Package: lablah (via r-universe)

October 1, 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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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel true

Config/pak/sysreqs cmake make libicu-dev libuv1-dev libx11-dev zlib1g-dev

Repository https://mbojan.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2026-04-28 07:34:46 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/mbojan/lablah

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 5c10b24f67e27564f2fb5a83e2bab7e9302e9752

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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 *Lists and tibbles with user missing values*

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 `NULL`s of 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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