

Package: sumvar (via r-universe)

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Title Summarise and Explore Continuous, Categorical and Date Variables

Version 0.2.0

Description Explore continuous, date and categorical variables with summary statistics, visualisations, and frequency tables. Brings the ease and simplicity of the sum and tab commands from 'Stata' to 'R', including support for two-way cross-tabulations, hypothesis tests, duplicate and missing data exploration, and automated HTML or PDF exploratory reports.

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<https://alstockdale.github.io/sumvar/>

BugReports <https://github.com/alstockdale/sumvar/issues>

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dist_date	<i>Summarize and visualize a date variable</i>
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Description

Summarises the minimum, maximum, median, and interquartile range of a date variable, optionally stratified by a grouping variable. Produces a histogram and (optionally) a density plot.

Usage

```
dist_date(data, var, by = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame or tibble.
var	The date variable to summarise.
by	Optional grouping variable.

Value

A tibble with summary statistics for the date variable.

See Also

[dist_sum](#) for continuous variables.

Examples

```
# Example ungrouped
df <- tibble::tibble(
  dt = as.Date("2020-01-01") + sample(0:1000, 100, TRUE)
)
dist_date(df, dt)

# Example grouped
df2 <- tibble::tibble(
  dt = as.Date("2020-01-01") + sample(0:1000, 100, TRUE),
```

```

  grp = sample(1:2, 100, TRUE)
)
dist_date(df2, dt, grp)

```

dist_sum	<i>Explore a continuous variable</i>
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Description

Summarises a continuous variable, returning a tibble of descriptive statistics and a plot. When a grouping variable is supplied, results are stratified by group.

For two groups, a t-test and Wilcoxon rank-sum test are reported. For three or more groups, a one-way ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis test are reported.

Usage

```
dist_sum(data, var, by = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	The data frame or tibble
var	The continuous variable to summarise
by	Optional grouping variable

Value

A tibble with one row per group (or one row when ungrouped) containing the following columns:

n Number of non-missing observations.

n_miss Number of missing (NA) values.

median Median value.

p25, p75 25th and 75th percentiles (interquartile range boundaries).

mean Arithmetic mean.

sd Standard deviation.

ci_lower, ci_upper Lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval for the mean. Uses the t-distribution when $n < 30$, and the Z-distribution when $n \geq 30$.

min, max Minimum and maximum observed values.

n_outliers Count of values more than 1.5 x IQR below Q1 or above Q3 (Tukey fence method).

shapiro_p P-value from the Shapiro-Wilk test of normality. Returns NA when $n < 3$ or $n > 5000$ (outside the valid range of the test).

normal Logical. TRUE if $\text{shapiro_p} > 0.05$, indicating no significant departure from normality at the 5% level.

`p_ttest` Shown when two groups are compared. P-value from an independent samples t-test, testing whether the means of the two groups differ. Assumes approximately normal distributions or large samples. All p-values are reported on the first row only; remaining rows contain NA.

`p_wilcox` Shown when two groups are compared. P-value from the Wilcoxon rank-sum test (Mann-Whitney U test), a non-parametric alternative to the t-test. Preferred over `p_ttest` when data are skewed, ordinal, or contain outliers, as it compares ranks rather than means and makes no distributional assumptions.

`p_anova` Shown when three or more groups are compared. P-value from a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) F-test, testing whether at least one group mean differs from the others. Assumes approximately normal distributions and equal variances across groups.

`p_kruskal` Shown when three or more groups are compared. P-value from the Kruskal-Wallis test, a non-parametric alternative to one-way ANOVA. Preferred over `p_anova` when data are skewed or the normality assumption is not met, as it compares rank distributions and makes no distributional assumptions.

Examples

```
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(id = 1:100, age = rnorm(100, mean = 30, sd = 10),
                             group = sample(c("a", "b", "c", "d"),
                                           size = 100, replace = TRUE))
dist_sum(example_data, age, group)
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(id = 1:100, age = rnorm(100, mean = 30, sd = 10),
                             sex = sample(c("male", "female"),
                                          size = 100, replace = TRUE))
dist_sum(example_data, age, sex)
summary <- dist_sum(example_data, age, sex) # Save summary statistics as a tibble.
```

 dup

Explore duplicate and missing data

Description

Provides an integer value for the number of duplicates found within a variable. The function accepts an input from a dplyr pipe "%>%" and outputs the results as a tibble.

eg. `example_data %>% dup(variable)`

Usage

```
dup(data, var = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data frame or tibble
<code>var</code>	The variable to assess

Value

A tibble with the number and percentage of duplicate values found, and the number of missing values (NA), together with percentages.

Examples

```
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(id = 1:200, age = round(rnorm(200, mean = 30, sd = 50), digits=0))
example_data$age[sample(1:200, size = 15)] <- NA # Replace 15 values with missing.
dup(example_data, age)
# It is also possible to pass a whole database to dup and it will explore all variables.
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(age = round(rnorm(200, mean = 30, sd = 50), digits=0),
                             sex = sample(c("Male", "Female"), 200, TRUE),
                             favourite_colour = sample(c("Red", "Blue", "Purple"), 200, TRUE))
example_data$age[sample(1:200, size = 15)] <- NA # Replace 15 values with missing.
example_data$sex[sample(1:200, size = 32)] <- NA # Replace 32 values with missing.
dup(example_data)
```

explorer

Explore all variables and generate an HTML or PDF summary report

Description

Analyses a data frame or tibble, summarising all continuous, date and categorical variables, missing data and duplicate values, and produces an HTML or PDF report.

Usage

```
explorer(
  data,
  output_file = NULL,
  format = c("html", "pdf"),
  progress = TRUE,
  id_var = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame or tibble to explore.
output_file	The name of the output file. Default uses <df_name>_report.html or .pdf
format	Output format, either "html" (default) or "pdf".
progress	If TRUE (default), show a progress bar while building the report.
id_var	Character vector of column names to treat as IDs (not summarised).

Value

Outputs an html or PDF summary. Output in PDF typically takes longer.

For PDF output, a LaTeX distribution must be installed. TinyTeX is recommended. To install, run:

```
install.packages("tinytex")
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Build example data from mtcars with some factors and a date column:
cars_example <- mtcars %>%
  dplyr::mutate(
    across(c(vs, am, gear, carb, cyl), as.factor),
    date_var = as.Date("2025-06-01") +
      sample(-300:300, nrow(mtcars), replace = TRUE),
    id = dplyr::row_number()
  )
# To run explorer:
explorer(mtcars) # with progress bar
explorer(mtcars, progress = FALSE) # omit progress bar
explorer(mtcars, format = "pdf") # PDF output
explorer(mtcars, format = "pdf", id_var = "id") # Identify ID variable

## End(Not run)
```

sumvar

sumvar: Summarise Continuous and Categorical Variables in R

Description

The sumvar package explores continuous and categorical variables. sumvar brings the ease and simplicity of the "sum" and "tab" functions from Stata to R.

- To explore a continuous variable, use `dist_sum()`. You can stratify by a grouping variable: `df %>% dist_sum(var, group)`
- To explore dates, use `dist_date()`; usage is the same as `dist_sum()`.
- To summarise a single categorical variable use `tab1()`, e.g. `df %>% tab1(var)`. For a two-way table, use `tab()`, e.g. `df %>% tab(var1, var2)`. Both include options for frequentist hypothesis tests.
- Explore duplicates and missing values with `with_dup()`.

All functions are tidyverse/dplyr-friendly and accept the `%>%` pipe, outputting results as a tibble. You can save outputs for further manipulation, e.g. `summary <- df %>% dist_sum(var)`.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Alexander Stockdale <a.stockdale@liverpool.ac.uk> [copyright holder]

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/alstockdale/sumvar>
- <https://alstockdale.github.io/sumvar/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/alstockdale/sumvar/issues>

tab

Create a cross-tabulation of two categorical variables

Description

Creates a cross-tabulation of two categorical variables with row or column percentages, row and column totals, and optional hypothesis tests. Prints a formatted table to the console (similar to Stata's `tab` command) with the column variable name displayed as a spanning header above its levels.

Usage

```
tab(  
  data,  
  variable1,  
  variable2,  
  show = c("row", "col", "n"),  
  test = c("both", "chi", "exact", "none"),  
  totals = TRUE,  
  dp = 1  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data frame or tibble.
<code>variable1</code>	The row variable (first categorical variable).
<code>variable2</code>	The column variable (second categorical variable).
<code>show</code>	What to display in each cell: "row" (default) shows n (row%), "col" shows n (col%), "n" shows counts only.
<code>test</code>	Hypothesis test(s) to report: "both" (default) runs both chi-squared and Fisher's exact; "chi" for chi-squared only; "exact" for Fisher's exact only (falls back to simulated p-value for large tables); "none" to suppress tests.
<code>totals</code>	If TRUE (default), includes a Total column (row totals) and a Total row (column totals). Set to FALSE to suppress both.
<code>dp</code>	Number of decimal places for percentages. Default is 1.

Value

A wide-format tibble (invisibly) with:

- First column: levels of `variable1` (plus "Total" if `totals = TRUE`).
- For each level of `variable2`: `{level}_n` (integer count) and, when `show != "n"`, `{level}_pct` (numeric percentage).
- `total_n`: row totals (when `totals = TRUE`).
- `p_chi`, `p_fisher`: p-values on the first row, NA elsewhere (when `test = "both"`; individual tests add `test`, `statistic`, `p_value` instead).

Examples

```
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(
  group1 = sample(c("a", "b", "c"), 100, replace = TRUE),
  group2 = sample(c("male", "female"), 100, replace = TRUE)
)
tab(example_data, group1, group2)
tab(example_data, group1, group2, show = "col")
tab(example_data, group1, group2, test = "none")
result <- tab(example_data, group1, group2)
```

 tab1

Summarise a categorical variable

Description

Summarises frequencies and percentages for a categorical variable.

The function accepts an input from a dplyr pipe "`%>%`" and outputs the results as a tibble. eg. `example_data %>% tab1(variable)`

Usage

```
tab1(data, variable, ..., dp = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data frame or tibble
<code>variable</code>	The categorical variable you would like to summarise
<code>...</code>	Not used. Passing additional variables raises an informative error suggesting <code>tab()</code> for two-way tables.
<code>dp</code>	The number of decimal places for percentages (default=1)

Value

A tibble with frequencies and percentages

Examples

```
example_data <- dplyr::tibble(id = 1:100, group = sample(c("a", "b", "c", "d"),
                                                    size = 100, replace = TRUE))
example_data$group[sample(1:100, size = 10)] <- NA # Replace 10 with missing
tab1(example_data, group)
summary <- tab1(example_data, group) # Save summary statistics as a tibble.
```

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