

Package ‘ExPanDaR’

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Type Package

Title Explore Your Data Interactively

Version 0.5.3

Description Provides a shiny-based front end (the 'ExPanD' app) and a set of functions for exploratory data analysis. Run as a web-based app, 'ExPanD' enables users to assess the robustness of empirical evidence without providing them access to the underlying data. You can export a notebook containing the analysis of 'ExPanD' and/or use the functions of the package to support your exploratory data analysis workflow. Refer to the vignettes of the package for more information on how to use 'ExPanD' and/or the functions of this package.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

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URL <https://joachim-gassen.github.io/ExPanDaR/>

BugReports <https://github.com/joachim-gassen/ExPanDaR/issues>

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Author Joachim Gassen [aut, cre] (ORCID:
<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4364-2911>>)

Maintainer Joachim Gassen <gassen@wiwi.hu-berlin.de>

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ExPanD	<i>Explore Your Data (ExPanD)</i>
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Description

A shiny based web app that uses ExPanDaR functionality for interactive data exploration. Designed for long-form panel data but works on simple cross-sectional data as well.

Usage

```
ExPanD(  
  df = NULL,  
  cs_id = NULL,  
  ts_id = NULL,  
  df_def = NULL,  
  var_def = NULL,  
  config_list = NULL,  
  title = "ExPanD - Explore your data!",  
  abstract = NULL,  
  df_name = deparse(substitute(df)),  
  long_def = TRUE,
```

```

factor_cutoff = 10L,
components = c(sample_selection = TRUE, subset_factor = TRUE, grouping = TRUE,
  bar_chart = TRUE, missing_values = TRUE, udvars = TRUE, descriptive_table = TRUE,
  histogram = TRUE, ext_obs = TRUE, by_group_bar_graph = TRUE, by_group_violin_graph =
  TRUE, trend_graph = TRUE, quantile_trend_graph = TRUE, by_group_trend_graph = TRUE,
  corrplot = TRUE, scatter_plot = TRUE, regression = TRUE),
html_blocks = NULL,
export_nb_option = FALSE,
store_encrypted = FALSE,
key_phrase = "What a wonderful key",
debug = FALSE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data frame or a list of data frames containing the data that you want to explore. If NULL, ExPanD will start up with a file upload dialog.
<code>cs_id</code>	A character vector containing the names of the variables that identify the cross-section in your data. If only <code>cs_id</code> and not <code>ts_id</code> is provided, the data is treated as cross-sectional, and only appropriate displays are included. <code>df_def</code> overrides if provided.
<code>ts_id</code>	A character scalar identifying the name of the variable that identifies the time series in your data. The according variable needs to be coercible to an ordered vector. If you provide a time series indicator that already is an ordered vector, ExPanD will verify that it has the same levels for each data frame and throw an error otherwise. If <code>cs_id</code> and <code>ts_id</code> are not provided either directly or by <code>df_def</code> , the data is treated as cross-sectional, observations are identified by row names and only appropriate displays are included. <code>df_def</code> overrides if provided.
<code>df_def</code>	An optional dataframe (or a list of dataframes) containing variable names, definitions and types. If NULL (the default) ExPanD uses <code>cs_id</code> and <code>ts_id</code> to identify the data structure and determines the variable types (factor, numeric, logical) based on the classes of the data. See the details section for further information.
<code>var_def</code>	If you specify here a dataframe containing variable names and variable definitions, ExPanD will use these on the provided sample(s) to create the analysis sample. See the details section for the structure of the <code>var_def</code> dataframe. If NULL (default) the sample(s) provided by <code>df</code> will be used as analysis sample(s) directly.
<code>config_list</code>	a list containing the startup configuration for ExPanD to display. Take a look at <code>data(ExPanD_config_russell_3000)</code> for the format. The easiest way to generate a config list is to customize the display within the app and then save the configuration locally.
<code>title</code>	the title to display in the shiny web app.
<code>abstract</code>	An introductory text to display in the shiny web app. Needs to be formatted as clean HTML.

<code>df_name</code>	A character string or a vector of character strings characterizing the dataframe(s) provided in <code>df</code> (will be used in the selection menu of the app)
<code>long_def</code>	If you set this to <code>TRUE</code> (default) and are providing a <code>var_def</code> then ExPanD will add the definitions of the used variables of the underlying dataframe to the definitions provided for the analysis sample to make these more informative to the user. If set to <code>FALSE</code> only the variable definitions provided in the <code>var_def</code> sample will be provided to the user.
<code>factor_cutoff</code>	ExPanD treats factors different from numerical variables. Factors are available for sub-sampling data and for certain plots. Each variable classified as such will be treated as a factor. In addition, ExPanD classifies all logical values and all numerical values with less or equal than <code>factor_cutoff</code> unique values as a factor.
<code>components</code>	A named logical vector indicating the components that you want ExPanD to generate and their order. See the function head of <code>ExpanD</code> for the list of available components. By default, all components are reported. You can also exclude selected components from the standard order by setting them to <code>FALSE</code> . In addition, you can include an arbitrary number of <code>html_block</code> components. Each block will render clean HTML code as contained in the <code>html_blocks</code> parameter below. This allows you to customize your ExPanD report.
<code>html_blocks</code>	A character vector containing the clean HTML code for each <code>html_block</code> that is included in <code>components</code> .
<code>export_nb_option</code>	Do you want to give the user the option to download your data and an R notebook containing code for the analyses that ExPanD displays? Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>store_encrypted</code>	Do you want the user-side saved config files to be encrypted? A security measure to avoid that users can inject arbitrary code in the config list. Probably a good idea when you are hosting sensitive data on a publicly available server.
<code>key_phrase</code>	The key phrase to use for encryption. Change this from the default if you want to encrypt the config files.
<code>debug</code>	Do you want ExPanD to echo some debug timing information to the console/log file and to store some diagnostics to the global environment? Probably not.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters that are passed on to <code>runApp</code> .

Details

If you start ExPanD without any options, it will start with an upload dialog so that the user (e.g., you) can upload a data file for analysis. Supported formats are as provided by the `rio` package.

When you start ExPanD with a dataframe as the only parameter, it will assume the data to be cross-sectional and will use its row names as the cross-sectional identifier.

When you have panel data in long format, set the `ts_id` and `cs_id` parameters to identify the variables that determine the time series and cross-sectional dimensions.

If you provide variable definitions in `df_def` and/or `var_def`, ExPanD displays these as tooltips in the descriptive table of the ExPanD app. In this case, you need to identify the panel dimensions in the variable definitions (see below).

When you provide more than one data frame in `df`, make sure that all have the same variables and variable types defined. If not, ExPanD will throw an error. When you provide only one `df_def` for multiple data frames, `df_def` will be recycled.

When you provide `var_def`, ExPanD starts up in the "advanced mode". The advanced mode uses (a) base sample(s) (the one(s) you provide via `df`) and the variable definitions in `var_def` to generate an analysis sample based on the active base sample. In the advanced mode, the app user can delete variables from the analysis sample within the app.

A `df_def` or `var_def` dataframe can contain the following variables

"var_name" Required: The names of the variables that are provided by the base sample or are to be calculated for the analysis sample

"var_def" Required: For a `var_def` data frame, the code that is passed to the data frame (grouped by cross-sectional units) in calls to `mutate` as right hand side to calculate the respective variable. For a `data_def` data frame, a string describing the nature of the variable.

"type" Required: One of the strings "cs_id", "ts_id", "factor", "logical" or "numeric", indicating the type of the variable. Please note that at least one variable has to be assigned as a cross-sectional identifier ("cs_id") and exactly one variable that is coercible into an ordered factor has to be assigned as the time-series identifier ("ts_id").

"can_be_na" Optional: If included, then all variables with this value set to FALSE are required to be non missing in the data set. This reduces the number of observations. If missing, it defaults to being TRUE for all variables other than `cs_id` and `ts_id`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ExPanD()

# Use this if you want to read very large files via the file dialog
options(shiny.maxRequestSize = 1024^3)
ExPanD()

# Explore cross-sectional data
ExPanD(mtcars)

# Include the option to download notebook code and data
ExPanD(mtcars, export_nb_option = TRUE)

# Use ExPanD on long-form panel data
data(russell_3000)
ExPanD(russell_3000, c("coid", "coname"), "period")
ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def)
ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def,
  components = c(ext_obs = T, descriptive_table = T, regression = T))
ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def,
  components = c(missing_values = F, by_group_violin_graph = F))
ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def,
  components = c(html_block = T, descriptive_table = T,
    html_block = T, regression = T),
  html_blocks = c(
    paste('<div class="col-sm-2"><h3>HTML Block 1</h3></div>',
```

```
'<div class="col-sm-10">',
"<p></p>This is a condensed variant of ExPanD with two additional HTML Blocks.",
"</div>"),
paste('<div class="col-sm-2"><h3>HTML Block 2</h3></div>',
'<div class="col-sm-10">',
"It contains only the descriptive table and the regression component.",
"</div>"))))
data(ExPanD_config_russell_3000)
ExPanD(df = russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def,
  config_list = ExPanD_config_russell_3000)
exploratory_sample <- sample(nrow(russell_3000), round(0.5*nrow(russell_3000)))
test_sample <- setdiff(1:nrow(russell_3000), exploratory_sample)
ExPanD(df = list(russell_3000[exploratory_sample, ], russell_3000[test_sample, ]),
  df_def = russell_3000_data_def,
  df_name = c("Exploratory sample", "Test sample"))
ExPanD(worldbank, df_def = worldbank_data_def, var_def = worldbank_var_def,
  config_list = ExPanD_config_worldbank)

## End(Not run)
```

ExPanDaR

ExPanDaR: Explore Panel Data with R

Description

ExPanDaR provides the code base for the ExPanD web app. ExPanD is a shiny based app supporting interactive exploratory data analysis.

Details

ExPanDaR has two main goals:

- Enable users to assess the robustness of empirical evidence without providing them with access to the underlying data.
- Provide a toolbox for researchers to explore panel data on the fly.

To learn more about ExPanDaR, start with the vignettes: `browseVignettes(package = "ExPanDaR")`

ExPanD_config_russell_3000

Default Configuration to use with ExPanD and the Russell 3000 Data Set

Description

List to use as a `list_config` parameter when starting [ExPanD](#).

Usage

```
data(ExPanD_config_russell_3000)
```

Format

An object of class "list".

Examples

```
data(russell_3000)
data(russell_3000_data_def)
data(ExPanD_config_russell_3000)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_russell_3000)

## End(Not run)
```

ExPanD_config_worldbank

Default Configuration to Use with ExPanD and the worldbank Data Set

Description

List to use as a list_config parameter when starting [ExPanD](#).

Usage

```
data(ExPanD_config_worldbank)
```

Format

An object of class "list".

Examples

```
data(worldbank)
data(worldbank_data_def)
data(worldbank_var_def)
data(ExPanD_config_worldbank)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(worldbank, df_def = worldbank_data_def,
        var_def = worldbank_var_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_worldbank)

## End(Not run)
```

```
prepare_by_group_bar_graph
```

Prepares a by Group Bar Graph

Description

Reads a data frame containing a grouping factor and a numerical variable and plots a bar graph of a given statistic of the variable by the grouping factor.

Usage

```
prepare_by_group_bar_graph(  
  df,  
  by_var,  
  var,  
  stat_fun = mean,  
  order_by_stat = FALSE,  
  color = "red"  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the grouping factor and the numerical variable to be plotted
<code>by_var</code>	a string containing the column name of the grouping factor
<code>var</code>	a string containing the column name of the numerical variable
<code>stat_fun</code>	a function to be called on the numerical variable. Will be called with <code>na.rm = TRUE</code> to ignore missing values
<code>order_by_stat</code>	a logical value indicating whether you want your bars to be ordered the value of the statistic (defaults to <code>FALSE</code>)
<code>color</code>	bar color

Value

A list containing two items:

"df" A data frame containing the statistics by group

"plot" The plot as returned by `ggplot`

Examples

```
data(russell_3000)  
graph <- prepare_by_group_bar_graph(russell_3000, "sector", "ni_sales", median)  
graph$plot
```

```
prepare_by_group_trend_graph
```

Prepares a By Group Trend Graph

Description

Reads a data frame and line plots the selected variables (which need to be numeric) by group and an ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator).

Usage

```
prepare_by_group_trend_graph(
  df,
  ts_id,
  group_var,
  var,
  points = TRUE,
  errorBars = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the ordered factor and a set of numerical variables to be plotted.
<code>ts_id</code>	a string containing the column name of the ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator).
<code>group_var</code>	a variable coercible into a factor to group the data on.
<code>var</code>	The name of the variable that you want to plot.
<code>points</code>	Do you want points to indicate the observations? Defaults to TRUE.
<code>errorBars</code>	Do you want error bars to be plotted? Defaults to FALSE.

Value

A list containing two items:

"df" A data frame containing the plotted means and standard errors by group

"plot" The plot as returned by ggplot

Examples

```
df <- worldbank
df$gdp_capita <- worldbank$NY.GDP.PCAP.KD
graph <- prepare_by_group_trend_graph(df, "year", "region", "gdp_capita")
graph$plot
```

`prepare_by_group_violin_graph`*Prepares a by Group Violin Graph*

Description

Reads a data frame containing a grouping factor and a numerical variable and plots a series of violin graphs by the grouping factor.

Usage

```
prepare_by_group_violin_graph(  
  df,  
  by_var,  
  var,  
  order_by_mean = FALSE,  
  group_on_y = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the grouping factor and the numerical variable to be plotted
<code>by_var</code>	a string containing the column name of the grouping factor
<code>var</code>	a string containing the column name of the numerical variable
<code>order_by_mean</code>	a logical value indicating whether you want your violins to be ordered by group means (defaults to FALSE)
<code>group_on_y</code>	a logical value indicating whether you want your violins to be oriented horizontally (defaults to TRUE)
<code>...</code>	additional parameters that are passed to geom_violin

Value

The plot as returned by `ggplot2`

Examples

```
data(russell_3000)  
df <- treat_outliers(russell_3000)  
prepare_by_group_violin_graph(df, "sector", "nioa")
```

```
prepare_correlation_graph
```

Prepares a Correlation Graph

Description

Reads a data frame and presents Pearson correlations above and Spearman correlations the diagonal using a fancy graph prepared by the package corrplot.

Usage

```
prepare_correlation_graph(df)
```

Arguments

df Data frame containing at least two variables that are either numeric or logical and at least five observations.

Value

The function directly renders the graph as produced by corrplot. In addition, it returns a list containing three items:

"df_corr" A data frame containing the correlations

"df_prob" A data frame containing the p-values of the correlations

"df_n" A data frame containing the number of observations used for the correlations

Examples

```
prepare_correlation_graph(mtcars)
```

```
prepare_correlation_table
```

Prepares a Correlation Table

Description

Reads a data frame and presents Pearson correlations above the diagonal and Spearman correlations below.

Usage

```
prepare_correlation_table(df, digits = 2, bold = 0.05, format = "html", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing at least two variables that are either numeric or logical and at least five observations.
<code>digits</code>	The number of digits that you want to report.
<code>bold</code>	Indicate the p-Value for identifying significant correlations in bold print. Defaults to 0.05. If set to 0, no bold print is being used.
<code>format</code>	The format that you want <code>kable</code> to produce ("html" or "latex")
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters that are passed on to <code>kable</code>

Value

A list containing four items:

"df_corr" A data frame containing the correlations

"df_prob" A data frame containing the p-values of the correlations

"df_n" A data frame containing the number of observations used for the correlations

"kable_ret" The return value provided by `kable` containing the formatted table

Examples

```
t <- prepare_correlation_table(mtcars)
t$df_corr
```

```
prepare_descriptive_table
```

Prepares a Table of Descriptive Statistics

Description

Reads a data frame and reports descriptive statistics (n, mean, standard deviation, minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, maximum) for all members of the data frame that are either numeric or logical.

Usage

```
prepare_descriptive_table(
  df,
  digits = c(0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3),
  format = "html"
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing at least one variable that is either numeric or logical and at least two observations.
<code>digits</code>	Number of decimal digits that you want to be displayed for each column. If you provide NA, then the column is omitted from the output.
<code>format</code>	character scalar that is handed over to kable (e.g., "html" or "latex").

Details

The `digits` parameter from `prepare_descriptive_table()` uses the default method of [kable](#) to format numbers, calling [round](#). This implies that trailing zeroes are just omitted.

Value

A list containing two items.

"df" A data frame containing the descriptive table

"kable_ret" The return value provided by [kable](#) containing the formatted table

Examples

```
t <- prepare_descriptive_table(mtcars)
t$df
```

`prepare_ext_obs_table` *Prepares a Table Displaying Extreme Observations*

Description

Reads a data frame, sorts it by the given variable and displays the top and bottom `n` observations.

Usage

```
prepare_ext_obs_table(
  df,
  n = 5,
  cs_id = NULL,
  ts_id = NULL,
  var = utils::tail(colnames(df[sapply(df, is.numeric) & (!colnames(df) %in% c(cs_id,
    ts_id))]), n = 1),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame
<code>n</code>	The number of top/bottom observations that you want to report.
<code>cs_id</code>	The variable(s) identifying the cross-section in the data.
<code>ts_id</code>	The variable identifying the time-series in the data.
<code>var</code>	Variable to display. Defaults to the last numerical variable of the data frame.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters that are passed to kable .

Details

When both `cs_id` and `ts_id` are omitted, all variables are tabulated. Otherwise, `var` is tabulated along with the identifiers. Infinite values in `var` are omitted. The default parameters for calling [kable](#), are `format = "html"`, `digits = 3`, `format.args = list(big.mark = ',')`, `row.names = FALSE`.

Value

A list containing two items:

"df" A data frame containing the top/bottom `n` observations

"kable_ret" The return value provided by [kable](#) containing the formatted table

Examples

```
t <- prepare_ext_obs_table(russell_3000, n = 10,
                           cs_id = c("coid", "coname"),
                           ts_id = "period", var = "sales")
t$df
```

```
prepare_missing_values_graph
```

Prepares a Graph Displaying Missing Values in Panel Data

Description

Displays a heatmap of missing value frequency across the panel

Usage

```
prepare_missing_values_graph(df, ts_id, no_factors = FALSE, binary = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the data.
<code>ts_id</code>	A string containing the name of the variable indicating the time dimension. Needs to be coercible into an ordered factor.
<code>no_factors</code>	A logical value indicating whether you want to limit the plot to logical and numerical variables. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>binary</code>	If set to TRUE, the plot uses a binary scale only high-lightening whether values are missing or not. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

This was inspired by a [blog post of Rense Nieuwenhuis](#). Thanks!

Value

A ggplot2 plot.

Examples

```
prepare_missing_values_graph(russell_3000, ts_id="period")
prepare_missing_values_graph(russell_3000, ts_id="period", binary = TRUE)
```

```
prepare_quantile_trend_graph
```

Prepares a Quantile Trend Graph

Description

Reads a data frame and plots the quantiles of the specified variable by an ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator)

Usage

```
prepare_quantile_trend_graph(
  df,
  ts_id,
  quantiles = c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95),
  var = utils::tail(colnames(df[sapply(df, is.numeric) & colnames(df) != ts_id]), n =
    1),
  points = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the ordered factor and the numerical variable to be plotted
<code>ts_id</code>	a string containing the column name of the ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator)
<code>quantiles</code>	a numerical vector containing the quantiles that are to be plotted
<code>var</code>	a string containing the column name of the variable to be plotted. Defaults to the last numerical variable of the data frame that is not <code>ts_id</code> .
<code>points</code>	Do you want points to indicate the statistics? Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A list containing two items:

"df" A data frame containing the plotted quantiles

"plot" The plot as returned by `ggplot`

Examples

```
prepare_quantile_trend_graph(worldbank, "year", var = "SP.DYN.LE00.IN")$plot +
  ggplot2::ylab("Life expectancy at birth world-wide")
df <- data.frame(year = floor(stats::time(datasets::EuStockMarkets)),
                 DAX = datasets::EuStockMarkets[, "DAX"])
graph <- prepare_quantile_trend_graph(df, "year", c(0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95))
graph$plot
```

```
prepare_regression_table
```

Prepares a Regression Table

Description

Builds a regression table based on a set of user-specified models or a single model and a partitioning variable.

Usage

```
prepare_regression_table(
  df,
  dvs,
  idvs,
  feffects = rep("", length(dvs)),
  clusters = rep("", length(dvs)),
  models = rep("auto", length(dvs)),
  byvar = "",
  format = "html"
)
```


Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the data to estimate the models on.
<code>dvs</code>	A character vector containing the variable names for the dependent variable(s).
<code>idvs</code>	A character vector or a a list of character vectors containing the variable names of the independent variables.
<code>feffects</code>	A character vector or a a list of character vectors containing the variable names of the fixed effects.
<code>clusters</code>	A character vector or a a list of character vectors containing the variable names of the cluster variables.
<code>models</code>	A character vector indicating the model types to be estimated ('ols', 'logit', or 'auto')
<code>byvar</code>	A factorial variable to estimate the model on (only possible if only one model is being estimated).
<code>format</code>	A character scalar that is passed on stargazer as type to determine the presentation format ("html", "text", or "latex").

Details

This is a wrapper function calling the [stargazer](#) package. For numeric dependent variables the models are estimated using [lm](#) for models without and [plm](#) for models with fixed effects. Binary dependent variable models are estimated using [glm](#) (with `family = binomial(link="logit")`). You can override this behavior by specifying the model with the `models` parameter. Multinomial logit models are not supported. Clustered standard errors are estimated using [plm](#)'s robust covariance matrix estimators for OLS and [cluster.vcov](#) for logit models. Only up to two dimensions are supported for fixed effects and standard error clusters need to be also present as fixed effects. If run with `byvar`, only levels that have more observations than coefficients are estimated.

Value

A list containing two items

"models" A list containing the model results and by values if appropriate

"table" The output of [stargazer](#) containing the table

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(year = as.factor(floor(stats::time(datasets::EuStockMarkets))),
                 datasets::EuStockMarkets)
dvs = c("DAX", "SMI", "CAC", "FTSE")
idvs = list(c("SMI", "CAC", "FTSE"),
            c("DAX", "CAC", "FTSE"),
            c("SMI", "DAX", "FTSE"),
            c("SMI", "CAC", "DAX"))
feffects = list("year", "year", "year", "year")
clusters = list("year", "year", "year", "year")
t <- prepare_regression_table(df, dvs, idvs, feffects, clusters, format = "text")
t$table
t <- prepare_regression_table(df, "DAX", c("SMI", "CAC", "FTSE"), byvar="year", format = "text")
print(t$table)
```

```
prepare_scatter_plot
```

Prepares a Scatter Plot

Description

Reads a data frame and prepares a scatter plot.

Usage

```
prepare_scatter_plot(
  df,
  x,
  y,
  color = "",
  size = "",
  loess = 0,
  alpha = min(1, 1/((1 + (max(0, log(nrow(df)) - log(100))))))
)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	Data frame containing the data
<code>x</code>	a string containing the column name of the x variable
<code>y</code>	a string containing the column name of the y variable
<code>color</code>	a string containing the column name of the variable providing the color aesthetic (can be numerical or a factor)
<code>size</code>	a string containing the column name of the variable providing the size aesthetic
<code>loess</code>	a numerical scalar
	0 No loess curve
	1 loess curve with equal weights
	2 loess curve with weights based on size variable
<code>alpha</code>	The alpha value to be used. If missing, it calculates a default based on the sample size

Value

the plot as returned by ggplot

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(year = floor(stats::time(datasets::EuStockMarkets)),
                  datasets::EuStockMarkets[, c("DAX", "FTSE")])
prepare_scatter_plot(df, x="DAX", y="FTSE", color="year")
```

prepare_trend_graph	<i>Prepares a Trend Graph</i>
---------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Reads a data frame and line plots all variables (which need to be numeric) by an ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator).

Usage

```
prepare_trend_graph(  
  df,  
  ts_id,  
  var = colnames(df[sapply(df, is.numeric) & colnames(df) != ts_id])  
)
```

Arguments

df	Data frame containing the ordered factor and a set of numerical variables to be plotted
ts_id	a string containing the column name of the ordered factor (normally the time-series indicator)
var	a character vector containing the column names of the variables that should be plotted. Defaults to all numeric variables of the data frame besides the one indicated by ts_id.

Value

A list containing two items:

"df" A data frame containing the plotted means and standard errors

"plot" The plot as returned by ggplot

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(year = floor(time(EuStockMarkets)), EuStockMarkets)  
graph <- prepare_trend_graph(df, "year")  
graph$plot
```

russell_3000	<i>Annual Financial Accounting and Stock Return Data for a Sample of Russell 3000 Firms (2013-2016)</i>
--------------	---

Description

Data collected from Google Finance and Yahoo finance using the package tidyquant.

Usage

```
data(russell_3000)
```

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Source

Has been collected using the tidyquant::tq_get function family in Summer 2017. The code to generate this data is available in the [github repository](#) of this package. As the Google Finance API providing financial statement data is currently unavailable, the data cannot be replicated by running the code. Use in scientific studies is not advised without prior cleaning/checking.

Examples

```
data(russell_3000)
prepare_missing_values_graph(russell_3000, ts_id = "period")
```

russell_3000_data_def	<i>Data Definitions for russell_3000 Data Set</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

A data frame containing variable definitions for the russell_3000 data set. The data definitions can be passed to [ExPanD](#) via the df_def parameter.

Usage

```
data(russell_3000_data_def)
```

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Details

Data definitions are provided by the package maintainer and are somewhat superficial to make them both, short and informative. User discretion is advised when using this data outside of its didactic purpose.

Examples

```
data(russell_3000)
data(russell_3000_data_def)
data(ExPanD_config_russell_3000)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(russell_3000, df_def = russell_3000_data_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_russell_3000)

## End(Not run)
```

treat_outliers

Treats Outliers in Numerical Data

Description

Treats numerical outliers either by winsorizing or by truncating.

Usage

```
treat_outliers(x, percentile = 0.01, truncate = FALSE, by = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Data that is coercible into a numeric vector or matrix. If it is a data frame then all numerical variables of the data frame are coerced into a matrix.
percentile	A numeric scalar. The percentile below which observations are considered to be outliers. Is treated symmetrical so that <code>c(percentile, 1-percentile)</code> are used as boundaries. Defaults to 0.01 and needs to be > 0 and < 0.5 .
truncate	A logical scalar. If TRUE then data are truncated (i.e., set to NA if out of bounds). Defaults to FALSE.
by	NULL or either a factor vector or a character string identifying a factor variable in the data frame provided by x. The factor indicated by 'by' is being used to identify groups by which the outlier treatment is applied. Defaults to NULL (no grouping). If provided, the resulting vector must not contain NAs and needs to be such so that <code>length(byvec) == nrows(as.matrix(x))</code> .
...	Additional parameters forwarded to quantile (notably, type)

Details

All members of the numerical matrix are checked for finiteness and are set to NA if they are not finite. NAs are removed when calculating the outlier cut-offs.

Value

A numeric vector or matrix containing the outlier-treated x. if a data frame was provided in x, a data frame with its numeric variables replaced by their outlier-treated values.

Examples

```
treat_outliers(seq(1:100), 0.05)
treat_outliers(seq(1:100), truncate = TRUE, 0.05)

# When you like the percentiles calculated like STATA's summary or pctlile:
treat_outliers(seq(1:100), 0.05, type = 2)

df <- data.frame(a = seq(1:1000), b = rnorm(1000), c = sample(LETTERS[1:5], 1000, replace=TRUE))
winsorized_df <- treat_outliers(df)
summary(df)
summary(winsorized_df)

winsorized_df <- treat_outliers(df, 0.05, by="c")
by(df, df$c, summary)
by(winsorized_df, df$c, summary)

hist(treat_outliers(rnorm(1000)), breaks=100)
```

worldbank

A Snapshot of Macroeconomic Data as Provided by the World Bank API (1960 - 2018)

Description

Data collected from the World Bank API using the package wbstats.

Usage

```
data(worldbank)
```

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Source

Has been collected using the `wbstats::wb()` function from the World Bank API in Dec 2020. The code to generate this data is available in the [github repository](#) of this package. Use in scientific studies is not advised without prior cleaning/checking.

Examples

```
data(worldbank)
prepare_missing_values_graph(worldbank, ts_id = "year")

data(worldbank_data_def)
data(worldbank_var_def)
data(ExPanD_config_worldbank)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(worldbank, df_def = worldbank_data_def,
        var_def = worldbank_var_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_worldbank)

## End(Not run)
```

worldbank_data_def	<i>Data Definitions for worldbank Data Set</i>
--------------------	--

Description

A data frame containing variable definitions for the worldbank data set. The data definitions can be passed to [ExPanD](#) via the `df_def` parameter.

Usage

```
data(worldbank_data_def)
```

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Details

Data definitions are as provided by the World Bank API and the code to generate them is available in the [github repository](#) of this package.

Examples

```
data(worldbank)
data(worldbank_data_def)
data(worldbank_var_def)
data(ExPanD_config_worldbank)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(worldbank, df_def = worldbank_data_def,
        var_def = worldbank_var_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_worldbank)

## End(Not run)
```

worldbank_var_def	<i>Variable Definitions to Construct an Analysis Sample Based on the worldbank Data Set</i>
-------------------	---

Description

A data frame containing variable definitions that can be passed to [ExPanD](#) via the var_def parameter.

Usage

```
data(worldbank_var_def)
```

Format

An object of class "data.frame".

Examples

```
data(worldbank)
data(worldbank_data_def)
data(worldbank_var_def)
data(ExPanD_config_worldbank)
## Not run:
  ExPanD(worldbank, df_def = worldbank_data_def,
        var_def = worldbank_var_def, config_list = ExPanD_config_worldbank)

## End(Not run)
```


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