

Package ‘huxtable’

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Type Package

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

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Description Creates styled tables for data presentation. Export to HTML, LaTeX, RTF, 'Word', 'Excel', 'PowerPoint', 'typst', SVG and PNG. 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 to create regression tables, and 'quick_*' one-liners to print tables to a new document.

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URL <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>,
<https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable>

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

Imports assertthat, base64enc, commonmark, fansi, generics, glue, htmltools, memoise, R6, rlang, stats, stringi, stringr (>= 1.2.0), tidyselect, utils, xml2

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huxtable-package	<i>Quick introduction to huxtable</i>
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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](#).

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>
- <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>

add_colnames

Add column or row names

Description

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

Usage

```
add_colnames(ht, rowname = "", ...)
```

```
add_rownames(ht, colname = "rownames", preserve_rownames = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
rowname	Optional row name for the new row of column names.
...	Arguments passed to methods.
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_colnames = 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 (compatibility function)</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, number_format = NA, ...)
```

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.
number_format	Number format for the footnote cell.
...	Other properties, passed to set_cell_properties() for the footnote cell.

Details

`add_footnote()` is retained for compatibility only and is soft-deprecated. For new code, use [add_table_note\(\)](#), which stores notes separately from table cells and does not change the number of rows.

Value

The modified huxtable

Examples

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

add_rows

Insert one huxtable into another

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

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

align

Set the horizontal alignment of cell content

Description

Values may be "left", "center", "right", NA or a single character. If value is a single character (e.g. a decimal point), then the cell is aligned on this character.

Usage

```
align(ht)

align(ht) <- value

set_align(ht, row, col, value)

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

Arguments

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

Aligning on a decimal point

To align cells on the decimal point, set align to "." or any other single character (e.g. "," in European languages).

By default, huxtable aligns these cells by padding with spaces. The mechanics of this were improved for LaTeX in version 5.3.0, but are still not perfect. Using a fixed-width font may help.

If `options("huxtable.latex_siunitx_align")` is set to TRUE, then in LaTeX output, numbers in these cells will be surrounded by `\tablenum{}`. See the siunitx documentation for more details. Note that this may have other side-effects, for example `1e3` becomes `1 \times 10^3`.

To use non-default decimal points, set both `align(ht)` and `number_format()`. See the example.

Examples

```
numbers <- c(1, 1.5, 1.03, 10, 10.01)
number_hux <- as_hux(matrix(numbers, 5, 5))
number_format(number_hux) <- "%.4g"
number_format(number_hux)[, 5] <- fmt_pretty(
  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 >= 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	<i>Convert objects to huxtables</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

`as_huxtable` or `as_hux` converts an object to a huxtable. Conversion methods exist for data frames and tibbles, tables, ftables, matrices and (most) vectors.

Usage

```
as_huxtable(x, ...)
```



```
as_hux(x, ...)
```



```
## Default S3 method:
as_huxtable(
  x,
  add_colnames = getOption("huxtable.add_colnames", TRUE),
  add_rownames = FALSE,
  autoformat = getOption("huxtable.autoformat", TRUE),
  ...
)
```



```
## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
```

```
as_huxtable(x, ..., groups_to_headers = FALSE)
```

```
is_huxtable(x)
```

```
is_hux(x)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object to convert.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to <code>huxtable()</code> .
<code>add_colnames</code>	If TRUE, add a first row of column names to the huxtable.
<code>add_rownames</code>	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).
<code>autoformat</code>	If TRUE, automatically format columns by type. See below.
<code>groups_to_headers</code>	Logical. Convert groups to header rows?

Details

`is_hux[table]` tests if an object is a huxtable.

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

For `dplyr::grouped_df()` objects, groups will be converted to header rows if `groups_to_headers` is TRUE.

Value

An object of class "huxtable".

Examples

```
dfr <- data.frame(
  a = 1:5,
  b = letters[1:5],
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
as_huxtable(dfr)
mx <- matrix(letters[1:12], 4, 3)
as_huxtable(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"
  )

  if (requireNamespace("dplyr")) {
    iris_grp <- dplyr::group_by(iris[c(1:4, 51:54, 101:104), ], Species)
    as_hux(iris_grp, groups_to_headers = TRUE)
  }

```

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

<code>ht</code>	A huxtable.
<code>...</code>	Not used.
<code>Workbook</code>	An existing Workbook object. By default, a new workbook will be created.
<code>sheet</code>	Name for the worksheet where the huxtable will be created. The worksheet will be created if it doesn't exist already.
<code>write_caption</code>	If TRUE, print any caption in the row above or below the table.
<code>start_row, start_col</code>	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	<i>Set cell background color</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

```
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.
value	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA_character_.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details.

Details

Transparent colors are not guaranteed to work at present.

See Also

Other formatting functions: [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [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.
value	A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details.

See Also

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [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)
)

```

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

*Get thickness of a `brdr()` object***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"))
```

breakable

Allow a table to break across pages

Description

`breakable()` controls whether a table may break between rows across pages. Individual rows are kept together. It affects paged HTML, LaTeX, RTF, Typst, and Word output; other output formats ignore it.

Usage

```
breakable(ht)

breakable(ht) <- value

set_breakable(ht, value)
```

Arguments

ht A huxtable.
value Logical. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.

Details

In LaTeX, breakable tables use the `longtable` environment and therefore require a one-column layout. They cannot have a fixed `height()` or use a wrapping `position()`.

Value

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
set_breakable(jams, TRUE)
```

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>...</code>	A list of two-sided formulas interpreted by <code>case_when</code> .
<code>ignore_na</code>	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 to a vector.

`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	<i>Map numeric cell contents smoothly to colors</i>
---------------	---

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_***`. Useful functions include `scales` and `palettes` from the `scales` package.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>inner_fn</code>	A one-argument function which maps cell values to property values.
<code>ignore_na</code>	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. <code>length(values)</code> should be one greater than <code>length(breaks)</code> if <code>extend = TRUE</code> , or one less if <code>extend = FALSE</code> .
right	If <code>TRUE</code> , 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. <code>FALSE</code> by default.
extend	Extend breaks to <code>c(-Inf, breaks, Inf)</code> , i.e. include numbers below and above the outermost breaks. <code>TRUE</code> by default.
ignore_na	If <code>TRUE</code> , 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 grepl() . Useful options include fixed, perl and ignore.case.
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_character_.

Details

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

Table captions set via the knitr `tab.cap` or Quarto `tbl-cap` and `tbl-subcap` chunk options override captions set by this mechanism. A warning is issued if both are set.

Value

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return 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

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

See Also

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

Examples

```
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_real_.

Value

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

See Also

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

Examples

```
set_caption_width(jams, 0.5)
```

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
)
```

cell_note	<i>Set notes referenced from cells</i>
-----------	--

Description

cell_note is a cell property containing plain-text notes. When a huxtable is rendered, cells with notes receive reference marks and the distinct notes are printed beneath any unreferenced [table_notes\(\)](#). Identical note text in multiple cells receives the same mark.

Usage

```
cell_note(ht)

cell_note(ht) <- value

set_cell_note(ht, row, col, value)

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

Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
value	A character vector or matrix. Use NA or "" for no note.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details.

Details

Reference marks are assigned when the huxtable is rendered, in row-major order over visible cells. Subsetting a huxtable therefore does not modify its notes. In merged ranges, only a note on the top-left visible cell is used.

HTML, LaTeX, Typst and RTF use superscript marks. Word, Excel, Markdown and screen output use bracketed marks.

Use [note_symbol\(\)](#) to choose numeric, Roman, alphabetic or custom marks.

Value

cell_note() returns a character matrix. The replacement function, set_cell_note() and map_cell_note() return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
ht <- hux(a = 1:2, b = 3:4)
ht <- set_cell_note(ht, 1:2, 1, "Measured value")
cell_note(ht)
```

column_to_header	<i>Convert a column to header rows</i>
------------------	--

Description

Convert a column to header rows

Usage

```
column_to_header(
  ht,
  col,
  ...,
  glue = "{value}",
  start_col = 1,
  ignore_headers = TRUE,
  set_headers = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

ht	A huxtable.
col	A column specifier for a single column.
...	Properties to set on new rows
glue	Glue string. "{value}" will be replaced by the column value.
start_col	Integer. New header text will start at this column.
ignore_headers	Logical. Ignore existing headers?
set_headers	Logical. Set new rows as headers?

Examples

```
column_to_header(jams, "Type")
column_to_header(jams, "Type", text_color = "red")
column_to_header(jams, "Price",
  number_format = 2,
  italic = TRUE,
  glue = "Price: {value}")

iris_hux <- as_hux(iris[c(1:4, 51:54, 101:104), ])
column_to_header(iris_hux, "Species",
  markdown = TRUE,
  glue = "Species: **{value}**")
```

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.
value	Numeric or character vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA.
col	A column specifier. See rowspecs for details.

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

Details

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

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, format = "f", ...)
```

Arguments

digits	How many digits to print.
format, ...	Passed into formatC() .

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.
value	A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA_character_.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details.

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](#).

See Also

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [text_color\(\)](#)

Examples

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

set_font(jams, "arial")
set_font(jams, 2:3, 1, "arial")
map_font(jams, by_rows("arial", "times"))
```

font_size	<i>Make text larger or smaller</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

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.
value	A numeric vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA_real_.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs for details.
col	An optional column specifier.
fn	A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details.

See Also

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [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)
```

format.rtfFCTables	<i>Format rtfFCTables</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Format rtfFCTables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rtfFCTables'
format(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An rtfFCTables object.
...	Unused.

Value

A combined font and color table string.

guess_knitr_output_format	<i>Guess knitr output format</i>
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Description

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

Usage

```
guess_knitr_output_format()
```

Value

"html", "latex", "typst", 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.
value	Logical vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE.
col	A column specifier. See rowspecs for details.
row	A row specifier. See rowspecs 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](#).

Examples

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

height

Set the table height

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 <code>NA_real_</code> .

Value

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

See Also

Other table measurements: [col_width\(\)](#), [row_height\(\)](#), [width\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set_height(jams, 0.4)
```

html_css	<i>Default CSS for HTML huxtables</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns the default CSS used by `print_html()`. This can be included once in an HTML document instead of printing it with every table.

Usage

```
html_css()
```

Value

A character string containing a `<style>` element.

Examples

```
cat(html_css())
```

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

<code>...</code>	Models, or a single list of models. Names will be used as column headings.
<code>error_format</code>	How to display uncertainty in estimates. See below.
<code>error_pos</code>	Display uncertainty "below", to the "right" of, or in the "same" cell as estimates.
<code>number_format</code>	Format for numbering. See <code>number_format()</code> for details.
<code>align</code>	Alignment for table cells. Set to a single character to align on this character.
<code>ci_level</code>	Confidence level for intervals. Set to <code>NULL</code> to not calculate confidence intervals.
<code>tidy_args</code>	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.
<code>glance_args</code>	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.
<code>stars</code>	Levels for p value stars. Names of stars are symbols to use. Set to <code>NULL</code> to not show stars.
<code>bold_signif</code>	Where p values are below this number, cells will be displayed in bold. Use <code>NULL</code> to turn off this behaviour.
<code>borders</code>	Thickness of inner horizontal borders. Set to 0 for no borders.
<code>outer_borders</code>	Thickness of outer (top and bottom) horizontal borders. Set to 0 for no borders.
<code>note</code>	Table note printed beneath the table. <code>{stars}</code> will be replaced by a note about significance stars. Set to <code>NULL</code> for no note.
<code>statistics</code>	A vector of summary statistics to display. Set to <code>NULL</code> to show all available statistics. To change display names, name the statistics vector: <code>c("Displayed title" = "statistic_name", ...)</code>
<code>coefs</code>	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>
<code>omit_coefs</code>	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::coeftest()` 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::coeftest(lm1,
    vcov = sandwich::vcovHC
  )
  # coeftest() 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 markdown and LaTeX formats, you also need to add LaTeX dependencies manually. Run [report_latex_dependencies\(\)](#) and add the output to your LaTeX preamble. Also add the command definitions printed by `cat(latex_commands(), sep = "\\n")`. In Rmarkdown formats, add the package dependencies to the markdown 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.
- How can I use HTML, TeX etc. in my table?
Use `escape_contents()`:

```
jams |>
  add_footnote("These jams are <i>tasty</i>!") |>
  set_escape_contents(final(1), everywhere, FALSE) |>
  quick_html()
```

Alternatively you might consider using markdown in cells, with `set_markdown_contents()`.

- 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 get line breaks in my cells?
Just insert a line break `"\n"` in the cell contents. Then make sure that `width()` is set and `wrap()` is TRUE (it is by default).
- 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).
```

- How do I refer to tables in quarto?
Set the Quarto label and tbl-cap cell options, then use Quarto's @tbl-foo syntax. This works across Quarto output formats:

See @tbl-jams.

```
```{r}
#| label: tbl-jams
#| tbl-cap: "Some jams"
jams
```
```

Quarto captions and table labels override values set with `caption()` and `label()`. Huxtable warns if both mechanisms explicitly set the same property.

- 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. there is something wrong with the software - or a feature request, please report it to <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>. Otherwise, ask a question on [StackOverflow](#) or <https://forum.posit.co>. 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.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>
- <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>

Description

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

huxtable 6.0.2

- Bugfix: re-encoded a malformed PNG test fixture which failed on CRAN’s M1mac additional check under an updated image-processing dependency.
- The knitr chunk option `tab.cap` now sets huxtable captions, overriding a caption set with `caption()`.

huxtable 6.0.1

- Bugfix: huxtables printed in knitr documents now include their HTML styles or LaTeX command definitions when there is no R Markdown dependency processor. The new `latex_commands()` returns the required LaTeX definitions for adding to a document preamble manually.

huxtable 6.0.0

- This is the last update which will be released on CRAN. Future updates will be available on GitHub or via <https://hughjonesd.r-universe.dev>. The CRAN version will still receive bugfixes in response to check failures.
- New table property `breakable()` allows tables to break between rows across pages. Breakable tables are implemented in LaTeX via the `longtable` package, meaning this is a new LaTeX package dependency.
- Table notes. Use `add_table_note()` for notes beneath the table, and `set_cell_note()` for notes associated with a particular cell. The old `add_footnote()` mechanism, which simply added a table row, is soft-deprecated. `threeparttablex` is a new LaTeX dependency for this.
- New table property `table_background_color()` sets the background color of a table.
- Multiple huxtables printed in one knitr chunk now get unique automatic labels like “chunk”, “chunk-2”, “chunk-3” etc.
- The new `html_css()` returns default CSS for HTML tables.
- In knitr/Rmarkdown/Quarto, HTML styles and LaTeX commands are now printed just once, instead of for every table. Outside those documents, `to_html()`, `print_html()`, `to_latex()` and `print_latex()` include these dependencies by default; use `dependencies = FALSE` to leave them out.
- Quarto table captions and labels now override captions and labels set directly on a huxtable.
- Bugfix: `add_rownames()` should no longer add a 1 in the header row of a data frame.
- `as_Workbook()` is now much faster when adding many tables to an Excel workbook. Thanks @lemonad for the report.

huxtable 5.8.0**Other changes:**

- Redesigned `hux_logo()` function to spell out “huxtable” with customizable layout, fonts, and colors. Added `compact` and `latex` parameters for different output formats.
- Workaround for a bug in `stringr` 1.6.0.

huxtable 5.7.0**Breaking changes:**

- Functions are no longer generic, so you can’t subclass a `huxtable` object. AFAIK nobody has ever done this; if I’m wrong, please tell me.
- Reworked internals, with the help of OpenAI Codex.

Other changes:

- HTML tables now wrap header rows in `<thead>` (using `<th>` cells) and body rows in `<tbody>` when header rows are at the top of the table.
- Added Typst export via `to_typst()` and `print_typst()`. Quarto integration is available as well as `quick_typst()`, `quick_typst_pdf()`, `quick_typst_png()`, and `quick_typst_svg()` functions.
- HTML output now uses CSS classes with a shared `<style>` block instead of long inline styles.
- Added `as_html()` for obtaining table as `htmltools` tags.
- `to_screen()` now displays double, dashed and dotted border styles.

huxtable 5.6.0**Breaking changes:**

- Removed underscore dplyr verbs (`slice_`, `select_` etc.) These have long been deprecated in dplyr itself.

Other changes:

- Bugfix: add newline at end of `report_latex_dependencies()` output. Thanks @ceresek.
- You can now add multiple huxtables to the same Excel worksheet in `as_Workbook()`. Suggestion by @oobd.

huxtable 5.5.7

- Bugfix: fix quarto referencing in quarto 1.5
- Bugfix: integer overflow on very large huxtables. Thanks @kpagacz.

huxtable 5.5.6

- Bugfix: quarto cross-referencing was giving too many warnings.

huxtable 5.5.5

- Bugfix: quarto cross-referencing doesn't work for PDF with quarto version 1.4. See ?huxtable-FAQ for workarounds.
- Bugfix: `by_cases()` wasn't picking up variables from the caller environment.
- huxtable 5.5.4 was never released due to failing a reverse dependency check.

huxtable 5.5.3

- Bugfix: disable quarto styling on HTML tables. You can reenale quarto processing with `options(huxtable.quarto_process = TRUE)`.
- Bugfix: borders weren't working with merged cells in Word documents.

huxtable 5.5.2

- Update `by_cases()` to work with dplyr 1.1.0. Within `by_cases()` formulas, `.` is now vector rather than matrix when dplyr version 1.1.0 is detected. Thanks @DavisVaughan.
- Add package checks in `quick_*` functions. Thanks @reuning.

huxtable 5.5.1

- CSS borders are now set explicitly even if they are all set to 0.
- Bugfix: shell-quote files in `quick_*` functions. Thanks to @ceresek.
- Bugfix: cope with adjustbox version "1.3a" among latex dependencies.

huxtable 5.5.0

- Huxtable should work with Quarto documents.
 - Quarto labels and captions will override huxtable-provided ones.
 - Quarto style references like `@table-label` only work with quarto labels.
 - Please report any bugs!
- New `column_to_header()` function converts a column to header rows. New `as_hux()` method for `grouped_df` objects optionally converts groups to header rows.
- New convenience functions `stripe_rows()` and `stripe_columns()`.
- Add `format` and `...` options to `fmt_percent()` to allow flexible formatting via `formatC()`.
- `add_footnote()` gets an explicit `number_format` argument which is NA by default.
- Bugfix: infinite loop with wide characters in `to_screen()`.
- Bugfix: duplicate colnames when exporting `huxreg(..., error_pos = "right")` to flextable.
- Bugfix: bookdown-style references weren't working in blogdown.

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)
```
```

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 @davidgohe).
- 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 $\geq$ 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 “threeparttable” 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). 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 @alexpghayes

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_*` 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 autocreated 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: flextable 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.

Author(s)

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Authors:

- David Hugh-Jones <davidhughjones@gmail.com>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>
- <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>

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 `xetex` or `xelatex` 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.quarto_process")`. If `TRUE`, enables quarto processing of HTML tables. This overrides some huxtable styles, but may allow quarto to do other things, e.g. process citations correctly. 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", ...)`.

Author(s)

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Authors:

- David Hugh-Jones <davidhughjones@gmail.com>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://hughjonesd.github.io/huxtable/>
- <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/hughjonesd/huxtable/issues>

hux_logo

Huxtable logo

Description

Returns a randomized huxtable logo, inspired by Mondrian.

Usage

```
hux_logo(compact = FALSE, latex = NULL)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|---|
| compact | Logical. Create a compact 1-row huxtable (default is 2 rows)? |
| latex | Logical. Output for LaTeX? |

Value

A huxtable.

Examples

```
# Default logo
print_screen(hux_logo())

# Compact single-row version
print_screen(hux_logo(compact = TRUE))
```

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 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

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <code>ht</code> | A huxtable. |
| <code>...</code> | Cell contents. |
| <code>after</code> | Insert the row/column after this position. 0 (the default) inserts as the first row/column. |
| <code>fill</code> | String. If <code>...</code> contains fewer elements than there are columns/rows to fill, the remaining cells will be filled with this. |
| <code>rowspan, colspan</code> | 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. |
| <code>copy_cell_props</code> | Copy cell properties from the previous row or column (if <code>after > 0</code>). See cbind.huxtable() . |

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)
```

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| knitr::knit_print.huxtable | <i>Print a huxtable within knitr</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Description

Print a huxtable within knitr

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| x | A huxtable. |
| options | Not used. |
| ... | Not used. |

Details

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

See Also

[huxtable-options](#)

Other knitr_print: [knitr_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_character_. |

Details

LaTeX table labels typically start with "tab:".

Within knitr, huxtable labels default to the knitr chunk label. If a chunk prints more than one huxtable, later labels have "-2", "-3" and so on appended to make them unique. 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)`.

Quarto table labels override labels set by this mechanism. A warning is issued if both are set.

Value

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return the modified huxtable.

See Also

`huxtable-options`

Examples

```
set_label(jams, "tab:mytable")
```

| | |
|----------------|---|
| latex_commands | <i>LaTeX commands used by huxtables</i> |
|----------------|---|

Description

Returns the LaTeX command definitions used by huxtables. You can add these to the preamble of a LaTeX document alongside the output from [report_latex_dependencies\(\)](#).

Usage

```
latex_commands()
```

Value

A character vector of LaTeX command definitions.

See Also

[report_latex_dependencies\(\)](#)

Examples

```
cat(latex_commands(), sep = "\n")
```

| | |
|-------------|---|
| latex_float | <i>Set the position of the table float in LaTeX</i> |
|-------------|---|

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

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

Details

See LaTeX documentation for more details.

Value

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
set_latex_float(jams, "b")
```

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| left_border | <i>Set borders</i> |
|-------------|--------------------|

Description

These functions set borders between cells.

Usage

```
left_border(ht)

right_border(ht)

top_border(ht)

bottom_border(ht)

left_border(ht) <- value

right_border(ht) <- value

top_border(ht) <- value

bottom_border(ht) <- value

set_left_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)

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

```

set_top_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)

set_bottom_border(ht, row, col, value = 0.4)

map_left_border(ht, row, col, fn)

map_right_border(ht, row, col, fn)

map_top_border(ht, row, col, fn)

map_bottom_border(ht, row, col, fn)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | A numeric thickness or a brdr() object. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is 0. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions 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: [left_border_color\(\)](#), [left_border_style\(\)](#)

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"))
```

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

Description

These functions set border colors.

Usage

```
left_border_color(ht)
right_border_color(ht)
top_border_color(ht)
bottom_border_color(ht)
left_border_color(ht) <- value
right_border_color(ht) <- value
top_border_color(ht) <- value
bottom_border_color(ht) <- value
set_left_border_color(ht, row, col, value)
set_right_border_color(ht, row, col, value)
set_top_border_color(ht, row, col, value)
set_bottom_border_color(ht, row, col, value)
map_left_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
map_right_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
map_top_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
map_bottom_border_color(ht, row, col, fn)
```

Arguments

| | |
|----|-------------|
| ht | A huxtable. |
|----|-------------|

| | |
|-------|--|
| value | A valid R color, e.g. "red", "#FF0000". Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA_character_. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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: [left_border\(\)](#), [left_border_style\(\)](#)

Examples

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

set_bottom_border_color(jams, "blue")
```

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

Description

These functions set border styles.

Usage

```
left_border_style(ht)

right_border_style(ht)

top_border_style(ht)

bottom_border_style(ht)

left_border_style(ht) <- value
```

```

right_border_style(ht) <- value
top_border_style(ht) <- value
bottom_border_style(ht) <- value
set_left_border_style(ht, row, col, value)
set_right_border_style(ht, row, col, value)
set_top_border_style(ht, row, col, value)
set_bottom_border_style(ht, row, col, value)
map_left_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)
map_right_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)
map_top_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)
map_bottom_border_style(ht, row, col, fn)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | One of "solid", "double", "dashed" or "dotted". Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "solid". |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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: [left_border\(\)](#), [left_border_color\(\)](#)

Examples

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

set_bottom_border_style(jams, "double")
```

mapping-functions

How to set cell properties variably by cell contents

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. |
| value | A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is FALSE. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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.
- Only local images (not urls) work in typst.

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

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

Merge cells across rows or down columns

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

| | |
|-----|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |

Value

The ht object.

Cell content

In merged cell ranges, only the top left cell's content is displayed. In addition, when you merge cells (either by setting `colspan()` or `rowspan()`, or using `merge_cells()` and friends) the content of the top left cell is copied to other cells. This prevents unexpected changes to content if you reorder or subset rows and columns.

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

| | |
|-----|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | 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.

Cell content

In merged cell ranges, only the top left cell's content is displayed. In addition, when you merge cells (either by setting `colspan()` or `rowspan()`, or using `merge_cells()` and friends) the content of the top left cell is copied to other cells. This prevents unexpected changes to content if you reorder or subset rows and columns.

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 | <i>Merge repeated rows into multirow cells</i> |
|---------------------|--|

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 <code>rowspecs</code> 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.

Cell content

In merged cell ranges, only the top left cell's content is displayed. In addition, when you merge cells (either by setting `colspan()` or `rowspan()`, or using `merge_cells()` and friends) the content of the top left cell is copied to other cells. This prevents unexpected changes to content if you reorder or subset rows and columns.

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

Change how NA values are printed

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

See Also

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [text_color\(\)](#)

Examples

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

note_symbol

Set the symbols used for cell note references

Description

note_symbol is a table property controlling marks for `cell_note()`. The marks themselves are assigned when a huxtable is rendered rather than stored in its cells, so subsetting does not modify cell-note metadata.

Usage

```
note_symbol(ht)

note_symbol(ht) <- value

set_note_symbol(ht, value)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | One of "numeric", "roman" or "alphabetic", or a non-empty string whose individual characters form a custom symbol sequence. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "numeric". |

Details

Numeric symbols are 1, 2, ...; Roman symbols are i, ii, ...; and alphabetic symbols are a, b, ..., z, aa, Custom strings are treated like a custom alphabet. For example, "+*" produces +, *, ++, +*, *+,

Custom Unicode symbols require support from the output format's font and rendering engine.

Value

note_symbol() returns a character string. The replacement function and set_note_symbol() return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
ht <- set_cell_note(jams, 1, 1, "Price estimated")
ht <- set_note_symbol(ht, "+*")
note_symbol(ht)
```

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 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

| | |
|-------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | A character or integer vector, a list containing a function, or NA. Note that setting to NA does not reset to the default. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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.

See Also

`fmt_pretty()` and `fmt_percent().options("huxtable.long_minus")` in [huxtable-options](#) for pretty-printing minus signs.

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#), [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) ifelse((x > 0), "+", "-")
)

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

Functions to get or set the space around cell borders. Top, bottom, left and right padding all default to 6 points.

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. |
| value | Numeric: padding width/height in points. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is 6. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

See Also

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

Examples

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

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

position

Set the table's position with respect to surrounding content

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

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

Examples

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

print.hxtable

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("hxtable.print")`.

Usage

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

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

Arguments

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

Value

`print` prints the hxtable 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("hxtable.knitr_output_format")` in [hxtable-options](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# to print LaTeX output:
options(hxtable.print = print_latex)
# to print Typst output:
options(hxtable.print = print_typst)

## End(Not run)
```

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

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| print.rtfFCTables | <i>Print rtfFCTables</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|

Description

Print rtfFCTables

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|-----|---|
| x | An rtfFCTables object. |
| ... | Arguments passed to <code>format()</code> . |

Value

The input is returned invisibly.

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

Description

These functions print or return an HTML table. By default, `to_html()` and `print_html()` prepend a `<style>` block defining basic CSS classes, while `as_html()` attaches the same styles as an HTML dependency.

Usage

```
print_html(ht, dependencies = TRUE, ...)

print_notebook(ht, dependencies = TRUE, ...)

to_html(ht, dependencies = TRUE, ...)

as_html(ht, dependencies = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| dependencies | Logical. If TRUE, include the CSS styles or LaTeX command definitions required by huxtables. |
| ... | Arguments passed to methods. Not currently used. |

Value

to_html returns an HTML string. as_html wraps to_html and returns an `htmltools::HTML` object. 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\(\)](#), [print_typst\(\)](#)

Examples

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

print_latex

Create LaTeX representing a huxtable

Description

Create LaTeX representing a huxtable

Usage

```
print_latex(ht, dependencies = TRUE, ...)
```

```
to_latex(ht, tabular_only = FALSE, dependencies = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| dependencies | Logical. If TRUE, include the CSS styles or LaTeX command definitions required by huxtables. |
| ... | Arguments passed to methods. Not currently used. |
| tabular_only | 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). 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\(\)](#), [print_typst\(\)](#)

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

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| ... | Arguments passed to methods. |
| header | Logical. Print the first row as a header? |
| 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. |

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\(\)](#), [print_typst\(\)](#)

Examples

```
print_md(jams)
```

```
print_rtf
```

Create RTF representing a huxtable

Description

These functions print or return an RTF character string.

Usage

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

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

Arguments

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| fc_tables | See rtf_fc_tables() . |
| ... | Arguments passed 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()`, `print_typst()`

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,
  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 colum 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.

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\(\)](#), [print_typst\(\)](#)

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)
```

print_typst

Create Typst markup representing a huxtable

Description

These functions print or return a Typst table.

Usage

```
print_typst(ht, ...)
```

```
to_typst(ht, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| ... | Arguments passed to methods. Not currently used. |

Value

to_typst returns a Typst string. print_typst prints the string and returns NULL.

See Also

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

Examples

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

quick-output

Quickly print objects to a PDF, TeX, Typst, HTML, Microsoft Office or RTF document, or PNG or SVG images

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

```
quick_typst_pdf(
```

```
    ...,
    file = confirm("huxtable-output.pdf"),
    borders = 0.4,
    open = interactive(),
    width = NULL,
    height = NULL
)

quick_typst_png(
    ...,
    file = confirm_prefix("huxtable-output"),
    borders = 0.4,
    open = interactive(),
    width = NULL,
    height = NULL,
    ppi = NULL
)

quick_typst_svg(
    ...,
    file = confirm_prefix("huxtable-output"),
    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

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>...</code> | One or more huxtables or R objects with an <code>as_huxtable</code> method. |
| <code>file</code> | File path for the output. |
| <code>borders</code> | Border width for members of <code>...</code> that are not huxtables. |
| <code>open</code> | Logical. Automatically open the resulting file? |
| <code>width</code> | String passed to the LaTeX geometry package's <code>paperwidth</code> option or Typst's <code>page width</code> option. Use <code>NULL</code> for the default width. |
| <code>height</code> | String passed to the LaTeX geometry package's <code>paperheight</code> option or Typst's <code>page height</code> option. Use <code>NULL</code> for the default height. |
| <code>ppi</code> | Pixels per inch for PNG output. |

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.

To create docx and pptx files `flextable` and `officer` must be installed, while `xlsx` needs `openxlsx`. `quick_typst_pdf()`, `quick_typst_png()`, and `quick_typst_svg()` require the `typst` command line tool.

`quick_typst_pdf()` with e.g. `file = "foo.pdf"` will overwrite and delete the file `foo.typ`.

`quick_typst_png()` and `quick_typst_svg()` create one image per huxtable. If there is more than one object in `...`, images will have a numeric suffix like `"-1"`, `"-2"` etc. Existing files with the same file prefix will be overwritten after confirmation in interactive sessions.

Value

Invisible `NULL`.

Examples

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

quick_pdf(m, jams)
quick_latex(m, jams)
quick_typst(m, jams)
quick_typst_pdf(m, jams)
quick_typst_png(m, jams)
quick_typst_svg(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

| | |
|-----------|---|
| quiet | Logical. For report_latex_dependencies, suppress printing of dependencies. For check_latex_dependencies, suppress messages. |
| as_string | 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.

See Also

[latex_commands\(\)](#)

Examples

```
report_latex_dependencies()

## Not run:
check_latex_dependencies()

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
install_latex_dependencies()

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| restack-across-down | <i>Restack huxtables across/down the page</i> |
|---------------------|---|

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. |
| value | A numeric vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is 0. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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.

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. |
| value | Numeric or character vector. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |

Value

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

See Also

`col_width()`, `height()`, `width()`

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

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code>...</code> | One or more objects of class <code>huxtable</code> . |
| <code>extra_fonts</code> | Extra fonts to include. These will be first in the fonts table. |
| <code>extra_colors</code> | 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 `rtfFCTables`. 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, Typst or RTF.

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| str | A character object. |
| type | "latex", "html", "typst" 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 rowspecs 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 mapping-functions 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

Set borders and padding around a rectangle of cells

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 rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| value | Border width, color, style or a brdr() object. See borders . 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. |
| value | Cell contents. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

Examples

```
data(jams)
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

| | |
|-------|--|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | An integer vector or matrix. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

Cell content

In merged cell ranges, only the top left cell's content is displayed. In addition, when you merge cells (either by setting [colspan\(\)](#) or [rowspan\(\)](#), or using [merge_cells\(\)](#) and friends) the content of the top left cell is copied to other cells. This prevents unexpected changes to content if you reorder or subset rows and columns.

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 | <i>Split a huxtable into multiple huxtables</i> |
|-------------------|---|

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 rowspecs for details. Note that tidyselect semantics are allowed in split_down() but not split_across() . |
| 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

Return every n row or column numbers

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"
)
```

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| stripes | <i>Set background color stripes</i> |
|---------|-------------------------------------|

Description

These convenience functions call [map_background_color](#) with [by_rows](#) or [by_cols](#).

Usage

```
stripe_rows(ht, stripe1 = "white", stripe2 = "grey90")

stripe_columns(ht, stripe1 = "white", stripe2 = "grey90")
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| stripe1 | Color for rows/columns 1, 3, 5, ... |
| stripe2 | Color for rows/columns 2, 4, 6, ... |

Examples

```
stripe_rows(jams)
stripe_columns(jams)
stripe_rows(jams, "red", "blue")
```

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| style-functions | <i>Set multiple properties on headers</i> |
|-----------------|---|

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 rowspecs 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

*Transpose a huxtable***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_background_color`*Set the table background color*

Description

`table_background_color()` sets a background color for the whole table. Individual `background_color()` values override the table background.

Usage

```
table_background_color(ht)
```

```
table_background_color(ht) <- value
```

```
set_table_background_color(ht, value)
```

Arguments

`ht` A huxtable.

`value` A string or NA. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is `NA_character_`.

Details

Colors can be specified as described in `background_color()`. The default, NA, leaves the table background unset.

Output formats handle table backgrounds differently:

- HTML applies the color to the `<table>` element.
- LaTeX wraps non-breakable tables in a zero-padding `\colorbox`. Breakable LaTeX tables ignore the property because a `longtable` cannot be placed inside a `\colorbox`.
- Typst uses the table's `fill` setting. Individual cell fills override it.
- RTF, Excel, Word and PowerPoint output apply the table color to cells which do not have an individual background color.
- On-screen output applies the color to the whole table area, including borders. Individual cell backgrounds still override it.
- Markdown output ignores the property.

Value

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return the modified huxtable.

See Also

Other formatting functions: `background_color()`, `bold()`, `font()`, `font_size()`, `na_string()`, `number_format()`, `text_color()`

Examples

```
set_table_background_color(jams, "grey95")
```

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| 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

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
set_table_environment(jams, "table*")
```

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| table_notes | <i>Set notes beneath a table</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------------|

Description

Table notes are stored separately from the table's cells. They do not change the number of rows in the huxtable. Each element of value is printed as a separate note beneath the table.

Usage

```
table_notes(ht)

table_notes(ht) <- value

set_table_notes(ht, value)

add_table_note(ht, value)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | A character vector, or NA/NULL to remove all notes. |

Details

Use NA or NULL to remove all table notes.

Table notes are plain text. Huxtable escapes them as required for each output format.

HTML, LaTeX, Typst and Word output use their native table-footer or table-note structures. RTF, Markdown and screen output print notes immediately after the table. Excel writes each note to a merged row below the table. Breakable LaTeX tables use the `threeparttablex` package.

Use `cell_note()` to add notes referenced from individual cells. Referenced cell notes are printed after unreferenced table notes.

`add_footnote()` is retained for compatibility only. It adds an ordinary, full-width row to the table and is soft-deprecated in favour of `add_table_note()`.

Value

`table_notes()` returns a character vector. The replacement function, `set_table_notes()` and `add_table_note()` return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
ht <- set_table_notes(jams, "Note: Prices exclude delivery.")
ht <- add_table_note(ht, "Source: The jam growers' association.")
table_notes(ht)
table_notes(ht) <- NULL
```

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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_character_. |

Details

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

Value

property() returns the property value(s). set_property() and map_property() return the modified huxtable.

Examples

```
set_tabular_environment(jams, "longtable")
```

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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. |
| value | A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is NA_character_. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

See Also

Other formatting functions: [background_color\(\)](#), [bold\(\)](#), [font\(\)](#), [font_size\(\)](#), [na_string\(\)](#), [number_format\(\)](#), [table_background_color\(\)](#)

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", "#e376e3", "#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

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

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_striped(jams)
theme_article(jams)
theme_bright(jams)
theme_grey(jams)
theme_blue(jams)
theme_orange(jams)
theme_green(jams)
theme_mondrian(jams)
```

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| tidy_override | <i>Change a model's tidy output</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | A model with methods defined for <code>generics::tidy()</code> and/or <code>generics::glance()</code> . |
| <code>...</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. |
| <code>glance</code> | A list of summary statistics for <code>glance</code> . |
| <code>extend</code> | Logical: allow adding new columns to <code>tidy(x)</code> and <code>glance(x)</code> ? |
| <code>tidied</code> | Data frame to replace the result of <code>tidy(x)</code> . |
| <code>object</code> | 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. |
| value | A character vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is "top". |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

Details

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

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

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| <code>ht</code> | A huxtable. |
| <code>value</code> | A number or string. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is <code>NA_real_</code> . |

Value

`property()` returns the property value(s). `set_property()` and `map_property()` return the modified huxtable.

See Also

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

Examples

```
set_width(jams, 0.8)
```

| | |
|------|--|
| wrap | <i>Wrap cell content over multiple lines</i> |
|------|--|

Description

Text wrapping only works when the table `width()` has been set. In particular, if you want to insert newlines in cells, then you should set a value for `width()` and set `wrap` to TRUE.

Usage

```
wrap(ht)

wrap(ht) <- value

set_wrap(ht, row, col, value)

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

Arguments

| | |
|-------|---|
| ht | A huxtable. |
| value | A logical vector or matrix. Set to NA to reset to the default, which is TRUE. |
| row | A row specifier. See rowspecs for details. |
| col | An optional column specifier. |
| fn | A mapping function. See mapping-functions for details. |

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

*Subset a huxtable***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
```

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