

Package: lablah (via r-universe)

October 31, 2026

Title Working with Labelled Data on Steroids

Version 0.1-1

Description Labelled data is ubiquitous. Package 'lablah' provides extra tools for creating, working, and reporting based on labelled data.

Imports DT, dplyr, glue, labelled, purrr, rlang, stats, tibble, tidyr, tidyselect

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 cdbk_df

Codebook

Description

Generate a codebook based on data documentation (variable names, variable labels, and value labels).

Usage

```
cdbk_df(data)
```

```
cdbk_dt(data, ...)
```

Arguments

`data` labelled tibble

`...` other arguments passed to `DT::datatable()`

Value

Function `cdbk_df()` returns a tibble with columns:

- `variable` - variable name
- `label` - variable label
- `value_labels` - list of tibbles with value labels

Function `cdbk_dt()` uses `DT::datatable()` to generate a browsable and searchable codebook based on the documentation.

 freq_df

Frequency tibble

Description

Frequency tibble

Usage

```
freq_df(data, var = -1, name = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data frame
var	Variable name or index (negative counting from the right, positive counting from the left), see dplyr::pull()
name	Column which values will be used as names. Specified as var. C.f. dplyr::pull()
...	other arguments

misvals	<i>Lists and tibbles with user missing values</i>
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Description

Lists and tibbles with user missing values

Usage

```
misvals(data)
misranges(data)
misranges_df(data)
```

Arguments

data	Labelled tibble with missing values/ranges defined
------	--

Value

Function [misvals\(\)](#) returns a list of vectors of missing values (or NULLs if none are defined). List elements are named with variable names.

Function [misranges\(\)](#) returns a list of two-element vectors with ranges of missing values.

Function [misranges_df\(\)](#) returns a tibble with columns

- `variable` - Variable name
- `from, to` - Bounds (inclusive) of the missing value range

seems

*Heuristically guess or verify type of a variable***Description**

Given a vector `x` guess what kind of "type" it is, where "type" correspond to some common classes influencing useful ways to analyze/visualize. These functions are used internally to determine default behavior of some other functions.

- `seems_integer()` – Returns TRUE if `x` is `typeof()` integer or is a numeric with all values being in fact integers (i.e. equal to `round(x)`).
- `seems_continuous()` – Returns TRUE if `x` is numeric and, if an integer, has more than 10 distinct values.
- `seems_discrete()` – Returns TRUE if `x` does not seem to be continuous.
- `seems_categorical()` -

Usage

```
seems_integer(x)
```

```
seems_continuous(x)
```

```
seems_discrete(x)
```

```
seems_categorical(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a vector for which `is.atomic()` is TRUE

Value

All `seems_*`() functions return TRUE or FALSE (a logical scalar).

Examples

```
# seems_integer() -----
seems_integer(1:5)      # TRUE
seems_integer(runif(5)) # FALSE

# seems_continuous() -----
seems_continuous(1:5)   # FALSE
seems_continuous(1:11)  # TRUE
seems_continuous(runif(5)) # TRUE

# Summarize variables of `mtcars` in a type-dependent way by drawing a
```

```
# histogram for continuous ones and barchart with counts for non-continuous
# ones.
iscont <- vapply(mtcars, seems_continuous, logical(1))
layout(matrix(1:12, 3, 4))
for(n in names(mtcars)) {
  if(iscont[n]) {
    hist(mtcars[[n]], main=n, xlab="")
  } else {
    barplot(table(mtcars[[n]]), main=n)
  }
}
layout(1)
```

vallabs

Extract value labels and return as tibble(s)

Description

Extract value labels and return as tibble(s)

Usage

```
vallabs(object, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
vallabs(object, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
vallabs(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	R object, typically a vector or data frame. See below for available methods
...	other arguments to/from other methods. Currently ignored.

Value

The default method returns a single tibble with columns:

- label - Value label
- value - Value

If object is a data frame vallabs() returns a list of tibbles (or NULLs if no value labels are present) named with variable names. Each tibble has columns as described in the default method.

Methods (by class)

- default: Extract value labels and return a tibble.
- data.frame: Extract value labels from all the columns and return a list of tibbles.

See Also[labelled::val_labels\(\)](#)

varlabs*Tibble of variable labels*

Description

Tibble of variable labels

Usage

```
varlabs(data)
```

Arguments

data data frame with labelled variables

Value

A tibble with columns

- variable - Variable name
- label - Variable label

See Also[labelled::var_label\(\)](#)

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