, or square root scale.

There are more options for two-way interactions. For two-way interactions, you may choose to display the data as stacked bar charts or clustered bar charts. To create stacked or clustered bar charts, set the `type` parameter to "barchart", and then specify the desired layout with the `tway` parameter.

The "grouphorizontal" and "groupvertical" options on the `tway` parameter apply to both bar charts and dot plots. These keywords control whether you want the frequency groups displayed horizontally across the panel, or vertically from top to bottom. The default is to display groups vertically.

The layout for two-way charts can be further manipulated with the `groupby` parameter. Normally for two-way charts the first variable is the X axis "columns" and the second variable is the grouping variable "rows". Passing a value of "rows" to the `groupby` parameter essentially flips this orientation, so that the first variable becomes the rows and the second variable becomes the columns. Note that these types of charts can be manipulated further with the `orient` parameter.

By combining the above options, you can produce many styles of frequency plots.

Any requested plots will be displayed on the interactive report only. Plots are created as jpeg files, and stored in a temp directory. Those temporary files are then referenced by the interactive report to display the graphic.

If desired, you may output the report objects and pass to `proc_print`. To do this, set `output = report` on the call to `proc_freq`, and pass the resulting list to `proc_print`.

Value

The frequency plot object. This object is then passed to `proc_freq` for evaluation and rendering. Data for the frequency plot comes directly from the `proc_freq` reporting data frames.

See Also

[proc_freq\(\)](#)

Examples

```

library(procs)

# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
# Set to TRUE to run in local environment
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Prepare sample data
dt <- as.data.frame(HairEyeColor, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# Example 1: Single plot request for all tables
res <- proc_freq(dt, tables = v(Hair, Eye, Hair * Eye),
                weight = Freq,
                plots = freqplot(type = "dotplot"),
                titles = "Hair and Eye Frequency Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 2: Separate plots request for each table
res <- proc_freq(dt, tables = v(Hair, Eye, Hair * Eye),
                weight = Freq,
                plots = list(freqplot(type = "barchart",
                                     orient = "horizontal"),
                             freqplot(type = "dotplot",
                                     scale = "percent"),
                             freqplot(type = "barchart",
                                     twoway = "cluster")),
                titles = "Hair and Eye Frequency Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 3: Display options for group orientation
res <- proc_freq(dt, tables = v(Hair * Eye, Eye * Hair),
                weight = Freq,
                plots = list(freqplot(type = "dotplot",
                                     twoway = "grouphorizontal"),
                             freqplot(type = "dotplot",
                                     twoway = "groupvertical")),
                titles = "Hair and Eye Frequency Statistics")

# View results
res

```

Description

The `proc_freq` function generates frequency statistics. It is both an interactive function that can be used for data exploration, and can produce dataset output for further analysis. The function can perform one and two-way frequencies. Two-way frequencies are produced as a cross-tabulation by default. There are many options to control the generated tables. The function will return requested tables in a named list.

Usage

```
proc_freq(
  data,
  tables = NULL,
  output = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  options = NULL,
  titles = NULL,
  order = "internal",
  plots = NULL,
  where = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data frame to perform frequency calculations on. Input data as the first parameter makes this function pipe-friendly.
<code>tables</code>	The variable or variables to perform frequency counts on. The table specifications are passed as a vector of strings. For one-way frequencies, simply pass the variable name. For two-way tables, pass the desired combination of variables separated by a star (*) operator. The parameter does not accept SAS® style grouping syntax. All cross combinations should be listed explicitly. If the table request is named, the name will be used as the list item name on the return list of tables. See "Example 3" for an illustration on how to name an output table.
<code>output</code>	Whether or not to return datasets from the function. Valid values are "out", "none", and "report". Default is "out". This parameter also accepts the data shaping options "long", "stacked", and "wide". See the Data Shaping section for a description of these options. Multiple output keywords may be passed on a character vector. For example, to produce both a report dataset and a "long" output dataset, use the parameter <code>output = c("report", "out", "long")</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional by group. Parameter accepts a vector of one or more variable names. When this parameter is set, data will be subset for each by group, and tables will be generated for each subset.
<code>weight</code>	An optional weight parameter. This parameter is passed as a variable name to use for the weight. If a weight variable is indicated, the weighted value will be summed to calculate the frequency counts.
<code>options</code>	The options desired for the function. Options are passed to the parameter as a vector of quoted strings. You may also use the <code>v()</code> function to pass unquoted

strings. The following options are available: "chisq", "crosstab", "fisher", "list", "missing", "nlevels", "nocol", "nocum", "nofreq", "nopercent", "noprint", "nonobs", "norow", "nosparse", "notable", "outcum". See the **Options** section for a description of these options.

titles	A vector of titles to assign to the interactive report.
order	Indicates how to order the function output. Options are "internal", "formatted", "freq" and "data". Default is "internal". See the section on "Ordering Frequency Output" for more information on this parameter.
plots	Pass the desired plot(s) on this parameter. Valid values are TRUE, NULL, or a call to the freqplot function. Default is NULL, meaning no plots are desired. The value TRUE will give a default frequency plot for each table request. If there are multiple table requests, you can pass a single plot request which will apply to all tables, or a list of plot requests that align one-to-one for each table request.
where	An expression to filter the rows before the frequencies are calculated. Use the expression function to define the filter.

Details

The `proc_freq` function generates frequency statistics for one-way and two-way tables. Data is passed in on the `data` parameter. The desired frequencies are specified on the `tables` parameter.

Value

The function will return all requested datasets by default. This is equivalent to the `output = "out"` option. To return the datasets as created for the interactive report, pass the "report" output option. If no output datasets are desired, pass the "none" output option. If a single dataset is requested, the function will return a single dataset. If multiple datasets are requested, the function will return a list of datasets. The type of data frame returned will correspond to the type of data frame passed in on the `data` parameter. If the input data is a tibble, the output data will be a tibble. If the input data is a Base R data frame, the output data will be a Base R data frame.

Report Output

By default, `proc_freq` results will be immediately sent to the viewer as an HTML report. This functionality makes it easy to get a quick analysis of your data with very little effort. To turn off the interactive report, pass the "noprint" keyword to the `options` parameter or set `options("procs.print" = FALSE)`.

The `titles` parameter allows you to set one or more titles for your report. Pass these titles as a vector of strings.

If the frequency variables have a label assigned, that label will be used in the report output. This feature gives you some control over the column headers in the final report.

The exact datasets used for the interactive output can be returned as a list. To return these datasets as a list, pass the "report" keyword on the `output` parameter. This list may in turn be passed to [proc_print](#) to write the report to a file.

Data Frame Output

The `proc_freq` function returns output datasets. If you are requesting only one table, a single data frame will be returned. If you request multiple tables, a list of data frames will be returned.

By default, the list items are named according to the strings specified on the `tables` parameter. You may control the names of the returned results by using a named vector on the `tables` parameter.

The standard output datasets are optimized for data manipulation. Column names have been standardized, and additional variables may be present to help with data manipulation. For instance, the `by` variable will always be named "BY", and the frequency category will always be named "CAT". In addition, data values in the output datasets are not rounded or formatted to give you the most accurate statistical results.

Frequency Weight

Normally the `proc_freq` function counts each row in the input data equally. In some cases, however, each row in the data can represent multiple observations, and rows should not be treated equally. In these cases, use the `weight` parameter. The parameter accepts a variable/column name to use as the weighted value. If the `weight` parameter is used, the function will sum the weighted values instead of counting rows.

By Groups

You may request that frequencies be separated into by groups using the `by` parameter. The parameter accepts one or more variable names from the input dataset. When this parameter is assigned, the data will be subset by the "by" variable(s) before frequency counts are calculated. On the interactive report, the by groups will appear in separate tables. On the output dataset, the by groups will be identified by additional columns.

Options

The `options` parameter accepts a vector of options. Normally, these options must be quoted. But you may pass them unquoted using the `v()` function. For example, you can request the number of category levels and the Chi-Square statistic like this: `options = v(nlevels, chisq)`.

Below are all the available options and a description of each:

- **crosstab**: Two-way output tables are a list style by default. If you want a crosstab style, pass the "crosstab" option.
- **list**: Two-way interactive tables are a crosstab style by default. If you want a list style two-way table, pass the "list" option.
- **missing**: Normally, missing values are not counted and not shown on frequency tables. The "missing" option allows you to treat missing (NA) values as normal values, so that they are counted and shown on the frequency table. Missing levels will appear on the table as a single dot (".").
- **nlevels**: The "nlevels" option will display the number of unique values for each variable in the frequency table. These levels are generated as a separate table that appears on the report, and will also be output from the function as a separate dataset.
- **nocol**: Two-way cross tabulation tables include column percents by default. To turn them off, pass the "nocol" option.

- **nocum**: Whether to include the cumulative frequency and percent columns on one-way, interactive tables. These columns are included by default. To turn them off, pass the "nocum" option.
- **nofreq**: The "nofreq" option will remove the frequency column from one-way and two-way tables.
- **nopercent**: The "nopercent" option will remove the percent column from one-way and two-way tables.
- **noprint**: Whether to print the interactive report to the viewer. By default, the report is printed to the viewer. The "noprint" option will inhibit printing.
- **nonobs**: Whether to include the number of observations "N" column on the output and interactive tables. By default, the N column will be included. The "nonobs" option turns it off.
- **norow**: Whether to include the row percentages on two-way crosstab tables. The "norow" option will turn them off.
- **nosparse/sparse**: Whether to include categories for which there are no frequency counts. Zero-count categories will be included by default, which is the "sparse" option. If the "nosparse" option is present, zero-count categories will be removed.
- **notable**: Whether to include the frequency table in the output dataset list. Normally, the frequency table is included. You may want to exclude the frequency table in some cases, for instance, if you only want the Chi-Square statistic.
- **outcum**: Whether to include the cumulative frequency and percent on output frequency tables. By default, these columns are not included. The "outcum" option will include them.

Statistics Options

In addition to the above options, the options parameter accepts some statistics options. The following keywords will generate an additional tables of specialized statistics. These statistics options are only available on two-way tables:

- **chisq**: Requests that the Chi-square statistics be produced.
- **fisher**: Requests that the Fisher's exact statistics be produced.

Using Factors

There are some occasions when you may want to define the tables variable or by variables as a factor. One occasion is for sorting/ordering, and the other is for obtaining zero-counts on sparse data.

To order the frequency categories in the frequency output, define the tables variable as a factor in the desired order. The function will then retain that order for the frequency categories in the output dataset and report.

You may also wish to define the tables variable as a factor if you are dealing with sparse data and some of the frequency categories are not present in the data. To ensure these categories are displayed with zero-counts, define the tables variable or by variable as a factor and use the "sparse" option. Note that the "sparse" option is actually the default.

If you do not want to show the zero-count categories on a variable that is defined as a factor, pass the "nosparse" keyword on the options parameter.

Ordering Frequency Output

Frequency output can be ordered using the order parameter. There are several choices:

- **internal:** The internal or "natural" order of the table variables. For character variables, "internal" means alphabetical order. For factors, "internal" means by order of the levels.
- **data:** "data" order is different from "internal" order. "data" order means the order that the data appears in the incoming data frame, which may or may not be the same as the "internal" order. This choice essentially sorts the frequencies according to however the table variable values were encountered in the incoming data.
- **freq:** The "freq" order value means to sort the output in descending frequency order.
- **formatted:** If there is a format assigned to the table variable(s), you may also use "formatted" order. "formatted" order means to apply the format to the table variable(s) and then sort the frequencies according to the order specified in the format. The format should be a user-defined format as defined in the **fmtr** package.

Note that the order parameter applies to both the interactive report and the data frame output. This behavior is different from SAS, which only orders the interactive report. The behavior of the order parameter was modified to reduce subsequent sorts and make it more convenient for the user.

Data Shaping

By default, the proc_freq function returns an output dataset of frequency results. If running interactively, the function also prints the frequency results to the viewer. As described above, the output dataset can be somewhat different than the dataset sent to the viewer. The output parameter allows you to choose which datasets to return, and how those datasets are structured.

There are three choices of datasets: "out", "report", and "none". The "out" keyword returns the default output dataset. The "report" keyword returns the dataset(s) sent to the viewer. You may also pass "none" if you don't want any datasets returned from the function.

In addition, the output dataset produced by the "out" keyword can be shaped in different ways. These shaping options allow you to decide whether the data should be returned long and skinny, or short and wide. The shaping options can reduce the amount of data manipulation necessary to get the frequencies into the desired form. The shaping options are as follows:

- **long:** Transposes the output datasets so that statistics are in rows and frequency categories are in columns.
- **stacked:** Requests that output datasets be returned in "stacked" form, such that both statistics and frequency categories are in rows.
- **wide:** Requests that output datasets be returned in "wide" form, such that statistics are across the top in columns, and frequency categories are in rows. This shaping option is the default.

Plots

The proc_freq function can generate plots. These plots can be most easily generated by setting plots = TRUE. The default plots are bar charts showing the frequency counts for each category and each table request. For two-way interactions, the function will plot a bar chart for each interaction.

In addition to standard bar charts, the function can produce dot plots, stacked bar charts, and clustered bar charts. To request these types of plots, pass a [freqplot](#) function to the plots parameter.

The `freqplot` function provides several optional parameters for customizing your chart. See the [freqplot](#) documentation for a full list of options and more plot examples.

See Also

For summary statistics, see [proc_means](#). To pivot or transpose the data coming from `proc_freq`, see [proc_transpose](#). For frequency plots, see [freqplot](#).

Examples

```
library(procs)

# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Create sample data
df <- as.data.frame(HairEyeColor, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# Assign labels
labels(df) <- list(Hair = "Hair Color",
                  Eye = "Eye Color",
                  Sex = "Sex at Birth")

# Example #1: One way frequencies on Hair and Eye color with weight option.
res <- proc_freq(df,
                tables = v(Hair, Eye),
                options = outcum,
                weight = Freq)

# View result data
res
# $Hair
#   VAR  CAT  N CNT      PCT CUMSUM  CUMPCT
# 1 Hair Black 592 108 18.24324   108 18.24324
# 2 Hair Blond 592 127 21.45270   235 39.69595
# 3 Hair Brown 592 286 48.31081   521 88.00676
# 4 Hair Red 592 71 11.99324   592 100.00000
#
# $Eye
#   VAR  CAT  N CNT      PCT CUMSUM  CUMPCT
# 1 Eye Blue 592 215 36.31757   215 36.31757
# 2 Eye Brown 592 220 37.16216   435 73.47973
# 3 Eye Green 592 64 10.81081   499 84.29054
# 4 Eye Hazel 592 93 15.70946   592 100.00000

# Example #2: 2 x 2 Crosstabulation table with Chi-Square statistic
res <- proc_freq(df, tables = Hair * Eye,
                weight = Freq,
                options = v(crosstab, chisq))

# View result data
res
```

```

#`Hair * Eye`
#  Category Statistic      Blue      Brown      Green      Hazel      Total
#1   Black Frequency  20.000000  68.000000  5.000000  15.000000 108.00000
#2   Black Percent    3.378378  11.486486  0.8445946  2.533784  18.24324
#3   Black Row Pct    18.518519  62.962963  4.6296296  13.888889      NA
#4   Black Col Pct    9.302326  30.909091  7.8125000  16.129032      NA
#5   Blond Frequency  94.000000  7.000000  16.000000  10.000000 127.00000
#6   Blond Percent    15.878378  1.182432  2.7027027  1.689189  21.45270
#7   Blond Row Pct    74.015748  5.511811  12.5984252  7.874016      NA
#8   Blond Col Pct    43.720930  3.181818  25.0000000  10.752688      NA
#9   Brown Frequency  84.000000 119.000000  29.000000  54.000000 286.00000
#10  Brown Percent    14.189189  20.101351  4.8986486  9.121622  48.31081
#11  Brown Row Pct    29.370629  41.608392  10.1398601  18.881119      NA
#12  Brown Col Pct    39.069767  54.090909  45.3125000  58.064516      NA
#13   Red Frequency  17.000000  26.000000  14.000000  14.000000  71.00000
#14   Red Percent     2.871622  4.391892  2.3648649  2.364865  11.99324
#15   Red Row Pct    23.943662  36.619718  19.7183099  19.718310      NA
#16   Red Col Pct    7.906977  11.818182  21.8750000  15.053763      NA
#17  Total Frequency 215.000000 220.000000  64.000000  93.000000 592.00000
#18  Total Percent    36.317568  37.162162  10.8108108  15.709459 100.00000

```

```

# `chisq:Hair * Eye`
#           STAT DF      VAL      PROB
# 1           Chi-Square  9 138.2898 2.325287e-25
# 2 Continuity Adj. Chi-Square  9 138.2898 2.325287e-25

```

```

# Example #3: By variable with named table request
res <- proc_freq(df, tables = v(Hair, Eye, Cross = Hair * Eye),
                by = Sex,
                weight = Freq)

```

```

# View result data
res
# $Hair
#   BY VAR  CAT  N CNT      PCT
# 1 Female Hair Black 313  52 16.61342
# 2 Female Hair Blond 313  81 25.87859
# 3 Female Hair Brown 313 143 45.68690
# 4 Female Hair  Red 313  37 11.82109
# 5  Male Hair Black 279  56 20.07168
# 6  Male Hair Blond 279  46 16.48746
# 7  Male Hair Brown 279 143 51.25448
# 8  Male Hair  Red 279  34 12.18638
#
# $Eye
#   BY VAR  CAT  N CNT      PCT
# 1 Female Eye Blue 313 114 36.421725
# 2 Female Eye Brown 313 122 38.977636
# 3 Female Eye Green 313  31  9.904153
# 4 Female Eye Hazel 313  46 14.696486
# 5  Male Eye Blue 279 101 36.200717
# 6  Male Eye Brown 279  98 35.125448
# 7  Male Eye Green 279  33 11.827957

```

```

# 8  Male Eye Hazel 279  47 16.845878
#
# $Cross
#      BY VAR1 VAR2 CAT1 CAT2  N CNT      PCT
# 1  Female Hair Eye Black Blue 313  9  2.8753994
# 2  Female Hair Eye Black Brown 313 36 11.5015974
# 3  Female Hair Eye Black Green 313  2  0.6389776
# 4  Female Hair Eye Black Hazel 313  5  1.5974441
# 5  Female Hair Eye Blond Blue 313 64 20.4472843
# 6  Female Hair Eye Blond Brown 313  4  1.2779553
# 7  Female Hair Eye Blond Green 313  8  2.5559105
# 8  Female Hair Eye Blond Hazel 313  5  1.5974441
# 9  Female Hair Eye Brown Blue 313 34 10.8626198
# 10 Female Hair Eye Brown Brown 313 66 21.0862620
# 11 Female Hair Eye Brown Green 313 14  4.4728435
# 12 Female Hair Eye Brown Hazel 313 29  9.2651757
# 13 Female Hair Eye  Red Blue 313  7  2.2364217
# 14 Female Hair Eye  Red Brown 313 16  5.1118211
# 15 Female Hair Eye  Red Green 313  7  2.2364217
# 16 Female Hair Eye  Red Hazel 313  7  2.2364217
# 17  Male Hair Eye Black Blue 279 11  3.9426523
# 18  Male Hair Eye Black Brown 279 32 11.4695341
# 19  Male Hair Eye Black Green 279  3  1.0752688
# 20  Male Hair Eye Black Hazel 279 10  3.5842294
# 21  Male Hair Eye Blond Blue 279 30 10.7526882
# 22  Male Hair Eye Blond Brown 279  3  1.0752688
# 23  Male Hair Eye Blond Green 279  8  2.8673835
# 24  Male Hair Eye Blond Hazel 279  5  1.7921147
# 25  Male Hair Eye Brown Blue 279 50 17.9211470
# 26  Male Hair Eye Brown Brown 279 53 18.9964158
# 27  Male Hair Eye Brown Green 279 15  5.3763441
# 28  Male Hair Eye Brown Hazel 279 25  8.9605735
# 29  Male Hair Eye  Red Blue 279 10  3.5842294
# 30  Male Hair Eye  Red Brown 279 10  3.5842294
# 31  Male Hair Eye  Red Green 279  7  2.5089606
# 32  Male Hair Eye  Red Hazel 279  7  2.5089606

# Example #4: Default Plots
res <- proc_freq(df, tables = v(Hair, Eye, Cross = Hair * Eye),
                weight = Freq,
                plots = TRUE, # Request default plots
                output = report # So we can see plot objects
                )

# View results
# Frequency plots are created for each table
res
# $Hair
# CAT  N CNT      PCT CUMSUM  CUMPCT
# 1 Black 592 108 18.24324  108 18.24324
# 2 Blond 592 127 21.45270  235 39.69595
# 3 Brown 592 286 48.31081  521 88.00676
# 4  Red 592  71 11.99324  592 100.00000

```

```

#
# $`Plots: Hair`
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa8212f57c7.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#
# $Eye
# CAT  N CNT      PCT CUMSUM    CUMPCT
# 1  Blue 592 215 36.31757    215 36.31757
# 2  Brown 592 220 37.16216    435 73.47973
# 3  Green 592  64 10.81081    499 84.29054
# 4  Hazel 592  93 15.70946    592 100.00000
#
# $`Plots: Eye`
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa854b429fc.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#
# $Cross
# CAT Statistic      Blue      Brown      Green      Hazel      Total
# 1  Black Frequency 20.000000  68.000000  5.000000  15.000000 108.00000
# 2  Black  Percent  3.378378  11.486486  0.8445946  2.533784  18.24324
# 3  Black  Row Pct  18.518519  62.962963  4.6296296  13.888889      NA
# 4  Black  Col Pct   9.302326  30.909091  7.8125000  16.129032      NA
# 5  Blond Frequency 94.000000   7.000000 16.000000  10.000000 127.00000
# 6  Blond  Percent  15.878378   1.182432  2.7027027   1.689189  21.45270
# 7  Blond  Row Pct  74.015748   5.511811 12.5984252   7.874016      NA
# 8  Blond  Col Pct  43.720930   3.181818 25.000000  10.752688      NA
# 9  Brown Frequency 84.000000 119.000000 29.000000  54.000000 286.00000
# 10 Brown  Percent  14.189189  20.101351  4.8986486   9.121622  48.31081
# 11 Brown  Row Pct  29.370629  41.608392 10.1398601  18.881119      NA
# 12 Brown  Col Pct  39.069767  54.090909 45.3125000  58.064516      NA
# 13 Red Frequency 17.000000  26.000000 14.000000  14.000000  71.00000
# 14 Red  Percent  2.871622   4.391892  2.3648649   2.364865  11.99324
# 15 Red  Row Pct  23.943662  36.619718 19.7183099  19.718310      NA
# 16 Red  Col Pct   7.906977  11.818182 21.8750000  15.053763      NA
# 17 Total Frequency 215.000000 220.000000 64.000000  93.000000 592.00000
# 18 Total  Percent  36.317568  37.162162 10.8108108  15.709459 100.00000
#
# $`Plots: Hair * Eye`
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa87b6a3303.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6

```

Description

The `proc_means` function generates summary statistics for selected variables on the input dataset. The variables are identified on the `var` parameter. The statistics to perform are identified on the `stats` parameter. Results are displayed in the viewer interactively and returned from the function.

Usage

```
proc_means(
  data,
  var = NULL,
  stats = c("n", "mean", "std", "min", "max"),
  output = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  freq = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  options = NULL,
  titles = NULL,
  where = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data frame for which to calculate summary statistics. This parameter is required.
<code>var</code>	The variable(s) to calculate summary statistics for. If no variables are specified, summary statistics will be generated for all numeric variables on the input data frame.
<code>stats</code>	A vector of summary statistics keywords. Valid keywords are: "css", "clm", "cv", "kurt", "kurtosis", "lclm", "mean", "median", "mode", "min", "max", "n", "nmiss", "nobs", "p1", "p5", "p10", "p20", "p25", "p30", "p40", "p50", "p60", "p70", "p75", "p80", "p90", "p95", "p99", "q1", "q3", "qrange", "range", "skew", "skewness", "std", "stddev", "stderr", "sum", "uclm", "uss", and "vari". For hypothesis testing, the function supports "t", "prt", "probt", and "df". Default statistics are: "n", "mean", "std", "min", and "max".
<code>output</code>	Whether or not to return datasets from the function. Valid values are "out", "none", and "report". Default is "out", and will produce dataset output specifically designed for programmatic use. The "none" option will return a NULL instead of a dataset or list of datasets. The "report" keyword returns the datasets from the interactive report, which may be different from the standard output. The output parameter also accepts data shaping keywords "long", "stacked", and "wide". The shaping keywords control the structure of the output data. See the Data Shaping section for additional details. Note that multiple output keywords may be passed on a character vector. For example, to produce both a report dataset and a "long" output dataset, use the parameter <code>output = c("report", "out", "long")</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional by group. If you specify a by group, the input data will be subset on the by variable(s) prior to performing any statistics.

class	The class parameter is similar to the by parameter, but the output is different. By groups will create completely separate tables, while class groups will be continued in the same table. When a by and a class are both specified, the class will be nested in the by.
freq	The name of a variable to use for integer frequency counts. This parameter is optional, and NULL by default. When supplied, each row contributes to the summary statistics as if it were repeated by the value of the freq variable. Frequency values must be non-negative integers. Observations with a missing or zero freq value are excluded from the analysis. The freq and weight parameters may be used together; in that case each observation is replicated by its frequency and weighted by its weight.
weight	The name of a variable to use for weighted statistics. This parameter is optional, and NULL by default. The weight can be used to calculate weighted means, sums, variances, etc. Note that any observations with an NA value for the weight will be excluded from the analysis. Also observe the "vardef" option for weighted variances, as this option can effect which denominator is used for the variance calculation.
options	A vector of optional keywords. Valid values are: "alpha =", "completetypes", "maxdec =", "noprint", "notype", "nofreq", "nonobs", "nway", "vardef=". The "notype", "nofreq" and "nonobs" keywords will turn off columns on the output datasets. The "alpha =" option will set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. The default is 95% (alpha = 0.05). The "maxdec =" option sets the maximum number of decimal places displayed on report output. The "nway" option returns only the highest type values. The "vardef=" option specifies the variance divisor. Note that the selected variance divisor can effect the calculations for several statistics. Valid values for "vardef=" are: "DF", "N", "WEIGHT", "WGT", or "WDF". See details for further explanation of these values.
titles	A vector of one or more titles to use for the report output.
where	An expression to filter the rows before the statistics are calculated. Use the expression function to define the filter.

Details

The proc_means function is for analysis of continuous variables. Data is passed in on the data parameter. The desired statistics are specified using keywords on the stats parameter. The function can segregate data into groups using the by and class parameters. There are also options to determine whether and what results are returned.

Value

Normally, the requested summary statistics are shown interactively in the viewer, and output results are returned as a data frame. If the request produces multiple data frames, they will be returned in a list. You may then access individual datasets from the list. The interactive report can be turned off using the "noprint" option, and the output datasets can be turned off using the "none" keyword on the output parameter.

Interactive Output

By default, `proc_freq` results will be immediately sent to the viewer as an HTML report. This functionality makes it easy to get a quick analysis of your data. To turn off the interactive report, pass the "noprint" keyword to the `options` parameter.

The `titles` parameter allows you to set one or more titles for your report. Pass these titles as a vector of strings.

The exact datasets used for the interactive report can be returned as a list. To return these datasets as a list, pass the "report" keyword on the output parameter. This list may in turn be passed to [proc_print](#) to write the report to a file.

Dataset Output

Dataset results are also returned from the function by default. If the results are a single dataset, a single data frame will be returned. If there are multiple results, a list of data frames will be returned.

The output datasets generated are optimized for data manipulation. The column names have been standardized, and additional variables may be present to help with data manipulation. For example, the `by` variable will always be named "BY", and the class variable will always be named "CLASS". In addition, data values in the output datasets are intentionally not rounded or formatted to give you the most accurate statistical results.

Statistics Keywords

The following statistics keywords can be passed on the `stats` parameter. Normally, each statistic will be contained in a separate column and the column name will be the same as the statistic keyword. You may pass statistic keywords as a quoted vector of strings, or an unquoted vector using the `v()` function.

- **css**: Corrected Sum of Squares.
- **clm, lclm, uclm**: Upper and lower confidence limits.
- **cv**: Coefficient of Variation.
- **kurt/kurtosis**: The Kurtosis is a description of the distribution tails. It requires at least 4 complete observations.
- **mean**: The arithmetic mean.
- **median**: The median.
- **mode**: The mode of the target variable.
- **min, max**: The minimum and maximum values of the target variable.
- **n**: The number of non-missing observations.
- **nmiss**: The number of missing observations.
- **nobs**: The number of observations, whether missing or non-missing.
- **p1 - p99**: Percentile ranges from p1 to p99, in increments of 5.
- **qrange, q1, q3**: Quantile ranges for the first and third quantiles.
- **range**: Difference between the minimum and maximum values.
- **skew/skewness**: A measure of distribution skewness. It requires at least 3 complete observations.

- **std/stddev**: Standard deviation.
- **stderr**: Standard error.
- **sum**: The sum of variable values.
- **uss**: Uncorrected sum of squares.
- **vari**: The variance.

The function supports the following keywords to perform hypothesis testing:

- **t**: Student's t statistic.
- **p_{rt}/p_{robt}**: A two-tailed p-value for the Student's t statistic.
- **df**: Degrees of freedom for the Student's t statistic.

Weight

The function can produce weighted statistics using the `weight` parameter. A weight assigns a relative importance to an observation. To produce weighted statistics, pass the name of the variable that holds the weight to the `weight` parameter, quoted or unquoted. This variable will then be used when calculating many of the statistics generated by `proc_means`. For example, the "mean", "median", "std", and "vari" statistics will accept weighted values. On the other hand, "min" and "max" are not effected by the weight. The "skewness" and "kurtosis" statistics also do not accept weighted values, and will instead produce an NA.

Options

The `proc_means` function recognizes the following options. Options may be passed as a quoted vector of strings, or an unquoted vector using the `v()` function.

- **alpha =** : The "alpha =" option will set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. Set the alpha as a decimal value between 0 and 1. For example, you can set a 90% confidence limit as `alpha = 0.1`.
- **completetypes**: The "completetypes" option will generate all combinations of the class variable, even if there is no data present for a particular level. Combinations will be distinguished by the `TYPE` variable. To use the "completetypes" option, define the class variable(s) as a factor.
- **maxdec =** : The "maxdec =" option will set the maximum of decimal places displayed on report output. For example, you can set 4 decimal places as follows: `maxdec = 4`. Default is 7 decimal places. This option will not round any values on the output dataset.
- **nofreq, nonobs**: Turns off the `FREQ` column on the output datasets.
- **noprint**: Whether to print the interactive report to the viewer. By default, the report is printed to the viewer. The "noprint" option will inhibit printing.
- **notype**: Turns off the `TYPE` column on the output dataset.
- **nway**: Returns only the highest level `TYPE` combination. By default, the function returns all `TYPE` combinations.
- **vardef**: Controls the denominator used in variance-related statistics. This option supports the following denominator definitions:
 - **DF**: Uses $\sqrt{(n - 1)}$, the sample degrees of freedom.

- **N**: Uses $\backslash(n\backslash)$, the total count of observations.
- **WEIGHT/WGT**: Uses the sum of weights.
- **WDF**: Uses the sum of weights minus one.

By default, this option use **DF**. The variance divisor effects many statistics, as many statistics use the variance in their calculations. Also note that some divisors are not supported by some statistics. For those statistics that are not supported by a particular divisor, they will be returned as NA.

TYPE and FREQ Variables

The TYPE and FREQ variables appear on the output dataset by default.

The FREQ variable contains a count of the number of input rows/observations that were included in the statistics for that output row. The FREQ count can be different from the N statistic. The FREQ count is a count of the number of rows/observations, while the N statistic is a count of non-missing values. These counts can be different if you have missing values in your data. If you want to remove the FREQ column from the output dataset, use the "nofreq" option.

The TYPE variable identifies combinations of class categories, and produces summary statistics for each of those combinations. For example, the output dataset normally produces statistics for TYPE 0, which is all class categories, and a TYPE 1 which is each class category. If there are multiple classes, there will be multiple TYPE values for each level of class combinations. If you do not want to show the various type combinations, use the "nway" option. If you want to remove the TYPE column from the output dataset, use the "notype" option.

Using Factors

There are some occasions when you may want to define the class variable(s) as a factor. One occasion is for sorting/ordering, and the other is for obtaining zero-counts on sparse data.

To order the class categories in the means output, define the class variable as a factor in the desired order. The function will then retain that order for the class categories in the output dataset and report.

You may also wish to define the class variable as a factor if you are dealing with sparse data and some of the class categories are not present in the data. To ensure these categories are displayed with zero-counts, define the class variable as a factor and use the "completetypes" option.

Data Shaping

The output dataset produced by the "out" keyword can be shaped in different ways. These shaping options allow you to decide whether the data should be returned long and skinny, or short and wide. The shaping options can reduce the amount of data manipulation necessary to get the frequencies into the desired form. The shaping options are as follows:

- **long**: Transposes the output datasets so that statistics are in rows and variables are in columns.
- **stacked**: Requests that output datasets be returned in "stacked" form, such that both statistics and variables are in rows.
- **wide**: Requests that output datasets be returned in "wide" form, such that statistics are across the top in columns, and variables are in rows. This shaping option is the default.

Examples

```

# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Default statistics on iris
res1 <- proc_means(iris)

# View results
res1
#   TYPE FREQ          VAR   N    MEAN      STD MIN MAX
# 1    0   150 Sepal.Length 150 5.843333 0.8280661 4.3 7.9
# 2    0   150 Sepal.Width 150 3.057333 0.4358663 2.0 4.4
# 3    0   150 Petal.Length 150 3.758000 1.7652982 1.0 6.9
# 4    0   150 Petal.Width 150 1.199333 0.7622377 0.1 2.5

# Defaults statistics with by
res2 <- proc_means(iris,
                  by = Species)

# View results
res2
#   BY TYPE FREQ          VAR   N    MEAN      STD MIN MAX
# 1   setosa    0   50 Sepal.Length 50 5.006 0.3524897 4.3 5.8
# 2   setosa    0   50 Sepal.Width 50 3.428 0.3790644 2.3 4.4
# 3   setosa    0   50 Petal.Length 50 1.462 0.1736640 1.0 1.9
# 4   setosa    0   50 Petal.Width 50 0.246 0.1053856 0.1 0.6
# 5  versicolor 0   50 Sepal.Length 50 5.936 0.5161711 4.9 7.0
# 6  versicolor 0   50 Sepal.Width 50 2.770 0.3137983 2.0 3.4
# 7  versicolor 0   50 Petal.Length 50 4.260 0.4699110 3.0 5.1
# 8  versicolor 0   50 Petal.Width 50 1.326 0.1977527 1.0 1.8
# 9  virginica  0   50 Sepal.Length 50 6.588 0.6358796 4.9 7.9
# 10 virginica  0   50 Sepal.Width 50 2.974 0.3224966 2.2 3.8
# 11 virginica  0   50 Petal.Length 50 5.552 0.5518947 4.5 6.9
# 12 virginica  0   50 Petal.Width 50 2.026 0.2746501 1.4 2.5

# Specified variables, statistics, and options
res3 <- proc_means(iris,
                  var = v(Petal.Length, Petal.Width),
                  class = Species,
                  stats = v(n, mean, std, median, qrange, clm),
                  options = nofreq,
                  output = long)

# View results
res3
#   CLASS TYPE  STAT Petal.Length Petal.Width
# 1   <NA>    0    N   150.0000000 150.0000000
# 2   <NA>    0  MEAN    3.7580000    1.1993333
# 3   <NA>    0  STD    1.7652982    0.7622377
# 4   <NA>    0 MEDIAN    4.3500000    1.3000000
# 5   <NA>    0 QRANGE    3.5000000    1.5000000
# 6   <NA>    0  LCLM    3.4731854    1.0763533
# 7   <NA>    0  UCLM    4.0428146    1.3223134
# 8   setosa  1    N    50.0000000   50.0000000

```

```

# 9      setosa    1  MEAN    1.4620000  0.2460000
# 10     setosa    1  STD     0.1736640  0.1053856
# 11     setosa    1  MEDIAN  1.5000000  0.2000000
# 12     setosa    1  QRANGE  0.2000000  0.1000000
# 13     setosa    1  LCLM    1.4126452  0.2160497
# 14     setosa    1  UCLM    1.5113548  0.2759503
# 15     versicolor 1  N       50.0000000 50.0000000
# 16     versicolor 1  MEAN    4.2600000  1.3260000
# 17     versicolor 1  STD     0.4699110  0.1977527
# 18     versicolor 1  MEDIAN  4.3500000  1.3000000
# 19     versicolor 1  QRANGE  0.6000000  0.3000000
# 20     versicolor 1  LCLM    4.1264528  1.2697993
# 21     versicolor 1  UCLM    4.3935472  1.3822007
# 22     virginica  1  N       50.0000000 50.0000000
# 23     virginica  1  MEAN    5.5520000  2.0260000
# 24     virginica  1  STD     0.5518947  0.2746501
# 25     virginica  1  MEDIAN  5.5500000  2.0000000
# 26     virginica  1  QRANGE  0.8000000  0.5000000
# 27     virginica  1  LCLM    5.3951533  1.9479453
# 28     virginica  1  UCLM    5.7088467  2.1040547

```

```
proc_print
```

```
Prints a dataset
```

Description

The `proc_print` function is used to print a dataset or datasets. To print multiple datasets, pass them to the `data` parameter in a list. By default, the function prints to the viewer. It may also be used to print to the file system using the `output_type` and `file_path` parameters. This print function has limited options, and is meant to quickly view your data or dump it out to a file. For more reporting options, use the **reporter** package.

Usage

```

proc_print(
  data,
  file_path = NULL,
  output_type = "HTML",
  titles = NULL,
  style = NULL,
  view = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

`data` The data to print. Can be either a single dataset, or a list of datasets.

`file_path` The path of the report to print.

output_type	The type of report to create. Valid values are "TXT", "RTF", "PDF", "HTML", and "DOCX". Default is "HTML".
titles	A vector of titles.
style	A style object, as defined by the reporter package. See create_style for details.
view	Whether to send the print output to the viewer. Valid values are TRUE and FALSE. Default is TRUE.

Value

If a file report was produced, the full path of the report. Otherwise, a NULL. In either case, the value will be returned invisibly.

Examples

```
# Turn off printing to pass CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Print mtcars to the viewer
proc_print(mtcars)

# Print mtcars to an RTF
pth <- proc_print(mtcars,
                  file_path = tempfile(fileext = ".rtf"),
                  titles = "MTCARS Proc Print Example",
                  output_type = "RTF", view = FALSE)

# View file
# file.show(pth)
```

proc_reg	<i>Calculates a Regression</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

The `proc_reg` function performs a regression for one or more models. The model(s) are passed on the `model` parameter, and the input dataset is passed on the `data` parameter. The `stats` parameter allows you to request additional statistics, similar to the model options in SAS. The `by` parameter allows you to subset the data into groups and run the model on each group. The `weight` parameter lets you assign a weight to each observation in the dataset. The `output` and `options` parameters provide additional customization of the results.

Usage

```
proc_reg(
  data,
  model,
  by = NULL,
  stats = NULL,
```

```

output = NULL,
weight = NULL,
options = NULL,
titles = NULL,
plots = NULL,
where = NULL
)

```

Arguments

data	The input data frame for which to perform the regression analysis. This parameter is required.
model	A model for the regression to be performed. The model can be specified using either R syntax or SAS syntax. <code>model = var1 ~ var2 + var3</code> is an example of R style model syntax. If you wish to pass multiple models using R syntax, pass them in a list. For SAS syntax, pass the model as a quoted string: <code>model = "var1 = var2 var3"</code> . To pass multiple models using SAS syntax, pass them as a vector of strings. By default, the models will be named "MODEL1", "MODEL2", etc. If you want to name your model, pass it as a named list or named vector.
by	An optional by group. If you specify a by group, the input data will be subset on the by variable(s) prior to performing the regression. For multiple by variables, pass them as a quoted vector of variable names. You may also pass them unquoted using the <code>v</code> function.
stats	Optional statistics keywords. Valid values are "adjrsq", "aic", "clb", "est", "edf", "hcc", "hccmethod", "mse", "p", "press", "rsquare", "sse", "spec", "seb", and "table". A single keyword may be passed with or without quotes. Pass multiple keywords either as a quoted vector, or unquoted vector using the <code>v()</code> function. These statistics keywords largely correspond to the options on the "model" statement in SAS. Most of them control which statistics are added to the interactive report. Some keywords control statistics on the output dataset. See the Statistics Keywords section for details on the purpose and target of each keyword.
output	Whether or not to return datasets from the function. Valid values are "out", "none", and "report". Default is "out", and will produce dataset output specifically designed for programmatic use. The "none" option will return a NULL instead of a dataset or list of datasets. The "report" keyword returns the datasets from the interactive report, which may be different from the standard output. Note that some statistics are only available on the interactive report. The output parameter also accepts data shaping keywords "long", "stacked", and "wide". These shaping keywords control the structure of the output data. See the Data Shaping section for additional details. Note that multiple output keywords may be passed on a character vector. For example, to produce both a report dataset and a "long" output dataset, use the parameter <code>output = c("report", "out", "long")</code> .
weight	The name of a variable to use as a weight for each observation. The weight is commonly provided as the inverse of each variance.
options	A vector of optional keywords. Valid values are: "alpha =", "edf", "noprint", "outest", "outseb", "press", "rsquare", and "tableout". The "alpha =" option will

	set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. The default is 95% (alpha = 0.05). The "noprint" option turns off the interactive report. For other options, see the Options section for explanations of each.
titles	A vector of one or more titles to use for the report output.
plots	Pass the desired plot(s) on this parameter. Valid values are TRUE, "all", a vector of plot names, or a call to the regplot function. Default is NULL, meaning no plots are desired. If there are multiple model requests, you can pass a single plot request which will apply to all models, or a list of plot requests that aligns one-to-one for each model formula.
where	An expression to filter the rows before statistics are calculated. Use the expression function to define the filter.

Details

The `proc_reg` function is a general-purpose regression function. It produces a dataset output by default, and, when working in RStudio, also produces an interactive report. The function has many convenient options for what statistics are produced and how the analysis is performed. All statistical output from `proc_reg` matches SAS.

A model may be specified using R model syntax or SAS model syntax. To use SAS syntax, the model statement must be quoted. To pass multiple models using R syntax, pass them to the `model` parameter in a list. To pass multiple models using SAS syntax, pass them to the `model` parameter as a vector of strings.

Value

Normally, the requested regression statistics are shown interactively in the viewer, and output results are returned as a data frame. If you request "report" datasets, they will be returned as a list. You may then access individual datasets from the list using dollar sign (\$) syntax. The interactive report can be turned off using the "noprint" option. The output dataset can be turned off using the "none" keyword on the output parameter. If the output dataset is turned off, the function will return a NULL.

Interactive Output

By default, `proc_reg` results will be sent to the viewer as an HTML report. This functionality makes it easy to get a quick analysis of your data. To turn off the interactive report, pass the "noprint" keyword to the `options` parameter.

The `titles` parameter allows you to set one or more titles for your report. Pass these titles as a vector of strings.

The exact datasets used for the interactive report can be returned as a list. To return these datasets, pass the "report" keyword on the output parameter. This list may in turn be passed to [proc_print](#) to write the report to a file.

Dataset Output

Dataset results are also returned from the function by default. `proc_reg` typically returns a single dataset. The columns and rows on this dataset can change depending on the keywords passed to the `stats` and `options` parameters.

The default output dataset is optimized for data manipulation. The column names have been standardized, and additional variables may be present to help with data manipulation. The data values in the output dataset are intentionally not rounded or formatted to give you the most accurate numeric results.

You may also request to return the datasets used in the interactive report. To request these datasets, pass the "report" option to the output parameter. Each report dataset will be named according to the category of statistical results. There are four standard categories: "NObs", "ANOVA", "Fit-Statistics", and "ParameterEstimates". When the "spec" statistics option is passed, the function will also return a "SpecTest" dataset containing the White's test results. If the "p" option is present, the "OutputStatistics" and "ResidualStatistics" tables will be included.

If you don't want any datasets returned, pass the "none" option on the output parameter.

Statistics Keywords

The following statistics keywords can be passed on the `stats` parameter. You may pass statistic keywords as a quoted vector of strings, or an unquoted vector using the `v()` function. An individual statistics keyword can be passed without quoting.

- **adjrsq**: Adds adjusted r-square value to the output dataset.
- **clb**: Requests confidence limits be added to the interactive report.
- **edf**: Includes the number of regressors, the error degrees of freedom, and the model r-square to the output dataset.
- **est**: Request an output dataset of parameter estimate and optional model fit summary statistics. This statistics option is the default.
- **hcc**: The "hcc" statistics keyword requests that heteroscedasticity-consistent standard errors of the parameter estimates be sent to the interactive report.
- **hccmethod=**: When the "hcc" option is present, the "hccmethod=" option specifies the type of method to use. Valid values are 0 and 3.
- **mse**: Computes the mean squared error for each model and adds to the output dataset.
- **p**: Computes predicted and residual values and sends to a separate table on the interactive report.
- **press**: Includes the predicted residual sum of squares (PRESS) statistic in the output dataset.
- **rsquare**: Include the r-square statistic in the output dataset. The "rsquare" option has the same effect as the "edf" option.
- **seb**: Outputs the standard errors of the parameter estimates to the output dataset. These values will be identified as type "SEB".
- **spec**: Adds the "White's test" table to the interactive output. This test determines whether the first and second moments of the model are correctly specified.
- **sse**: Adds the error sum of squares to the output dataset.
- **table**: The "table" keyword is used to send standard errors, t-statistics, p-values, and confidence limits to the output dataset. These additional statistics are identified by types "STDERR", "T", and "PVALUE". The confidence limits are identified by "LxxB" and "UxxB", where "xx" is the alpha value in percentage terms. The "table" keyword on the `stats` parameter performs the same functions as the "tableout" option on the `options` parameter.

Options

The `proc_reg` function recognizes the following options. Options may be passed as a quoted vector of strings, or an unquoted vector using the `v()` function.

- **alpha = :** The "alpha =" option will set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. Set the alpha as a decimal value between 0 and 1. For example, you can set a 90% confidence limit as `alpha = 0.1`.
- **edf:** Includes the number of regressors, the error degrees of freedom, and the model r-square to the output dataset.
- **noprint:** Whether to print the interactive report to the viewer. By default, the report is printed to the viewer. The "noprint" option will inhibit printing. You may inhibit printing globally by setting the package print option to false: `options("procs.print" = FALSE)`.
- **outest:** The "outest" option is used to request the parameter estimates and model fit summary statistic be sent to the output dataset. The parameter estimates are identified as type "PARMS" on the output dataset. The "outest" dataset is the default output dataset, and this option does not normally need to be passed.
- **outseb:** The "outseb" option is used to request the standard errors be sent to the output dataset. The standard errors will be added as a new row identified by type "SEB". This request can also be made by passing the "seb" keyword to the `stats` parameter.
- **press:** Includes the predicted residual sum of squares (PRESS) statistic in the output dataset.
- **rsquare:** Include the r-square statistic in the output dataset. The "rsquare" option has the same effect as the "edf" option.
- **tableout:** The "tableout" option is used to send standard errors, t-statistics, p-values, and confidence limits to the output dataset. These additional statistics are identified by types "STDERR", "T", and "PVALUE". The confidence limits are identified by "LxxB" and "UxxB", where "xx" is the alpha value in percentage terms. The "tableout" option on the `options` parameter performs the same functions as the "table" keyword on the `stats` parameter.

Data Shaping

The output datasets produced by the function can be shaped in different ways. These shaping options allow you to decide whether the data should be returned long and skinny, or short and wide. The shaping options can reduce the amount of data manipulation necessary to get the data into the desired form. The shaping options are as follows:

- **long:** Transposes the output datasets so that statistics are in rows and variables are in columns.
- **stacked:** Requests that output datasets be returned in "stacked" form, such that both statistics and variables are in rows.
- **wide:** Requests that output datasets be returned in "wide" form, such that statistics are across the top in columns, and variables are in rows. This shaping option is the default.

These shaping options are passed on the output parameter. For example, to return the data in "long" form, use `output = "long"`.

Plots

The `plots` parameter allows you to request several types of regression plot. Below are the types of plots that are supported. The list shows the plot type keyword needed to request the plot, and a brief description:

- **diagnostics**: A fit diagnostics panel that contains 8 different types of plots and a table of statistics.
- **cooksd**: Cook's D statistic vs. Observation number.
- **dfbetas**: Displays the influence of each observation for each coefficient in the model.
- **dffits**: Displays the influence of each observation on fitted values.
- **fitplot**: Produces a scatter plot of the dependent variable against the regressor, including the fitted line and confidence/prediction bands. This is only available for models with a single regressor.
- **observedbypredicted**: Dependent variable (Observed) vs. Predicted values.
- **qqplot**: Normal Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plot of residuals.
- **residuals**: Produces a panel of residual plots against each independent variable in the model.
- **residualbypredicted**: Residuals vs. Predicted values.
- **residualhistogram**: Histogram of residuals, with a normal and kernel curve overlay.
- **rfplot**: Residual-Fit (RF) spread plot.
- **rstudentbyleverage**: Externally Studentized Residuals vs. Leverage.
- **rstudentbypredicted**: Externally Studentized Residuals (RStudent) vs. Predicted values.

The above plots may be requested in different ways: as a vector of keywords, or as a call to the [regplot](#) function. The keyword approach will produce plots with a default configuration for each type of plot. A call to [regplot](#) will give you control over some plot options. See the [regplot](#) function for further details.

See Also

[regplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Prepare sample data
set.seed(123)
dat <- cars
samplecar <- sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), nrow(cars), replace=TRUE, prob=c(0.6, 0.4))
dat$group <- ifelse(samplecar %in% seq(1, nrow(cars)), "Group A", "Group B")

# Example 1: R Model Syntax
res1 <- proc_reg(dat, model = dist ~ speed)

# View Results
```

```

res1
#   MODEL  TYPE  DEPVAR    RMSE Intercept    speed dist
# 1 MODEL1  PARMS   dist 15.37959 -17.57909 3.932409  -1

# Example 2: SAS Model Syntax
res2 <- proc_reg(dat, model = "dist = speed")

# View Results
res2
#   MODEL  TYPE  DEPVAR    RMSE Intercept    speed dist
# 1 MODEL1  PARMS   dist 15.37959 -17.57909 3.932409  -1

# Example 3: Report Output
res3 <- proc_reg(dat, model = dist ~ speed, output = report)

# View Results
res3
# $NObs
#
#           LABEL NOBS
# 1 Number of Observations Read    50
# 2 Number of Observations Used    50
#
# $ANOVA
#           LABEL DF    SUMSQ    MEANSQ    FVAL    PROBF
# 1           Model  1 21185.46 21185.4589 89.56711 1.489919e-12
# 2           Error 48 11353.52  236.5317    NA      NA
# 3 Corrected Total 49 32538.98    NA      NA      NA
#
# $FitStatistics
# RMSE DEPMEAN COEFVAR    RSQ    ADJRSQ
# 1 15.37959  42.98 35.78312 0.6510794 0.6438102
#
# $ParameterEstimates
#           PARM DF    EST    STDERR    T    PROBT
# 1 Intercept  1 -17.579095 6.7584402 -2.601058 1.231882e-02
# 2   speed  1  3.932409 0.4155128  9.463990 1.489919e-12

# Example 4: By variable
res4 <- proc_reg(dat, model = dist ~ speed, by = group)

# View Results
res4
#           BY  MODEL  TYPE  DEPVAR    RMSE Intercept    speed dist
# 1 Group A MODEL1  PARMS   dist 15.35049 -24.888326 4.275357  -1
# 2 Group B MODEL1  PARMS   dist 15.53676  -8.705547 3.484381  -1

# Example 5: "tableout" Option
res5 <- proc_reg(dat, model = dist ~ speed, options = tableout)

# View Results
res5
#   MODEL  TYPE  DEPVAR    RMSE Intercept    speed dist
# 1 MODEL1  PARMS   dist 15.37959 -17.57909489 3.932409e+00  -1

```

```

# 2 MODEL1 STDERR  dist 15.37959  6.75844017 4.155128e-01  NA
# 3 MODEL1      T   dist 15.37959 -2.60105800 9.463990e+00  NA
# 4 MODEL1 PVALUE  dist 15.37959  0.01231882 1.489919e-12  NA
# 5 MODEL1  L95B   dist 15.37959 -31.16784960 3.096964e+00  NA
# 6 MODEL1  U95B   dist 15.37959 -3.99034018 4.767853e+00  NA

# Example 6: Multiple Models plus Statistics Keywords
res6 <- proc_reg(dat, model = list(mod1 = dist ~ speed,
                                   mod2 = speed ~ dist),
                 stats = v(press, seb))

# View Results
res6
# MODEL TYPE DEPVAR      RMSE      PRESS Intercept      speed      dist
# 1 mod1 PARSMS  dist 15.379587 12320.2708 -17.5790949  3.9324088 -1.00000000
# 2 mod1  SEB    dist 15.379587      NA    6.7584402  0.4155128 -1.00000000
# 3 mod2 PARSMS  speed  3.155753   526.2665   8.2839056 -1.0000000  0.16556757
# 4 mod2  SEB    speed  3.155753      NA    0.8743845 -1.0000000  0.01749448

# Example 6: Plot requests via a vector of keywords
res7 <- proc_reg(dat, model = dist ~ speed,
                 plots = c("residualhistogram", "fitplot", "qqplot", "cooksd"),
                 output = report)

# View results
res7
# $NObs
# LABEL NOBS
# 1 Number of Observations Read  50
# 2 Number of Observations Used  50
#
# $ANOVA
# LABEL DF      SUMSQ      MEANSQ      FVAL      PROBF
# 1      Model  1 21185.46 21185.4589 89.56711 1.489919e-12
# 2      Error 48 11353.52  236.5317      NA      NA
# 3 Corrected Total 49 32538.98      NA      NA      NA
#
# $FitStatistics
# RMSE DEPMEAN COEFVAR      RSQ      ADJRSQ
# 1 15.37959  42.98 35.78312 0.6510794 0.6438102
#
# $ParameterEstimates
# PARM DF      EST      STDERR      T      PROBT
# 1 Intercept  1 -17.579095 6.7584402 -2.601058 1.231882e-02
# 2 speed      1  3.932409 0.4155128  9.463990 1.489919e-12
#
# $Plots
# $Plots$residualhistogram
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa81dfb8e6.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#

```

```

# $Plots$fitplot
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa8361465ed.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#
# $Plots$qqplot
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa86ca52064.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#
# $Plots$cooksd
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa84d614ded.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6

```

proc_sort

Sorts a dataset

Description

The `proc_sort` function sorts a dataset according to the variables passed on the `by` parameter. If no parameters are passed on the `by` parameter, it will sort by all variables. The direction of the sort is controlled with the `order` parameter. Use the `nodupkey` option to eliminate duplicate rows from the dataset, and the `keep` parameter to subset columns. The parameters will accept either quoted or unquoted values.

Usage

```

proc_sort(
  data,
  by = NULL,
  keep = NULL,
  order = "ascending",
  options = NULL,
  as.character = FALSE,
  na.sort = NULL,
  where = NULL
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The input data to sort.
<code>by</code>	A vector of variables to sort by.
<code>keep</code>	A vector of variables on the output data to keep. All other variables will be dropped.

order	The sort order of the variables on the by parameter. Valid values are 'ascending' or 'descending'. These values may also be abbreviated to 'asc', 'desc', 'a', or 'd'. You may pass a vector of order values equal to the number of variables on the by parameter. Default is 'ascending' for all by variables.
options	Any options desired for the sort. Available options are 'dupkey' and 'nodupkey'. The 'nodupkey' option removes duplicate rows from the sorted dataset. The 'dupkey' option removes unique rows from the sorted dataset.
as.character	If TRUE, will cast any factors in the 'by' parameter to character. Default is FALSE. This parameter is included because it is common to use factors for sorting in R, but you may not want to keep the variable as a factor. This parameter therefore allows you to use the factor for the sort, but then convert back to a character once the sort is complete.
na.sort	An option that determines how to sort NA values. Valid values are NULL, "first", "last", and "sas". Values may be quoted or unquoted. The "sas" value will sort NAs first for ascending keys, and last for descending keys. The NA sort style may be controlled globally with options("procs.na.sort" = <value>). Any values passed on the local parameter will override the global setting. The default value is NULL, which defers to the global setting. If the global setting is also NULL, the parameter will default to "last".
where	An expression to filter the rows before the sort takes place. Use the expression function to define the where clause.

Value

The sorted dataset. If a data frame was input, a data frame will be output. If a tibble was input, a tibble will be output.

Options

Below are the available options for the `proc_sort` function:

- **dupkey**: This option keeps duplicate rows and discards unique rows. Duplicate rows will be identified by the key variables listed on the by parameter if passed. This option is the opposite of 'nodupkey'.
- **nodupkey**: Removes duplicate rows following the sort. Duplicate rows will be identified by the key variables listed on the by parameter if passed. Otherwise, the function will dedupe on all variables returned.

Missing Values

Missing values are handled in R differently than they are handled in SAS. In R, missing values (NA) are sorted last, and most sorting functions in R give you an option to sort them first if desired.

SAS, on the other hand, considers a missing as the smallest value. If the sort is ascending, it will sort the missing values first. If the sort is descending, it will sort the missing values last.

The `na.sort` parameter on `proc_sort` gives you a choice of how NAs are sorted. By default, the function sorts in the standard R manner. If you are trying to replicate a SAS sort, set the value to "sas".

Note that this parameter only sorts NA values in a manner similar to SAS. It does not guarantee that the entire sort will match SAS. There can still be differences in the sort caused by formats, character-set mismatch, or other reasons.

If you want to always use the SAS style sort, you can set it as a global option, like this: `options("procs.na.sort" = "sas")`.

Examples

```
# Prepare data subset
dat <- data.frame(HairEyeColor, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)[1:32 %% 4 == 1, ]

# View data
dat
#   Hair  Eye  Sex Freq
# 1 Black Brown  Male  32
# 5 Black  Blue  Male  11
# 9 Black Hazel  Male  10
# 13 Black Green  Male   3
# 17 Black Brown Female  36
# 21 Black  Blue Female   9
# 25 Black Hazel Female   5
# 29 Black Green Female   2

# Sort by Frequency
res1 <- proc_sort(dat, by = Freq)

# View results
res1
#   Hair  Eye  Sex Freq
# 29 Black Green Female   2
# 13 Black Green  Male   3
# 25 Black Hazel Female   5
# 21 Black  Blue Female   9
# 9 Black Hazel  Male  10
# 5 Black  Blue  Male  11
# 1 Black Brown  Male  32
# 17 Black Brown Female  36

# Sort by Frequency descending
res2 <- proc_sort(dat, by = Freq, order = d)

# View results
res2
#   Hair  Eye  Sex Freq
# 17 Black Brown Female  36
# 1 Black Brown  Male  32
# 5 Black  Blue  Male  11
# 9 Black Hazel  Male  10
# 21 Black  Blue Female   9
# 25 Black Hazel Female   5
# 13 Black Green  Male   3
# 29 Black Green Female   2
```

```
# Get unique combinations of Eye and Sex
res3 <- proc_sort(dat, keep = v(Eye, Sex), options = nodupkey)

# View results
res3
#      Eye   Sex
# 1  Brown  Male
# 17 Brown  Female
# 5   Blue  Male
# 21  Blue  Female
# 9   Hazel  Male
# 25 Hazel  Female
# 13  Green  Male
# 29  Green  Female
```

proc_transpose	<i>Transposes a Dataset</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

A function to pivot or transpose a data frame. In the default usage, the variables identified by the parameter `var` are transposed to become rows. The variable values in the parameter `id` become the new columns. The function has several more parameters to control how variables are named in the transposed data set. Parameters will accept quoted or unquoted values.

Usage

```
proc_transpose(  
  data,  
  by = NULL,  
  var = NULL,  
  id = NULL,  
  idlabel = NULL,  
  copy = NULL,  
  name = "NAME",  
  namelabel = NULL,  
  prefix = NULL,  
  delimiter = ".",  
  suffix = NULL,  
  where = NULL,  
  options = NULL,  
  log = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

`data` The input data to transpose.

by	An optional by group. Parameter accepts a vector of one or more quoted variable names. If the by group is requested, the data will be subset by that variable and the transpose function will transpose each group and stack them together in a single table.
var	The variable or variables to transpose. Parameter accepts a vector of variable names. By default, all numeric variables will be transposed.
id	The variable or variables to use for the transposed column names.
idlabel	The variable to use for the transposed column labels.
copy	A vector of variables to retain in the output data without transposition. Values will be truncated or recycled to fit the number of output rows.
name	Specifies the name of the variable to be used for the var values.
namelabel	The label to use for the name variable.
prefix	Contains a prefix to be used in the construction of column names.
delimiter	Specifies a delimiter to be used in the construction of column names.
suffix	Contains a suffix to be used in the construction of column names.
where	An expression to filter the rows after the transform is complete. Use the expression function to define the where clause.
options	Optional keywords that affect the transpose. Default is NULL. Available option is "noname" which drops the name column from the output dataset.
log	Whether or not to log the procedure. Default is TRUE. This parameter is used internally.

Details

The `proc_transpose` function takes an input data frame or tibble and transposes the columns and rows. If no parameters are specified, the function will assign all numeric variables to the `var` parameter. These variables will become rows, and generic column names ("COL1", "COL2", etc.) will be generated. Other variables will be dropped.

There are several parameters to control how new column names are constructed. If the desired column names already exist in your data, identify them on the `id` parameter. The function will then use those data values unaltered. The label for these new columns can also be constructed from data values using the `idlabel` parameter.

The `name` and `namelabel` parameter are used to control the name of the column created for the `var` values. If this parameter is not passed, the column will be called "NAME", and no label will be assigned.

You may group the transposed values using the `by` parameter. This parameter accepts one or more variable names to use for grouping. If this parameter is used, the function will first subset the data by the unique combination of `by` variables, transpose each subset, and then combine the result into a single output dataset. The `by` group variables will be named on the output dataset with a generic name ("BY1", "BY2", etc.).

The `copy` parameter is used to simply copy columns from the input dataset to the transposed dataset. If necessary, these values will be recycled or truncated to fit the number of output rows. Any input variables not included in the `var`, `id`, or `copy` parameter will be dropped.

Once the transpose is complete, you may wish to filter the output data. Filtering can be accomplished using the where parameter. This parameter takes an expression using the expression function. The expression is constructed using standard R logical operators. Variable names do not need to be quoted.

The prefix, delimiter, and suffix parameter are used to control how generic column names are constructed. These parameters are especially useful when there are multiple var variables.

Value

The transposed dataset. If a data frame is input, a data frame will be output. If a tibble is input, a tibble will be output.

Examples

```
# Prepare data
dat <- data.frame(CAT = rownames(USPersonalExpenditure),
                 USPersonalExpenditure, stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
                 row.names = NULL)[1:4, ]

# View data
dat
#           CAT X1940 X1945 X1950 X1955 X1960
# 1 Food and Tobacco 22.20 44.50 59.60 73.2 86.8
# 2 Household Operation 10.50 15.50 29.00 36.5 46.2
# 3 Medical and Health 3.53 5.76 9.71 14.0 21.1
# 4 Personal Care 1.04 1.98 2.45 3.4 5.4

# Default transpose
tdat1 <- proc_transpose(dat)

# View results
tdat1
#   NAME COL1 COL2 COL3 COL4
# 1 X1940 22.2 10.5 3.53 1.04
# 2 X1945 44.5 15.5 5.76 1.98
# 3 X1950 59.6 29.0 9.71 2.45
# 4 X1955 73.2 36.5 14.00 3.40
# 5 X1960 86.8 46.2 21.10 5.40

# Transpose with ID and Name
tdat2 <- proc_transpose(dat, id = CAT, name = Year)

# View results
tdat2
#   Year Food and Tobacco Household Operation Medical and Health Personal Care
# 1 X1940                22.2                10.5                3.53                1.04
# 2 X1945                44.5                15.5                5.76                1.98
# 3 X1950                59.6                29.0                9.71                2.45
# 4 X1955                73.2                36.5                14.00               3.40
# 5 X1960                86.8                46.2                21.10               5.40

# Transpose only some of the variables
```

```

tdata3 <- proc_transpose(dat, var = v(X1940, X1950, X1960), id = CAT, name = Year)

# View results
tdata3
#   Year Food and Tobacco Household Operation Medical and Health Personal Care
# 1 X1940          22.2          10.5          3.53          1.04
# 2 X1950          59.6          29.0          9.71          2.45
# 3 X1960          86.8          46.2          21.10         5.40

# By with a where clause
tdata4 <- proc_transpose(dat, by = CAT, name = Year,
                        where = expression(Year %in% c("X1940", "X1950", "X1960")))

# View Results
tdata4
#           CAT Year COL1
# 1   Food and Tobacco X1940 22.20
# 2   Food and Tobacco X1950 59.60
# 3   Food and Tobacco X1960 86.80
# 4 Household Operation X1940 10.50
# 5 Household Operation X1950 29.00
# 6 Household Operation X1960 46.20
# 7 Medical and Health X1940  3.53
# 8 Medical and Health X1950  9.71
# 9 Medical and Health X1960 21.10
# 10      Personal Care X1940  1.04
# 11      Personal Care X1950  2.45
# 12      Personal Care X1960  5.40

```

proc_ttest

Calculates T-Test Statistics

Description

The `proc_ttest` function generates T-Test statistics for selected variables on the input dataset. The variables are identified on the `var` parameter or the `paired` parameter. The function will calculate a standard set of T-Test statistics. Results are displayed in the viewer interactively and returned from the function.

Usage

```

proc_ttest(
  data,
  var = NULL,
  paired = NULL,
  output = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  class = NULL,
  freq = NULL,

```

```

weight = NULL,
options = NULL,
titles = NULL,
order = NULL,
plots = NULL,
where = NULL
)

```

Arguments

data	The input data frame for which to calculate summary statistics. This parameter is required.
var	The variable or variables to be used for hypothesis testing. Pass the variable names in a quoted vector, or an unquoted vector using the <code>v()</code> function. If there is only one variable, it may be passed unquoted. If the <code>class</code> variable is specified, the function will compare the two groups identified in the <code>class</code> variable. If the <code>class</code> variable is not specified, enter the baseline hypothesis value on the "h0" option. Default "h0" value is zero (0).
paired	A vector of paired variables to perform a paired T-Test on. Variables should be separated by a star (*). The entire string should be quoted, for example, <code>paired = "var1 * var2"</code> . To test multiple pairs, place the pairs in a quoted vector : <code>paired = c("var1 * var2", "var3 * var4")</code> . The parameter does not accept parenthesis, hyphens, or any other shortcut syntax.
output	Whether or not to return datasets from the function. Valid values are "out", "none", and "report". Default is "out", and will produce dataset output specifically designed for programmatic use. The "none" option will return a NULL instead of a dataset or list of datasets. The "report" keyword returns the datasets from the interactive report, which may be different from the standard output. The output parameter also accepts data shaping keywords "long", "stacked", and "wide". These shaping keywords control the structure of the output data. See the Data Shaping section for additional details. Note that multiple output keywords may be passed on a character vector. For example, to produce both a report dataset and a "long" output dataset, use the parameter <code>output = c("report", "out", "long")</code> .
by	An optional by group. If you specify a by group, the input data will be subset on the by variable(s) prior to performing any statistics.
class	The <code>class</code> parameter is used to perform a unpaired T-Test between two different groups of the same variable. For example, if you want to test for a significant difference between a control group and a test group, where the control and test groups are in rows identified by a variable "Group". Note that there can only be two different values on the <code>class</code> variable. Also, the analysis is restricted to only one <code>class</code> variable.
freq	The name of a variable to use for integer frequency counts. This parameter is optional, and NULL by default. When supplied, each row is treated as if it were repeated by the value of the <code>freq</code> variable for the purposes of computing the mean, variance, standard error, t statistic, and confidence limits. Frequency values must be non-negative integers. Observations with a missing or zero <code>freq</code> value are excluded from the analysis.

weight	The name of a variable to use for weighted statistics. This parameter is optional, and NULL by default. When supplied, the mean, variance, standard error, t statistic, and confidence limits are computed using the weights. Observations with a missing or non-positive weight are excluded from the analysis. The freq and weight parameters may be used together; in that case each observation is replicated by its frequency and weighted by its weight.
options	A vector of optional keywords. Valid values are: "alpha =", "h0 =", "sides =", and "noprint". The "alpha =" option will set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. The default is 95% (alpha = 0.05). The "h0 =" option sets the baseline hypothesis value for single-variable hypothesis testing. The "sides =" option selects a two-sided or one-sided test: "2" (default, two-sided), "U" (upper, one-sided alternative $\mu > h_0$), or "L" (lower, one-sided alternative $\mu < h_0$). The "noprint" option turns off the interactive report.
titles	A vector of one or more titles to use for the report output.
order	Determines the order of class variable values in the analysis. Valid values are "data", "formatted", "freq", and "internal". Default is NULL, which corresponds to "internal".
plots	A plot request. Valid values are NULL, TRUE, "all", a vector of plot names, or a call to <code>ttestplot</code> . The value TRUE will give you a default set of plots appropriate for the test you are performing. The value "all" will give you all available plots for the test you are performing. To request specific plots, pass a vector of plot names or call <code>ttestplot</code> and pass the desired plot names on the type parameter. See the <code>ttestplot</code> documentation for the available plot names and additional details. If there are multiple variables to test, you may pass one plot request which applies to all tests, or multiple plot requests in a list. In the latter case, the plot requests should align one to one with the test variables. The default is NULL, meaning no plots will be generated.
where	An expression to filter the rows before the T-test takes place. Use the <code>expression</code> function to define the where clause.

Details

The `proc_ttest` function is for performing hypothesis testing. Data is passed in on the `data` parameter. The function can segregate data into groups using the `by` parameter. There are also options to determine whether and what results are returned.

The `proc_ttest` function allows for three types of analysis:

- **One Sample:** The one sample test allows you to perform significance testing of a single variable against a known baseline value or null hypothesis. To perform this test, pass the variable name on the `var` parameter and the baseline on the `h0=` option. The one sample T-Test performs a classic Student's T-Test and assumes your data has a normal distribution.
- **Paired Comparison:** The paired comparison is for tests of two variables with a natural pairing and the same number of observations for both measures. For instance, if you are checking for a change in blood pressure for the same group of patients at different time points. To perform a paired comparison, use the `paired` parameter with the two variables separated by a star (*). The paired T-Test performs a classic Student's T-Test and assumes your data has a normal distribution.

- **Two Independent Samples:** The analysis of two independent samples is used when there is no natural pairing, and there may be a different number of observations in each group. This method is used, for example, if you are comparing the effectiveness of a treatment between two different groups of patients. The function assumes that there is a single variable that contains the analysis values for both groups, and another variable to identify the groups. To perform this analysis, pass the target variable name on the `var` parameter, and the grouping variable on the `class` parameter. The Two Sample T-Test provides both a Student's T-Test and a Welch-Satterthwaite T-Test. Select the appropriate T-Test results for your data based on the known normality.

Value

Normally, the requested T-Test statistics are shown interactively in the viewer, and output results are returned as a list of data frames. You may then access individual datasets from the list using dollar sign (\$) syntax. The interactive report can be turned off using the "noprint" option, and the output datasets can be turned off using the "none" keyword on the output parameter.

Interactive Output

By default, `proc_ttest` results will be sent to the viewer as an HTML report. This functionality makes it easy to get a quick analysis of your data.

The `titles` parameter allows you to set one or more titles for your report. Pass these titles as a vector of strings.

The exact datasets used for the interactive report can be returned as a list. To return these datasets, pass the "report" keyword on the output parameter. This list may in turn be passed to `proc_print` to write the report to a file.

To turn off the interactive report, pass the "noprint" keyword to the options parameter. If you want to turn off the interactive report for all procedures, set the global option `options("procs.print" = FALSE)`.

Dataset Output

Dataset results are also returned from the function by default. `proc_ttest` typically returns multiple datasets in a list. Each dataset will be named according to the category of statistical results. There are three standard categories: "Statistics", "ConfLimits", and "TTests". For the class style analysis, the function also returns a dataset called "Equality" that shows the Folded F analysis.

The output datasets generated are optimized for data manipulation. The column names have been standardized, and additional variables may be present to help with data manipulation. For example, the by variable will always be named "BY". In addition, data values in the output datasets are intentionally not rounded or formatted to give you the most accurate numeric results.

Options

The `proc_ttest` function recognizes the following options. Options may be passed as a quoted vector of strings, or an unquoted vector using the `v()` function.

- **alpha = :** The "alpha = " option will set the alpha value for confidence limit statistics. Set the alpha as a decimal value between 0 and 1. For example, you can set a 90% confidence limit as `alpha = 0.1`.

- **h0**: The "h0 =" option is used to set the baseline mean value for testing a single variable. Pass the option as a name/value pair, such as `h0 = 95`.
- **noprint**: Whether to print the interactive report to the viewer. By default, the report is printed to the viewer. The "noprint" option will inhibit printing. You may inhibit printing globally by setting the package print option to false: `options("procs.print" = FALSE)`.
- **sides =** : The "sides =" option indicates whether to perform a one-sided or two-sided T-test. Valid values are "2" for two-sided, "U" for upper, and "L" for lower. The default value is "2". The sides parameter will effect the data frame output, interactive report, and any requested plots. For one-sided tests, the confidence intervals will be set to negative or positive infinity for the alternative hypothesis.

Class Order

For analysis of two independent samples, the order of the class values can effect the statistical results. The order parameter allows you to control that order. The parameter takes four possible values:

- **internal**: The internal or "natural" order of the class values. For character variables, "internal" means alphabetical order. For factors, "internal" means by order of the levels.
- **data**: "data" order is different from "internal" order. "data" order means the order that the data appears in the incoming data frame, which may or may not be the same as the "internal" order. This choice essentially sorts the class values according to however the class variable values were encountered in the incoming data.
- **freq**: The "freq" order value means to sort the class values in descending frequency order.
- **formatted**: If there is a format assigned to the class variable, you may also use "formatted" order. "formatted" order means to apply the format to the class variable and then sort the analysis according to the order specified in the format. The format should be a user-defined format as defined in the **fmtr** package.

Note that the order parameter applies to both the interactive report and the data frame output.

Data Shaping

The output datasets produced by the function can be shaped in different ways. These shaping options allow you to decide whether the data should be returned long and skinny, or short and wide. The shaping options can reduce the amount of data manipulation necessary to get the data into the desired form. The shaping options are as follows:

- **long**: Transposes the output datasets so that statistics are in rows and variables are in columns.
- **stacked**: Requests that output datasets be returned in "stacked" form, such that both statistics and variables are in rows.
- **wide**: Requests that output datasets be returned in "wide" form, such that statistics are across the top in columns, and variables are in rows. This shaping option is the default.

These shaping options are passed on the output parameter. For example, to return the data in "long" form, use `output = "long"`.

Plots

In addition to T-test statistics, you may request that plots be displayed on the interactive report. The simplest way to request plots is to pass the value TRUE on the plots parameters. This action will produce default plots appropriate for the type of analysis you are performing. You may also pass a vector of plot type strings. The available plot types are "agreement", "boxplot", "histogram", "interval", "profiles", "qqplot", and "summary". See the documentation for [ttestplot](#) for more information.

See Also

[ttestplot\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Prepare sample data
dat1 <- subset(sleep, group == 1, c("ID", "extra"))
dat2 <- subset(sleep, group == 2, c("ID", "extra"))
dat <- data.frame(ID = dat1$ID, group1 = dat1$extra, group2 = dat2$extra)

# View sample data
dat
#   ID group1 group2
# 1  1  0.7  1.9
# 2  2 -1.6  0.8
# 3  3 -0.2  1.1
# 4  4 -1.2  0.1
# 5  5 -0.1 -0.1
# 6  6  3.4  4.4
# 7  7  3.7  5.5
# 8  8  0.8  1.6
# 9  9  0.0  4.6
# 10 10  2.0  3.4

# Example 1: T-Test using h0 option
res1 <- proc_ttest(dat, var = "group1", options = c("h0" = 0))

# View results
res1
# $Statistics
#   VAR N MEAN   STD   STDERR  MIN MAX
# 1 group1 10 0.75 1.78901 0.5657345 -1.6 3.7
#
# $Conflimits
#   VAR MEAN   LCLM   UCLM   STD
# 1 group1 0.75 -0.5297804 2.02978 1.78901
#
# $TTests
#   VAR DF   T   PROBT
```

```

# 1 group1 9 1.32571 0.2175978

# Example 2: T-Test using paired parameter
res2 <- proc_ttest(dat, paired = "group2 * group1")

# View results
res2
# $Statistics
#   VAR1  VAR2          DIFF  N MEAN      STD  STDERR  MIN  MAX
# 1 group2 group1 group2-group1 10 1.58 1.229995 0.3889587 0 4.6
#
# $Conflimits
#   VAR1  VAR2          DIFF MEAN      LCLM  UCLM      STD  LCLMSTD  UCLMSTD
# 1 group2 group1 group2-group1 1.58 0.7001142 2.459886 1.229995 0.8460342 2.245492
#
# $TTests
#   VAR1  VAR2          DIFF  DF      T      PROBT
# 1 group2 group1 group2-group1 9 4.062128 0.00283289

# Example 3: T-Test using class parameter
res3 <- proc_ttest(sleep, var = "extra", class = "group")

# View results
res3
# $Statistics
#   VAR      CLASS      METHOD  N  MEAN      STD  STDERR  MIN  MAX
# 1 extra      1      <NA> 10  0.75 1.789010 0.5657345 -1.6 3.7
# 2 extra      2      <NA> 10  2.33 2.002249 0.6331666 -0.1 5.5
# 3 extra Diff (1-2)      Pooled NA -1.58      NA 0.8490910  NA  NA
# 4 extra Diff (1-2) Satterthwaite NA -1.58      NA 0.8490910  NA  NA
#
# $Conflimits
#   VAR      CLASS      METHOD  MEAN      LCLM  UCLM      STD  LCLMSTD  UCLMSTD
# 1 extra      1      <NA> 0.75 -0.5297804 2.0297804 1.789010 1.230544 3.266034
# 2 extra      2      <NA> 2.33 0.8976775 3.7623225 2.002249 1.377217 3.655326
# 3 extra Diff (1-2)      Pooled -1.58 -3.3638740 0.2038740  NA  NA  NA
# 4 extra Diff (1-2) Satterthwaite -1.58 -3.3654832 0.2054832  NA  NA  NA
#
# $TTests
#   VAR      METHOD  VARIANCES      DF      T      PROBT
# 1 extra      Pooled      Equal 18.00000 -1.860813 0.07918671
# 2 extra Satterthwaite  Unequal 17.77647 -1.860813 0.07939414
#
# $Equality
#   VAR  METHOD  NDF  DDF      FVAL      PROBF
# 1 extra  Folded F  9  9 1.252595 0.7427199

# Example 4: T-Test using alpha option and by variable
res4 <- proc_ttest(sleep, var = "extra", by = "group", options = c(alpha = 0.1))

# View results
res4
# $Statistics

```

```

# BY VAR N MEAN STD STDERR MIN MAX
# 1 1 extra 10 0.75 1.789010 0.5657345 -1.6 3.7
# 2 2 extra 10 2.33 2.002249 0.6331666 -0.1 5.5
#
# $Conflimits
# BY VAR MEAN LCLM UCLM STD LCLMSTD UCLMSTD
# 1 1 extra 0.75 -0.2870553 1.787055 1.789010 1.304809 2.943274
# 2 2 extra 2.33 1.1693340 3.490666 2.002249 1.460334 3.294095
#
# $TTests
# BY VAR DF T PROBT
# 1 1 extra 9 1.325710 0.217597780
# 2 2 extra 9 3.679916 0.005076133

# Example 5: Single variable T-Test using "long" shaping option
res5 <- proc_ttest(sleep, var = "extra", output = "long")

# View results
res5
# $Statistics
# STAT extra
# 1 N 20.0000000
# 2 MEAN 1.5400000
# 3 STD 2.0179197
# 4 STDERR 0.4512206
# 5 MIN -1.6000000
# 6 MAX 5.5000000
#
# $Conflimits
# STAT extra
# 1 MEAN 1.5400000
# 2 LCLM 0.5955845
# 3 UCLM 2.4844155
# 4 STD 2.0179197
# 5 LCLMSTD 1.5346086
# 6 UCLMSTD 2.9473163
#
# $TTests
# STAT extra
# 1 DF 19.00000000
# 2 T 3.41296500
# 3 PROBT 0.00291762

# Example 6: Plots
res6 <- proc_ttest(dat, var = "group1", options = c("h0" = 0),
                  output = report, # To return plot objects
                  plots = TRUE) # Request default plots

# View results
res6
# $Statistics
# N MEAN STD STDERR MIN MAX
# 1 10 0.75 1.78901 0.5657345 -1.6 3.7

```

```

#
# $ConfLimits
# MEAN      LCLM      UCLM      STD  LCLMSTD  UCLMSTD
# 1 0.75 -0.5297804 2.02978 1.78901 1.230544 3.266034
#
# $TTests
# DF      T      PROBT
# 1  9 1.32571 0.2175978
#
# $Plots
# $Plots$summary
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa866215cf2.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6
#
# $Plots$qqplot
# # A plot specification:
# - path: 'C:\Users\dbosa\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp0Yrg1Y\file5dfa84693581d.jpg'
# - height: 4.5
# - width: 6

# Example 7: Order and Where expression
res7 <- proc_ttest(sleep, var = "extra", class = "group",
                  order = "freq",
                  where = expression(extra > 0))

# View results
res7$Statistics
#   VAR      CLASS      METHOD  N MEAN      STD      STDERR MIN MAX
# 1 extra         2      <NA>  9 2.60 1.920937 0.6403124 0.1 5.5
# 2 extra         1      <NA>  5 2.12 1.406058 0.6288084 0.7 3.7
# 3 extra Diff (1-2) Pooled NA 0.48      NA 0.9850663 NA NA
# 4 extra Diff (1-2) Satterthwaite NA 0.48      NA 0.8974408 NA NA

```

regplot

Request Regression Plots

Description

A function to request regression plots on a call to `proc_reg`. The function allows you to specify the type of regression plots to produce. It produces a combined diagnostics panel, residuals dot plot, and a fit plot by default. You may also specify individual plots by passing a vector of plot names on the "type" parameter.

Usage

```

regplot(
  type = c("diagnostics", "residuals", "fitplot"),
  panel = TRUE,
  stats = "default",

```

```

    label = FALSE,
    id = NULL
)

```

Arguments

type	The type(s) of plot to create. Multiple types should be passed as a vector of strings. Valid values are "diagnostics", "cooks", "dfbetas", "dffits", "fitplot", "observedbypredicted", "qqplot", "residuals", "residualboxplot", "residualbypredicted", "residualhistogram", "rfplot", "rstudentbyleverage", and "rstudentbypredicted". The default value is a vector with "diagnostics", "residuals", and "fitplot". The "diagnostics" keyword produces a single combined chart with 8 different plots and a selection of statistics in a small table. The statistics can be controlled by the stats parameter. You may also pass the "all" keyword to produce all charts available for the analysis.
panel	Whether or not to display the diagnostics plots combined into in a single panel. Default is TRUE. A value of FALSE will create individual plots instead. This parameter is equivalent to the "unpack" keyword in SAS.
stats	The statistics to display on the diagnostics panel or fit plot. Valid values are: "adjrsq", "aic", "coeffvar", "depmean", "default", "edf", "mse", "nobs", "nparm", "rsquare", and "sse". The default value is "default", which produces the following statistics: "nobs", "nparm", "edf", "mse", "rsquare", and "adjrsq". You may also pass the value "none" if you do not want any statistics shown on the chart. In the case of the diagnostics panel, if the statistics table is removed, it will be replaced with a residual box plot.
label	Whether or not to label outlier values. Valid values are TRUE or FALSE. Default is FALSE. If TRUE, this option will assign labels to outlier values on some charts. Charts that support labels are as follows: "diagnostics", "cooks", "dffits", "dfbetas", "rstudentbypredicted", and "rstudentbyleverage".
id	If the label parameter is TRUE, this parameter determines which value is assigned to the label. By default, the row number will be assigned. You may also assign a column name from the input dataset to this parameter to use as the label value.

Details

There are many types of regression plots. The plots have different uses. Some of the plots help you assess normality of the data. Other plots help you assess the quality of the model. You can select the type of plots you want by passing a vector of plot names on the type parameter.

Here is a list of possible plot types and a short description of each:

- **diagnostics**: A fit diagnostics panel that contains 8 different types of plots and a table of statistics.
- **cooks**: Cook's D statistic vs. Observation number.
- **dfbetas**: Displays the influence of each observation for each coefficient in the model.
- **dffits**: Displays the influence of each observation on fitted values.

- **fitplot**: Produces a scatter plot of the dependent variable against the regressor, including the fitted line and confidence/prediction bands. The fitplot is only available for models with a single regressor.
- **observedbypredicted**: Dependent variable (Observed) vs. Predicted values.
- **qqplot**: Normal Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plot of residuals.
- **residuals**: Produces a panel of residual plots against each independent variable in the model.
- **residualboxplot**: A box plot of residual values.
- **residualbypredicted**: Residuals vs. Predicted values.
- **residualhistogram**: Histogram of residuals, with a normal and kernel curve overlay.
- **rfplot**: Residual-Fit (RF) spread plot.
- **rstudentbyleverage**: Externally Studentized Residuals vs. Leverage.
- **rstudentbypredicted**: Externally Studentized Residuals (RStudent) vs. Predicted values.

If possible, the statistics from the tabular report are used for the plots. Otherwise, additional statistics functions are called to produce the needed values.

Plot Statistics

The diagnostics panel and the fit plot each contain a small table of statistics. This table is customizable. The following keywords may be used to to customize the statistics table:

- **adjrsq**: Adjusted R-square.
- **aic**: Akaike's information criterion.
- **coeffvar**: Coefficient of variation.
- **depmean**: Mean of dependent.
- **default**: A set of default statistics.
- **edf**: Error degrees of freedom.
- **mse**: Mean squared error.
- **nobs**: Number of observations used.
- **nparm**: Number of parameters in the model (including the intercept).
- **rsquare**: The R-square statistic.
- **sse**: Error sum of squares.

To use these keywords, pass them as a vector to the `stats` parameter on the `regplot` function.

Labeling Outliers

Some types of plots can be used to identify outliers in the data. For instance, the Cook's D chart is excellent for such a task. When identifying outliers, it is helpful to have them labelled on the chart. The labels make it possible to trace the outliers back to the source data.

To get a basic row/observation label, set the `labels` parameter to `TRUE`. If there is a column in the data that can be used to identify an individual record, pass that column name on the `id` parameter. The values from that column will then be used as outlier labels on those charts that support labels.

Additional Information

Regression plots will be displayed on interactive reports only. Plots are created as jpeg files, and stored in a temp directory. Those temporary files are then referenced by the interactive report to display the graphic.

If desired, you may output the report objects and pass to `proc_print`. To do this, set `output = report` on the call to `proc_reg`, and pass the entire list to `proc_print`.

Discrepancies with SAS

The histogram binning algorithm in R is different from the binning algorithm in SAS®. R uses a "Sturges" algorithm, which more accurately represents the distribution of the data. This algorithm may produce a different number of bins and different height of bars than the corresponding SAS chart.

Plots generated by `proc_reg` may also have some spacing, color, and shape discrepancies with the corresponding SAS charts. The information conveyed is expected to be similar.

See Also

`proc_reg()`

Examples

```
library(procs)

# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
# Set to TRUE to run in local environment
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# Example 1: Regression statistics with default plots
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = "Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
               output = report,
               plots = TRUE,
               titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 2: Regression statistics with custom plot request and by variable
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = "Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
               output = report,
               by = Species,
               plots = regplot(type = v(residualhistogram,
                                       rstudentbypredicted, rstudentbyleverage),
                               label = TRUE),
               titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res
```

```

# Example 3: Regression statistics with multiple models, same plot string
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = c("Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
                              "Sepal.Length = Sepal.Width",
                              "Sepal.Length = Petal.Width"),
              output = report,
              plots = "diagnostics",
              titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 4: Regression statistics with multiple models, different plot strings
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = c("Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
                              "Sepal.Length = Sepal.Width",
                              "Sepal.Length = Petal.Width"),
              output = report,
              plots = list("diagnostics",
                          "residualhistogram",
                          "fitplot"),
              titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 5: Regression statistics with multiple models, different plot functions
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = c("Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
                              "Sepal.Length = Sepal.Width",
                              "Sepal.Length = Petal.Width"),
              output = report,
              plots = list(regplot(type = "diagnostics"),
                          regplot(type = "cooks",
                                  label = TRUE),
                          regplot(type = "fitplot",
                                  stats = c("nobs", "mse", "rsquare"))),
              titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res

# Example 6: Regression statistics with multiple models, influence charts
res <- proc_reg(iris, model = c("Sepal.Length = Petal.Length",
                              "Sepal.Length = Petal.Length Petal.Width",
                              "Sepal.Length = Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Width"),
              output = report,
              plots = regplot(v(cooks, dffits, dfbetas), label = TRUE),
              titles = "Iris Regression Statistics")

# View results
res

```

Description

A function to request T-test plots on a call to `proc_ttest`. The function allows you to specify the type of T-Test plots to produce. By default, it produces plots appropriate to the analysis being performed. You may also request specific plots by passing a vector of plot names to the `type` parameter.

Usage

```
ttestplot(
  type = "default",
  panel = TRUE,
  showh0 = FALSE,
  label = TRUE,
  id = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>type</code>	The type(s) of plot to create. Multiple types should be passed as a vector of strings. Valid values are "agreement", "boxplot", "histogram", "interval", "profiles", "qqplot", and "summary". The default value is "default", which will produce default plots appropriate for the analysis. You may use the <code>v</code> function to pass the plot keywords unquoted.
<code>panel</code>	Whether or not to display the summary plot combined into in a single panel. Default is TRUE. A value of FALSE will create individual "histogram" and "boxplot" charts instead. This parameter is equivalent to the "unpack" keyword in SAS.
<code>showh0</code>	Whether or not to show the null hypothesis on the chart. Default is FALSE. If this parameter is TRUE, a vertical line will be created on some charts to show the value specified for the "h0=" option on <code>proc_ttest</code> .
<code>label</code>	Whether or not to label outlier values. Valid values are TRUE or FALSE. Default is TRUE. If TRUE, this option will assign labels to outlier values on the "summary" and "boxplot" charts.
<code>id</code>	If the <code>label</code> parameter is TRUE, this parameter determines which value is assigned to the label. By default, the row number will be assigned. You may also assign a column name from the input dataset to this parameter to use as the label value.

Details

Plots produced by `proc_ttest` can change depending on the type of analysis being performed.

For one sample T-Tests, the function creates single variable charts. The "summary" and "qqplot" charts are generated by default. For this type of analysis, it is helpful to set the "showh0" parameter to TRUE so you can see the null hypothesis on the chart.

For two sample T-Tests, the function produces two variable charts. For example, on a two sample T-Test, the "histogram" chart will show histograms for each class value on the same plot. Likewise,

the "boxplot" and "qqplot" are separated for each variable. The "interval" plot is split into "Satterthwaite" and "Pooled" intervals. Note that the "h0" option also produces a null hypothesis line for the "interval" plot, if requested.

For a paired analysis, the "profiles" and "agreement" charts are available in addition to the "histogram", "boxplot", "interval", and "qqplot" charts. Paired analysis also produces single variable charts.

To see all plots available for the requested analysis, pass the keyword "all" to the type parameter.

Any requested plots will be displayed on interactive reports only. Plots are created as jpeg files, and stored in a temp directory. Those temporary files are then referenced by the interactive report to display the graphic.

If desired, you may output the report objects and pass to [proc_print](#). To do this, set output = report on the call to [proc_freq](#), and pass the entire list to [proc_print](#).

Plots

The type parameter allows you to request several types of T-Test plots. Below are the types of plots that are supported. The list shows the plot type keyword needed to request the plot, and a brief description:

- **agreement**: An agreement plot for the input data. Only available for paired comparisons.
- **boxplot/box**: Displays a box and whisker plot for group comparisons, including confidence intervals (if appropriate).
- **histogram/hist**: A histogram with normal curve and kernel density overlays.
- **interval**: Visualizes the confidence intervals for means.
- **profiles**: A line plot mapping responses between analysis variables. Available only for paired analysis.
- **qqplot/qq**: A quantile-quantile plot used to assess the assumption of normality.
- **summary**: Combines the histogram and boxplot charts onto the same panel. For two-sample T-Tests, both the histogram and boxplots are separated for each class value.

The above plots may be requested as a vector of keywords to the plots parameter on [proc_ttest](#), or as vector of values to the type parameter on [ttestplots](#).

Note that, when passed as a vector of keywords, only the requested plots will be produced. That is to say, the "only" keyword in SAS is implied at all times for [proc_ttest](#).

Discrepancies with SAS

The histogram binning algorithm in R is different from the binning algorithm in SAS®. R uses a "Sturges" algorithm, which more accurately represents the distribution of the data. This algorithm may produce a different number of bins and different height of bars than the corresponding SAS chart.

Plots generated by [proc_ttest](#) may also have some spacing, color, and shape discrepancies with the corresponding SAS charts. The information conveyed is expected to be similar.

See Also

[proc_ttest\(\)](#)

Examples

```
library(procs)

# Turn off printing for CRAN checks
options("procs.print" = FALSE)

# View sample data
sleep
#   extra group ID
# 1   0.7     1  1
# 2  -1.6     1  2
# 3  -0.2     1  3
# 4  -1.2     1  4
# 5  -0.1     1  5
# 6   3.4     1  6
# 7   3.7     1  7
# 8   0.8     1  8
# 9   0.0     1  9
# 10  2.0     1 10
# 11  1.9     2  1
# 12  0.8     2  2
# 13  1.1     2  3
# 14  0.1     2  4
# 15 -0.1     2  5
# 16  4.4     2  6
# 17  5.5     2  7
# 18  1.6     2  8
# 19  4.6     2  9
# 20  3.4     2 10

# Example 1: plots = TRUE
proc_ttest(sleep,
           var = "extra",
           class = "group",
           plots = TRUE)

# Example 2: plots = "all"
proc_ttest(sleep,
           var = "extra",
           class = "group",
           plots = "all")

# Example 3: plots = {vector}
proc_ttest(sleep,
           var = "extra",
           class = "group",
           plots = c("histogram", "boxplot", "interval"))

# Example 4: plots = ttestplot()
proc_ttest(sleep,
           var = "extra",
```

```
class = "group",  
plots = ttestplot("summary", panel = FALSE))
```

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