

Package: journalR (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Formatting Tools for Scientific Journal Writing

Version 0.7.0

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Description Scientific journal numeric formatting policies implemented in code. Emphasis on formatting mean/upper/lower sets of values to pasteable text for journal submission. For example `c(2e6, 1e6, 3e6)` becomes `"`2.00 million (1.00--3.00)"`. Lancet and Nature have built-in styles for rounding and punctuation marks. Users may extend journal styles arbitrarily. Four metrics are supported; proportions, percentage points, counts and rates. Magnitudes for all metrics are discovered automatically.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 4.2.0)

Imports checkmate, data.table, glue

Suggests devtools (>= 2.4.5), testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

URL <https://github.com/epi-sam/journalR>

BugReports <https://github.com/epi-sam/journalR/issues>

Repository <https://epi-sam.r-universe.dev>

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en_dash	<i>En-dash</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Standard for "x – y" and Lancet negative: ("U2013")

Usage

en_dash()

Value

(chr) en-dash character

See Also

Other marks: [mid_dot\(\)](#), [thin_space\(\)](#)

Examples

```
en_dash()
```

fmt_magnitude	<i>Format magnitude</i>
---------------	-------------------------

Description

Format a numeric vector into a string with specified magnitude (billion, million, thousand).

Usage

```
fmt_magnitude(
  x,
  metric,
  rate_unit = NULL,
  digits = 1,
  nsmall = 1,
  decimal.mark = ".",
  big.mark = ",",
  mag = NULL,
  count_label_thousands = FALSE,
  assert_prop_range = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	(num) numeric vector
metric	(chr 'c("prop", "pp", "count", "rate")')
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) unit label for rates (e.g., "deaths", "cases"). Required when metric = "rate", ignored otherwise.
digits	(int: default 1L) passed to 'round()'
nsmall	(int: default 1L) passed to 'format()'
decimal.mark	(chr: default ".") decimal mark passed to 'format()'
big.mark	(chr: default ",") thousands separator passed to 'format()'
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b"
count_label_thousands	(lgl: default FALSE) allow thousands magnitude? Not Lancet-valid. Passed to 'set_magnitude()'
assert_prop_range	(lgl: default TRUE) assert that proportion values are between -1 and +1 (or -100 and +100 if mag="as-is")

Details

Unaware of styles, just a hard-coded git-er-done function.

Caution - thousands magnitude is not Lancet compliant.

Value

(chr) formatted string

See Also

Other vector_formats: [add_epsilon\(\)](#), [format_oxford_comma\(\)](#), [fround\(\)](#), [fround_count_rate\(\)](#), [fround_metric\(\)](#), [fround_metric_lancet\(\)](#), [fround_props\(\)](#)

Other magnitudes: [set_magnitude\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_count\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_prop\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_rate\(\)](#)

Examples

```
fmt_magnitude(123456789, metric = "count")
fmt_magnitude(0.0000123, metric = "rate", rate_unit = "deaths")
```

format_journal_clu *Format central, lower, upper value triplets for journal presentation*

Description

Defaults are generic. This function allows special formatting marks to be applied by journal. Use 'format_lancet_clu()' for Lancet-specific formatting. Use 'format_nature_clu()' for Nature-specific formatting.

Usage

```
format_journal_clu(
  central,
  lower,
  upper,
  metric,
  rate_unit = NULL,
  mag = NULL,
  style_name = "nature"
)
```

Arguments

central	(num) central, point_estimate value vector
lower	(num) lower bound vector
upper	(num) upper bound vector
metric	(chr c(prop, pp, count, rate)) metric - proportion, percentage point, count, or rate

rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate')
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"
style_name	(chr: default 'nature') style name - controls rounding and formatting.

Details

Takes three vectors as main arguments for data.table-friendly vectorization.

'central' could be mean, median, point_estimate

Transform `c(central = 0.994, lower = 0.984, upper = 0.998)` to `"99.4% (98.4–99.8)"`

Accounts for negative values, and UIs that cross zero. Checks if central, lower, upper values are in the correct order.

Value

(chr) formatted string vector

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
format_journal_clu(
  central = c(0.994, -0.994)
  , lower = c(0.984, -0.998)
  , upper = c(0.998, -0.984)
  , metric = "prop"
)

# Rate formatting with rate_unit
format_journal_clu(
  central = 0.0000123,
  lower   = 0.0000098,
  upper   = 0.0000152,
  metric  = "rate",
  rate_unit = "deaths"
)
```

format_journal_df *Return a table with formatted central, lower, upper*

Description

Assumes a single data-type (metric) for the whole table (e.g. 'prop', 'pp', 'count')

Usage

```
format_journal_df(
  df,
  metric,
  new_var = "clu_fmt",
  style_name = "nature",
  central_var = "mean",
  lower_var = "lower",
  upper_var = "upper",
  remove_clu_columns = TRUE,
  rate_unit = NULL,
  mag = NULL
)
```

Arguments

df	(data.frame, data.table)
metric	(chr c('prop', 'pp', 'count', 'rate')) a single metric
new_var	(chr: default 'clu_fmt') name of new formatted column
style_name	(chr: default 'nature') style name - controls rounding and formatting.
central_var	(chr: default 'mean') name of central tendency variable
lower_var	(chr: default 'lower') name of lower bound variable
upper_var	(chr: default 'upper') name of upper bound variable
remove_clu_columns	(lgl: default TRUE) remove central, lower, upper variables after formatting?
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate') - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"

Value

(data.frame) data.frame, data.table with new 'clu_fmt' column

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  location_id = c(1, 2, 3)
  , mean      = c(0.1234, 0, -0.3456)
  , lower     = c(0.1134, -0.2245, -0.4445)
  , upper     = c(0.1334, 0.2445, 0.3556)
)
format_journal_df(df, metric = "prop")

# Rate formatting example
rate_df <- data.frame(
  location = c("Global", "USA"),
  mean     = c(0.0000123, 0.0000456),
  lower    = c(0.0000098, 0.0000401),
  upper    = c(0.0000152, 0.0000512)
)
format_journal_df(rate_df, metric = "rate", rate_unit = "deaths")
```

format_lancet_clu	<i>Format central, lower, upper value triplets for Lancet journal presentation</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Format central, lower, upper value triplets for Lancet journal presentation

Usage

```
format_lancet_clu(central, lower, upper, metric, rate_unit = NULL, mag = NULL)
```

Arguments

central	(num) central, point_estimate value vector
lower	(num) lower bound vector
upper	(num) upper bound vector
metric	(chr c(prop, pp, count, rate)) metric - proportion, percentage point, count, or rate
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate')
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"

Value

(chr) formatted string vector

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
format_lancet_clu(
  central = c(0.994, -0.994)
  , lower = c(0.984, -0.998)
  , upper = c(0.998, -0.984)
  , metric = "prop"
)

# Rate example with Lancet formatting
format_lancet_clu(
  central = 0.0000123,
  lower   = 0.0000098,
  upper   = 0.0000152,
  metric  = "rate",
  rate_unit = "deaths"
)
```

<code>format_lancet_df</code>	<i>Return a table with formatted central, lower, upper for Lancet journal</i>
-------------------------------	---

Description

Assumes a single data-type (metric) for the whole table (e.g. 'prop', 'pp', 'count')

Usage

```
format_lancet_df(
  df,
  metric,
  new_var = "clu_fmt",
  central_var = "mean",
  lower_var = "lower",
  upper_var = "upper",
  remove_clu_columns = TRUE,
  rate_unit = NULL,
  mag = NULL
)
```

Arguments

df	(data.table) with central, lower, upper columns
metric	(chr c('prop', 'pp', 'count', 'rate')) metric - proportion, percentage point, count, or rate
new_var	(chr: default 'clu_fmt') name of new formatted column
central_var	(chr: default 'mean') name of central tendency e.g. 'point_estimate'
lower_var	(chr: default 'lower')
upper_var	(chr: default 'upper')
remove_clu_columns	(lgl: default TRUE) remove central, lower, upper columns after formatting?
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate')
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"

Value

(data.frame, data.table) with mean_95_UI_formatted column, and central, lower, upper columns removed (if specified)

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  location_did = 1
  , location_name = "Global"
  , me_name = "vacc_dpt1"
  , mean = 55.8e6
  , lower = 50.7e6
  , upper = 60.7e6
)
format_lancet_df(df = df, metric = "count", central_var = 'mean')
```

format_metric_cols *Format multiple data.frame 'mean_*' columns for presentation (by metric).*

Description

Format one or more 'mean_' columns by magnitude, metric, and style.

Usage

```
format_metric_cols(
  df,
  metric,
  var_prefix = "mean",
  rate_unit = NULL,
  mag = NULL,
  style_name = "nature"
)
```

Arguments

df	(data.table) input data.table with one or more 'mean_' columns
metric	(chr c('prop', 'pp', 'count', 'rate')) a single metric
var_prefix	(chr: default 'mean') prefix of mean variable names to format. Implemented as e.g. "^mean[_]+" to capture 'mean', 'mean_1990', 'mean_2000', etc.
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) unit label for rates (e.g., "deaths", "cases"). Required when metric = "rate", ignored otherwise.
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b"
style_name	(chr: default 'nature') style name - controls rounding and formatting.

Value

(data.table) copy of input data.table with formatted mean column(s)

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  location_id = c(1, 2, 3)
  , mean_1990 = c(100, 1e6, 1e9)
  , mean_2000 = c(200, 2e6, 2e-1)
)
format_metric_cols(df, metric = "count")
```

format_nature_clu	<i>Format central, lower, upper value triplets for Nature journal presentation</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Format central, lower, upper value triplets for Nature journal presentation

Usage

```
format_nature_clu(central, lower, upper, metric, rate_unit = NULL, mag = NULL)
```

Arguments

central	(num) central, point_estimate value vector
lower	(num) lower bound vector
upper	(num) upper bound vector
metric	(chr c(prop, pp, count, rate)) metric - proportion, percentage point, count, or rate
rate_unit	(chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate')
mag	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"

Value

(chr) formatted string vector

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```

format_nature_clu(
  central = c(0.994, -0.994)
  , lower = c(0.984, -0.998)
  , upper = c(0.998, -0.984)
  , metric = "prop"
)

# Rate example with Nature formatting
format_nature_clu(
  central = 0.0000123,
  lower   = 0.0000098,
  upper   = 0.0000152,
  metric  = "rate",
  rate_unit = "cases"
)

```

format_nature_df	<i>Return a table with formatted central, lower, upper for Nature journal</i>
------------------	---

Description

Return a table with formatted central, lower, upper for Nature journal

Usage

```

format_nature_df(
  df,
  metric,
  new_var = "clu_fmt",
  central_var = "mean",
  lower_var = "lower",
  upper_var = "upper",
  remove_clu_columns = TRUE,
  rate_unit = NULL,
  mag = NULL
)

```

Arguments

df	(data.table)
metric	(chr c('prop', 'pp', 'count', 'rate')) a single metric
new_var	(chr: default 'clu_fmt') name of new formatted column
central_var	(chr: default 'mean') name of central tendency variable
lower_var	(chr: default 'lower') name of lower bound variable
upper_var	(chr: default 'upper') name of upper bound variable

remove_clu_columns (lgl: default TRUE) remove central, lower, upper columns after formatting?
 rate_unit (chr: default NULL) rate unit label (required when metric = 'rate')
 mag (chr: default NULL) magnitude override - see set_magnitude() - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided) - For counts: "t" (thousand), "m" (million), "b" (billion) - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - Examples: "deaths", "cases", "events", "births"

Value

(data.table) copy of input data.table with new 'clu_fmt' column

See Also

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(
  location_id = 1
  , location_name = "Global"
  , me_name = "vacc_dpt1"
  , mean = 55.8e6
  , lower = 50.7e6
  , upper = 60.7e6
)
format_nature_df(df = df, metric = "count", central_var = 'mean')
```

format_oxford_comma *Format vector of items with Oxford comma*

Description

Format vector of items with Oxford comma

Usage

```
format_oxford_comma(vec, sep = "and")
```

Arguments

vec (any) vector of items to format
 sep (chr: default "and") separator before last item

Value

(chr) formatted string with Oxford comma

See Also

Other `vector_formats`: [add_epsilon\(\)](#), [fmt_magnitude\(\)](#), [fround\(\)](#), [fround_count_rate\(\)](#), [fround_metric\(\)](#), [fround_metric_lancet\(\)](#), [fround_props\(\)](#)

Examples

```
format_oxford_comma(1:2)
format_oxford_comma(1:3)
format_oxford_comma(1:3, "or")
```

fround

Format and round

Description

Unaware of data-type or schema, just a hard-coded git-er-done function.

Usage

```
fround(x, digits = 1L, nsmall = 1L, decimal.mark = ".")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	(num) numeric vector
<code>digits</code>	(integer) passed to ‘round()’
<code>nsmall</code>	(integer) passed to ‘format()’
<code>decimal.mark</code>	(chr) passed to ‘format()’

Value

(chr) formatted string

See Also

Other `vector_formats`: [add_epsilon\(\)](#), [fmt_magnitude\(\)](#), [format_oxford_comma\(\)](#), [fround_count_rate\(\)](#), [fround_metric\(\)](#), [fround_metric_lancet\(\)](#), [fround_props\(\)](#)

Examples

```
fround(0.123456789)
fround(0.123456789, digits = 3)
fround(0.123456789, digits = 3, nsmall = 4)
```

fround_metric	<i>Format and round with data-type suffix</i>
---------------	---

Description

Unaware of schema, just a hard-coded git-er-done function.

Usage

```
fround_metric(x, metric = "prop", digits = 1L, nsmall = 1L, decimal.mark = ".")
```

Arguments

x	(num) numeric value
metric	(chr: default 'prop' c('prop', 'pp', 'count', 'rate'))
digits	(integer: default 1L) passed to 'round()'
nsmall	(integer: default 1L) passed to 'format()'
decimal.mark	(chr: default ".") decimal mark passed to 'format()'

Value

(chr) formatted string

See Also

Other vector_formats: [add_epsilon\(\)](#), [fmt_magnitude\(\)](#), [format_oxford_comma\(\)](#), [fround\(\)](#), [fround_count_rate\(\)](#), [fround_metric_lancet\(\)](#), [fround_props\(\)](#)

Examples

```
fround_metric(0.123456789)
fround_metric(0.123456789, 'pp', 3, 4)
fround_metric(c(55.8346, 123.456789), 'count', 3, 4, ".")
```

fround_metric_lancet	<i>Format and round with data-type suffix</i>
----------------------	---

Description

Lancet-specific wrapper for 'fround_metric()', using mid-dot as decimal mark. Retaining for legacy purposes (no Nature equivalent)

Usage

```
fround_metric_lancet(
  x,
  metric = "prop",
  digits = 1L,
  nsmall = 1L,
  decimal.mark = mid_dot()
)
```

Arguments

x	(num) numeric value
metric	(chr: default 'prop' c('prop', 'pp', 'count', rate))
digits	(integer: default 1L) passed to 'round()'
nsmall	(integer: default 1L) passed to 'format()'
decimal.mark	(chr: default mid_dot()) decimal mark passed to 'format()'

Value

(chr) formatted string

See Also

Other vector_formats: [add_epsilon\(\)](#), [fmt_magnitude\(\)](#), [format_oxford_comma\(\)](#), [fround\(\)](#), [fround_count_rate\(\)](#), [fround_metric\(\)](#), [fround_props\(\)](#)

Examples

```
fround_metric_lancet(0.123456789)
fround_metric_lancet(0.123456789, 'pp', 3, 4)
fround_metric_lancet(c(55.8346, 123.456789), 'count', 3, 4, ".")
```

get_metric_labels *Get metric labels*

Description

Centrally managed definition for all metric labels.

Usage

```
get_metric_labels(metric)
```

Arguments

metric	(chr)
--------	-------

Value

(list) named list of metric labels

See Also

Other metrics: [get_metrics\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_metric_labels('prop')
```

`get_metrics`

Get metrics

Description

Centrally managed definition for all allowed metrics.

Usage

```
get_metrics()
```

Value

(chr) vector of allowed metrics

See Also

Other metrics: [get_metric_labels\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_metrics()
```

get_style	<i>Get a style from the styles dictionary</i>
-----------	---

Description

Accessor function to retrieve a style from the package's styles dictionary.

Usage

```
get_style(style_name)
```

Arguments

style_name (chr) name of the style to retrieve

Value

(list) the requested style as a named list

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style_schema\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#), [set_style\(\)](#), [style_lancet\(\)](#), [style_nature\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_style("lancet")
```

get_style_schema	<i>Get style schema</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Centrally managed definition for all required journal format styles.

Usage

```
get_style_schema()
```

Value

(list) named list of style elements and their expected types

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#), [set_style\(\)](#), [style_lancet\(\)](#), [style_nature\(\)](#)

Examples

```
get_style_schema()
```

mid_dot	<i>Mid-dot</i>
---------	----------------

Description

Lancet numeric decimal standard: "." ("U00B7")

Usage

```
mid_dot()
```

Value

(chr) mid-dot character

See Also

Other marks: [en_dash\(\)](#), [thin_space\(\)](#)

Examples

```
mid_dot()
```

new_style	<i>Make a new style by args</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Wrapper function to create and set a new style in one step.

Usage

```
new_style(
  style_name,
  prop_digits_round = 1,
  prop_nsmall = 1,
  prop_invert_all_neg_UI = TRUE,
  count_method = "sigfig",
  count_digits_sigfig = 3,
  count_pad_sigfigs = TRUE,
  count_nsmall = 1,
  count_big.mark = ",",
  count_label_thousands = FALSE,
```

```

count_invert_all_neg_UI = FALSE,
rate_method = "sigfig",
rate_digits_sigfig = 3,
rate_pad_sigfigs = TRUE,
rate_nsmall = 1,
rate_invert_all_neg_UI = FALSE,
decimal.mark = ".",
neg_mark_mean = "-",
neg_mark_UI = "-",
UI_only = FALSE,
UI_text = "",
is_lancet = FALSE,
round_5_up = TRUE,
assert_clu_order = TRUE,
assert_prop_range = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

`style_name` (chr) name of the style to set

`prop_digits_round` (int: default 1) number of digits to round proportions to

`prop_nsmall` (int: default 1) minimum number of digits to the right of the decimal point - proportions

`prop_invert_all_neg_UI` (lgl: default TRUE) if mean/lower/upper are all negative, invert signs in UI for proportions? e.g. -0.1 (-0.2 to -0.05) becomes - 0.1 (0.05 to 0.2)

`count_method` (chr: c("sigfig", "decimal", "int")) choose how to report counts - prioritize sigfigs across mean/lower/upper, hard-set decimals, or leave numbers in integer space.

`count_digits_sigfig` (int: default 3) number of significant figures for counts

`count_pad_sigfigs` (lgl: default TRUE) signif(5.00, 3) is "5" - do you want to pad the trailing 0s back on - usually TRUE?

`count_nsmall` (int: default 1) passed to 'format()' if 'count_method' == 'decimal'

`count_big.mark` (chr: default ",") character to use for counts thousand, million, billion separator e.g. ","

`count_label_thousands` (lgl: default FALSE) whether format counts as e.g. 10,000 as '10 thousand'

`count_invert_all_neg_UI` (lgl: default FALSE) if mean/lower/upper are all negative, invert signs in UI for counts? e.g. -10 (-20 to -5) becomes -10 (5 to 20)

`rate_method` (chr: c("sigfig", "decimal", "int")) choose how to report rates - prioritize sigfigs across mean/lower/upper, hard-set decimals, or leave numbers in integer space.

`rate_digits_sigfig` (int: default 3) number of significant figures for rates

rate_pad_sigfigs	(lgl: default TRUE) signif(5.00, 3) is "5" - do you want to pad the trailing 0s back on for rates - usually TRUE?
rate_nsmall	(int: default 1) passed to 'format()' if 'rate_method' == 'decimal'
rate_invert_all_neg_UI	(lgl: default FALSE) if mean/lower/upper are all negative, invert signs in UI for rates? e.g. -10 (-20 to -5) per million becomes -10 (5 to 20) per million
decimal.mark	(chr: default ".") decimal mark e.g. "." or 'mid_dot()' for Lancet.
neg_mark_mean	(chr: default "-") string to describe central value negatives - e.g. "-1 (-2 to 4)" could become "Negtive 1 (-2 to 4)"
neg_mark_UI	(chr: default "-") string to describe negative sign in UI brackets e.g. "1 (-2 to 4)" could become "1 (-2 to 4)" (en-dash)
UI_only	(lgl: default FALSE) Return only UI from 'format_journal_df()' family functions?
UI_text	(chr: default "") Text to appear inside UI brackets before numbers e.g. "2 (1 - 4)" could become "2 (95%UI 1 - 4)"
is_lancet	(lgl: default FALSE) TRUE to handle edge-case Lancet count formatting policies
round_5_up	(lgl: default TRUE) In R, 'round(1245, 3)' is "1240". Do you want to round to "1250" instead? Default TRUE to conform with common expectations.
assert_clu_order	(lgl: default TRUE) whether to assert CLU relationships (ensure lower < central < upper)
assert_prop_range	(lgl: default TRUE) whether to assert that proportion values are between -1 and +1

Value

(chr) invisible vector of input objects

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style\(\)](#), [get_style_schema\(\)](#), [set_style\(\)](#), [style_lancet\(\)](#), [style_nature\(\)](#)

Other styled_formats: [format_journal_clu\(\)](#), [format_journal_df\(\)](#), [format_lancet_clu\(\)](#), [format_lancet_df\(\)](#), [format_metric_cols\(\)](#), [format_nature_clu\(\)](#), [format_nature_df\(\)](#), [fround_clu_triplet\(\)](#)

Examples

```
new_style(style_name = "my_style")
```

set_magnitude	<i>Define magnitude, magnitude label and denominator for a vector of numeric values</i>
---------------	---

Description

Support function used on `_central_` (e.g. `mean`) values for later formatting. Routes to appropriate helper based on metric.

Usage

```
set_magnitude(
  x,
  metric,
  mag = NULL,
  count_label_thousands = FALSE,
  assert_prop_range = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	(num) numeric vector
<code>metric</code>	(chr) metric: "prop", "pp", "count", "rate" (required)
<code>mag</code>	(chr: default NULL) magnitude override (NULL = auto-detect) - For counts: "t", "m", "b" - For rates: "per10", "per100", "per1k", ..., "per10b" - For props/pp: "as-is" (no scaling, use values as provided)
<code>count_label_thousands</code>	(lgl: default FALSE) allow "thousands" magnitude for counts? Not Lancet-valid.
<code>assert_prop_range</code>	(lgl: default TRUE) for proportions, assert that values are between -1 and +1 (or -100 and +100 if <code>mag="as-is"</code>)?
<code>verbose</code>	(lgl: default TRUE) show warnings?

Value

(data.frame) with columns: `mag`, `mag_label`, `denom`

See Also

Other magnitudes: [fmt_magnitude\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_count\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_prop\(\)](#), [set_magnitude_rate\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Proportions (no scaling)
set_magnitude(c(0.5, 0.75), metric = "prop")

# Counts
set_magnitude(c(1e3, 1e6, 1e9), metric = "count")

# Rates
set_magnitude(c(0.0000123, 0.0000456), metric = "rate")
```

set_style	<i>Set a new style by list</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

Set a new style by list

Usage

```
set_style(style_name, style_entry)
```

Arguments

style_name (chr) name of the style to set
 style_entry (list) named list representing the style entry

Value

(chr) invisible vector of input objects, to allow easier un-locking

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style\(\)](#), [get_style_schema\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#), [style_lancet\(\)](#), [style_nature\(\)](#)

Examples

```
set_style(
  style_name = "my_style"
  , style_entry = list(
    style_name = "my_style"
    , prop_digits_round = 1
    , prop_nsmall = 1
    , prop_invert_all_neg_UI = TRUE
    , count_method = "sigfig"
    , count_digits_sigfig = 3
    , count_pad_sigfigs = TRUE
    , count_nsmall = 1
    , count_big.mark = ",")
```

```

    , count_label_thousands = FALSE
    , count_invert_all_neg_UI = FALSE
    , rate_method            = "sigfig"
    , rate_digits_sigfig    = 3
    , rate_pad_sigfigs      = TRUE
    , rate_nsmall           = 1
    , rate_invert_all_neg_UI = FALSE
    , decimal.mark          = "."
    , neg_mark_mean         = "-"
    , neg_mark_UI           = "-"
    , UI_only               = FALSE
    , UI_text               = ""
    , is_lancet             = FALSE
    , round_5_up            = TRUE
    , assert_clu_order      = TRUE
    , assert_prop_range     = TRUE
  )
)

```

style_lancet

Lancet style schema

Description

Pre-defined style schema for Lancet journal formatting

Usage

```
style_lancet()
```

Value

(list) named list representing the lancet style

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style\(\)](#), [get_style_schema\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#), [set_style\(\)](#), [style_nature\(\)](#)

Examples

```
style_lancet()
```

style_nature	<i>Nature style schema</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

The default style for the package.

Usage

```
style_nature()
```

Details

Pre-defined style schema for Nature journal formatting.

Value

(list) named list representing the nature style

See Also

Other styles: [assert_style_schema\(\)](#), [get_style\(\)](#), [get_style_schema\(\)](#), [new_style\(\)](#), [set_style\(\)](#), [style_lancet\(\)](#)

Examples

```
style_nature()
```

thin_space	<i>Thin space</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Lancet thin space separator for counts 10,000 – 999,9999 instead of comma ",": ("U2009")

Usage

```
thin_space()
```

Value

(chr) thin space character

See Also

Other marks: [en_dash\(\)](#), [mid_dot\(\)](#)

Examples`thin_space()`

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