

# Package ‘descriptr’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Generate Descriptive Statistics

**Version** 0.5.2

**Description** Generate descriptive statistics such as measures of location, dispersion, frequency tables, cross tables, group summaries and multiple one/two way tables.

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**Suggests** covr, gridExtra, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, vdiff, xplorerr

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<https://github.com/rsquaredacademy/descriptr>

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---

descriptr

descriptr *package*


---

## Description

Generate descriptive statistics and explore statistical distributions

---

ds\_auto\_freq\_table      *Multiple One & Two Way Tables*

---

### Description

ds\_auto\_freq\_table creates multiple one way tables by creating a frequency table for each categorical variable in a data frame. ds\_auto\_cross\_table creates multiple two way tables by creating a cross table for each unique pair of categorical variables in a data frame.

### Usage

```
ds_auto_freq_table(data, ...)
```

```
ds_auto_cross_table(data, ...)
```

### Arguments

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.

### Details

ds\_auto\_freq\_table is an extension of the ds\_freq\_table function. It creates a frequency table for each categorical variable in the dataframe. ds\_auto\_cross\_table is an extension of the ds\_cross\_table function. It creates a two way table for each unique pair of categorical variables in the dataframe.

### Deprecated Functions

ds\_oway\_tables() and ds\_tway\_tables() have been deprecated. Instead use ds\_auto\_freq\_table() and ds\_auto\_cross\_table().

### See Also

[link{ds\\_freq\\_table}](#) [link{ds\\_cross\\_table}](#)

### Examples

```
# multiple one way tables
ds_auto_freq_table(mtcars)
ds_auto_freq_table(mtcars, cyl, gear)

# multiple two way tables
ds_auto_cross_table(mtcars)
ds_auto_cross_table(mtcars, cyl, gear, am)
```

---

`ds_auto_group_summary` *Tabulation*

---

**Description**

Generate summary statistics for all continuous variables in data.

**Usage**

```
ds_auto_group_summary(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code> .
<code>...</code>	Column(s) in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_auto_group_summary(mtcars, cyl, gear, mpg, disp)
```

---

`ds_auto_summary_stats` *Descriptive statistics and frequency tables*

---

**Description**

Generate summary statistics & frequency table for all continuous variables in data.

**Usage**

```
ds_auto_summary_stats(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code> .
<code>...</code>	Column(s) in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_auto_summary_stats(mtcars)  
ds_auto_summary_stats(mtcars, disp, hp)
```

---

ds_cross_table	<i>Two way table</i>
----------------	----------------------

---

### Description

Creates two way tables of categorical variables. The tables created can be visualized as barplots and mosaicplots.

### Usage

```
ds_cross_table(data, var1, var2)

## S3 method for class 'ds_cross_table'
plot(x, stacked = FALSE, proportional = FALSE, print_plot = TRUE, ...)

ds_twoway_table(data, var1, var2)
```

### Arguments

data	A data.frame or a tibble.
var1	First categorical variable.
var2	Second categorical variable.
x	An object of class cross_table.
stacked	If FALSE, the columns of height are portrayed as stacked bars, and if TRUE the columns are portrayed as juxtaposed bars.
proportional	If TRUE, the height of the bars is proportional.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
...	Further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

### Examples

```
k <- ds_cross_table(mtcars, cyl, gear)
k

# bar plots
plot(k)
plot(k, stacked = TRUE)
plot(k, proportional = TRUE)

# alternate
ds_twoway_table(mtcars, cyl, gear)
```

---

ds_css	<i>Corrected Sum of Squares</i>
--------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the corrected sum of squares

**Usage**

```
ds_css(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector.
data	a data.frame or tibble.
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Examples**

```
ds_css(mtcars$mpg)
ds_css(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds_cvar	<i>Coefficient of Variation</i>
---------	---------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the coefficient of variation

**Usage**

```
ds_cvar(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
data	a data.frame or tibble
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Examples**

```
ds_cvar(mtcars$mpg)
ds_cvar(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds_extreme_obs	<i>Extreme observations</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the most extreme observations.

**Usage**

```
ds_extreme_obs(data, column)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
column	Column in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_extreme_obs(mtcars, mpg)
```

---

ds_freq_table	<i>Frequency table</i>
---------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

Frequency table for categorical and continuous data and returns the frequency, cumulative frequency, frequency percent and cumulative frequency percent. `plot.ds_freq_table()` creates bar plot for the categorical data and histogram for continuous data.

**Usage**

```
ds_freq_table(data, variable, bins = 5)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ds_freq_table'  
plot(x, print_plot = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or a tibble.
variable	Column in data.
bins	Number of intervals into which the data must be split.
x	An object of class ds_freq_table.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
...	Further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

**See Also**[ds\\_cross\\_table](#)**Examples**

```
# categorical data
ds_freq_table(mtcars, cyl)

# barplot
k <- ds_freq_table(mtcars, cyl)
plot(k)

# continuous data
ds_freq_table(mtcars, mpg)

# barplot
k <- ds_freq_table(mtcars, mpg)
plot(k)
```

---

`ds_gmean`*Geometric Mean*

---

**Description**

Computes the geometric mean

**Usage**

```
ds_gmean(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	a numeric vector
<code>data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code>
<code>na.rm</code>	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**See Also**[ds\\_hmean mean](#)**Examples**

```
ds_gmean(mtcars$mpg)
ds_gmean(mpg, mtcars)
```



---

ds\_group\_summary      *Groupwise descriptive statistics*

---

## Description

Descriptive statistics of a continuous variable for the different levels of a categorical variable. `boxplot.group_summary()` creates boxplots of the continuous variable for the different levels of the categorical variable.

## Usage

```
ds_group_summary(data, gvar, cvar)

## S3 method for class 'ds_group_summary'
plot(x, print_plot = TRUE, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or a <code>tibble</code> .
<code>gvar</code>	Column in data.
<code>cvar</code>	Column in data.
<code>x</code>	An object of the class <code>ds_group_summary</code> .
<code>print_plot</code>	logical; if <code>TRUE</code> , prints the plot else returns a plot object.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

## Value

`ds_group_summary()` returns an object of class `"ds_group_summary"`. An object of class `"ds_group_summary"` is a list containing the following components:

<code>stats</code>	A data frame containing descriptive statistics for the different levels of the factor variable.
<code>tidy_stats</code>	A tibble containing descriptive statistics for the different levels of the factor variable.
<code>plotdata</code>	Data for boxplot method.

## See Also

[ds\\_summary\\_stats](#)

**Examples**

```
# ds_group summary
ds_group_summary(mtcars, cyl, mpg)

# boxplot
k <- ds_group_summary(mtcars, cyl, mpg)
plot(k)

# tibble
k$tidy_stats
```

---

ds\_group\_summary\_interact

*Category wise descriptive statistics*

---

**Description**

Descriptive statistics of a continuous variable for the combination of levels of two or more categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_group_summary_interact(data, cvar, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or a tibble.
cvar	Column in data; continuous variable.
...	Columns in data; categorical variables.

**See Also**

[ds\\_group\\_summary](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_group_summary_interact(mtcars, mpg, cyl, gear)
```

---

ds_hmean	<i>Harmonic Mean</i>
----------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Computes the harmonic mean

**Usage**

```
ds_hmean(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector.
data	a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code> .
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods

**See Also**

[ds\\_gmean mean](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_hmean(mtcars$mpg)
ds_hmean(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds_kurtosis	<i>Kurtosis</i>
-------------	-----------------

---

**Description**

Compute the kurtosis of a probability distribution.

**Usage**

```
ds_kurtosis(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
data	a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code>
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**References**

Sheskin, D.J. (2000) Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, Second Edition. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

ds\_skewness

**Examples**

```
ds_kurtosis(mtcars$mpg)
ds_kurtosis(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds\_launch\_shiny\_app    *Launch Shiny App*

---

**Description**

Launches shiny app

**Usage**

```
ds_launch_shiny_app()
```

**Deprecated Function**

launch\_descriptr() has been deprecated. Instead use ds\_launch\_shiny\_app().

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
ds_launch_shiny_app()

## End(Not run)
```

---

ds_mdev	<i>Mean Absolute Deviation</i>
---------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute the mean absolute deviation about the mean

**Usage**

```
ds_mdev(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
data	a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code>
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Details**

The `ds_mdev` function computes the mean absolute deviation about the mean. It is different from `mad` in `stats` package as the statistic used to compute the deviations is not `median` but `mean`. Any NA values are stripped from `x` before computation takes place

**See Also**

[mad](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_mdev(mtcars$mpg)
ds_mdev(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds_measures_location	<i>Measures of location</i>
----------------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the measures of location such as mean, median & mode.

**Usage**

```
ds_measures_location(data, ..., trim = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
trim	The fraction of values to be trimmed before computing the mean.

**Examples**

```
ds_measures_location(mtcars)
ds_measures_location(mtcars, mpg)
ds_measures_location(mtcars, mpg, disp)
```

---

ds\_measures\_symmetry *Measures of symmetry*

---

**Description**

Returns the measures of symmetry such as skewness and kurtosis.

**Usage**

```
ds_measures_symmetry(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_measures_symmetry(mtcars)
ds_measures_symmetry(mtcars, mpg)
ds_measures_symmetry(mtcars, mpg, disp)
```

---

ds\_measures\_variation *Measures of variation*

---

**Description**

Returns the measures of location such as range, variance and standard deviation.

**Usage**

```
ds_measures_variation(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_measures_variation(mtcars)
ds_measures_variation(mtcars, mpg)
ds_measures_variation(mtcars, mpg, disp)
```

---

ds\_mode *Mode*

---

**Description**

Compute the sample mode

**Usage**

```
ds_mode(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector containing the values whose mode is to be computed
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Details**

Any NA values are stripped from x before computation takes place.

**Value**

Mode of x

**See Also**[mean median](#)**Examples**

```
ds_mode(mtcars$mpg)
ds_mode(mtcars$cyl)
```

---

ds_percentiles	<i>Percentiles</i>
----------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the percentiles

**Usage**

```
ds_percentiles(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.

**Examples**

```
ds_percentiles(mtcars)
ds_percentiles(mtcars, mpg)
ds_percentiles(mtcars, mpg, disp)
```

---

ds_plot_bar	<i>Generate bar plots</i>
-------------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates bar plots if the data has categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_bar(data, ..., fill = "blue", print_plot = TRUE)
```



**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
fill	Color of the bars.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
ds_plot_bar(mtcarz)
ds_plot_bar(mtcarz, cyl)
ds_plot_bar(mtcarz, cyl, gear)
```

---

ds\_plot\_bar\_grouped *Generate grouped bar plots*

---

**Description**

Creates grouped bar plots if the data has categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_bar_grouped(data, ..., print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
mt <- dplyr::select(mtcarz, cyl, gear, am)
ds_plot_bar_grouped(mt)
ds_plot_bar_grouped(mtcarz, cyl, gear)
```

---

ds\_plot\_bar\_stacked     *Generate stacked bar plots*

---

**Description**

Creates stacked bar plots if the data has categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_bar_stacked(data, ..., print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
mt <- dplyr::select(mtcars, cyl, gear, am)
ds_plot_bar_stacked(mt)
ds_plot_bar_stacked(mtcars, cyl, gear)
```

---

ds\_plot\_box\_group     *Compare distributions*

---

**Description**

Creates box plots if the data has both categorical & continuous variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_box_group(data, ..., print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
mt <- dplyr::select(mtcars, cyl, disp, mpg)
ds_plot_box_group(mt)
ds_plot_box_group(mtcars, cyl, gear, mpg)
```

---

ds\_plot\_box\_single      *Generate box plots*

---

**Description**

Creates box plots if the data has continuous variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_box_single(data, ..., print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
ds_plot_box_single(mtcars)
ds_plot_box_single(mtcars, mpg)
ds_plot_box_single(mtcars, mpg, disp, hp)
```

---

ds\_plot\_density      *Generate density plots*

---

**Description**

Creates density plots if the data has continuous variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_density(data, ..., color = "blue", print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
color	Color of the plot.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
ds_plot_density(mtcars)
ds_plot_density(mtcars, mpg)
ds_plot_density(mtcars, mpg, disp, hp)
```

---

ds_plot_histogram	<i>Generate histograms</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates histograms if the data has continuous variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_histogram(data, ..., bins = 5, fill = "blue", print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
bins	Number of bins in the histogram.
fill	Color of the histogram.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
ds_plot_histogram(mtcars)
ds_plot_histogram(mtcars, mpg)
ds_plot_histogram(mtcars, mpg, disp, hp)
```

---

ds_plot_scatter	<i>Generate scatter plots</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Creates scatter plots if the data has continuous variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_plot_scatter(data, ..., print_plot = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame or tibble.
...	Column(s) in data.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.

**Examples**

```
ds_plot_scatter(mtcars)
ds_plot_scatter(mtcars, mpg, disp)
```

---

ds_range	<i>Range</i>
----------	--------------

---

**Description**

Compute the range of a numeric vector

**Usage**

```
ds_range(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector or column name.
data	a data.frame or tibble.
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**Value**

Range of x

**See Also**

[range](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_range(mtcars$mpg)
ds_range(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

`ds_rindex`*Index Values*

---

**Description**

Returns index of values.

**Usage**

```
ds_rindex(data, values)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	a numeric vector
<code>values</code>	a numeric vector containing the values whose index is returned

**Value**

Index of the values in data. In case, data does not contain index, NULL is returned.

**Examples**

```
ds_rindex(mtcars$mpg, 21)  
ds_rindex(mtcars$mpg, 22)
```

---

`ds_screener`*Screen data*

---

**Description**

Screen data and return details such as variable names, class, levels and missing values. `plot.ds_screener()` creates bar plots to visualize of missing observations for each variable in a data set.

**Usage**

```
ds_screener(data)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ds_screener'  
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A tibble or a data.frame.
<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ds_screener</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to or from methods.

**Value**

ds\_screener() returns an object of class "ds\_screener". An object of class "ds\_screener" is a list containing the following components:

Rows	Number of rows in the data frame.
Columns	Number of columns in the data frame.
Variables	Names of the variables in the data frame.
Types	Class of the variables in the data frame.
Count	Length of the variables in the data frame.
nlevels	Number of levels of a factor variable.
levels	Levels of factor variables in the data frame.
Missing	Number of missing observations in each variable.
MissingPer	Percent of missing observations in each variable.
MissingTotal	Total number of missing observations in the data frame.
MissingTotPer	Total percent of missing observations in the data frame.
MissingRows	Total number of rows with missing observations in the data frame.
MissingCols	Total number of columns with missing observations in the data frame.

**Examples**

```
# screen data
ds_screener(mtcars)
ds_screener(airquality)

# plot
x <- ds_screener(airquality)
plot(x)
```

---

ds_skewness	<i>Skewness</i>
-------------	-----------------

---

**Description**

Compute the skewness of a probability distribution.

**Usage**

```
ds_skewness(x, data = NULL, na.rm = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

x	a numeric vector
data	a data.frame or tibble
na.rm	a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

**References**

Sheskin, D.J. (2000) Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, Second Edition. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

kurtosis

**Examples**

```
ds_skewness(mtcars$mpg)
ds_skewness(mpg, mtcars)
```

---

ds_std_error	<i>Standard error of mean</i>
--------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the standard error of mean.

**Usage**

```
ds_std_error(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A numeric vector.

**Examples**

```
ds_std_error(mtcars$mpg)
```

---

ds_summary_stats	<i>Descriptive statistics</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Range of descriptive statistics for continuous data.

**Usage**

```
ds_summary_stats(data, ...)
```



**Arguments**

data            A data.frame or tibble.  
...            Column(s) in data.

**See Also**

[summary ds\\_freq\\_table ds\\_cross\\_table](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_summary_stats(mtcars, mpg)
```

---

ds_tailobs	<i>Tail Observations</i>
------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the n highest/lowest observations from a numeric vector.

**Usage**

```
ds_tailobs(data, n, type = c("low", "high"))
```

**Arguments**

data            a numeric vector  
n               number of observations to be returned  
type            if low, the n lowest observations are returned, else the highest n observations are returned

**Details**

Any NA values are stripped from data before computation takes place.

**Value**

n highest/lowest observations from data

**See Also**

[top\\_n](#)

**Examples**

```
ds_tailobs(mtcars$mpg, 5)  
ds_tailobs(mtcars$mpg, 5, type = "high")
```

---

ds_tidy_stats	<i>Tidy descriptive statistics</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Descriptive statistics for multiple variables.

**Usage**

```
ds_tidy_stats(data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A tibble or a data.frame.
...	Columns in x.

**Value**

A tibble.

**Deprecated Functions**

ds\_multi\_stats() have been deprecated. Instead use ds\_tidy\_stats().

**Examples**

```
ds_tidy_stats(mtcars)
ds_tidy_stats(mtcars, mpg, disp, hp)
```

---

hsb	<i>High School and Beyond Data Set</i>
-----	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing demographic information and standardized test scores of high school students.

**Usage**

```
hsb
```

**Format**

A data frame with 200 rows and 10 variables:

**id** id of the student

**female** gender of the student

**race** ethnic background of the student

**ses** socio-economic status of the student

**schtyp** school type

**prog** program type

**read** scores from test of reading

**write** scores from test of writing

**math** scores from test of math

**science** scores from test of science

**socst** scores from test of social studies

**Source**

<https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/hsb/>

---

mtcarz

*mtcarz*

---

**Description**

Copy of mtcars data set with modified variable types

**Usage**

mtcarz

**Format**

An object of class `data.frame` with 32 rows and 11 columns.

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