

# Package ‘huxtable’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Easily Create and Style Tables for LaTeX, HTML and Other Formats

**Version** 5.4.0

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**Description** Creates styled tables for data presentation. Export to HTML, LaTeX, RTF, 'Word', 'Excel', and 'PowerPoint'. Simple, modern interface to manipulate borders, size, position, captions, colours, text styles and number formatting. Table cells can span multiple rows and/or columns. Includes a 'huxreg' function for creation of regression tables, and 'quick\_\*' one-liners to print data to a new document.

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**URL** <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>

**Imports** assertthat, commonmark, generics, glue, memoise, R6, rlang, stats, stringi, stringr (>= 1.2.0), tidyselect, utils, xml2

**Suggests** AER, bookdown, broom (>= 0.5.1), broom.mixed, covr, crayon, devtools, dplyr (>= 0.7.0), fansi, flextable (>= 0.5.5), ftExtra (>= 0.0.2), ggplot2, httr, knitr, lme4, lmtest, nlme, nnet, officer, openxlsx, psych, rmarkdown, sandwich, scales, testthat, tibble, tinytex

**SystemRequirements** LaTeX packages: adjustbox, array, calc, caption, colortbl, fontspec, graphicx, hline, hyperref, multirow, siunitx, tabularx, threeparttable, ulem, wrapfig

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huxtable-package . . . . .	4
add_colnames . . . . .	5
add_footnote . . . . .	6
add_rows . . . . .	7
align . . . . .	8
as_flextable . . . . .	9
as_huxtable . . . . .	10
as_Workbook . . . . .	12
background_color . . . . .	13
bold . . . . .	15
border-colors . . . . .	16
border-styles . . . . .	17
borders . . . . .	18
brdr . . . . .	20
brdr_thickness . . . . .	21
by_cases . . . . .	21
by_colorspace . . . . .	22
by_function . . . . .	23
by_quantiles . . . . .	24
by_ranges . . . . .	26
by_regex . . . . .	27
by_rows . . . . .	28
by_values . . . . .	29
caption . . . . .	30
caption_pos . . . . .	31
caption_width . . . . .	32
cbind.huxtable . . . . .	32
col_width . . . . .	34
escape_contents . . . . .	35
final . . . . .	36
fmt_percent . . . . .	36
fmt_pretty . . . . .	37
font . . . . .	38
font_size . . . . .	39
guess_knitr_output_format . . . . .	40
header_cols . . . . .	41
height . . . . .	42
huxreg . . . . .	42
huxtable . . . . .	45
huxtable-FAQ . . . . .	47
huxtable-news . . . . .	48
huxtable-options . . . . .	60

hux_logo	61
insert_column	62
jams	64
knit_print.data.frame	64
knit_print.huxtable	65
label	66
latex_float	67
mapping-functions	68
markdown	69
merge_across	71
merge_cells	72
merge_repeated_rows	73
mutate.huxtable	74
na_string	75
number_format	76
padding	77
position	79
print.huxtable	80
print_html	81
print_latex	82
print_md	83
print_rtf	84
print_screen	85
quick-output	86
report_latex_dependencies	88
restack-across-down	89
rotation	91
rowspecs	92
row_height	93
rtf_fc_tables	94
sanitize	95
set-multiple	96
set-outer	98
set_contents	99
set_default_properties	99
set_markdown_contents	100
spans	101
split-across-down	102
stripe	103
style-functions	104
t.huxtable	105
table_environment	106
tabular_environment	106
text_color	107
themes	108
tidy_override	110
valign	112
width	113

wrap . . . . .	114
[.huxtable . . . . .	115

<b>Index</b>	<b>117</b>
--------------	------------

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huxtable-package      *Quick introduction to huxtable*

---

## Description

Huxtable is a package for creating HTML and LaTeX tables. It provides similar functionality to xtable, with a simpler interface.

## Quick start

To create a huxtable object, use `huxtable()` or `as_huxtable()`:

```
library(huxtable)
employees <- huxtable(
  Names      = c("Hadley", "Yihui", "Dirk"),
  Salaries   = c(1e5, 1e5, 1e5),
  add_colnames = TRUE
)
car_hux <- as_hux(mtcars)
```

You can then set properties which affect how the huxtable is displayed:

```
# make the first row bold:
bold(employees)[1, ] <- TRUE
```

```
# change the font size everywhere:
font_size(employees) <- 10
```

Or you can use a tidyverse style with the pipe operator:

```
library(magrittr)
employees <- employees %>%
  set_font_size(10) %>%
  set_bold(1, everywhere, TRUE)
```

For more information, see [the website](#) or read the vignette with `vignette('huxtable')`.

See [huxtable-FAQ](#) for frequently asked questions, including ways to get help.

To report a bug, or suggest an enhancement, visit [github](#).

---

add_colnames	<i>Add column or row names</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

---

### Description

Add a first row of column names, or a first column of row names, to the huxtable.

### Usage

```
add_colnames(ht, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'  
add_colnames(ht, rowname = NULL, ...)  
  
add_rownames(ht, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'  
add_rownames(ht, colname = "rownames", preserve_rownames = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
...	Arguments passed to methods.
rowname	Optional row name for the new row of column names.
colname	Column name for the new column of row names.
preserve_rownames	Preserve existing row names.

### Details

Note that `add_colnames` will change the mode of all columns to character. Also note that it will move your rows down by one: what was row 1 will now be row 2, and the column names will now be row 1.

`add_colnames` preserves column names. `add_rownames` only preserves them if asked to.

### Value

The modified object.

### Examples

```
ht <- huxtable(  
  First = rnorm(5),  
  Second = rnorm(5),  
  add_rownames = FALSE  
)  
add_rownames(ht)
```

```

add_colnames(ht)

# Out by 1:
add_rownames(add_colnames(ht))

# Better:
add_colnames(add_rownames(ht))

# Alternatively:
add_colnames(add_rownames(ht, ""))

```

---

add_footnote	<i>Add a row with a footnote</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

This adds a single row at the bottom. The first cell contains the footnote; it spans all table columns and has an optional border above.

### Usage

```
add_footnote(ht, text, border = 0.8, ...)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
text	Text for the footnote.
border	Width of the footnote's top border. Set to 0 for no border, or NULL to leave the border unchanged.
...	Other properties, passed to <a href="#">set_cell_properties()</a> for the footnote cell.

### Value

The modified huxtable

### Examples

```

jams <- add_footnote(jams,
  "* subject to availability")
jams

```

---

add_rows	<i>Insert one huxtable into another</i>
----------	---

---

## Description

These functions combine two huxtables or similar objects and return the result.

## Usage

```
add_rows(x, y, after = nrow(x), copy_cell_props = TRUE)
```

```
add_columns(x, y, after = ncol(x), copy_cell_props = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

x, y	Huxtables or objects that can be converted by <code>as_hux</code>
after	Row or column after which y is inserted. Can be 0. Can be a row or column name. The default adds y to the end of x.
copy_cell_props	Logical. Passed to <code>rbind.huxtable()</code> or <code>cbind.huxtable()</code> .

## Details

Arguments in ... can include `copy_cell_props`.

## Value

A huxtable.

## See Also

[insert\\_row\(\)](#) and [insert\\_column\(\)](#), which insert multiple values into a single row.

## Examples

```
ht <- hux("Gooseberry", 2.15)
add_rows(jams, ht)
add_rows(jams, ht, after = 1)

mx <- matrix(
  c("Sugar", "50%", "60%", "40%",
    "Weight (g)", 300, 250, 300),
  4, 2)
add_columns(jams, mx)
```





```

        decimal.mark = ",",
        big.mark = ""
    )

number_hux <- map_align(number_hux,
    by_cols("left", "center", "right", ".", ","))

alignments <- c(
    "left",
    "centre",
    "right",
    "decimal (.)",
    "decimal (,)"
)
number_hux <- rbind(
    alignments,
    number_hux
)

align(number_hux)
number_hux

```

---

as\_flextable

*Convert a huxtable for Word/Powerpoint*


---

## Description

Huxtables can be converted to `flextable::flextable()` objects, for use in Word and Powerpoint documents.

## Usage

```
as_flextable(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
```

```
as_flextable(x, colnames_to_header = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

`x` A huxtable.

`...` Not used.

`colnames_to_header`

Use huxtable column names as the header. If FALSE, the flextable will contain only a body and no header.

**Details**

With recent versions of "flextable" and Pandoc, huxtables can be automatically outputted from rmarkdown word\_document and/or powerpoint\_presentation documents. (Powerpoint presentations require pandoc version  $\geq 2.4.0$ .)

Properties are supported, with the following exceptions:

- Rotation of 0, 90 or 270 is supported.
- Non-numeric widths and heights are not supported. Table heights are treated as a proportion of 9 inches; table widths are treated as a proportion of 6 inches. So e.g. `height(ht) <- 0.5` will give a height of 4.5 inches.
- Table wrap and table position are not supported.
- Border style "double" is not supported and becomes "solid".
- Captions are supported with recent versions of flextable, but not `caption_pos()` or `caption_width()`.

**Value**

an object of class flextable.

**Challenge**

Try to say `as_flextable.huxtable` ten times without pausing.

**Examples**

```
ht <- hux(a = 1:3, b = 1:3)
ft <- as_flextable(ht)
## Not run:
my_doc <- officer::read_docx()
my_doc <- flextable::body_add_flextable(
  my_doc, ft)
print(my_doc, target =
  "path/to/my_doc.docx")

## End(Not run)
```

---

as\_huxtable

*Convert objects to huxtables*

---

**Description**

`as_huxtable` or `as_hux` converts an object to a huxtable. Conversion methods exist for data frames, tables, ftables, matrices and (most) vectors. `is_hux[table]` tests if an object is a huxtable.

**Usage**

```

as_huhtable(x, ...)

as_hux(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
as_huhtable(
  x,
  add_colnames = getOption("huhtable.add_colnames", TRUE),
  add_rownames = FALSE,
  autoformat = getOption("huhtable.autoformat", TRUE),
  ...
)

is_huhtable(x)

is_hux(x)

```

**Arguments**

x	Object to convert.
...	Arguments passed on to <a href="#">huhtable()</a> .
add_colnames	If TRUE, add a first row of column names to the huhtable.
add_rownames	If TRUE or a character string, add a first column of row names to the huhtable. The string gives the name for the new column (or "rownames" for TRUE).
autoformat	If TRUE, automatically format columns by type. See below.

**Details**

For table objects, `add_colnames` and `add_rownames` are TRUE by default. For matrix objects, they are FALSE. Other classes use `getOption("huhtable.add_colnames")`, which is TRUE by default; `add_rownames` is FALSE.

**Value**

An object of class "huhtable".

**Examples**

```

dfr <- data.frame(
  a = 1:5,
  b = letters[1:5],
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
as_huhtable(dfr)
mx <- matrix(letters[1:12], 4, 3)
as_huhtable(mx, add_colnames = FALSE)
library(stats)

```

```
tbl <- table(
  Wool    = warpbreaks$wool,
  Tension = warpbreaks$tension
)
as_huxtable(tbl) # adds row and column names by default

# adding rownames:
as_hux(mtcars[1:3,], add_colnames = TRUE,
      add_rownames = "Car")
```

---

as\_Workbook

---

*Convert a huxtable for Excel*


---

## Description

If the `openxlsx` package is installed, Huxtables can be converted to `openxlsx::openxlsx()` Workbook objects, for use in Excel documents.

## Usage

```
as_Workbook(ht, ...)

## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
as_Workbook(
  ht,
  Workbook = NULL,
  sheet = "Sheet 1",
  write_caption = TRUE,
  start_row = 1,
  start_col = 1,
  ...
)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
...	Not used.
Workbook	An existing Workbook object. By default, a new workbook will be created.
sheet	Name for the worksheet where the huxtable will be created.
write_caption	If TRUE, print any caption in the row above or below the table.
start_row, start_col	Number. Write data starting at the given row and column.

**Details**

Use `openxlsx::saveWorkbook()` to save the resulting object to an Excel file.

Properties are supported with the following exceptions:

- Non-numeric column widths and row heights, table width and height.
- Decimal padding.
- Cell padding.
- Table position.
- Caption width.

Huxtable tries to guess appropriate widths and height for rows and columns; numeric `width()` and `height()` are treated as scaling factors.

Contents are only stored as numbers if a whole column is "numeric", i.e. can be converted by `as.numeric()`. Otherwise, they are stored as text.

**Value**

An object of class Workbook.

**Examples**

```
wb <- as_Workbook(jams)

## Not run:
openxlsx::saveWorkbook(wb,
  "my-excel-file.xlsx")

## End(Not run)

# multiple sheets in a single workbook:
wb <- openxlsx::createWorkbook()
wb <- as_Workbook(jams,
  Workbook = wb, sheet = "sheet1")
wb <- as_Workbook(
  hux("Another", "huxtable"),
  Workbook = wb,
  sheet = "sheet2")
```

---

background\_color      *Set cell background color*

---

**Description**

Colors can be in any format understood by R:

- A color name like "darkred"
- A HTML string like "#FF0000"
- The result of a function like `rgb(1,0,0)` or `grey(0.5)`

## Usage

```
background_color(ht)
background_color(ht) <- value
set_background_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_background_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

## Details

Transparent colors are not guaranteed to work at present.

## Value

`background_color()` returns the `background_color` property. `set_background_color()` returns the modified huxtable.

## See Also

Other formatting functions: [bold\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
background_color(jams) <- grey(0.7)
background_color(jams)

set_background_color(jams, "yellow")
set_background_color(jams,
  2:3, 1, "yellow")
map_background_color(jams,
  by_rows("yellow", grey(0.7)))
```

---

bold	<i>Make cell text bold or italic</i>
------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Make cell text bold or italic

### Usage

```
bold(ht)
bold(ht) <- value
set_bold(ht, row, col, value = TRUE)
map_bold(ht, row, col, fn)

italic(ht)
italic(ht) <- value
set_italic(ht, row, col, value = TRUE)
map_italic(ht, row, col, fn)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.

### Value

`bold()` returns the bold property. `set_bold()` returns the modified huxtable.

### See Also

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
bold(jams) <- TRUE
bold(jams)

set_bold(jams, FALSE)
set_bold(jams,
  2:3, 1, FALSE)
map_bold(jams,
  by_rows(FALSE, TRUE))
```

---

border-colors	<i>Set border colors</i>
---------------	--------------------------

---

## Description

These functions set border colors.

## Usage

```
left_border_color(ht)
left_border_color(ht) <- value
set_left_border_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_left_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
right_border_color(ht)
right_border_color(ht) <- value
set_right_border_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_right_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
top_border_color(ht)
top_border_color(ht) <- value
set_top_border_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_top_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
bottom_border_color(ht)
bottom_border_color(ht) <- value
set_bottom_border_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_bottom_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A valid R color, e.g. "red", "#FF0000".

## Details

Borders are always "collapsed": `right_border_color(ht)[,1]` is the same as `left_border_color(ht)[,2]`, and setting one sets the other.

## Limitations

- Transparent borders with the alpha channel set are not guaranteed to work.



**See Also**

[set-multiple](#), [brdr\(\)](#)

Other border properties: [border-styles](#), [borders](#)

**Examples**

```
jams <- set_all_borders(jams)
bottom_border_color(jams)[1, ] <- "red"
jams

set_bottom_border_color(jams, "blue")
```

---

border-styles	<i>Set border styles</i>
---------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

These functions set border styles.

**Usage**

```
left_border_style(ht)
left_border_style(ht) <- value
set_left_border_style(ht, row, col, value )
map_left_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)

right_border_style(ht)
right_border_style(ht) <- value
set_right_border_style(ht, row, col, value )
map_right_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)

top_border_style(ht)
top_border_style(ht) <- value
set_top_border_style(ht, row, col, value )
map_top_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)

bottom_border_style(ht)
bottom_border_style(ht) <- value
set_bottom_border_style(ht, row, col, value )
map_bottom_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	One of "solid", "double", "dashed" or "dotted".

**Details**

Borders are always "collapsed": `right_border_style(ht)[,1]` is the same as `left_border_style(ht)[,2]`, and setting one sets the other.

**Limitations**

- In HTML, you will need to set a width of at least 3 to get a double border.
- Only "solid" and "double" styles are currently implemented in LaTeX.

**See Also**

[set-multiple](#), [brdr\(\)](#)

Other border properties: [border-colors](#), [borders](#)

**Examples**

```
jams <- set_all_borders(jams)
bottom_border_style(jams)[1, ] <- "dotted"
jams

set_bottom_border_style(jams, "double")
```

---

borders

*Set borders*


---

**Description**

These functions set borders between cells.

## Usage

```
left_border(ht)
left_border(ht) <- value
set_left_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
map_left_border(ht, row, col, fn)

right_border(ht)
right_border(ht) <- value
set_right_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
map_right_border(ht, row, col, fn)

top_border(ht)
top_border(ht) <- value
set_top_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
map_top_border(ht, row, col, fn)

bottom_border(ht)
bottom_border(ht) <- value
set_bottom_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
map_bottom_border(ht, row, col, fn)

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
left_border(ht) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
right_border(ht) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
top_border(ht) <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
bottom_border(ht) <- value
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	A numeric thickness or a <a href="#">brdr()</a> object.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.

## Details

Borders are always "collapsed": `right_border(ht)[,1]` is the same as `left_border(ht)[,2]`, and setting one sets the other.

Setting `left_border(ht) <- number` sets the border thickness. You can set multiple properties at once by using [brdr\(\)](#).

Currently in LaTeX, all non-zero border widths on a given line must be the same.

### Limitations

- In HTML, you will need to set a width of at least 3 to get a double border.
- Only "solid" and "double" styles are currently implemented in LaTeX, and all non-zero horizontal border widths on a given line must be the same.

### See Also

[set-multiple](#)

Other border properties: [border-colors](#), [border-styles](#)

### Examples

```
bottom_border(jams)[1, ] <- 0.4
jams

bottom_border(jams)[1, ] <- brdr(0.4, "solid", "blue")
jams

set_bottom_border(jams, brdr(0.4, "solid", "green"))
```

---

brdr

*Create a border object*

---

### Description

`brdr()` objects can be passed into [set\\_top\\_border\(\)](#) and friends. They set multiple border properties simultaneously.

### Usage

```
brdr(thickness = 0.4, style = "solid", color = NA_character_)
```

### Arguments

<code>thickness</code>	Thickness of the border in points.
<code>style</code>	"solid" (the default), "double", "dashed" or "dotted".
<code>color</code>	String representing a valid color (either a color name or a hexadecimalstring like "#00FF00").

### Value

An object of class "brdr".

**Examples**

```
set_bottom_border(jams, brdr(1, "solid", "red"))
```

---

brdr_thickness	<i>Get thickness of a <code>brdr()</code> object</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

Get thickness of a `brdr()` object

**Usage**

```
brdr_thickness(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A `brdr()` object.

**Value**

A number or numeric matrix.

**Examples**

```
brdr_thickness(left_border(jams))
brdr_thickness(brdr(1, "solid", "red"))
```

---

by_cases	<i>Map cell contents to properties using <code>case_when</code></i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

This function uses `dplyr::case_when()` to set cell properties.

**Usage**

```
by_cases(..., ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

...                    A list of two-sided formulas interpreted by `case_when`.

ignore\_na             If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Details**

Within the formulas, the variable `.` will refer to the content of `ht[rows,cols]`, after conversion by `as.matrix()`.

`case_when` returns NA when no formula LHS is matched. To avoid this, set a default in the last formula: `TRUE ~ default`.

`case_when` can't deal with `brdr()` objects, so you cannot use these in `by_cases()`.

**Value**

A function for use in `map_***` functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
if (!requireNamespace("dplyr")) {
  stop("Please install the 'dplyr' package to run this example")
}

ht <- hux(runif(5), letters[1:5])

map_background_color(ht, by_cases(
  . == "a" ~ "red",
  . %in% letters ~ "green",
  . < 0.5 ~ "pink"
))
```

---

by\_colorspace

*Map numeric cell contents smoothly to colors*

---

**Description**

`by_colorspace()` can be used to set background, border or text colors, visually differentiating high or low values.

**Usage**

```
by_colorspace(
  ...,
  range = NULL,
  na_color = NA,
  ignore_na = TRUE,
  colwise = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

...	Colors
range	Numeric endpoints. If NULL, these are determined from the data.
na_color	Color to return for NA values. Can be NA itself.
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.
colwise	Logical. Calculate breaks separately within each column?

**Details**

by\_colorspace requires the "scales" package.

**Value**

A function for use in map\_\*\*\* functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
if (!requireNamespace("scales")) {
  stop("Please install the \"scales\" package to run this example")
}
ht <- as_hux(matrix(rnorm(25), 5, 5))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_colorspace("red", "yellow", "blue"))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_colorspace("red", "yellow", "blue",
    colwise = TRUE))
```

---

by\_function

*Map cell contents to cell properties using a function or scale*

---

**Description**

This creates a simple wrapper around a function for use in map\_xxx. Useful functions include scales and palettes from the scales package.

**Usage**

```
by_function(inner_fn, ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

inner_fn	A one-argument function which maps cell values to property values.
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Details**

The argument of inner\_fn will be `as.matrix(ht[row,col])`. Be aware how matrix conversion affects the mode of cell data.

**Value**

A function for use in `map_***` functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- as_hux(matrix(runif(20), 5, 4))

map_background_color(ht,
  by_function(grey))

if (requireNamespace("scales")) {
  map_text_color(ht, by_function(
    scales::seq_gradient_pal()
  ))
}
```

---

by\_quantiles

*Map numeric quantiles to cell properties*

---

**Description**

These functions split cell values by quantiles. Non-numeric cells are ignored.

**Usage**

```
by_quantiles(
  quantiles,
  values,
  right = FALSE,
  extend = TRUE,
```



```

    ignore_na = TRUE,
    colwise = FALSE
  )

  by_equal_groups(n, values, ignore_na = TRUE, colwise = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

quantiles	Vector of quantiles.
values	Vector of values. <code>length(values)</code> should be one greater than <code>length(quantiles)</code> , or one less if <code>extend = FALSE</code> .
right	If TRUE, intervals are closed on the right, i.e. if values are exactly equal to a break, they go in the lower group. Otherwise, intervals are closed on the left, so equal values go in the higher group. FALSE by default.
extend	Extend breaks to <code>c(-Inf, breaks, Inf)</code> , i.e. include numbers below and above the outermost breaks. TRUE by default.
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.
colwise	Logical. Calculate breaks separately within each column?
n	Number of equal-sized groups. <code>length(values)</code> should equal n.

### Details

`by_equal_groups(n, values)` splits the data into n equal-sized groups (i.e. it is a shortcut for `by_quantiles(seq(1/n, 1 - 1/n, 1/n), values)`).

### Value

A function for use in `map_***` functions.

### See Also

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

### Examples

```

ht <- hux(rnorm(5), rnorm(5))

map_background_color(ht,
  by_quantiles(
    c(0.2, 0.8),
    c("red", "yellow", "green")
  ))

map_background_color(ht,
  by_quantiles(

```

```

      c(0.2, 0.8),
      c("red", "yellow", "green"),
      colwise = TRUE
    ))

  map_background_color(ht,
    by_equal_groups(
      3,
      c("red", "yellow", "green")
    ))

```

by\_ranges

*Map numeric ranges to cell properties***Description**

by\_ranges() sets property values for cells falling within different numeric ranges.

**Usage**

```
by_ranges(breaks, values, right = FALSE, extend = TRUE, ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

breaks	A vector of numbers in increasing order.
values	A vector of property values. length(values) should be one greater than length(breaks) if extend = TRUE, or one less if extend = FALSE.
right	If TRUE, intervals are closed on the right, i.e. if values are exactly equal to a break, they go in the lower group. Otherwise, intervals are closed on the left, so equal values go in the higher group. FALSE by default.
extend	Extend breaks to c(-Inf, breaks, Inf), i.e. include numbers below and above the outermost breaks. TRUE by default.
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Details**

Non-numeric cells return NA. The effects of this depend on ignore\_na.

**Value**

A function for use in map\_\*\*\* functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

ht <- huxtable(c(1, 3, 5))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_ranges(
    c(2, 4),
    c("red", "yellow", "blue")
  ))

map_background_color(ht,
  by_ranges(
    c(2, 4),
    "pink",
    extend = FALSE
  ))

map_background_color(ht,
  by_ranges(
    c(1, 5),
    c("red", "yellow", "green"),
    right = TRUE
  ))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_ranges(
    c(1, 5),
    c("red", "yellow", "green"),
    right = FALSE
  ))

```

---

**by\_regex***Map cells matching a string or regex to cell properties*

---

**Description**

by\_regex() sets properties on cells which match a [regular expression](#).

**Usage**

```
by_regex(..., .grepl_args = list(), ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

...	A list of name-value pairs. The names are regular expressions. If there is a single unnamed argument, this is the default value for unmatched cells. More than one unnamed argument is an error.
.grepl_args	A list of arguments to pass to <a href="#">grepl()</a> . Useful options include <code>fixed</code> , <code>perl</code> and <code>ignore.case</code> .
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Value**

A function for use in map\_\*\*\* functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- hux(c("The cat sat", "on the", "mat"))

map_bold(ht, by_regex("at" = TRUE))
map_bold(ht, by_regex("a.*a" = TRUE))

map_bold(ht, by_regex(
  "the" = TRUE,
  .grepl_args = list(
    ignore.case = TRUE
  )
))
```

---

by\_rows

*Set cell properties by row or column*

---

**Description**

by\_rows and by\_cols set properties in horizontal or vertical "stripes".

**Usage**

```
by_rows(..., from = 1, ignore_na = TRUE)
```

```
by_cols(..., from = 1, ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

...	One or more cell property values.
from	Numeric. Row or column to start at.
ignore_na	If TRUE, NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Value**

A function for use in map\_\*\*\* functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_values\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- as_hux(matrix(rnorm(25), 5, 5))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_rows("green", "grey"))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_cols("green", "grey"))
```

---

by\_values

*Map specific cell values to cell properties*

---

**Description**

Use `by_values()` to set properties for cells with specific, pre-determined contents.

**Usage**

```
by_values(..., ignore_na = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

...	Name-value pairs like <code>name = value</code> . Cells where contents are equal to <code>name</code> will have the property set to <code>value</code> . If there is a single unnamed argument, this is the default value for unmatched cells. More than one unnamed argument is an error.
<code>ignore_na</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , NA values in the result will be left unchanged from their previous values. Otherwise, NA normally resets to the default.

**Value**

A function for use in `map_***` functions.

**See Also**

[mapping-functions](#)

Other mapping functions: [by\\_cases\(\)](#), [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#), [by\\_function\(\)](#), [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [by\\_ranges\(\)](#), [by\\_regex\(\)](#), [by\\_rows\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- hux(letters[1:3])
map_background_color(ht,
  by_values(a = "red", c = "yellow"))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_values(a = "red", c = "yellow", "green"))
```

---

caption

*Set the table caption*

---

**Description**

By default, captions are displayed above the table. You can change this with `caption_pos()`.

**Usage**

```
caption(ht)
caption(ht) <- value
set_caption(ht, value)
```

**Arguments**

ht                    A huxtable.  
value                 A string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

**Details**

Captions are not escaped. See the example for a workaround.

**Value**

`caption()` returns the caption property. `set_caption()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

Other caption properties: `caption_pos()`, `caption_width()`

**Examples**

```
set_caption(jams, "Pots of jam for sale")
# escape caption characters:
caption(jams) <- sanitize(
  "Make $$$ with jam",
  type = "latex")
```

---

caption_pos	<i>Position the table's caption</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

---

### Description

If `caption_pos` is "top" or "bottom", then the horizontal position ("left", "center" or "right") will be determined by the huxtable's `position()`.

### Usage

```
caption_pos(ht)
caption_pos(ht) <- value
set_caption_pos(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	String: "top", "bottom", "topleft", "topcenter", "topright", "bottomleft", "bottomcenter" or "bottomright". Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "top".

### Value

`caption_pos()` returns the `caption_pos` property. `set_caption_pos()` returns the modified huxtable.

### See Also

Other caption properties: `caption_width()`, `caption()`

### Examples

```
caption_pos(jams) <- "topleft"
caption_pos(jams)

caption(jams) <- "Jam for sale"
jams
set_caption_pos(jams, "bottom")
```

---

caption_width	<i>Set the width of the table caption</i>
---------------	---

---

### Description

A numeric widths is interpreted as a proportion of text width in LaTeX, or of width of the containing element in HTML. A character width must be a valid LaTeX or CSS dimension. The default, NA, makes the caption the same width as the table.

### Usage

```
caption_width(ht)
caption_width(ht) <- value
set_caption_width(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	Number or string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

### Value

caption\_width() returns the caption\_width property. set\_caption\_width() returns the modified huxtable.

### See Also

Other caption properties: [caption\\_pos\(\)](#), [caption\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
caption_width(jams) <- 0.5
caption_width(jams)
```

---

cbind.huxtable	<i>Combine rows or columns</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

---

### Description

These methods are called when one argument to cbind/rbind is a huxtable. As well as combining cell contents, they copy table, row, column and/or cell properties into the returned result.



## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'  
cbind(..., deparse.level = 1, copy_cell_props = TRUE)  
  
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'  
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1, copy_cell_props = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

...                    Vectors, matrices, or huxtables.  
deparse.level        Unused.  
copy\_cell\_props      Cell properties to copy from neighbours (see below).

## Details

Table properties will be taken from the first argument which is a huxtable. So will row properties (for cbind) and column properties (for rbind).

If some of the inputs are not huxtables, and copy\_cell\_props is TRUE, then cell properties will be copied to non-huxtables. Objects on the left or above get priority over those on the right or below.

If copy\_cell\_props is FALSE, cells from non-huxtable objects will get the default properties.

You cannot bind huxtables with data frames, since the R method dispatch will always call the data frame method instead of the huxtable-specific code. For a solution, see [add\\_columns\(\)](#).

## Value

A huxtable.

## Examples

```
sugar <- c("Sugar", "40%", "35%", "50%")  
jams <- set_bold(jams, 1, everywhere)  
cbind(jams, sugar)  
cbind(jams, sugar,  
      copy_cell_props = FALSE)  
  
jams <- set_text_color(jams,  
                      everywhere, 1, "red")  
rbind(jams, c("Damson", 2.30))  
rbind(jams, c("Damson", 2.30),  
      copy_cell_props = FALSE)
```

---

col_width	<i>Set the width of table columns</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

---

### Description

Numeric column widths are treated as proportions of the table width. Character widths must be valid CSS or LaTeX dimensions.

### Usage

```
col_width(ht)
col_width(ht) <- value
set_col_width(ht, col, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
col	A col specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
value	Numeric or character vector.. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

### Details

In LaTeX, if you specify a column width, but set wrap to FALSE and have cells which overrun, then you may have problems with table position and with background colours in other cells. The workaround is to adjust the width, so that your cells no longer overrun.

### Value

col\_width() returns the col\_width property. set\_col\_width() returns the modified huxtable.

### See Also

Other table measurements: [height\(\)](#), [row\\_height\(\)](#), [width\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
col_width(jams) <- c(.2, .8)
col_width(jams)
jams$Notes <- c("Notes",
               "This year's finest", "", "")
jams
set_col_width(jams, c(.4, .5, .1))
```

---

escape_contents	<i>Escape or unescape text in cells</i>
-----------------	---

---

## Description

Setting `escape_contents` to `FALSE` allows you to include raw HTML or TeX code in your cells.

## Usage

```
escape_contents(ht)
escape_contents(ht) <- value
set_escape_contents(ht, row, col, value )
map_escape_contents(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	A logical vector or matrix. Set to <code>NA</code> to reset to the default, which is <code>TRUE</code> .

## Details

If `markdown()` is `TRUE` for a cell, the `escape_contents` property will be ignored.

## Value

`escape_contents()` returns the `escape_contents` property. `set_escape_contents()` returns the modified huxtable.

## See Also

[sanitize\(\)](#) for escaping text manually.

## Examples

```
ht <- huxtable(
  Text = "x squared",
  Maths = "$x^2$"
)
ht <- set_escape_contents(ht, FALSE)
## Not run:
quick_pdf(ht)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

---

final	<i>Return the last n rows or columns</i>
-------	--

---

### Description

This is a convenience function to use in row and column specifications. In that context, it returns the last n row or column numbers of the huxtable.

### Usage

```
final(n = 1)
```

### Arguments

n                    Number of rows to return.

### Details

Technically, final returns a two-argument function - see [rowspecs](#) for more details.

### Examples

```
set_bold(jams, final(2), final(1), TRUE)
```

---

fmt_percent	<i>Format numbers as percent</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

fmt\_ functions are designed to work with [number\\_format\(\)](#).

### Usage

```
fmt_percent(digits = 1)
```

### Arguments

digits                How many digits to print.

### Value

An object you can pass into [number\\_format\(\)](#).

**See Also**

Other format functions: [fmt\\_pretty\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
jams$Sugar <- c("Sugar content",  
              0.4, 0.35, 0.45)  
set_number_format(jams, -1, "Sugar",  
                  fmt_percent(1))
```

---

fmt\_pretty

*Use prettyNum() to format numbers*

---

**Description**

Use prettyNum() to format numbers

**Usage**

```
fmt_pretty(big.mark = ",", ..., scientific = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

big.mark, scientific, ...  
Passed to [prettyNum\(\)](#).

**Value**

An object you can pass into [number\\_format\(\)](#).

**See Also**

Other format functions: [fmt\\_percent\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
jams$Sales <- c("Sales", 35000,  
              55500, 20000)  
set_number_format(jams, -1, "Sales",  
                  fmt_pretty())
```

---

font	<i>Set the font for cell text</i>
------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

Set the font for cell text

## Usage

```
font(ht)
font(ht) <- value
set_font(ht, row, col, value )
map_font(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

## Details

To find out what fonts are on your system, `systemfonts::match_font()` is useful.

For HTML, you can use comma-separated lists of font names like "Times New Roman, Times, Serif". This is not portable, though.

LaTeX and HTML use different font names. To use the same font names across document formats, see `options("huxtable.latex_use_fontspec")` in [huxtable-options](#).

## Value

`font()` returns the font property. `set_font()` returns the modified huxtable.

## See Also

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
font(jams) <- "times"
font(jams)

jams2 <- set_font(jams,
  "arial")
font(jams2)

jams3 <- set_font(jams,
  2:3, 1, "arial")
font(jams3)

jams4 <- map_font(jams,
  by_rows(
    "arial",
    "times")
  )
font(jams4)
```

---

font\_size

*Make text larger or smaller*

---

## Description

Font size is in points.

## Usage

```
font_size(ht)
font_size(ht) <- value
set_font_size(ht, row, col, value )
map_font_size(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A numeric vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

## Value

font\_size() returns the font\_size property. set\_font\_size() returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
font_size(jams) <- 14
font_size(jams)

jams2 <- set_font_size(jams,
  12)
font_size(jams2)

jams3 <- set_font_size(jams,
  2:3, 1, 12)
font_size(jams3)

jams4 <- map_font_size(jams,
  by_rows(
    12,
    14)
  )
font_size(jams4)
```

---

guess\_knitr\_output\_format  
*Guess knitr output format*

---

**Description**

Convenience function which tries to guess the ultimate output from knitr and rmarkdown.

**Usage**

```
guess_knitr_output_format()
```

**Value**

"html", "latex", or something else. If we are not in a knitr document, returns an empty string.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# in a knitr document
guess_knitr_output_format()

## End(Not run)
```



---

header_cols	<i>Mark rows or columns as headers</i>
-------------	--

---

## Description

Arbitrary rows and columns can be headers: they do not have to be at the top or left of the table.

## Usage

```
header_cols(ht)
header_cols(ht) <- value
set_header_cols(ht, col, value)
```

```
header_rows(ht)
header_rows(ht) <- value
set_header_rows(ht, row, value)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
col	A col specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
value	Logical vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.

## Details

By default header rows and columns are not shown differently from other rows, but you can change this with [style\\_headers\(\)](#). Various themes may set properties on headers. Lastly, headers are treated differently when [restacking](#).

## Value

`header_cols()` returns the `header_cols` property. `set_header_cols()` returns the modified huxtable.

## Examples

```
jams <- set_header_rows(jams, 1, TRUE)
jams <- set_header_cols(jams, 1, TRUE)
style_headers(jams,
  bold      = TRUE,
  text_color = "purple"
)
```

---

height	<i>Set the table height</i>
--------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

`height()` sets the height of the entire table, while `[row_height()]` sets the height of individual rows. A numeric height is treated as a proportion of the containing block (HTML) or `\textheight` (LaTeX). A character height must be a valid CSS or LaTeX dimension.

**Usage**

```
height(ht)
height(ht) <- value
set_height(ht, value)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
value	A number or string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

**Value**

`height()` returns the height property. `set_height()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

Other table measurements: [col\\_width\(\)](#), [row\\_height\(\)](#), [width\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
height(jams) <- 0.4
height(jams)
```

---

huxreg	<i>Create a huxtable to display model output</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Create a huxtable to display model output

**Usage**

```

huxreg(
  ...,
  error_format = "{std.error}",
  error_pos = c("below", "same", "right"),
  number_format = "%.3f",
  align = ".",
  ci_level = NULL,
  tidy_args = NULL,
  glance_args = NULL,
  stars = c(`***` = 0.001, `**` = 0.01, `*` = 0.05),
  bold_signif = NULL,
  borders = 0.4,
  outer_borders = 0.8,
  note = if (is.null(stars)) NULL else "{stars}.",
  statistics = c(N = "nobs", R2 = "r.squared", "logLik", "AIC"),
  coefs = NULL,
  omit_coefs = NULL
)

```

**Arguments**

...	Models, or a single list of models. Names will be used as column headings.
error_format	How to display uncertainty in estimates. See below.
error_pos	Display uncertainty "below", to the "right" of, or in the "same" cell as estimates.
number_format	Format for numbering. See <code>number_format()</code> for details.
align	Alignment for table cells. Set to a single character to align on this character.
ci_level	Confidence level for intervals. Set to NULL to not calculate confidence intervals.
tidy_args	List of arguments to pass to <code>generics::tidy()</code> . A list without names will be treated as a list of argument lists, one for each model.
glance_args	List of arguments to pass to <code>generics::glance()</code> . A list without names will be treated as a list of argument lists, one for each model.
stars	Levels for p value stars. Names of stars are symbols to use. Set to NULL to not show stars.
bold_signif	Where p values are below this number, cells will be displayed in bold. Use NULL to turn off this behaviour.
borders	Thickness of inner horizontal borders. Set to 0 for no borders.
outer_borders	Thickness of outer (top and bottom) horizontal borders. Set to 0 for no borders.
note	Footnote for bottom cell, which spans all columns. {stars} will be replaced by a note about significance stars. Set to NULL for no footnote.
statistics	A vector of summary statistics to display. Set to NULL to show all available statistics. To change display names, name the statistics vector: <code>c("Displayed title" = "statistic_name", ...)</code>
coefs	A vector of coefficients to display. Overrides <code>omit_coefs</code> . To change display names, name the coef vector: <code>c("Displayed title" = "coefficient_name", ...)</code>
omit_coefs	Omit these coefficients.

## Details

Models must have a `generics::tidy()` method defined, which should return "term", "estimate", "std.error", "statistic" and "p.value". The "broom" package provides methods for many model objects. If the tidy method does not have a `conf.int` option, huxreg will calculate confidence intervals itself, using a normal approximation.

If `...` has names or contains a single named list, the names will be used for column headings. Otherwise column headings will be automatically created.

If the `coef` and/or `statistics` vectors have names, these will be used for row headings. If different values of `coef` have the same name, the corresponding rows will be merged in the output.

`statistics` should be column names from `generics::glance()`. You can also use "nobs" for the number of observations. If `statistics` is NULL then all columns from `glance` will be used. To use no columns, set `statistics = character(0)`.

`error_format` is a string to be interpreted by `glue::glue()`. Terms in parentheses will be replaced by computed values. You can use any columns returned by `tidy`: typical columns include `statistic`, `p.value`, `std.error`, as well as `conf.low` and `conf.high` if you have set `ci_level`. For example, to show confidence intervals, you could write `error_format = "{conf.low} to {conf.high}"`.

## Value

A huxtable object.

## Fixing p values manually

If you wish to use e.g. robust standard errors, you can pass results from e.g. `lmtest::coefstest()` into huxreg, since these objects have tidy methods. Alternatively, to manually insert your own statistics, see `tidy_override()`.

## Examples

```
if (!requireNamespace("broom")) {
  stop("Please install 'broom' to run this example.")
}
```

```
lm1 <- lm(mpg ~ cyl, mtcars)
lm2 <- lm(mpg ~ cyl + hp, mtcars)
glm1 <- glm(I(mpg > 20) ~ cyl, mtcars,
           family = binomial)
```

```
huxreg(lm1, lm2, glm1)
```

```
if (requireNamespace("sandwich") &&
    requireNamespace("lmtest")) {

  lm_robust <- lmtest::coefstest(lm1,
                                vcov = sandwich::vcovHC)
  # coefstest() has no "glance" method:
  huxreg(lm_robust,
        statistics = character(0))
}
```

```
}

```

---

```
huxtable
```

```
    Create a huxtable
```

---

## Description

huxtable, or hux, creates a huxtable object.

## Usage

```
huxtable(
  ...,
  add_colnames = getOption("huxtable.add_colnames", TRUE),
  add_rownames = FALSE,
  autoformat = getOption("huxtable.autoformat", TRUE)
)
```

```
hux(
  ...,
  add_colnames = getOption("huxtable.add_colnames", TRUE),
  add_rownames = FALSE,
  autoformat = getOption("huxtable.autoformat", TRUE)
)
```

```
tribble_hux(
  ...,
  add_colnames = getOption("huxtable.add_colnames", TRUE),
  autoformat = getOption("huxtable.autoformat", TRUE)
)
```

## Arguments

...	For huxtable, named list of values as in <code>data.frame()</code> . For tribble_hux, data values as in <code>tibble::tribble()</code> .
add_colnames	If TRUE, add a first row of column names to the huxtable.
add_rownames	If TRUE or a character string, add a first column of row names to the huxtable. The string gives the name for the new column (or "rownames" for TRUE).
autoformat	If TRUE, automatically format columns by type. See below.

## Details

If you use add\_colnames or add\_rownames, be aware that these will shift your rows and columns along by one: your old row/column 1 will now be row/column 2, etc.

add\_colnames defaults to TRUE. You can set the default globally by setting options("huxtable.add\_colnames") to TRUE or FALSE.

`tribble_hux` is a simple wrapper around `tibble::tribble()` which lets you create data in a readable format. It requires the "tibble" package to be installed.

### Value

An object of class `huxtable`.

### Automatic formatting

If `autoformat` is `TRUE`, then columns will have `number_format()` and `align()` properties set automatically, as follows:

- Integer columns will have `number_format` set to 0.
- Other numeric columns will have `number_format` set to `"%.3g"`.
- All other columns will have `number_format` set to `NA` (no formatting).
- Integer, Date and date-time (i.e. `POSIXct` and `POSIXlt`) columns will be right-aligned.
- Other numeric columns will be aligned on options(`"OutDec"`), usually `"."`.
- Other columns will be left aligned.

You can change these defaults by editing options(`"huxtable.autoformat_number_format"`) and options(`"huxtable.autoformat_align"`). See [huxtable-package](#) for more details.

Automatic alignment also applies to column headers if `add_colnames` is `TRUE`; headers of columns aligned on a decimal point will be right-aligned. Automatic number formatting does not apply to column headers.

### See Also

[huxtable-options](#)

### Examples

```
ht <- huxtable(
  column1 = 1:5,
  column2 = letters[1:5]
)
ht
tribble_hux(
  ~ Name,           ~ Salary,
  "John Smith",    50000,
  "Jane Doe",      50000,
  "David Hugh-Jones", 50000,
  add_colnames = TRUE
)
```

**Description**

A FAQ of common issues.

**Details**

- I get a LaTeX error when I try to compile my document!  
Have you installed the LaTeX packages you need? LaTeX packages are different from R packages. Run `check_latex_dependencies()` to find out if you are missing any. Then install them using your system's LaTeX management application. Or you can try `install_latex_dependencies()`. In some rmarkdown and LaTeX formats, you also need to add LaTeX dependencies manually. Run `report_latex_dependencies()` and add the output to your LaTeX preamble, or in Rmarkdown formats, add it to the rmarkdown header like this:  
header-includes:  
- `\usepackage{array}`  
- `\usepackage{caption}`  
... et cetera
- Huxtable isn't working in my Rmarkdown beamer\_presentation slides.  
You may need to set the beamer "fragile" option, like this:  
`# Slide title {.fragile}`
- Numbers in my cells look weird!  
You can change numeric formatting using `number_format()`. Base R options like `scipen` usually have no effect.
- I ran `caption(ht) <-"Something"` and got an error message:  
Error in UseMethod("caption<-") :  
no applicable method for 'caption<-' applied to an object of class "c('huxtable', 'data.frame')"  
You may have loaded another package with a caption method, e.g. "xtable". Try loading huxtable after xtable.
- How can I change the font size, font etc. of captions?  
There are no direct commands for this. You have to use raw HTML/TeX/other commands within the caption itself. For example to have a bold caption in HTML, you might do something like:  
`set_caption(jams, "<b>Jam Prices</b>")`
- How do I refer to tables in bookdown?  
As of version 4.3.0, this is handled automatically for you. Just set the label using `label()`, then in markdown text do e.g.:  
`\@ref(tab:my-table-label).`

- I called `library(huxtable)` and now my `data.table` objects are getting printed!  
Set `options(huxtable.knit_print_df = FALSE)`.
- How can I set a property on an arbitrary group of cells?  
If you can't use the [mapping-functions](#) interface, and you want to set a property for multiple cells that aren't all in the same rows and/or columns, you could use a little-known fact about R subsetting. If you subset `ht[x]` where `x` is two-column numeric matrix, then each row of `x` indexes a single (row, column) cell. So, for example, here's how to set the background color of cells (2,1), (1, 3) and (4, 2) of a huxtable:
 

```
indices <- matrix(c(2, 1, 1, 3, 4, 2), ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
background_color(jams)[indices] <- "orange"
```

 Another useful trick sets properties on the diagonal, using `diag()`:
 

```
diag(background_color(jams)) <- "grey"
```
- I have another problem.  
If you have a bug - i.e. a problem with the software - or have a feature request, please report it to <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>. Otherwise, ask a question on [StackOverflow](#) or <https://community.rstudio.com>. That way, other people will benefit from the answers you get.
- Can I email you directly?  
I'd rather you asked on a public website. If you then email me a link, I may be able to help.

---

 huxtable-news

*Changes to the huxtable package*


---

## Description

This help page simply gives the contents of NEWS.md.

### huxtable 5.4.0

- New behaviour: setting `colspan()` or `rowspan()` overwrites the content of cells that have been shadowed.

```
ht <- hux(c(1, 1), c(2, 2), c(3, 3))
ht <- set_all_borders(ht)
colspan(ht)[1, 1] <- 3
```

```
# old behaviour
ht[, c(2, 1, 3)]
## +-----+
## |                2          |
## +-----+-----+-----+
## |      2 |      1 |      3 |
## +-----+-----+-----+
```



```
# new behaviour
ht[, c(2, 1, 3)]
## +-----+
## |                1                |
## +-----+-----+-----+
## |      2 |      1 |      3 |
## +-----+-----+-----+
```

- New option `huxtable.latex_siunitx_align` allows you to use the LaTeX `siunitx` package to handle decimal point alignment. This is `FALSE` by default.
- Bugfix: centre alignment was not working in `print_screen()`.
- Bugfix: failure in `to_md()` with recent versions of `stringi` package.
- Bugfix: repeating a single row in a subset, like `ht[c(1,1,2,3),]`, was setting `colspan = 2` on the repeated row.
- Bugfix: zero-argument subset replacement like `ht[] <- ...` wasn't working.

### **huxtable 5.3.0**

- Improve decimal alignment in LaTeX when `align(ht) == "."`. This may change the appearance of some documents.
- Allow `tidy_override()` to extend columns of `tidy` and `glance`.
- Bugfix: `#196 ^` was giving errors in LaTeX.

### **huxtable 5.2.0**

- Add `table_environment` property so you can use e.g. `"table*"` in TeX.
- Bugfix: `print_screen(h, colnames = FALSE)` didn't print a final newline.
- Bugfix: italic from markdown was being printed as underlined in TeX.
- Minor test update for compatibility with broom.

### **huxtable 5.1.1**

- Minor test update for compatibility with broom.
- Fixes for R 4.1.0.

### **huxtable 5.1.0**

- `as_flextable()` now exports markdown in cells to RTF, and to Word with the help of the optional `ftExtra` package. Thanks @atusy for adding this feature.
- Improvements to markdown screen export. This now uses the optional `fansi` package.
- New feature: `as_Workbook()` gains `start_row` and `start_col` arguments, to write a huxtable into an Excel worksheet starting at a particular row or column.
- New feature: `huxreg()` gains a `glance_args` argument to pass arguments to `glance()`.
- New feature: `options(huxtable.long_minus = TRUE)` will try to use long minus signs before numbers. The default is `FALSE`. It will probably become `TRUE` in a future version.

- Bugfix: `insert_row/column(..., after = 0)` was unsetting table properties.
- Bugfix: unicode characters above 32767 were incorrectly represented in RTF. Thanks @kaigu1990.
- Bugfix: columns were being collapsed in `as_Workbook()`.
- Bugfix: `style_cells` didn't work unless `huxtable` was on the search path.
- Bugfix: `merge_repeated_rows` merged NA rows incorrectly.
- Bugfix: number format was not set correctly in `huxreg()`'s note.
- Bugfix: in `huxreg()`, `tidy_args` threw an error if the first argument to `tidy()` was a named list.
- Bugfix: `tidy_replace()` was broken.
- Clearer error messages for `tidy_override()` when `extend = FALSE`. In future, `extend` will probably default to `TRUE`.

#### Other news::

- Huxtable received its first Patreon sponsor! Thanks to Ross Mattheis.

### huxtable 5.0.0

Huxtable 5.0.0 brings numerous changes. For a more user-friendly introduction, see <https://hughjonesd.github.io/whats-new-in-huxtable-5.0.0.html>.

#### Breaking changes:

- There are changes to LaTeX output.
  - LaTeX `\tabcolsep` is now set to 0 within huxtable tables, while left and right padding should now take effect even when `wrap` is `FALSE`.
  - The default LaTeX table environment is now “`tabular`” unless `width` is set. If `width` is set, it is “`tabularx`”.
  - `wrap` only matters if `width` is set. Otherwise, cell wrapping is off.
  - the `\centerbox` macro from the LaTeX “`adjustbox`” package is used to centre tables. This should improve centring when tables are too wide. You may need to update the LaTeX “`adjustbox`” package to a recent version. `check_latex_dependencies()` can inform you about this.
- As previously signalled, `add_colnames` has now become `TRUE` by default in `huxtable()` and `as_huxtable()`. Set `options(huxtable.add_colnames = FALSE)` to go back to the old behaviour.
- Newlines in cell contents are now respected (in LaTeX, so long as `wrap = TRUE` and `width` has been set).
- Huxtable borders have been reworked, fixing some longstanding bugs and adding new features.
  - Borders are now automatically collapsed. For example:
 

```
jams %>%
  set_right_border(everywhere, 1, 1) %>%
  set_left_border(everywhere, 2, 0.4)
```

 will set the border in between the columns of `jams` to `0.4`, overwriting the previous value. This is more in line with what you would expect. For example, the following code now does what you probably want:

```
jams %>%
  set_rowspan(2, 1, 3) %>%
  set_bottom_border(4, everywhere, 1)
##           Type           Price
##           Strawberry         1.90
##                               2.10
##                               1.80
##           -----
```

instead of the old behaviour:

```
jams %>%
  set_rowspan(2, 1, 3) %>%
  set_bottom_border(4, everywhere, 1)
##           Type           Price
##           Strawberry         1.90
##                               2.10
##                               1.80
##                               -----
```

- `set_left_border()`, `set_all_borders()` and friends all use a default value of 0.4. So to set a default border, write e.g.

```
as_hux(head(iris)) %>%
  set_bottom_border(1, everywhere)
```

- A new `brdr()` class encapsulates border thickness, style and colour. You can set all properties at once by writing, e.g.:

```
as_hux(jams) %>%
  set_bottom_border(1, everywhere, brdr(1, "dotted", "darkgreen"))
left_border(ht) and friends return a brdr object. To access the border thickness, write
brdr_thickness(left_border(ht)).
```

- Various deprecated items have been removed:
  - The 3-argument form of `set_*`. Instead, use `map_*`.
  - The `byrow` argument to `set_*`. Instead, use `map_*` and `by_cols()`.
  - `error_style` and `pad_decimal` arguments in `huxreg`. Use `error_format` and `align(hx) <- ". "`.
  - The `where()`, `is_a_number()` and `pad_decimal()` functions. Use `map_*` functions, `is.na(as.numeric(x))`, and `align(ht) <- ". "`.
- Default padding has been increased to 6 points.
- By default, `width()` is now unset.
- By default, `wrap()` is now TRUE.
- `every()` has been renamed to `stripe()`, to avoid a clash with `purrr::every()`. `everywhere`, `evens` and `odds` are still the same.
- The little-used ability to set `copy_cell_props` to a character vector in `rbind.huxtable` and `cbind.huxtable` has been removed. You can still set it to FALSE.
- `add_rows()` and `add_columns()` now always call `rbind.huxtable()` or `cbind.huxtable()` and return a huxtable.
- Huxtable no longer supports dplyr versions less than 0.7.0 (released mid-2017).
- `set_cell_properties()` has been renamed `style_cells()`. It is retained as a soft-deprecated alias.

- Various themes have been tweaked:
  - `theme_basic()` now has bold headers and no header column by default.
  - `theme_plain()` defaults to `position = "centre"`.
  - `theme_stripped()` uses grey stripes, a white border, and subtler headers.
  - `theme_article()` has thinner borders.

#### Other changes:

- You can now use **markdown** within table cells.
  - Use `set_markdown(ht, rows, cols)` to turn this on.
  - Or use the convenience function `set_markdown_contents()` to set cell contents that will be interpreted as markdown.
  - Markdown works for HTML and LaTeX. There's basic support for on-screen display.
- Huxtable now has the concept of header row and columns.
  - By default, data frame column names will be headers.
  - To set other rows to be headers, use `set_header_rows(ht, row_numbers, TRUE)`. For columns, use `header_cols()` or `set_header_cols()`.
  - New functions `style_headers()`, `style_header_cols()`, and `style_header_rows()` to set multiple properties on headers.
  - In themes, `header_row/col = TRUE` set the first row/col to a header, and style all header rows/cols.
- `set_bold()` and `set_italic()` now use a default value of `TRUE`. So you can write e.g.
 

```
as_hux(head(iris)) %>%
  set_bold(1, everywhere)
```
- Console output in R now shows table position and caption position.
- By default, huxtable now sets labels from the current knitr chunk label, if there is one. This is consistent with `kable()`. In bookdown, you can then do e.g.
 

```
Some iris species are shown in \@ref(tab:mytable):
```

```
```\r
as_hux(iris)
```\r
```

Set `options(huxtable.autolabel = FALSE)` to turn off this behaviour.

- The one-argument form of `[]` now works for huxtables just as it does for data frames. For example, `ht[2:3]` selects columns 2 and 3.
- New functions `fmt_percent()` and `fmt_pretty()` for passing into `number_format()`:
 

```
jams$Sugar <-c ("Sugar content", 0.4, 0.35, 0.45)
set_number_format(jams, -1, "Sugar", fmt_percent(1))
```
- `split_across()` and `split_down()` split a huxtable into a list of sub-tables. Headers can be automatically included.
- `restack_across()` and `restack_down()` split a huxtable, then join it back up. This is useful for making a table fit on a page.
- `merge_across()` and `merge_down()` merge an area of cells horizontally across rows, or vertically down columns.
- New functions `set_lr_borders()/_border_colors()/_border_styles()/_padding()` set left and right borders and padding simultaneously. New functions `set_tb_borders()` etc. set top and bottom properties simultaneously. There are `map_` equivalents of all of these.

- `set_outer_padding()` sets padding around a range of cells, similarly to `set_outer_borders()`.
- A new table-level property, `caption_width()`, allows you to set the width of the caption. The default, `NA`, sets the width equal to the table width.
- There are two new themes: `theme_compact()` and `theme_bright()`.
- For `huxreg()`, a new function `tidy_replace()` allows you to replace the output of `tidy(x)` entirely.
- `huxtable` now only sets `options(huxtable.knit_print_df = TRUE)` if it is attached, not if it is loaded.
- `huxtable` supports `dplyr::relocate()`, new in `dplyr 1.0.0`.
- Improvements to `as_flextable()`.
- Improvements to `quick_pptx()` (thanks @davidgohel).
- Bugfixes for `options(huxtable.use_fontspec = TRUE)`.
- Bugfix: `add_rownames = "string"` now works as promised.
- Bugfix: non-ASCII characters are now supported in RTF.

#### Other news:

- New versions of the `gtsummary` package will have an `as_huxtable()` method.
- Package `texreg` on CRAN includes a `huxtablereg()` function for creating a table of regression outputs.

#### huxtable 4.7.1

- The `expss` package now supports export to huxtables.
- `by_quantiles()`, `by_equal_groups()` and `by_colorspace()` have gained a `colwise` argument, which calculates quantiles or colors separately for each column.
- Add caption support for `as_flextable()` (thanks @sjewo).

#### huxtable 4.7.0

- Better error messages.
- New `merge_repeated_rows()` function: merge repeated rows into a single cell.
- New `fill` and `colspan/rowspan` arguments for `insert_row()/insert_column()`:
  - `insert_row(ht, "blah", "", "", "", "", ...)` can be written `insert_row(ht, "blah", fill = "")`.
  - `colspan/rowspan` set `colspan/rowspan` of the first cell in the inserted row/column.

#### huxtable 4.6.1

- Bugfix: right borders in wrong place when cells were merged.
- Bugfix: chinese characters were displaying wrongly in `to_screen()`.

**huxtable 4.6.0**

- Set options('huxtable.latex\_use\_fontspec') to TRUE to use portable font names in TeX documents, with the LaTeX “fontspec” package.
- Bugfix: attributes were being copied wrongly in subset assignment of huxtables.
- Bugfix: text colors in hux\_logo().
- Bugfix: rbind of huxtable and matrix wasn't setting row\_height correctly.

**huxtable 4.5.0**

- Add quick\_latex() function.
- The texreg package now includes a huxtablereg function, analogous to huxreg, which outputs a huxtable from a list of regressions. This will be available from the next version of texreg.

**huxtable 4.4.0**

- Huxtables can now be printed directly in Word documents and Powerpoint presentations, thanks to the flextable package and recent versions of Pandoc. (Powerpoint printing requires Pandoc >= 2.4.0.)
- New “wrapleft” and “wrapright” options to position() allow text wrapping around tables.
- New set\_outer\_border\_colors() and set\_outer\_border\_styles() functions, like set\_outer\_borders().
- Huxtable no longer requires the broom package, instead using the generics package. If you use huxreg(), you will still need e.g. broom or broom.mixed to provide tidy() and glance() methods for specific models.
- Bugfix: tidy.tidy\_override() and glance.tidy\_override() should work even if underlying object has no tidy() or glance() method.
- Bugfix: huxtables had option clash when echo = TRUE in Rmd pdf\_document format.
- Bugfix: caption() and height() weren't playing nicely.
- Bugfix: mutate(..., copy\_cell\_props = FALSE) was adding a column named copy\_cell\_props.
- Bugfix: check\_latex\_dependencies and install\_latex\_dependencies gave misleading errors.
- Enhancement: when stars is NULL in huxreg, don't print a note by default.
- Enhancement: use tinytex when available, allowing autoinstallation of latex packages.

**huxtable 4.3.0**

- More work on TeX. Tables *should* now compile when raw\_attributes is not set.
- New map\_xxx functions to set properties variably by cell values.
- Functions for mapping properties variably: by\_rows, by\_values, by\_ranges, by\_quantiles etc.
- Correct bookdown labels are now automatically created.
- New grey, blue, green and orange themes.
- New “themes” vignette.

- New `tidy_override` function to override p values etc. in `huxreg`.
- New `set_contents` function to change huxtable contents within dplyr pipes.
- Enhancement: left- and right-aligned captions are now set above the table in LaTeX, using the “threepartable” package. You will need to install this using e.g. `install_latex_dependencies()` or `tlmgr` if it is not already on your system.
- Enhancement: in `huxtable()` and friends, `add_rownames = "Colname"` now sets the name for the new column.
- Improvements to the vignettes and help files.
- Bugfix: `to_md` could hang with bold/italic cells.

#### Deprecated:

- The 3 argument form of `set_xxx` functions is deprecated, as is the `where` function. Use `map_xxx` instead.
- Argument `byrow` is soft-deprecated. Use `by_cols()` instead.

#### huxtable 4.2.1

- Bugfix: `wrap=TRUE` caused squeezed text in RTF.

#### Important:

- TeX code was getting escaped by pandoc. To avoid this, if possible, huxtable now adds fenced code blocks round latex tables (see [https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#extension-raw\\_attribute](https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#extension-raw_attribute)). You must add `md_extensions: +raw_attribute` to your YAML header for this to work, and you will need a recent (> 2.0.0) version of Pandoc.

#### huxtable 4.2.0

- More speedups: LaTeX 2-3x faster, `as_Workbook` 2-3x faster.
- Simplify LaTeX output using our own LaTeX commands.
- RTF support: new `print_rtf`, `to_rtf` and `quick_rtf` functions.
- New `border_style` properties to set “solid”, “double”, “dotted” or “dashed” borders. (At present, LaTeX only allows “solid” or “double”.)
- New `merge_cells` function, an alternative interface to `colspan` and `rowspan`.
- New `quick_pptx` function to print data frames and huxtables into Powerpoint.
- New `install_latex_dependencies` and `check_latex_dependencies` utility functions.
- `add_rows` and `add_columns` now accept data frames as arguments.
- New `theme_mondrian` theme `:-D`
- Enhancement: `print_md` now handles **bold** and *italic* cells.
- Enhancement: `quick_pdf` has new `width` and `height` options to change paper size.
- Use CSS writing-mode where possible for text rotation. Note that this may break on non-LTR languages. If this affects you, please file an issue.
- Bugfix: LaTeX didn’t compile when height and caption were both set.
- Bugfix: `print_screen` and `print_md` would hang with a wide huxtable.
- Tweaks to documentation.

**huxtable 4.1.0**

- dplyr, knitr, rmarkdown and some other packages have moved to “Suggests:”, lowering the dependency load considerably. All the functionality is still present. huxtable gives an informative warning if a needed package is not installed.
- Code rewrites for better performance and maintainability: HTML is up to 10x faster, LaTeX is up to 4x faster.
- Documentation improvements.
- New `tribble_hux` function wrapping `tibble::tribble()` for readable data input.
- New `add_rows` and `add_columns` functions to insert one or more rows into the middle of a huxtable.
- New option “`huxtable.knitr_output_format`” to override the default output format in knitr documents.
- Numeric row heights and column widths are rescaled to 1 when huxtables are `cbinded/rbinded`.
- LaTeX: at points where borders cross, priority is given to the horizontal border color.
- Bugfix: property accessors had the wrong environment. Thanks to Iñaki Úcar.
- Bugfix: row heights and column widths weren’t being copied with `cbind/rbind`.
- Bugfixes for 0-row or 0-column huxtables:
  - Output works, usually with a warning.
  - `cbind` and `rbind` work.
- Bugfix: HTML cols were printed with ‘width: NA’.
- Bugfix: `width`, `col_width` etc. can be reset to a number after setting them to a string.
  - The (undocumented) ability to mix numeric and non-numeric values for padding and/border widths has been removed. If you want a number, set a number and not a string.
- Bugfix: HTML tables with position “right” weren’t right-aligned.
- Nicer error messages when `rbinding` objects with different numbers of rows.
- Vignette improvements.
- `is_a_number` is deprecated.
- ... and a cool new randomized `hux_logo()` ;-)

**huxtable 4.0.1**

- Improved formatting in Excel output.
- New `format` method which returns the result of `to_html`, `to_latex` etc. as appropriate.
- Bugfix: `to_html` printing e.g. “left-border: NA;” in cell CSS.
- Bugfix: `set_all_*` not working when huxtable is not attached.
- Bugfix: `as_Workbook` failing with non-numeric width.
- Bugfix: `hux_logo` was using multiple fonts, fails with Excel output.
- Bugfix: `as_flextable` borders not working in cells with `colspan > 1`.
- Documentation bugfixes.
- Compatibility with broom 5.0.0 - thanks @alexphayes



**huxtable 4.0.0**

- New `theme_plain` theme.
- The default value for `add_colnames` is going to become `TRUE`. At present it remains `FALSE`. Set `options("huxtable.add_colnames")` to `TRUE` or `FALSE` to set the default and avoid warnings in future.
- `quick_*` functions now automatically open documents if used interactively. Use `open = FALSE` to avoid.
- Tweak top and bottom margins for HTML tables.
- `pad_decimal` is deprecated in favour of `align(ht) <- ". "`.
- `huxreg` continues with a warning if statistics are unavailable for some models.

**Breaking changes:**

- `huxtable` now provides `knit_print.data.frame` methods. This means that bare data frames will be pretty-printed via `huxtable` if the package is loaded.
  - Set `options("huxtable.knit_print_df")` to `FALSE` if you don't want this.
  - By default data frames are printed using the `theme_plain` theme. Set `options("huxtable.knit_print_df_theme")` to a different one-argument function if you want to use a different theme.
- The new `autoformat` argument lets `huxtable()` and `as_huxtable()` automatically choose alignment and number format based on column type. Set `options("huxtable.autoformat")` to `FALSE` to turn off this feature by default.
- The default value of `number_format` has changed from `"%5.3g"` to `"%.3g"`, which no longer space-pads numbers.
- `as_flextable` now does not print column names in the header. This matches the standard `huxtable` behaviour whereby headers are "just another row/column". To get the old behaviour, use `colnames_to_header = TRUE`.

**Bugfixes:**

- Bugfix: Date and datetime columns were converted to numbers by `add_colnames`.
- LaTeX bugfix: background colors were printing an extra space.
- `huxreg` was never using built-in confidence intervals.
- Screen bugfixes:
  - set `max_width` to screen width (thanks @jacob-long)
  - misaligned decimal points
- Various bugfixes for `number_format`, `huxreg`, `as_hux.table`, `as_flextable`.

**huxtable 3.0.0**

- Output to Excel workbooks using the `openxlsx` package.
- New `quick_xlsx` function.
- `dplyr` select helpers now work inside `set_*` column specifications: e.g. `set_bold(ht, 1:3, matches("ab"), TRUE)`
- Column names can now be used for the `after` argument to `insert_column`.
- `quick_*` functions: when the `file` argument is not explicitly specified, `confirm` overwrites manually, or fail if called non-interactively.

- Add pointless quote marks in Description and Title... I don't make the rules.
- Don't apply `number_format` to negative exponents (e.g. 1.12e-3).
- New `tidy_args` argument to `huxreg` allows per-model customization of the call to `tidy`.

**Breaking changes:**

- `quick_xxx` functions without an explicit `file` argument throw an error if called non-interactively, and prompt before overwriting files if called interactively.

**huxtable 2.0.2**

- Don't apply `number_format` to exponents in scientific notation.
- Turn off some tests on CRAN, as they fail there but not elsewhere.

**huxtable 2.0.1**

- Fix `quick_pdf` error when moving output across filesystems.

**huxtable 2.0.0**

- New `quick_html`, `quick_pdf` and `quick_docx` functions to print table-like objects to a new document.
- `to_screen` only shows colnames if there are any non-zero-length column names.

**Breaking changes:**

- `number_format` now applies to any number-like substrings in cells. This means you can include e.g. significance stars in a cell and still use `number_format` to format the content.
- If `number_format` is NA, numbers are unchanged.
- Default value of `number_format` has changed from “%5.2f” to “%5.3g”, which plays nicer with integers but may surprise you by using scientific format for large numbers.

**huxtable 1.2.0**

- New `outer_borders` argument for `huxreg`. This changes default behaviour slightly.
- New `border` argument for `add_footnote` to choose width of footnote's top border.
- Added guard assertions to many exported functions.
- Bugfix: captions and colnames are wrapped in `to_screen` to respect `max_width`.

**huxtable 1.1.0**

- No more ugly autogenerated column names.
- Allow `huxtable` to have invalid or empty column names in general.
- LaTeX should now be *much* faster on large tables.
- `set_outer_borders` now accepts the same row/column arguments as other `set_` functions.
- Better handling in LaTeX of horizontal borders which don't cross the entire table. (But not varying positive border widths...)
- Bugfix: `flexible` didn't like `huxreg`'s syntactically invalid column names.
- Accept, but silently change, English spelling of 'centre' in `align`, `position` and `caption_pos`.

**huxtable 1.0.0**

- LaTeX implements different thicknesses for vertical and horizontal borders (but only one horizontal thickness per row).
- LaTeX border colors now collapse nicely: set colors override unset ones.
- React gracefully to lack of p values in huxreg.
- New `set_outer_borders` function to set borders round a rectangle of cells.
- `to_screen` and `to_md` now respect `wrap` and `col_widths` properties.
- Screen and markdown wrap respect word boundaries.
- `to_screen` and `to_md` gain a `min_width` argument; `to_md` gains a logical header argument; `to_screen` gains a `compact` argument replacing `blank = NULL`.
- On screen colour and bold support, if the crayon package is installed. New `huxtable.color_screen` option.
- Move from `ReporteRs` to `officer` and `flextable`. No more RJava horror.
- New `error_format` argument to `huxreg` for flexible control over uncertainty estimates.
- Infrastructure improvements: slightly less ugly code in `screen.R` and `LaTeX.R`.

**Breaking changes:**

- Removed options `collapse`, `borders`, `blank` and `colname_color` from `to_screen/print_screen`.
- `as_FlexTable` is deprecated and calls `as_flextable` with a warning. `header_rows` and `footer_rows` arguments are ignored. If you need this feature, tell me.
- HTML border sizes are now set in points, not pixels.
- In `huxreg`:
  - `ci_level` is NULL by default. Set it to a number to calculate confidence intervals.
  - `error_style` is deprecated with a warning in favour of `error_format`.
  - Use `{stars}` not `%stars%` to display significance levels in the note argument.
  - `borders` becomes a number specifying border width. Set to 0 for no borders.

**huxtable 0.3.1**

- New convenience functions `insert_row` and `insert_column`.
- `latex_float` property allows you to change positioning in LaTeX.
- (Semantic versioning fail: this should have been 0.4.0.)

**huxtable 0.3.0**

- New `borders` argument for `huxreg`, gives borders in sensible places.
- Allow more flexible caption positioning with `caption_pos`.
- New `set_default_properties` function to set default properties for new huxtables.
- Fix compatibility with `dplyr` 0.6.0.

**huxtable 0.2.2**

- Fix a bug that could lead to wrong significance stars in `huxreg`.

**huxtable 0.2.1**

- Compatibility with dplyr 0.6.0.
- Use ~ for decimal padding in LaTeX.

**huxtable 0.2.0**

- New huxreg function to convert a list of models to a huxtable.
- New set\_\* interface allowing column ranges, expressions a la subset, and filling in values by row.
- Replacement methods \$<-, [<- and [[<- now work better.
- New function set\_cell\_properties to set multiple properties on cells.
- evens, odds, everywhere, every(n, from), final(n), where(cond): convenience functions to select rows, columns and cells.
- Export to Word/Powerpoint via ReporteRs.
- Huxtable now supports dplyr verbs like filter and select.
- Exported function guess\_knitr\_output\_format.
- Ability to set border colors.
- Prevent overlapping row/colspans.
- Expanded introduction and new vignette for huxreg.
- Numerous bugs have been fixed and replaced with new, more advanced bugs.

**Breaking changes:**

- theme\_minimal has been renamed theme\_basic to avoid a name clash with ggplot2.

**huxtable 0.1.0**

- Added a NEWS.md file to track changes to the package.
- First CRAN release.

---

huxtable-options

*Package options*

---

**Description**

Huxtable has several options.

## Details

- `options('huxtable.add_colnames')` sets the default value for `add_colnames` in `huxtable()` and `as_huxtable()`. As of version 5.0.0, this defaults to `TRUE`.
- `options('huxtable.print')` sets the print method for huxtable objects. See `print.huxtable()`.
- `options('huxtable.knitr_output_format')` overrides the default output format when huxtable objects are printed by knitr. Set to "html", "latex", "md" or "screen". If `NULL` (the default), huxtable guesses the format using `guess_knitr_output_format()`.
- `options('huxtable.autolabel')`. If `TRUE`, (the default) automatically sets `label()` from the knitr chunk label, if there is one.
- `options('huxtable.color_screen')`. If `TRUE` and package `crayon` is available, huxtables will be printed in color on screen.
- `options('huxtable.bookdown')`. Set to `TRUE` within a bookdown document to automatically print bookdown-style labels. If unset, huxtable will try to guess if we are in a bookdown document.
- `options('huxtable.knit_print_df')`. If `TRUE`, data frames in knitr will be pretty-printed using huxtable. This option defaults to `TRUE` only if huxtable is attached to the search path using `library()`; not if huxtable is merely loaded (e.g. imported by another package).
- `options('huxtable.knit_print_df_theme')`. A function applied to data frames before printing in knitr. The function should take one argument (a data frame) and return a huxtable. Defaults to `theme_plain()`.
- `options('huxtable.autoformat')` sets the default value for `autoformat` in `huxtable()` and `as_huxtable()`. It defaults to `TRUE`.
- `options('huxtable.latex_use_fontspec')`. If `TRUE`, use the "fontspec" package, which allows you to use the same font names in TeX and HTML. This requires the the `xetex` or `relatex` engine, which can be set using an `.rmd` header option. Note that `quick_pdf()` may use `pdflatex`. The default is `FALSE`.
- `options('huxtable.long_minus')`. If `TRUE`, prints long minus signs for numbers. The default is `FALSE`. In LaTeX output, this option is overridden by `options('huxtable.latex_siunitx_align')`.
- `options('huxtable.latex_siunitx_align')`. If `TRUE`, uses the `\tablenum` macro from the "siunitx" package to align numbers when `align(ht)` is "." or similar. See `align()` for details. The default is `FALSE`.
- `options('huxtable.autoformat_number_format')` and `options('huxtable.autoformat_align')` are lists. The list names are base R classes. `huxtable()` with `autoformat = TRUE` will set `number_format()` and `align()` for data columns according to the corresponding list values. For example, to center-align Date objects you could set "huxtable.autoformat\_align" to something like `list(..., Date = "center", ...)`.

---

hux\_logo

*Huxtable logo*

---

## Description

Returns a randomized huxtable logo, inspired by Mondrian.

**Usage**

```
hux_logo(latex = FALSE, html = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

latex	Style for LaTeX.
html	Style for HTML.

**Value**

The huxtable logo.

**Examples**

```
print_screen(hux_logo())
```

---

insert_column	<i>Insert a row or column</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

These convenience functions wrap `cbind` or `rbind` for huxtables, to insert a single row or column.

**Usage**

```
insert_column(  
  ht,  
  ...,  
  after = 0,  
  fill = NULL,  
  rowspan = 1,  
  copy_cell_props = TRUE  
)
```

```
insert_row(  
  ht,  
  ...,  
  after = 0,  
  fill = NULL,  
  colspan = 1,  
  copy_cell_props = TRUE  
)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
...	Cell contents.
after	Insert the row/column after this position. 0 (the default) inserts as the first row/column.
fill	String. If ... contains fewer elements than there are columns/rows to fill, the remaining cells will be filled with this.
rowspan, colspan	Scalar integer. Sets the rowspan or colspan of the <i>first</i> cell only. The default NULL throws an error if there are too few elements.
copy_cell_props	Copy cell properties from the previous row or column (if after > 0). See <a href="#">cbind.huxtable()</a> .

**Details**

In `insert_column` only, you can use a column name for `after`.

Even if `colspan` or `rowspan` are greater than 1, you must still provide values for the hidden cells. Use `fill = ""` for this.

**Value**

The modified huxtable

**See Also**

[add\\_rows\(\)](#) and [add\\_columns\(\)](#), which insert multiple rows/columns at once.

**Examples**

```
insert_row(jams,
           c("Gooseberry", 2.15),
           after = 1
           )

insert_column(jams,
             c("Sugar", "50%", "60%", "40%"),
             after = "Price"
             )

insert_column(jams,
             "Sugar",
             after = "Price",
             fill = "50%"
             )

# don't forget to use `fill`:
insert_row(jams,
           "Jams and prices",
           fill = "",
           )
```

```
        colspan = 2
    )
```

---

```
jams          Prices of 3 jams
```

---

### Description

A huxtable of jams.

### Usage

```
jams
```

### Format

A huxtable with 4 rows and 2 columns ("Type" and "Price").

---

```
knit_print.data.frame Print data frames in knitr using huxtable
```

---

### Description

Print data frames in knitr using huxtable

### Usage

```
knit_print.data.frame(x, options, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	A huxtable.
options	Not used.
...	Not used.

### Details

huxtable defines a `knit_print` method for `data.frames`. This converts the data frame to a huxtable, with `add_colnames = TRUE`, themes it using `theme_plain()` and prints it. It also tries to set a few intelligent defaults, e.g. wrapping long columns and setting an appropriate width. To turn this behaviour off, set `options(huxtable.knit_print_df = FALSE)`. To change the theme, set `options("huxtable.knit_print_df_theme")` to a one-argument function which should return the huxtable.



**See Also**[huxtable-options](#)Other knit\_print: [knit\\_print.huxtable\(\)](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# in your knitr document
mytheme <- function (ht) {
  ht <- set_all_borders(ht, 0.4)
  ht <- set_all_border_colors(ht,
    "darkgreen")
  ht <- set_background_color(ht,
    evens, odds, "salmon")
  ht
}

options(huxtable.knitr_print_df_theme
  = mytheme)
# groovy!
data.frame(
  a = 1:5,
  b = 1:5
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

knit\_print.huxtable    *Print a huxtable within knitr*

---

**Description**

Print a huxtable within knitr

**Usage**

```
knit_print.huxtable(x, options, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A huxtable.
options	Not used.
...	Not used.

**Details**

knitr calls `knitr::knit_print()` on objects when they are printed in a knitr (or RMarkdown) document. The method for huxtable objects guesses the appropriate output format and prints itself out appropriately. You can override the output format by setting `options("huxtable.knitr_output_format")`.

**See Also**[huxtable-options](#)Other knit\_print: `knit_print.data.frame()`


---

label	<i>Set a table label for external referencing</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

The label is used as the table's label in LaTeX, and as the "id" property of the table element in HTML.

**Usage**

```
label(ht)
label(ht) <- value
set_label(ht, value)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
value	A string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

**Details**

LaTeX table labels typically start with "tab:".

Within knitr, huxtable labels will default to the same as the knitr chunk label. To turn off this behaviour, set `options(huxtable.autolabel = FALSE)`.

If you use `bookdown`, and set a label on your table, the table `caption()` will automatically be prefixed with (#label). You can then refer to the table using `@ref(label)`. Label needs to start with "tab: "; if it doesn't, the "tab:" prefix will be added automatically. To turn off this behaviour, set `options(huxtable.bookdown = FALSE)`.

**Value**

`label()` returns the label property. `set_label()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**[huxtable-options](#)**Examples**

```
label(jams) <- "tab:mytable"
label(jams)
```

---

`latex_float`*Set the position of the table float in LaTeX*

---

### Description

Possible values include:

- "h": here
- "h!" definitely here
- "t" top of page
- "ht" here or at top of page
- "b" bottom of page
- "p" page of floats

### Usage

```
latex_float(ht)
latex_float(ht) <- value
set_latex_float(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A hutable.
<code>value</code>	A string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "ht".

### Details

See LaTeX documentation for more details.

### Value

`latex_float()` returns the `latex_float` property. `set_latex_float()` returns the modified hutable.

### Examples

```
latex_float(jams) <- "b"
latex_float(jams)
```

## Description

This help page explains how to set properties differently for cells, depending on their contents.

For example, in a table of p-values, you could bold cells where  $p < 0.05$ :

```
map_bold(pval_hux, by_ranges(0.05, c(TRUE, FALSE)))
```

Or you can use red text for a particular value:

```
hxtbl %>% map_text_color(by_values("Warning" = "red"))
```

There is a `map_...` function for each huxtable cell property. The syntax is:

```
map_property(ht, row, col, fn)
```

where `property` is the property name.

`row` and `col` specify ranges of rows and columns. See [rowspecs](#) for details. To set properties for the whole table, omit `row` and `col`:

```
map_property(ht, fn)
```

The `fn` argument is a *mapping function* which maps cell contents to property values.

- To set property values in "stripes" by rows or by columns, use [by\\_rows\(\)](#) and [by\\_cols\(\)](#).
- To set property values for cells with specific contents, use [by\\_values\(\)](#).
- To set property values for cells within a numeric range, use [by\\_ranges\(\)](#).
- To set property values for cells by quantiles, use [by\\_quantiles\(\)](#) or [by\\_equal\\_groups\(\)](#).
- To set property values for cells that match a string or regular expression, use [by\\_regex\(\)](#).
- To map numeric values to a colorspace, use [by\\_colorspace\(\)](#).
- For a more general solution, use [by\\_function\(\)](#) or [by\\_cases\(\)](#).

## Caveat

Most functions convert the huxtable to a matrix using [as.matrix\(\)](#). This can have unexpected results if you mix character and numeric data. See the example.

## Technical details

`fn` takes four arguments: the entire original huxtable `ht`, a numeric vector of rows, a numeric vector of cols, and the current property values for `ht[rows, cols]`, as a matrix. It should return the new property values for `ht[rows, cols]`, as a matrix.

**Examples**

```

ht <- hux(Condition = c("OK", "Warning", "Error"))
ht <- map_text_color(ht, by_values(
  OK      = "green",
  Warning = "orange",
  Error   = "red"
))
ht

# Leaving NA values alone:
map_text_color(ht, by_values(
  "OK" = "blue", NA, ignore_na = TRUE))

# Resetting values:
map_text_color(ht, by_values(
  "OK" = "blue", NA, ignore_na = FALSE))

ht <- as_hux(matrix(rnorm(15), 5, 3))
map_background_color(ht, by_ranges(
  c(-1, 1),
  c("blue", "yellow", "red")
))
map_background_color(ht,
  by_equal_groups(2, c("red", "green")))

ht <- hux(
  Coef = c(3.5, 2.4, 1.3),
  Pval = c(0.04, 0.01, 0.07),
  add_colnames = TRUE
)
map_bold(ht, everywhere, "Pval",
  by_ranges(0.05, c(TRUE, FALSE)))

# Problems with as.matrix:

ht <- hux(c(-1, 1, 2), letters[1:3])
as.matrix(ht)      # look at the spaces...
as.matrix(ht) > 0  # uh oh
map_text_color(ht,
  by_cases(. < 0 ~ "red", TRUE ~ "blue"))

# To avoid this, only look at the truly numeric columns:
map_text_color(ht, row = 1:3, col = 1,
  by_cases(. < 0 ~ "red", TRUE ~ "blue"))

```

---

 markdown

*Interpret cell content as markdown*


---

**Description**

Cells where the markdown property is TRUE will be interpreted as **markdown**.

## Usage

```
markdown(ht)
markdown(ht) <- value
set_markdown(ht, row, col, value = TRUE)
map_markdown(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.

## Details

Markdown is currently implemented for HTML, Word, Powerpoint, RTF, LaTeX and on-screen display. Word requires the `ftExtra` package.

Most formats use `commonmark`, with the "strikethrough" extension enabled.

The following features are intended to work:

- bold and italic text
- strikethrough (write `~~text~~` to strike through text).
- hyperlinks

There are some quirks:

- Paragraph-level properties (e.g. lists) won't work in Word.
- Strikethrough will probably not work in Word.
- To make lists work in LaTeX, set `width()` and ensure `wrap()` is TRUE.
- Inline images in RTF work using the INCLUDEPICTURE field type.

If you try to use markdown tables within a table cell, then seek psychiatric help.

## Value

`markdown()` returns the markdown property. `set_markdown()` returns the modified huxtable.

## Note

Markdown content in cells is completely separate from printing the whole table as markdown using `print_md()`. When you set markdown to TRUE, huxtable itself interprets the cell contents as markdown, and spits out HTML, TeX or whatever.

## See Also

[set\\_markdown\\_contents\(\)](#), a shortcut function.

## Examples

```
jams[3, 2] <- "~2.10~ **Sale!** 1.50"  
set_markdown(jams, 3, 2)
```

---

merge_across	<i>Merge cells across rows or down columns</i>
--------------	--

---

## Description

`merge_across()` creates multicolumn cells within each row. `merge_down()` creates multirow cells within each column.

## Usage

```
merge_across(ht, row, col)
```

```
merge_down(ht, row, col)
```

## Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.

## Value

The ht object.

## See Also

Other cell merging: [merge\\_cells\(\)](#), [merge\\_repeated\\_rows\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
ht <- as_hux(matrix(1:12, 4, 3, byrow = TRUE))  
ht <- set_all_borders(ht, 1)  
merge_across(ht, 2:4, 2:3)  
merge_down(ht, 2:4, 2:3)
```

---

`merge_cells`*Merge a range of cells*

---

### Description

`merge_cells()` merges a rectangle of cells into a single displayed cell, by setting `colspan()` and `rowspan()`.

### Usage

```
merge_cells(ht, row, col)
```

### Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.

### Details

`merge_cells(ht, c(min_row, max_row), c(min_col, max_col))` is equivalent to

```
colspan(ht)[min_row, min_col] <- max_col - min_col + 1
rowspan(ht)[min_row, min_col] <- max_row - min_row + 1
```

### Value

The `ht` object.

### See Also

Other cell merging: [merge\\_across\(\)](#), [merge\\_repeated\\_rows\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
ht <- hux(a = 1:3, b = 1:3)
ht <- set_all_borders(ht, 1)
merge_cells(ht, 2:3, 1:2)
```



---

merge\_repeated\_rows     *Merge repeated rows into multirow cells*

---

### Description

merge\_repeated\_rows() looks within each column for contiguous groups of identical cells. These are merged by setting [rowspan\(\)](#). Doing this helps remove redundant information from the table.

### Usage

```
merge_repeated_rows(ht, row, col)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.

### Details

If row contains gaps, results may be unexpected (and a warning is given).

### Value

The ht object.

### See Also

Other cell merging: [merge\\_across\(\)](#), [merge\\_cells\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
ht <- as_hux(jams[c(1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4), ])
ht <- add_columns(ht, c("Sugar", "30%", "40%", "30%", "40%", "30%"),
  after = 1)
ht
merge_repeated_rows(ht)
merge_repeated_rows(ht, everywhere, "Type")
```

---

mutate.huxtable      *Use dplyr verbs with huxtable objects*

---

## Description

Huxtable can be used with dplyr verbs `dplyr::select()`, `dplyr::rename()`, `dplyr::relocate()`, `dplyr::slice()`, `dplyr::arrange()`, `dplyr::mutate()` and `dplyr::transmute()`. These will return huxtables. Other verbs like `dplyr::summarise()` will simply return data frames as normal; `dplyr::pull()` will return a vector. `mutate` has an extra option, detailed below.

## Usage

```
mutate.huxtable(.data, ..., copy_cell_props = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A huxtable.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>dplyr::mutate()</code> .
<code>copy_cell_props</code>	Logical: copy cell and column properties from existing columns.

## Details

If `mutate` creates new columns, and the argument `copy_cell_props` is missing or `TRUE`, then cell and column properties will be copied from existing columns to their left, if there are any. Otherwise, they will be the standard defaults. Row and table properties, and properties of cells in existing columns, remain unchanged.

## Examples

```
ht <- hux(a = 1:5, b = 1:5, c = 1:5, d = 1:5, add_colnames = FALSE)
bold(ht)[c(1, 3), ] <- TRUE
bold(ht)[, 1] <- TRUE
ht2 <- dplyr::select(ht, b:c)
ht2
bold(ht2)
ht3 <- dplyr::mutate(ht, x = a + b)
ht3
bold(ht3)
ht4 <- dplyr::mutate(ht, x = a + b,
  copy_cell_props = FALSE)
bold(ht4)
```

---

na_string	<i>Change how NA values are printed</i>
-----------	---

---

## Description

NA values in the huxtable are printed as the value of `na_string`.

## Usage

```
na_string(ht)
na_string(ht) <- value
set_na_string(ht, row, col, value )
map_na_string(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "".

## Value

`na_string()` returns the `na_string` property. `set_na_string()` returns the modified huxtable.

## See Also

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
jams[3, 2] <- NA
jams
set_na_string(jams, "---")
```

---

number_format	<i>Set how numbers are formatted in cells</i>
---------------	---

---

## Description

If `number_format` is:

- numeric, numbers will be rounded to that many decimal places;
- character, it will be used as an argument to `sprintf()`;
- a function, the function will be applied to the numbers;
- NA, then numbers will not be formatted (except by conversion with `as.character()`).

## Usage

```
number_format(ht)
number_format(ht) <- value
set_number_format(ht, row, col, value )
map_number_format(ht, row, col, fn)
```

## Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	A character or integer vector, Note that setting to NA does not reset to the default.

## Details

Number formatting is applied to any parts of cells that look like numbers. The exception is exponents in scientific notation; huxtable attempts to detect and ignore these.

The default value is `"%.3g"`, which rounds numbers if they have more than 3 significant digits, and which may use scientific notation for large numbers.

Note that if your cells are of type numeric, a number format of NA doesn't guarantee you get back what you typed in, since R's default conversion may apply scientific notation and rounding.

To set `number_format` to a function, enclose the function in `list`. The function should take one argument and return a string. `fmt_pretty()` and `fmt_percent()` are useful shortcuts for common formatting functions.

## Value

`number_format()` returns the `number_format` property. `set_number_format()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

options("huxtable.long\_minus") in [huxtable-options](#) for pretty-printing minus signs.

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [text\\_color\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- huxtable(
  number_format = c(
    "Default",
    "NA",
    "2",
    "\">%5.2f\>",
    "Pretty",
    "Sign"
  ),
  a = rep(1000, 6),
  b = rep(1000.005, 6),
  c = rep(0.0001, 6),
  d = rep(-1, 6),
  e = rep("3.2 (s.e. 1.4)", 6)
)

number_format(ht)[3, -1] <- NA
number_format(ht)[4, -1] <- 2
number_format(ht)[5, -1] <- "\">%5.2f"

number_format(ht)[6, -1] <- fmt_pretty()

number_format(ht)[7, -1] <- list(
  function(x) if (x > 0) "+" else "-"
)

right_border(ht) <- 1
bottom_border(ht)[1, ] <- 1

ht

ht_bands <- huxtable("10000 Maniacs", autoformat = FALSE)
# probably not what you want:
ht_bands
# fixed:
set_number_format(ht_bands, NA)
```

**Description**

These functions set the space around the edges of cells, within the borders.

**Usage**

```
left_padding(ht)
left_padding(ht) <- value
set_left_padding(ht, row, col, value )
map_left_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
right_padding(ht)
right_padding(ht) <- value
set_right_padding(ht, row, col, value )
map_right_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
top_padding(ht)
top_padding(ht) <- value
set_top_padding(ht, row, col, value )
map_top_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
bottom_padding(ht)
bottom_padding(ht) <- value
set_bottom_padding(ht, row, col, value )
map_bottom_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	Numeric: padding width/height in points.

**See Also**

[set-multiple](#), [set-outer](#).

**Examples**

```
left_padding(jams) <- 2
left_padding(jams)

jams <- set_left_padding(jams, 2)
left_padding(jams)
```

---

position	<i>Set the table's position with respect to surrounding content</i>
----------	---

---

### Description

Table position may be "left", "right" or "center". If you want text to wrap around the table, use "wrapleft" or "wrapright".

### Usage

```
position(ht)
position(ht) <- value
set_position(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	String. "left", "center", "right", "wrapleft" or "wrapright". Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "center".

### Details

"wrapleft" and "wrapright" position the table to the left or right, and allow text to wrap around the table.

### Value

position() returns the position property. set\_position() returns the modified huxtable.

### Examples

```
position(jams) <- "right"
position(jams)

set_position(jams, "left")
set_position(jams, "right")
set_position(jams, "center")
```

---

print.huxtable      *Format and print huxtables using a default method*

---

## Description

By default huxtables are printed using `print_screen()`. In certain cases, for example in Sweave documents, it may be useful to change this. You can do so by setting `options("huxtable.print")`.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
format(x, ..., output = c("latex", "html", "md", "screen", "rtf"))
```

## Arguments

x	A huxtable.
...	Options passed to other methods.
output	Output format. One of "html", "latex", "md", "screen" or "rtf".

## Value

`print` prints the huxtable and returns NULL invisibly.

`format` returns a string representation from `to_latex()`, `to_html()` etc.

## See Also

To change how huxtables are printed within knitr, see `options("huxtable.knitr_output_format")` in [huxtable-options](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:
# to print LaTeX output:
options(huxtable.print = print_latex)

## End(Not run)

format(jams, output = "screen")
format(jams, output = "md")
```



---

print_html	<i>Create HTML representing a huxtable</i>
------------	--

---

## Description

These functions print or return an HTML table.

## Usage

```
print_html(ht, ...)  
to_html(ht, ...)  
print_notebook(ht, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'  
to_html(ht, ...)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
...	Arguments to pass to methods. Not currently used.

## Value

to\_html returns an HTML string. print\_html prints the string and returns NULL.  
print\_notebook prints HTML output suitable for use in an RStudio interactive notebook.

## See Also

Other printing functions: [print\\_latex\(\)](#), [print\\_md\(\)](#), [print\\_rtf\(\)](#), [print\\_screen\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
ht <- hux(a = 1:3, b = letters[1:3])  
to_html(ht)
```

---

`print_latex`*Create LaTeX representing a huxtable*

---

**Description**

Create LaTeX representing a huxtable

**Usage**

```
print_latex(ht, ...)

to_latex(ht, ...)

## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
to_latex(ht, tabular_only = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to pass to methods.
<code>tabular_only</code>	Return only the LaTeX tabular, not the surrounding float.

**Details**

If we appear to be in a rmarkdown document with the Pandoc markdown `+raw_attribute` extension available, `to_latex` will return LaTeX surrounded by a "raw attribute code block" (see [https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#extension-raw\\_attribute](https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#extension-raw_attribute)). This helps protect against pandoc accidentally escaping the TeX code.

**Value**

`to_latex` returns a string. `print_latex` prints the string and returns `NULL`.

**See Also**

Other printing functions: `print_html()`, `print_md()`, `print_rtf()`, `print_screen()`

**Examples**

```
ht <- huxtable(
  a = 1:3,
  b = letters[1:3]
)
print_latex(ht)
```

---

`print_md`*Create Markdown representing a huxtable*

---

## Description

Create Markdown representing a huxtable

## Usage

```
print_md(ht, ...)
```

```
to_md(ht, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
```

```
to_md(ht, header = TRUE, min_width = getOption("width")/4, max_width = 80, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to methods.
<code>header</code>	Logical. Print the first row as a header?
<code>min_width</code>	Minimum width in on-screen characters of the result.
<code>max_width</code>	Maximum width in on-screen characters of the result. Overrides <code>min_width</code> .

## Details

Only `align` and `caption` properties are used. The markdown format is `multiline_tables`, see the [pandoc documentation](#).

## Value

`to_md()` returns a string. `print_md()` prints the string and returns `NULL`.

## See Also

Other printing functions: [print\\_html\(\)](#), [print\\_latex\(\)](#), [print\\_rtf\(\)](#), [print\\_screen\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
print_md(jams)
```

---

print_rtf	<i>Create RTF representing a huxtable</i>
-----------	---

---

### Description

These functions print or return an RTF character string.

### Usage

```
print_rtf(ht, fc_tables = rtf_fc_tables(ht), ...)
```

```
to_rtf(ht, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
to_rtf(ht, fc_tables = rtf_fc_tables(ht), ...)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
fc_tables	See <a href="#">rtf_fc_tables()</a> .
...	Arguments to pass to methods.

### Details

RTF files use a single per-document table for colors, and one for fonts. If you are printing multiple huxtables in a document, you need to make sure that the font and color table is set up correctly and that the RTF tables refer back to them. See [rtf\\_fc\\_tables\(\)](#).

1. Prepare all the huxtables;
2. Call [rtf\\_fc\\_tables\(\)](#), passing in all the huxtables;
3. Print the `rtfFCTables` object in the RTF document header;
4. Pass in the `rtfFCTables` object to each call to `print_rtf`.

### Value

`to_rtf` returns a string representing an RTF table. The `fc_tables` attribute of the returned string will contain the `fc_tables` object that was passed in (or autocreated). `print_rtf` prints the string and returns `NULL`.

### Limitations

- `rmarkdown`'s `rtf_document` can't yet print out customized color tables, so custom fonts and colors won't work in this context.
- [col\\_width\(\)](#) and [width\(\)](#) can only be numeric or "pt".
- [wrap\(\)](#) has no effect: cell contents always wrap.
- [rotation\(\)](#) can only be 90 or 270, i.e. text going up or down.

**See Also**

Other printing functions: [print\\_html\(\)](#), [print\\_latex\(\)](#), [print\\_md\(\)](#), [print\\_screen\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
print_rtf(jams)
```

---

print_screen	<i>Print a huxtable on screen</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Print a huxtable on screen

**Usage**

```
print_screen(ht, ...)
```

```
to_screen(ht, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
to_screen(
  ht,
  min_width = ceiling(getOption("width")/6),
  max_width = getOption("width", Inf),
  compact = TRUE,
  colnames = TRUE,
  color = getOption("huxtable.color_screen", default = TRUE),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
...	Passed on to to_screen.
min_width	Minimum width in on-screen characters of the result.
max_width	Maximum width in on-screen characters of the result. Overrides min_width.
compact	Logical. To save space, don't print lines for empty horizontal borders.
colnames	Logical. Whether or not to print column names.
color	Logical. Whether to print the huxtable in color (requires the crayon package).

### Details

Screen display shows the following features:

- Table and caption positioning
- Merged cells
- Cell alignment
- Borders
- Cell background and border color (if the "crayon" package is installed)
- Text color, bold and italic (if the "crayon" package is installed)

Cell padding, widths and heights are not shown, nor are border styles.

### Value

to\_screen returns a string. print\_screen prints the string and returns NULL.

### See Also

Other printing functions: [print\\_html\(\)](#), [print\\_latex\(\)](#), [print\\_md\(\)](#), [print\\_rtf\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
bottom_border(jams)[1, 1:2] <- 1
bold(jams)[1, 1:2] <- TRUE
jams <- map_text_color(jams,
  by_regex("berry" = "red"))

print_screen(jams)
```

---

quick-output

*Quickly print objects to a PDF, TeX, HTML, Microsoft Office or RTF document*

---

### Description

These functions use huxtable to print objects to an output document. They are useful as one-liners for data reporting.

### Usage

```
quick_latex(
  ...,
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.tex"),
  borders = 0.4,
  open = interactive()
)
```

```
quick_pdf(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.pdf"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive(),  
  width = NULL,  
  height = NULL  
)  
  
quick_html(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.html"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive()  
)  
  
quick_docx(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.docx"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive()  
)  
  
quick_pptx(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.pptx"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive()  
)  
  
quick_xlsx(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.xlsx"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive()  
)  
  
quick_rtf(  
  ...,  
  file = confirm("huxtable-output.rtf"),  
  borders = 0.4,  
  open = interactive()  
)
```

### Arguments

...	One or more huxtables or R objects with an <code>as_huxtable</code> method.
file	File path for the output.

borders	Border width for members of . . . that are not huxtables.
open	Logical. Automatically open the resulting file?
width	String passed to the LaTeX geometry package's paperwidth option. Use NULL for the default width.
height	String passed to geometry's paperheight option. Use NULL for the default height.

### Details

Objects in . . . will be converted to huxtables, with borders added.

If 'file' is not specified, the command will fail in non-interactive sessions. In interactive sessions, the default file path is "huxtable-output.xxx" in the working directory; if this already exists, you will be asked to confirm manually before proceeding.

### Value

Invisible NULL.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
m <- matrix(1:4, 2, 2)

quick_pdf(m, jams)
quick_latex(m, jams)
quick_html(m, jams)
quick_docx(m, jams)
quick_xlsx(m, jams)
quick_pptx(m, jams)
quick_rtf(m, jams)

## End(Not run)
```

---

report\_latex\_dependencies

*Manage LaTeX dependencies for huxtables*

---

### Description

report\_latex\_dependencies prints out and/or returns a list of LaTeX dependencies for adding to a LaTeX preamble.

check\_latex\_dependencies checks whether the required LaTeX packages are installed.

install\_latex\_dependencies is a utility function to install and/or update the LaTeX packages that huxtable requires. It calls `tinytex::tlmgr_install()` if possible, or tlmgr install directly.



**Usage**

```
report_latex_dependencies(quiet = FALSE, as_string = FALSE)

check_latex_dependencies(quiet = FALSE)

install_latex_dependencies()
```

**Arguments**

<code>quiet</code>	Logical. For <code>report_latex_dependencies</code> , suppress printing of dependencies. For <code>check_latex_dependencies</code> , suppress messages.
<code>as_string</code>	Logical: return dependencies as a string.

**Value**

If `as_string` is TRUE, `report_latex_dependencies` returns a string of "`\\usepackage\\{...\\}`" statements; otherwise it returns a list of `rmarkdown::latex_dependency` objects, invisibly.

`check_latex_dependencies()` returns TRUE or FALSE.

`install_latex_dependencies` returns TRUE if `tlmgr` returns 0.

**Examples**

```
report_latex_dependencies()

## Not run:
  check_latex_dependencies()

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
  install_latex_dependencies()

## End(Not run)
```

---

restack-across-down     *Restack huxtables across/down the page*

---

**Description**

- `restack_across()` splits a huxtable horizontally, then joins the parts up side by side.
- `restack_down()` splits a huxtable vertically, then joins the parts up top to bottom.

**Usage**

```
restack_across(
  ht,
  rows,
  headers = TRUE,
  on_remainder = c("warn", "stop", "fill")
)

restack_down(
  ht,
  cols,
  headers = TRUE,
  on_remainder = c("warn", "stop", "fill")
)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable
rows, cols	How many rows/columns the new result should have.
headers	Logical. Take account of header rows/columns?
on_remainder	String. "warn", "stop" or "fill". See below.

**Details**

If headers is TRUE, header rows/columns will be repeated across/down the restacked huxtable as necessary.

on\_remainder determines what happens if the huxtable could not be evenly divided for restacking:

- "stop": stop with an error.
- "fill": fill the remainder with empty cells.
- "warn" (the default): issue a warning, then fill the remainder with empty cells.

**Value**

A new huxtable.

**See Also**

[split-across-down](#)

**Examples**

```
ht <- as_hux(matrix(LETTERS[1:4], 2, 2))
ht <- set_all_borders(ht)
ht

restack_down(ht, 1)
```

```

restack_across(ht, 1)

# headers:
restack_across(jams, 2)
restack_across(jams, 2,
  headers = FALSE)

# on_remainder:
restack_across(jams, 3,
  on_remainder = "fill")

```

---

rotation	<i>Rotate text within cells</i>
----------	---------------------------------

---

### Description

Numbers represent degrees to rotate text anti-clockwise:

### Usage

```

rotation(ht)
rotation(ht) <- value
set_rotation(ht, row, col, value )
map_rotation(ht, row, col, fn)

```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A numeric vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is 0.

### Details

- 0 is the default;
- 90 is going upwards, for left-to-right languages;
- 270 is going downwards.

You will probably need to set `col_width()` and `row_height()` explicitly to achieve a nice result, in both HTML and LaTeX.

### Value

`rotation()` returns the rotation property. `set_rotation()` returns the modified huxtable.

## Examples

```
rotation(jams) <- 90
rotation(jams)

jams2 <- set_rotation(jams,
  270)
rotation(jams2)

jams3 <- set_rotation(jams,
  2:3, 1, 270)
rotation(jams3)

jams4 <- map_rotation(jams,
  by_rows(
    270,
    90)
  )
rotation(jams4)
```

---

rowspecs

*Different ways to select rows and columns*

---

## Description

This help page describes how to use the row and col arguments in set\_\* functions.

## The basics

The set\_\* functions for cell properties all have arguments like this: set\_property(ht, row, col, value).

You can treat row and col arguments like arguments for [data frame subsetting](#). For example, you can use row = 1:3 to get the first three rows, col = "salary" to specify the column named "salary", or row = ht\$salary >= 50000 to specify rows where a condition is true.

There are also a few extra tricks you can use:

- Write set\_property(ht, x), omitting row and col, to set the property to x for all cells.
- Use everywhere to refer to all rows or all columns.
- Use final(n) to refer to the last n rows or columns.
- Use evens to get only even rows/columns and odds for only odd ones.
- Use stripe(n, from = m) to get every nth row/column starting at row/column m.
- Use dplyr functions like starts\_with, contains and matches to specify columns (but not rows). See [tidyselect::language](#) for a full list.

### The gory details

How the row and col arguments are parsed depends on the number of arguments passed to the set\_\* function.

- If there are two arguments then the second argument is taken as the value and is set for all rows and columns.
- If there are four arguments:
  - If row or col is numeric, character or logical, it is evaluated just as in standard subsetting. col will be evaluated in a special context provided by `tidyselect::with_vars()` to allow the use of dplyr functions.
  - If row or col is a function, it is called with two arguments: the huxtable, and the dimension number being evaluated, i.e. 1 for rows, 2 for columns. It must return a vector of column indices. `evens()`, `odds()`, `stripe()` and `final()` return functions for this purpose.

### Examples

```
set_bold(jams, 2:4, 1:2, TRUE)
set_background_color(jams, evens, everywhere,
  "grey95")
set_bold(jams, everywhere,
  tidyselect::matches("yp"), TRUE)

set_text_color(jams, 2:4, 1:2,
  c("red", "violetred", "purple"))
```

---

row\_height

*Set the height of table rows*

---

### Description

Numeric heights are scaled to 1 and treated as proportions of the table height in HTML, or of the text height (`\textheight`) in LaTeX. Character row heights must be valid CSS or LaTeX dimensions.

### Usage

```
row_height(ht)
row_height(ht) <- value
set_row_height(ht, row, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
value	Numeric or character vector.. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

**Value**

`row_height()` returns the `row_height` property. `set_row_height()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

Other table measurements: [col\\_width\(\)](#), [height\(\)](#), [width\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
row_height(jams) <- c(.4, .2, .2, .2)
row_height(jams)
```

---

rtf_fc_tables	<i>Create RTF font and color tables</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Create RTF font and color tables

**Usage**

```
rtf_fc_tables(..., extra_fonts = "Times", extra_colors = character(0))
```

**Arguments**

...	One or more objects of class huxtable.
extra_fonts	Extra fonts to include. These will be first in the fonts table.
extra_colors	Extra colors to include, as R color names.

**Details**

RTF documents have a single table of fonts, and a table of colors, in the RTF header. To create font and color tables for multiple huxtables, use this command. You can print the returned object in the RTF header. Pass it to [print\\_rtf\(\)](#) or [to\\_rtf\(\)](#) to ensure that huxtables print out the correct colour references.

**Value**

An object of class `rtfTables`. This is a list containing two items: `"fonts"` is a character vector of unique font names; `"colors"` is a character vector of unique color names.

## Examples

```
# Printing multiple huxtables:

ht <- huxtable("Blue with red border")
ht <- set_all_borders(ht, 1)
ht <- set_all_border_colors(ht, "red")
background_color(ht) <- "blue"

ht2 <- huxtable("Dark green text")
text_color(ht2) <- "darkgreen"

fc_tbls <- rtf_fc_tables(ht, ht2)

# In the document header:
print(fc_tbls)

# In the document body:
print_rtf(ht, fc_tables = fc_tbls)
print_rtf(ht2, fc_tables = fc_tbls)
```

---

sanitize

*Escape text for various formats*

---

## Description

This escapes a string for LaTeX, HTML or RTE.

## Usage

```
sanitize(str, type = c("latex", "html", "rtf"))
```

## Arguments

<code>str</code>	A character object.
<code>type</code>	"latex", "html" or "rtf".

## Details

HTML and LaTeX code was copied over from `xtable::sanitize()`.

## Value

The sanitized character object.

## Examples

```
txt <- "Make $$$ with us"
sanitize(txt, type = "latex")
```

---

set-multiple	<i>Set left, right, top and bottom properties</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

These functions set left, right, top and/or bottom properties simultaneously for the specified cells.

**Usage**

```
set_all_borders(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
map_all_borders(ht, row, col, fn)
set_all_border_colors(ht, row, col, value)
map_all_border_colors(ht, row, col, fn)
set_all_border_styles(ht, row, col, value)
map_all_border_styles(ht, row, col, fn)
set_all_padding(ht, row, col, value)
map_all_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
set_tb_padding(ht, row, col, value)
map_tb_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
set_lr_padding(ht, row, col, value)
map_lr_padding(ht, row, col, fn)
set_tb_borders(ht, row, col, value)
map_tb_borders(ht, row, col, fn)
set_lr_borders(ht, row, col, value)
map_lr_borders(ht, row, col, fn)
set_tb_border_colors(ht, row, col, value)
map_tb_border_colors(ht, row, col, fn)
set_lr_border_colors(ht, row, col, value)
```



```
map_lr_border_colors(ht, row, col, fn)
set_tb_border_styles(ht, row, col, value)
map_tb_border_styles(ht, row, col, fn)
set_lr_border_styles(ht, row, col, value)
map_lr_border_styles(ht, row, col, fn)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
value	Value(s) to set. Set to NA to reset to the default.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.

### Details

- `set_all_*` functions set top, bottom, left and right properties.
- `set_tb_*` functions set top and bottom properties.
- `set_lr_*` functions set left and right properties.

### Value

The modified huxtable.

### See Also

[borders](#), [border-colors](#), [border-styles](#), [padding](#).

### Examples

```
ht <- as_hux(jams)
ht <- set_all_borders(ht)
ht
ht <- set_all_border_colors(ht, "red")
ht
ht <- set_all_border_styles(ht, "double")
ht <- set_all_padding(ht, 1:3, 1:2, "20px")
ht <- set_tb_padding(ht, 10)
ht <- set_tb_borders(ht)
set_tb_border_colors(ht, "red")
set_tb_border_styles(ht, "double")
```

---

set-outer	<i>Set borders and padding around a rectangle of cells</i>
-----------	--

---

### Description

Set borders and padding around a rectangle of cells

### Usage

```
set_outer_borders(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)
```

```
set_outer_border_colors(ht, row, col, value)
```

```
set_outer_border_styles(ht, row, col, value)
```

```
set_outer_padding(ht, row, col, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
value	Border width, color, style or a <code>brdr()</code> object. See <a href="#">borders</a> . For padding, padding width in points.

### Details

`set_outer_borders` sets borders round the top, bottom, left and right of a group of cells. Behaviour is undefined unless row and col specify contiguous sequences. `set_outer_border_colors` and `set_outer_border_styles` set border colors and styles. `set_outer_padding` sets padding, i.e. top padding on the top row of cells, etc.

### Examples

```
ht2 <- huxtable(a = 1:3, b = 1:3)
set_outer_borders(ht2)
set_outer_borders(ht2, 2:3, 1:2)
```

---

set_contents	<i>Set cell contents</i>
--------------	--------------------------

---

### Description

set\_contents() is a convenience function to change the cell contents of a huxtable within a dplyr chain. set\_contents(ht, x, y, foo) just calls ht[x, y] <-foo and returns ht.

### Usage

```
contents(ht)
contents(ht) <- value
set_contents(ht, row, col, value )
map_contents(ht, row, col, fn)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	Cell contents.

### Examples

```
set_contents(jams, 2, 1, "Blackcurrant")
map_contents(jams, by_regex(".*berry" = "Snodberry"))
```

---

set_default_properties	<i>Default huxtable properties</i>
------------------------	------------------------------------

---

### Description

Defaults are used for new huxtables, and also when a property is set to NA.

### Usage

```
set_default_properties(...)

get_default_properties(names = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

... Properties specified by name, or a single named list.  
 names Vector of property names. If NULL, all properties are returned.

**Details**

Note that `autofORMAT = TRUE` in `huxtable()` overrides some defaults.

To set default border styles, use the pseudo-properties `border/border_style/border_color`. You cannot set defaults separately for different sides.

**Value**

For `set_default_properties`, a list of the previous property values, invisibly.

For `get_default_properties`, a list of the current defaults.

**See Also**

Options for `autofORMAT` in [huxtable-options](#).

**Examples**

```
old <- set_default_properties(
  text_color = "red",
  border     = 0.4
)
hux(a = 1:2, b = 1:2)
set_default_properties(old)
get_default_properties("bold")
```

---

set\_markdown\_contents *Set cell contents, interpreting them as markdown*

---

**Description**

This convenience function calls [set\\_contents\(\)](#) and [set\\_markdown\(\)](#).

**Usage**

```
set_markdown_contents(ht, row, col, value)
```

**Arguments**

ht A huxtable.  
 row A row specifier. See [rowspecs](#) for details.  
 col An optional column specifier.  
 value Cell contents, as a markdown string.

**Value**

The modified huxtable.

**Note**

Markdown content in cells is completely separate from printing the whole table as markdown using `print_md()`. When you set `markdown` to `TRUE`, `huxtable` itself interprets the cell contents as markdown, and spits out HTML, TeX or whatever.

**See Also**

`markdown()`.

**Examples**

```
set_markdown_contents(jams, 1, 1,
  "**Type** of jam")
```

---

spans

*Extend cells over multiple rows and/or columns*

---

**Description**

A cell with `rowspan` of 2 covers the cell directly below it. A cell with `colspan` of 2 covers the cell directly to its right. A cell with `rowspan` of 2 and `colspan` of 2 covers a 2 x 2 square, hiding three other cells.

**Usage**

```
rowspan(ht)
rowspan(ht) <- value
set_rowspan(ht, row, col, value )
map_rowspan(ht, row, col, fn)
```

```
colspan(ht)
colspan(ht) <- value
set_colspan(ht, row, col, value )
map_colspan(ht, row, col, fn)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	An integer vector or matrix.

**See Also**

[merge\\_cells\(\)](#), [merge\\_across\(\)](#) and [merge\\_down\(\)](#) for a higher-level interface.

**Examples**

```
letter_hux <- as_hux(matrix(LETTERS[1:9], 3, 3))
letter_hux <- set_all_borders(letter_hux)
letter_hux
set_rowspan(letter_hux, 1, 1, 2)
set_colspan(letter_hux, 1, 1, 2)
```

---

split-across-down      *Split a huxtable into multiple huxtables*

---

**Description**

These functions split a huxtable horizontally or vertically, and return the new sub-tables in a list.

**Usage**

```
split_across(ht, after, height, headers = TRUE)
```

```
split_down(ht, after, width, headers = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

ht	A huxtable.
after	Rows/columns after which to split. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details. Note that <a href="#">tidyselect</a> semantics are allowed in <code>split_down()</code> but not <code>split_across()</code> .
height, width	Maximum height/width for the result.
headers	Logical. Take account of header rows/columns?

**Details**

Only one of `after` and `width` or `height` must be given. If `width` or `height` is given, the huxtable will be split by `col_width()` or `row_height()`, which must be numeric with no NA values.

If `headers` is TRUE, all previous headers will be added to each new table.

**Value**

A list of huxtables.

**See Also**

[restack-across-down](#)

**Examples**

```

ht <- as_hux(matrix(LETTERS[1:16], 4, 4))
ht <- set_all_borders(ht)
split_across(ht, after = 2)
split_down(ht, after = c(1, 3))

col_width(ht) <- c(0.15, 0.1, 0.25, 0.3)
split_down(ht, width = 0.3)

# split by column name:
split_down(jams, "Type")

# headers are repeated:
split_across(jams, 3)

```

---

stripe	<i>Return every n row or column numbers</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

This is a convenience function to use in row or column specifications. In this context, `stripe(n, from)` will return from, from + n, ..., up to the number of rows or columns of the huxtable. `evens` and `odds` return even and odd numbers, i.e. they are equivalent to `stripe(2,2)` and `stripe(2,1)` respectively. `everywhere` returns all rows or columns, equivalently to `stripe(1)`.

**Usage**

```

stripe(n = 1, from = n)

everywhere(ht, dimension)

evens(ht, dimension)

odds(ht, dimension)

```

**Arguments**

n	A number (at least 1)
from	A number (at least 1)
ht	An object with a dim attribute like a matrix or data frame.
dimension	Number of the dimension to use.

**Details**

Technically, `stripe` returns a 2-argument function which can be called like `f(ht, dimension)`. See [rowspecs](#) for details.

Until huxtable 5.0.0, `stripe` was called `every`. It was renamed to avoid a clash with `purrr::every`.

## Examples

```
ht <- huxtable(a = 1:10, b = 1:10)
set_background_color(ht,
  evens, everywhere,
  "grey95")
set_background_color(ht,
  stripe(3), everywhere,
  "grey95")
```

---

style-functions      *Set multiple properties on headers*

---

## Description

These functions set arbitrary cell properties on cells in header rows and/or columns.

## Usage

```
style_headers(ht, ...)
style_header_rows(ht, ...)
style_header_cols(ht, ...)
style_cells(ht, row, col, ...)
set_cell_properties(ht, row, col, ...)
```

## Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
...	Named list of cell properties.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.

## Details

- `style_headers` sets properties on all header cells.
- `style_header_rows` sets properties on header rows.
- `style_header_cols` sets properties on header columns.
- `style_cells` sets properties on all selected cells.

`set_cell_properties` is a deprecated alias for `style_cells`. Don't use it.



**Examples**

```

style_headers(jams, text_color = "red")
jams <- set_header_cols(jams, 1, TRUE)
style_header_cols(jams,
  text_color = c(NA, "red",
    "darkred", "purple")
)

style_cells(jams, everywhere, 2, bold = TRUE)

```

---

t.huxtable	<i>Transpose a huxtable</i>
------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

t() switches a huxtable so rows become columns and columns become rows.

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
t(x)

```

**Arguments**

x                    A huxtable.

**Details**

Row and column spans of x will be swapped, as will column widths and row heights, table width and height, and cell borders (bottom becomes right, etc.). Other properties - in particular, alignment, vertical alignment and rotation - will be preserved.

**Value**

The transposed huxtable.

**Examples**

```

ht <- huxtable(
  a = 1:3,
  b = letters[1:3],
  autoformat = FALSE
)
bottom_border(ht)[3,] <- 1
ht
t(ht)

```

---

table_environment	<i>Set the "table" environment in LaTeX</i>
-------------------	---

---

### Description

By default this is "table".

### Usage

```
table_environment(ht)
table_environment(ht) <- value
set_table_environment(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	A string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "table".

### Details

No features are guaranteed to work if you set this to a non-default value. Use at your own risk! In particular, you may need to set `latex_float()` to a non-default value.

If `position()` is set to "wrapleft" or "wrapright", this value is overridden.

### Value

`table_environment()` returns the `table_environment` property. `set_table_environment()` returns the modified huxtable.

### Examples

```
table_environment(jams) <- "table*"
table_environment(jams)
```

---

tabular_environment	<i>Set the table's tabular environment in LaTeX</i>
---------------------	---

---

### Description

By default this is either "tabular" or "tabularx".

### Usage

```
tabular_environment(ht)
tabular_environment(ht) <- value
set_tabular_environment(ht, value)
```

**Arguments**

ht                    A huxtable.  
 value                A string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

**Details**

No features are guaranteed to work if you set this to a non-default value. Use at your own risk!

**Value**

tabular\_environment() returns the tabular\_environment property. set\_tabular\_environment() returns the modified huxtable.

**Examples**

```
tabular_environment(jams) <- "longtable"
tabular_environment(jams)
```

---

text_color	<i>Set the color of text in cells</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Colors can be in any format understood by R:

- A color name like "darkred"
- A HTML string like "#FF0000"
- The result of a function like rgb(1,0,0) or grey(0.5)

**Usage**

```
text_color(ht)
text_color(ht) <- value
set_text_color(ht, row, col, value )
map_text_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

**Arguments**

ht                    A huxtable.  
 row                  A row specifier. See [rowspecs](#) for details.  
 col                  An optional column specifier.  
 fn                   A mapping function. See [mapping-functions](#) for details.  
 value                A character vector or matrix.  
                      Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "NA".

**Value**

`text_color()` returns the `text_color` property. `set_text_color()` returns the modified huxtable.

**See Also**

Other formatting functions: [background\\_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\\_size\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na\\_string\(\)](#), [number\\_format\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
text_color(jams) <- "blue"
text_color(jams)

set_text_color(jams, "red")
set_text_color(jams,
  2:3, 1, "red")
map_text_color(jams,
  by_rows("red", "blue"))
```

---

 themes

*Theme a huxtable*


---

**Description**

These functions quickly set default styles for a huxtable.

**Usage**

```
theme_plain(ht, header_rows = TRUE, position = "center")

theme_bright(
  ht,
  header_rows = TRUE,
  header_cols = FALSE,
  colors = c("#7eabf2", "#e377e3", "#fcbb03", "#7aba59", "#fc0356")
)

theme_basic(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = FALSE)

theme_compact(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = FALSE)

theme_stripped(
  ht,
  stripe = "grey90",
  stripe2 = "grey95",
  header_rows = TRUE,
  header_cols = TRUE
```

```

)
theme_grey(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = TRUE)
theme_blue(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = TRUE)
theme_orange(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = TRUE)
theme_green(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = TRUE)
theme_article(ht, header_rows = TRUE, header_cols = TRUE)
theme_mondrian(ht, prop_colored = 0.1, font = NULL)

```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable object.
header_rows	Logical: style header rows?
position	"left", "center" or "right"
header_cols	Logical: style header columns?
colors	Colors for header rows. Can also be a palette function.
stripe	Background colour for odd rows
stripe2	Background colour for even rows
prop_colored	Roughly what proportion of cells should have a primary-color background?
font	Font to use. For LaTeX, try "cms".

### Details

- `theme_plain` is a simple theme with a bold header, a grey striped background, and an outer border.
- `theme_basic` sets header rows/columns to bold, and adds a border beneath them.
- `theme_compact` is like `theme_basic` but with minimal padding.
- `theme_stripped` uses different backgrounds for alternate rows, and for headers.
- `theme_article` is similar to the style of many scientific journals. It sets horizontal lines above and below the table.
- `theme_bright` uses thick white borders and a colourful header. It works nicely with sans-serif fonts.
- `theme_grey`, `theme_blue`, `theme_orange` and `theme_green` use white borders and subtle horizontal stripes.
- `theme_mondrian` mimics the style of a Mondrian painting, with thick black borders and randomized colors.

### Value

The huxtable object, appropriately styled.

**Examples**

```

theme_plain(jams)
theme_basic(jams)
theme_compact(jams)
theme_stripped(jams)
theme_article(jams)
theme_bright(jams)
theme_grey(jams)
theme_blue(jams)
theme_orange(jams)
theme_green(jams)
theme_mondrian(jams)
## Not run:
quick_pdf(
  theme_plain(jams),
  theme_basic(jams),
  theme_compact(jams)
  theme_stripped(jams),
  theme_article(jams),
  theme_bright(jams),
  theme_grey(jams),
  theme_blue(jams),
  theme_orange(jams),
  theme_green(jams),
  theme_mondrian(jams)
)

## End(Not run)

```

---

tidy\_override

*Change a model's tidy output*


---

**Description**

Use `tidy_override` and `tidy_replace` to provide your own p values, confidence intervals etc. for a model.

**Usage**

```
tidy_override(x, ..., glance = list(), extend = FALSE)
```

```
tidy_replace(x, tidied, glance = list())
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tidy_override'
tidy(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'tidy_override'
```

```
glance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidy_override'
nobs(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	A model with methods defined for <code>generics::tidy()</code> and/or <code>generics::glance()</code> .
...	In <code>tidy_override</code> , columns of statistics to replace tidy output. In <code>tidy</code> and <code>glance</code> methods, arguments passed on to the underlying model.
glance	A list of summary statistics for <code>glance</code> .
extend	Logical: allow adding new columns to <code>tidy(x)</code> and <code>glance(x)</code> ?
tidied	Data frame to replace the result of <code>tidy(x)</code> .
object	A <code>tidy_override</code> object.

### Details

`tidy_override` allows you to replace some columns of `tidy(x)` with your own data.

`tidy_replace` allows you to replace the result of `tidy(x)` entirely.

### Value

An object that can be passed in to `huxreg`.

### Examples

```
if (!requireNamespace("broom", quietly = TRUE)) {
  stop("Please install 'broom' to run this example.")
}

lm1 <- lm(mpg ~ cyl, mtcars)
fixed_lm1 <- tidy_override(lm1,
  p.value = c(.04, .12),
  glance = list(r.squared = 0.99))
huxreg(lm1, fixed_lm1)

if (requireNamespace("nnet", quietly = TRUE)) {
  mn1 <- nnet::multinom(gear ~ mpg, mtcars)
  tidied <- broom::tidy(mn1)
  mn14 <- tidy_replace(mn1, tidied[tidied$y.level == 4, ])
  mn15 <- tidy_replace(mn1, tidied[tidied$y.level == 5, ])
  huxreg(mn14, mn15, statistics = "nobs")
}
```

---

valign	<i>Set the vertical alignment of cell content</i>
--------	---

---

### Description

Allowed values are "top", "middle", "bottom" or NA.

### Usage

```
valign(ht)
valign(ht) <- value
set_valign(ht, row, col, value )
map_valign(ht, row, col, fn)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
row	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
value	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "top".

### Details

Vertical alignment may not work for short text in LaTeX. Defining row heights with [row\\_height\(\)](#) may help.

### Value

`valign()` returns the valign property. `set_valign()` returns the modified huxtable.

### Examples

```
valign(jams) <- "top"
valign(jams)

jams2 <- set_valign(jams,
  "bottom")
valign(jams2)

jams3 <- set_valign(jams,
  2:3, 1, "bottom")
valign(jams3)

jams4 <- map_valign(jams,
```



```
      by_rows(  
        "bottom",  
        "top")  
    )  
    valign(jams4)
```

---

width	<i>Set the table width</i>
-------	----------------------------

---

### Description

`width()` sets the width of the entire table, while `col_width()` sets the width of individual columns. A numeric width is treated as a proportion of the surrounding block width (HTML) or text width (LaTeX). A character width must be a valid CSS or LaTeX dimension.

### Usage

```
width(ht)  
width(ht) <- value  
set_width(ht, value)
```

### Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	A number or string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.

### Value

`width()` returns the width property. `set_width()` returns the modified huxtable.

### See Also

Other table measurements: `col_width()`, `height()`, `row_height()`

### Examples

```
width(jams) <- 0.8  
width(jams)
```

---

`wrap`*Wrap cell content over multiple lines*

---

### Description

Text wrapping only really makes sense when the table `width()` has been set.

### Usage

```
wrap(ht)
wrap(ht) <- value
set_wrap(ht, row, col, value )
map_wrap(ht, row, col, fn)
```

### Arguments

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>row</code>	A row specifier. See <a href="#">rowspecs</a> for details.
<code>col</code>	An optional column specifier.
<code>fn</code>	A mapping function. See <a href="#">mapping-functions</a> for details.
<code>value</code>	A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is TRUE.

### Value

`wrap()` returns the wrap property. `set_wrap()` returns the modified huxtable.

### Examples

```
long_text <- paste(
  rep("Some long text.", 10),
  collapse = " "
)
ht <- huxtable(Long = long_text)
width(ht) <- 0.2
wrap(ht) <- TRUE

## Not run:
  quick_html(ht)

## End(Not run)
```

---

[.huxtable	<i>Subset a huxtable</i>
------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Subset a huxtable

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'huxtable'
x[i, j, drop = FALSE]

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
x[i, j] <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
x$name <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'huxtable'
x[[i, j]] <- value
```

**Arguments**

x	A huxtable.
i	Rows to select.
j, name	Columns to select.
drop	Only included for compatibility with [.data.frame. Do not use.
value	A matrix, data frame, huxtable or similar object.

**Value**

[ returns a huxtable. \$ and [[ return data from the underlying data frame.

**Replacing existing rows and columns**

For the replacement function [<-, if value is a huxtable, then its properties will be copied into x. Replacement functions \$<- and [[<- replace existing data without affecting any properties.

**Adding new rows and columns**

If new columns or rows are created, then properties will be copied from the last column or row of x, or from value if value is a huxtable.

These methods are stricter than their data frame equivalents in some places. You can't add new rows or column at a numeric location without specifying all intervening rows/columns. New values must have the appropriate dimensions (vectors will be interpreted appropriately).

**Examples**

```
jams[1:3, ]
class(jams[1:3, ])
jams[, 1]
jams$type
prices <- huxtable(c("Price", 1.70, 2.00, 2.20))
number_format(prices) <- 2
bold(prices) <- TRUE
jams[, 2] <- prices
jams

data(jams)
jams$price <- c("Price", 1.70, 2.00, 2.20)
jams
```

# Index

- \* **border properties**
    - border-colors, 16
    - border-styles, 17
    - borders, 18
  - \* **caption properties**
    - caption, 30
    - caption\_pos, 31
    - caption\_width, 32
  - \* **cell merging**
    - merge\_across, 71
    - merge\_cells, 72
    - merge\_repeated\_rows, 73
  - \* **datasets**
    - jams, 64
  - \* **format functions**
    - fmt\_percent, 36
    - fmt\_pretty, 37
  - \* **formatting functions**
    - background\_color, 13
    - bold, 15
    - font, 38
    - font\_size, 39
    - na\_string, 75
    - number\_format, 76
    - text\_color, 107
  - \* **knit print**
    - knit\_print.data.frame, 64
    - knit\_print.huxtable, 65
  - \* **mapping functions**
    - by\_cases, 21
    - by\_colorspace, 22
    - by\_function, 23
    - by\_quantiles, 24
    - by\_ranges, 26
    - by\_regex, 27
    - by\_rows, 28
    - by\_values, 29
  - \* **printing functions**
    - print\_html, 81
    - print\_latex, 82
    - print\_md, 83
    - print\_rtf, 84
    - print\_screen, 85
  - \* **table measurements**
    - col\_width, 34
    - height, 42
    - row\_height, 93
    - width, 113
  - [.huxtable, 115
  - [<- .huxtable ([.huxtable), 115
  - [[<- .huxtable ([.huxtable), 115
  - \$<- .huxtable ([.huxtable), 115
  - 'bottom\_border<- ' (borders), 18
  - 'bottom\_border\_color<- '
    - (border-colors), 16
  - 'bottom\_border\_style<- '
    - (border-styles), 17
  - 'left\_border<- ' (borders), 18
  - 'left\_border\_color<- ' (border-colors),  
16
  - 'left\_border\_style<- ' (border-styles),  
17
  - 'right\_border<- ' (borders), 18
  - 'right\_border\_color<- ' (border-colors),  
16
  - 'right\_border\_style<- ' (border-styles),  
17
  - 'top\_border<- ' (borders), 18
  - 'top\_border\_color<- ' (border-colors), 16
  - 'top\_border\_style<- ' (border-styles), 17
- add\_colnames, 5
  - add\_columns (add\_rows), 7
  - add\_columns(), 33, 63
  - add\_footnote, 6
  - add\_rownames (add\_colnames), 5
  - add\_rows, 7
  - add\_rows(), 63
  - align, 8

- align(), 46, 61
- align<- (align), 8
- as.matrix(), 22, 68
- as.numeric(), 13
- as\_flextable, 9
- as\_hux (as\_huxtable), 10
- as\_huxtable, 10
- as\_huxtable(), 4, 61
- as\_Workbook, 12
  
- background\_color, 13, 15, 38, 40, 75, 77, 108
- background\_color<- (background\_color), 13
- bold, 14, 15, 38, 40, 75, 77, 108
- bold<- (bold), 15
- border-colors, 16, 97
- border-styles, 17, 97
- borders, 17, 18, 18, 97, 98
- bottom\_border (borders), 18
- bottom\_border<- (borders), 18
- bottom\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- bottom\_border\_color<- (border-colors), 16
- bottom\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- bottom\_border\_style<- (border-styles), 17
- bottom\_padding (padding), 77
- bottom\_padding<- (padding), 77
- brdr, 20
- brdr(), 17–19, 21, 22, 98
- brdr\_thickness, 21
- by\_cases, 21, 23–26, 28, 29
- by\_cases(), 68
- by\_colorspace, 22, 22, 24–26, 28, 29
- by\_colorspace(), 68
- by\_cols (by\_rows), 28
- by\_cols(), 68
- by\_equal\_groups (by\_quantiles), 24
- by\_equal\_groups(), 68
- by\_function, 22, 23, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29
- by\_function(), 68
- by\_quantiles, 22–24, 24, 26, 28, 29
- by\_quantiles(), 68
- by\_ranges, 22–25, 26, 28, 29
- by\_ranges(), 68
- by\_regex, 22–26, 27, 29
- by\_regex(), 68
- by\_rows, 22–26, 28, 28, 29
- by\_rows(), 68
  
- by\_values, 22–26, 28, 29, 29
- by\_values(), 68
  
- caption, 30, 31, 32
- caption(), 66
- caption<- (caption), 30
- caption\_pos, 30, 31, 32
- caption\_pos(), 10, 30
- caption\_pos<- (caption\_pos), 31
- caption\_width, 30, 31, 32
- caption\_width(), 10
- caption\_width<- (caption\_width), 32
- cbind.huxtable, 32
- cbind.huxtable(), 7, 63
- check\_latex\_dependencies  
    (report\_latex\_dependencies), 88
- check\_latex\_dependencies(), 47
- col\_width, 34, 42, 94, 113
- col\_width(), 84, 91, 102, 113
- col\_width<- (col\_width), 34
- colspan (spans), 101
- colspan(), 72
- colspan<- (spans), 101
- contents (set\_contents), 99
- contents<- (set\_contents), 99
  
- data frame subsetting, 92
- data.frame(), 45
- diag(), 48
- dplyr-verbs (mutate.huxtable), 74
- dplyr::arrange(), 74
- dplyr::case\_when(), 21
- dplyr::mutate(), 74
- dplyr::pull(), 74
- dplyr::rename(), 74
- dplyr::select(), 74
- dplyr::slice(), 74
- dplyr::summarise(), 74
- dplyr::transmute(), 74
  
- escape\_contents, 35
- escape\_contents<- (escape\_contents), 35
- evens (stripe), 103
- evens(), 93
- every (stripe), 103
- everywhere (stripe), 103
  
- final, 36
- final(), 93

- flextable::flextable(), 9
- fmt\_percent, 36, 37
- fmt\_percent(), 76
- fmt\_pretty, 37, 37
- fmt\_pretty(), 76
- font, 14, 15, 38, 40, 75, 77, 108
- font<- (font), 38
- font\_size, 14, 15, 38, 39, 75, 77, 108
- font\_size<- (font\_size), 39
- format.huxtable (print.huxtable), 80
- generics::glance(), 43, 44, 111
- generics::tidy(), 43, 44, 111
- get\_default\_properties
  - (set\_default\_properties), 99
- glance.tidy\_override (tidy\_override), 110
- glue::glue(), 44
- grepl(), 27
- guess\_knitr\_output\_format, 40
- guess\_knitr\_output\_format(), 61
- header\_cols, 41
- header\_cols<- (header\_cols), 41
- header\_rows (header\_cols), 41
- header\_rows<- (header\_cols), 41
- height, 34, 42, 94, 113
- height(), 13
- height<- (height), 42
- hux (huxtable), 45
- hux\_logo, 61
- huxreg, 42
- huxtable, 45
- huxtable(), 4, 11, 61, 100
- huxtable-FAQ, 4, 47
- huxtable-news, 48
- huxtable-options, 38, 46, 60, 65, 66, 77, 80, 100
- huxtable-package, 4, 46
- insert\_column, 62
- insert\_column(), 7
- insert\_row (insert\_column), 62
- insert\_row(), 7
- install\_latex\_dependencies
  - (report\_latex\_dependencies), 88
- install\_latex\_dependencies(), 47
- is\_hux (as\_huxtable), 10
- is\_huxtable (as\_huxtable), 10
- italic (bold), 15
- italic<- (bold), 15
- jams, 64
- knit\_print.data.frame, 64, 66
- knit\_print.huxtable, 65, 65
- knitr::knit\_print(), 65
- label, 66
- label(), 47
- label<- (label), 66
- latex\_float, 67
- latex\_float(), 106
- latex\_float<- (latex\_float), 67
- left\_border (borders), 18
- left\_border<- (borders), 18
- left\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- left\_border\_color<- (border-colors), 16
- left\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- left\_border\_style<- (border-styles), 17
- left\_padding (padding), 77
- left\_padding<- (padding), 77
- library(), 61
- lmtest::coefstest(), 44
- map\_align (align), 8
- map\_all\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- map\_all\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- map\_all\_borders (set-multiple), 96
- map\_all\_padding (set-multiple), 96
- map\_background\_color
  - (background\_color), 13
- map\_bold (bold), 15
- map\_bottom\_border (borders), 18
- map\_bottom\_border\_color
  - (border-colors), 16
- map\_bottom\_border\_style
  - (border-styles), 17
- map\_bottom\_padding (padding), 77
- map\_colspan (spans), 101
- map\_contents (set\_contents), 99
- map\_escape\_contents (escape\_contents), 35
- map\_font (font), 38
- map\_font\_size (font\_size), 39
- map\_italic (bold), 15
- map\_left\_border (borders), 18
- map\_left\_border\_color (border-colors), 16

- map\_left\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- map\_left\_padding (padding), 77
- map\_lr\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- map\_lr\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- map\_lr\_borders (set-multiple), 96
- map\_lr\_padding (set-multiple), 96
- map\_markdown (markdown), 69
- map\_na\_string (na\_string), 75
- map\_number\_format (number\_format), 76
- map\_right\_border (borders), 18
- map\_right\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- map\_right\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- map\_right\_padding (padding), 77
- map\_rotation (rotation), 91
- map\_rowspan (spans), 101
- map\_tb\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- map\_tb\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- map\_tb\_borders (set-multiple), 96
- map\_tb\_padding (set-multiple), 96
- map\_text\_color (text\_color), 107
- map\_top\_border (borders), 18
- map\_top\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- map\_top\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- map\_top\_padding (padding), 77
- map\_valign (valign), 112
- map\_wrap (wrap), 114
- mapping-functions, 8, 14–16, 18, 19, 22–26, 28, 29, 35, 38, 39, 48, 68, 70, 75, 76, 78, 91, 97, 99, 101, 107, 112, 114
- mapping\_functions (mapping-functions), 68
- markdown, 69
- markdown(), 35, 101
- markdown<- (markdown), 69
- merge\_across, 71, 72, 73
- merge\_across(), 102
- merge\_cells, 71, 72, 73
- merge\_cells(), 102
- merge\_down (merge\_across), 71
- merge\_down(), 102
- merge\_repeated\_rows, 71, 72, 73
- mutate (mutate.huxtable), 74
- mutate.huxtable, 74
- na\_string, 14, 15, 38, 40, 75, 77, 108
- na\_string<- (na\_string), 75
- nobs.tidy\_override (tidy\_override), 110
- number\_format, 14, 15, 38, 40, 75, 76, 108
- number\_format(), 8, 36, 37, 43, 46, 47
- number\_format<- (number\_format), 76
- odds (stripe), 103
- odds(), 93
- openxlsx::openxlsx(), 12
- openxlsx::saveWorkbook(), 13
- padding, 77, 97
- position, 79
- position(), 31, 106
- position<- (position), 79
- prettyNum(), 37
- print.huxtable, 80
- print.huxtable(), 61
- print\_html, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86
- print\_latex, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86
- print\_md, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86
- print\_md(), 70, 101
- print\_notebook (print\_html), 81
- print\_rtf, 81–83, 84, 86
- print\_rtf(), 94
- print\_screen, 81–83, 85, 85
- print\_screen(), 80
- quick-output, 86
- quick\_docx (quick-output), 86
- quick\_html (quick-output), 86
- quick\_latex (quick-output), 86
- quick\_pdf (quick-output), 86
- quick\_pdf(), 61
- quick\_pptx (quick-output), 86
- quick\_rtf (quick-output), 86
- quick\_xlsx (quick-output), 86
- rbind.huxtable (cbind.huxtable), 32
- rbind.huxtable(), 7
- regular expression, 27
- report\_latex\_dependencies, 88
- report\_latex\_dependencies(), 47
- restack-across-down, 89, 102
- restack\_across (restack-across-down), 89
- restack\_down (restack-across-down), 89
- restacking, 41
- right\_border (borders), 18
- right\_border<- (borders), 18
- right\_border\_color (border-colors), 16



- right\_border\_color<- (border-colors), 16
- right\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- right\_border\_style<- (border-styles), 17
- right\_padding (padding), 77
- right\_padding<- (padding), 77
- rotation, 91
- rotation(), 84
- rotation<- (rotation), 91
- row\_height, 34, 42, 93, 113
- row\_height(), 91, 102, 112
- row\_height<- (row\_height), 93
- rowspan (spans), 101
- rowspan(), 72, 73
- rowspan<- (spans), 101
- rowspecs, 8, 14–16, 18, 19, 34–36, 38, 39, 41, 68, 70–73, 75, 76, 78, 91, 92, 93, 97–104, 107, 112, 114
- rtf\_fc\_tables, 94
- rtf\_fc\_tables(), 84
  
- sanitize, 95
- sanitize(), 35
- scipen, 47
- set-multiple, 17, 18, 20, 78, 96
- set-outer, 78, 98
- set\_align (align), 8
- set\_all\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- set\_all\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- set\_all\_borders (set-multiple), 96
- set\_all\_padding (set-multiple), 96
- set\_background\_color (background\_color), 13
- set\_bold (bold), 15
- set\_bottom\_border (borders), 18
- set\_bottom\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- set\_bottom\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- set\_bottom\_padding (padding), 77
- set\_caption (caption), 30
- set\_caption\_pos (caption\_pos), 31
- set\_caption\_width (caption\_width), 32
- set\_cell\_properties (style-functions), 104
- set\_cell\_properties(), 6
- set\_col\_width (col\_width), 34
- set\_colspan (spans), 101
- set\_contents, 99
- set\_contents(), 100
- set\_default\_properties, 99
- set\_escape\_contents (escape\_contents), 35
- set\_font (font), 38
- set\_font\_size (font\_size), 39
- set\_header\_cols (header\_cols), 41
- set\_header\_rows (header\_cols), 41
- set\_height (height), 42
- set\_italic (bold), 15
- set\_label (label), 66
- set\_latex\_float (latex\_float), 67
- set\_left\_border (borders), 18
- set\_left\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- set\_left\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- set\_left\_padding (padding), 77
- set\_lr\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- set\_lr\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- set\_lr\_borders (set-multiple), 96
- set\_lr\_padding (set-multiple), 96
- set\_markdown (markdown), 69
- set\_markdown(), 100
- set\_markdown\_contents, 100
- set\_markdown\_contents(), 70
- set\_na\_string (na\_string), 75
- set\_number\_format (number\_format), 76
- set\_outer\_border\_colors (set-outer), 98
- set\_outer\_border\_styles (set-outer), 98
- set\_outer\_borders (set-outer), 98
- set\_outer\_padding (set-outer), 98
- set\_position (position), 79
- set\_right\_border (borders), 18
- set\_right\_border\_color (border-colors), 16
- set\_right\_border\_style (border-styles), 17
- set\_right\_padding (padding), 77
- set\_rotation (rotation), 91
- set\_row\_height (row\_height), 93
- set\_rowspan (spans), 101
- set\_table\_environment (table\_environment), 106
- set\_tabular\_environment (tabular\_environment), 106
- set\_tb\_border\_colors (set-multiple), 96
- set\_tb\_border\_styles (set-multiple), 96
- set\_tb\_borders (set-multiple), 96

set\_tb\_padding (set-multiple), 96  
 set\_text\_color (text\_color), 107  
 set\_top\_border (borders), 18  
 set\_top\_border(), 20  
 set\_top\_border\_color (border-colors), 16  
 set\_top\_border\_style (border-styles), 17  
 set\_top\_padding (padding), 77  
 set\_valign (valign), 112  
 set\_width (width), 113  
 set\_wrap (wrap), 114  
 spans, 101  
 split-across-down, 90, 102  
 split\_across (split-across-down), 102  
 split\_down (split-across-down), 102  
 sprintf(), 76  
 stripe, 103  
 stripe(), 93  
 style-functions, 104  
 style\_cells (style-functions), 104  
 style\_header\_cols (style-functions), 104  
 style\_header\_rows (style-functions), 104  
 style\_headers (style-functions), 104  
 style\_headers(), 41  
  
 t.huxtable, 105  
 table\_environment, 106  
 table\_environment<-  
     (table\_environment), 106  
 tabular\_environment, 106  
 tabular\_environment<-  
     (tabular\_environment), 106  
 text\_color, 14, 15, 38, 40, 75, 77, 107  
 text\_color<- (text\_color), 107  
 theme\_article (themes), 108  
 theme\_basic (themes), 108  
 theme\_blue (themes), 108  
 theme\_bright (themes), 108  
 theme\_compact (themes), 108  
 theme\_green (themes), 108  
 theme\_grey (themes), 108  
 theme\_mondrian (themes), 108  
 theme\_orange (themes), 108  
 theme\_plain (themes), 108  
 theme\_plain(), 61, 64  
 theme\_stripped (themes), 108  
 themes, 108  
 tibble::tribble(), 45  
 tidy.tidy\_override (tidy\_override), 110  
 tidy\_override, 110  
  
 tidy\_override(), 44  
 tidy\_replace (tidy\_override), 110  
 tidysselect, 102  
 tidysselect::language, 92  
 tidysselect::with\_vars(), 93  
 tinytex::tlmgr\_install(), 88  
 to\_html (print\_html), 81  
 to\_html(), 80  
 to\_latex (print\_latex), 82  
 to\_latex(), 80  
 to\_md (print\_md), 83  
 to\_rtf (print\_rtf), 84  
 to\_rtf(), 94  
 to\_screen (print\_screen), 85  
 top\_border (borders), 18  
 top\_border<- (borders), 18  
 top\_border\_color (border-colors), 16  
 top\_border\_color<- (border-colors), 16  
 top\_border\_style (border-styles), 17  
 top\_border\_style<- (border-styles), 17  
 top\_padding (padding), 77  
 top\_padding<- (padding), 77  
 tribble\_hux (huxtable), 45  
  
 valign, 112  
 valign<- (valign), 112  
  
 width, 34, 42, 94, 113  
 width(), 13, 70, 84, 114  
 width<- (width), 113  
 wrap, 114  
 wrap(), 70, 84  
 wrap<- (wrap), 114