

Package: teal.modules.general (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title General Modules for 'teal' Applications

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Description Prebuilt 'shiny' modules containing tools for viewing data, visualizing data, understanding missing and outlier values within your data and performing simple data analysis. This extends 'teal' framework that supports reproducible research and analysis.

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URL <https://insightsengineering.github.io/teal.modules.general/>,
<https://github.com/insightsengineering/teal.modules.general/>

BugReports <https://github.com/insightsengineering/teal.modules.general/issues>

Depends ggmosaic (>= 0.3.0), ggplot2 (>= 3.4.0), R (>= 3.6), shiny (>= 1.6.0), teal (>= 0.15.1), teal.transform (>= 0.5.0)

Imports checkmate (>= 2.1.0), dplyr (>= 1.0.5), DT (>= 0.13), forcats (>= 1.0.0), grid, logger (>= 0.2.0), scales, shinyjs, shinyTree (>= 0.2.8), shinyvalidate, shinyWidgets (>= 0.5.1), stats, stringr (>= 1.4.1), teal.code (>= 0.5.0), teal.data (>= 0.5.0), teal.logger (>= 0.1.1), teal.reporter (>= 0.3.0), teal.widgets (>= 0.4.0), tern (>= 0.9.3), tibble (>= 2.0.0), tidyr (>= 0.8.3), tools, utils

Suggests broom (>= 0.7.10), colourpicker, ggExtra, ggpmisc (>= 0.4.3), ggppp, ggrepel, goftest, gridExtra, htmlwidgets, jsonlite, knitr (>= 1.42), lattice (>= 0.18-4), MASS, nestcolor (>= 0.1.0), rlang (>= 1.0.0), rtables (>= 0.6.6), sparkline, testthat (>= 3.0.4)

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add_facet_labels	<i>Add labels for facets to a ggplot2 object</i>
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Description

Enhances a ggplot2 plot by adding labels that describe the faceting variables along the x and y axes.

Usage

```
add_facet_labels(p, xfacet_label = NULL, yfacet_label = NULL)
```

Arguments

p (ggplot2) object to which facet labels will be added.

xfacet_label (character) Label for the facet along the x-axis. If NULL, no label is added. If a vector, labels are joined with " & ".

yfacet_label (character) Label for the facet along the y-axis. Similar behavior to xfacet_label.

Value

Returns grid or grob object (to be drawn with grid.draw)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
library(grid)

p <- ggplot(mtcars) +
  aes(x = mpg, y = disp) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_grid(gear ~ cyl)

xfacet_label <- "cylinders"
yfacet_label <- "gear"
res <- add_facet_labels(p, xfacet_label, yfacet_label)
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(res)

grid.newpage()
grid.draw(add_facet_labels(p, xfacet_label = NULL, yfacet_label))
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(add_facet_labels(p, xfacet_label, yfacet_label = NULL))
grid.newpage()
grid.draw(add_facet_labels(p, xfacet_label = NULL, yfacet_label = NULL))
```

```
get_scatterplotmatrix_stats
```

Get stats for x-y pairs in scatterplot matrix

Description

Uses `stats::cor.test()` per default for all numerical input variables and converts results to character vector. Could be extended if different stats for different variable types are needed. Meant to be called from `lattice::panel.text()`.

Usage

```
get_scatterplotmatrix_stats(
  x,
  y,
  .f = stats::cor.test,
  .f_args = list(),
  round_stat = 2,
  round_pval = 4
)
```

Arguments

<code>x, y</code>	(numeric) vectors of data values. <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> must have the same length.
<code>.f</code>	(function) function that accepts <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> as formula input <code>~ x + y</code> . Default <code>stats::cor.test</code> .
<code>.f_args</code>	(list) of arguments to be passed to <code>.f</code> .
<code>round_stat</code>	(integer(1)) optional, number of decimal places to use when rounding the estimate.
<code>round_pval</code>	(integer(1)) optional, number of decimal places to use when rounding the p-value.

Details

Presently we need to use a formula input for `stats::cor.test` because `na.fail` only gets evaluated when a formula is passed (see below).

```
x = c(1,3,5,7,NA)
y = c(3,6,7,8,1)
stats::cor.test(x, y, na.action = "na.fail")
stats::cor.test(~ x + y, na.action = "na.fail")
```

Value

Character with stats. For `stats::cor.test()` correlation coefficient and p-value.

Examples

```

set.seed(1)
x <- runif(25, 0, 1)
y <- runif(25, 0, 1)
x[c(3, 10, 18)] <- NA

get_scatterplotmatrix_stats(x, y, .f = stats::cor.test, .f_args = list(method = "pearson"))
get_scatterplotmatrix_stats(x, y, .f = stats::cor.test, .f_args = list(
  method = "pearson",
  na.action = na.fail
))

```

tm_a_pca

*teal module: Principal component analysis***Description**

Module conducts principal component analysis (PCA) on a given dataset and offers different ways of visualizing the outcomes, including elbow plot, circle plot, biplot, and eigenvector plot. Additionally, it enables dynamic customization of plot aesthetics, such as opacity, size, and font size, through UI inputs.

Usage

```

tm_a_pca(
  label = "Principal Component Analysis",
  dat,
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
  rotate_xaxis_labels = FALSE,
  font_size = c(12, 8, 20),
  alpha = c(1, 0, 1),
  size = c(2, 1, 8),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
dat	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) specifying columns used to compute PCA.

plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. List names should match the following: <code>c("default", "Elbow plot", "Circle plot", "Biplot", "Eigenvector plot")</code> . For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code> .
rotate_xaxis_labels	(logical) optional, whether to rotate plot X axis labels. Does not rotate by default (FALSE).
font_size	(numeric) optional, specifies font size. It controls the font size for plot titles, axis labels, and legends. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If vector of length == 1 then the font sizes will have a fixed size. • while vector of value, min, and max allows dynamic adjustment.
alpha	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point opacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of alpha is one: the plot points will have a fixed opacity. • When the length of alpha is three: the plot points opacity are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
size	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of size is one: the plot point sizes will have a fixed size. • When the length of size is three: the plot points size are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
```

```

data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  USArrests <- USArrests
})

datanames(data) <- "USArrests"

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_a_pca(
      "PCA",
      dat = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "USArrests",
        select = select_spec(
          choices = variable_choices(
            data = data[["USArrests"]], c("Murder", "Assault", "UrbanPop", "Rape")
          ),
          selected = c("Murder", "Assault"),
          multiple = TRUE
        ),
        filter = NULL
      ),
      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by PCA Module")
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_a_pca(
      "PCA",
      dat = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          choices = variable_choices(
            data = data[["ADSL"]], c("BMRKR1", "AGE", "EOSDY")
          ),

```

```

        selected = c("BMRKR1", "AGE"),
        multiple = TRUE
      ),
      filter = NULL
    ),
    ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by PCA Module")
    )
  )
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_a_regression

teal module: Scatterplot and regression analysis

Description

Module for visualizing regression analysis, including scatterplots and various regression diagnostics plots. It allows users to explore the relationship between a set of regressors and a response variable, visualize residuals, and identify outliers.

Usage

```

tm_a_regression(
  label = "Regression Analysis",
  regressor,
  response,
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  alpha = c(1, 0, 1),
  size = c(2, 1, 8),
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL,
  default_plot_type = 1,
  default_outlier_label = "USUBJID",
  label_segment_threshold = c(0.5, 0, 10)
)

```

Arguments

label (character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.

regressor	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Regressor variables from an incoming dataset with filtering and selecting.
response	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Response variables from an incoming dataset with filtering and selecting.
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
alpha	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point opacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of alpha is one: the plot points will have a fixed opacity. • When the length of alpha is three: the plot points opacity are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
size	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of size is one: the plot point sizes will have a fixed size. • When the length of size is three: the plot points size are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. List names should match the following: <code>c("default", "Response vs Regressor", "Residuals vs Fitted")</code> . For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code> .
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.
default_plot_type	(numeric) optional, defaults to "Response vs Regressor". <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Response vs Regressor 2. Residuals vs Fitted 3. Normal Q-Q 4. Scale-Location 5. Cook's distance 6. Residuals vs Leverage 7. Cook's dist vs Leverage
default_outlier_label	(character) optional, default column selected to label outliers.

label_segment_threshold

(numeric(1) or numeric(3)) Minimum distance between label and point on the plot that triggers the creation of a line segment between the two. This may happen when the label cannot be placed next to the point as it overlaps another label or point. The value is used as the `min.segment.length` parameter to the `ggrepel::geom_text_repel()` function.

It can take the following forms:

- `numeric(1)`: Fixed value used for the minimum distance and the slider is not presented in the UI.
- `numeric(3)`: A slider is presented in the UI (under "Plot settings") to adjust the minimum distance dynamically.

It takes the form of `c(value, min, max)` and it is passed to the `value_min_max` argument in `teal.widgets::optionalSliderInputValMinMax`.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using regression plots" via `vignette("using-regression-plots", package = "teal.modules.general")`.

Examples

```
# general data example
library(teal.widgets)

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  CO2 <- CO2
})
datanames(data) <- c("CO2")

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_a_regression(
      label = "Regression",
      response = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = "uptake",
          selected = "uptake",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = TRUE
        )
      ),
      regressor = data_extract_spec(
```

```

        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variables:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("conc", "Treatment")),
          selected = "conc",
          multiple = TRUE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Regression Module")
      )
    )
  )
}

# CDISC data example
library(teal.widgets)

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_a_regression(
      label = "Regression",
      response = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = "BMRKR1",
          selected = "BMRKR1",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = TRUE
        )
      ),
      regressor = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variables:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "SEX", "RACE")),
          selected = "AGE",
          multiple = TRUE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      )
    )
  )
)

```

```

    )
  ),
  ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
    labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Regression Module")
  )
)
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_data_table

teal module: *Data table viewer*

Description

Module provides a dynamic and interactive way to view data frames in a teal application. It uses the DT package to display data tables in a paginated, searchable, and sortable format, which helps to enhance data exploration and analysis.

Usage

```

tm_data_table(
  label = "Data Table",
  variables_selected = list(),
  datasets_selected = character(0),
  dt_args = list(),
  dt_options = list(searching = FALSE, pageLength = 30, lengthMenu = c(5, 15, 30, 100),
    scrollX = TRUE),
  server_rendering = FALSE,
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label (character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.

variables_selected (named list) Character vectors of the variables (i.e. columns) which should be initially shown for each dataset. Names of list elements should correspond to the names of the datasets available in the app. If no entry is specified for a dataset, the first six variables from that dataset will initially be shown.

datasets_selected (character) A vector of datasets which should be shown and in what order. Names in the vector have to correspond with datasets names. If vector of length

	== 0 (default) then all datasets are shown. Note: Only datasets of the <code>data.frame</code> class are compatible.
dt_args	(named list) Additional arguments to be passed to <code>DT::datatable()</code> (must not include data or options).
dt_options	(named list) The options argument to <code>DT::datatable</code> . By default <code>list(searching = FALSE, pageLength = 30, lengthMenu = c(5, 15, 30, 100), scrollX = TRUE)</code>
server_rendering	(logical) should the data table be rendered server side (see server argument of <code>DT::renderDataTable()</code>)
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.

Details

The DT package has an option `DT.TOJSON_ARGS` to show Inf and NA in data tables. Configure the `DT.TOJSON_ARGS` option via `options(DT.TOJSON_ARGS = list(na = "string"))` before running the module. Note though that sorting of numeric columns with NA/Inf will be lexicographic not numerical.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  iris <- iris
})
datanames(data) <- c("iris")

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_data_table(
      variables_selected = list(
        iris = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width", "Species")
      ),
      dt_args = list(caption = "ADSL Table Caption")
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
```

```

  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_data_table(
      variables_selected = list(ADSL = c("STUDYID", "USUBJID", "SUBJID", "SITEID", "AGE", "SEX")),
      dt_args = list(caption = "ADSL Table Caption")
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_file_viewer

teal module: *File viewer*

Description

The file viewer module provides a tool to view static files. Supported formats include text formats, PDF, PNG APNG, JPEG SVG, WEBP, GIF and BMP.

Usage

```

tm_file_viewer(
  label = "File Viewer Module",
  input_path = list(`Current Working Directory` = ".")
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
input_path	(list) of the input paths, optional. Each element can be: Paths can be specified as absolute paths or relative to the running directory of the application. Default to the current working directory if not supplied.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  data <- data.frame(1)
})
datanames(data) <- c("data")

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_file_viewer(
      input_path = list(
        folder = system.file("sample_files", package = "teal.modules.general"),
        png = system.file("sample_files/sample_file.png", package = "teal.modules.general"),
        txt = system.file("sample_files/sample_file.txt", package = "teal.modules.general"),
        url = "https://fda.gov/files/drugs/published/Portable-Document-Format-Specifications.pdf"
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}
```

`tm_front_page``teal module: Front page`

Description

Creates a simple front page for teal applications, displaying introductory text, tables, additional html or shiny tags, and footnotes.

Usage

```
tm_front_page(
  label = "Front page",
  header_text = character(0),
  tables = list(),
  additional_tags = tagList(),
  footnotes = character(0),
  show_metadata = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
header_text	(character vector) text to be shown at the top of the module, for each element, if named the name is shown first in bold as a header followed by the value. The first element's header is displayed larger than the others.
tables	(named list of data.frames) tables to be shown in the module.
additional_tags	(shiny.tag.list or html) additional shiny tags or html to be included after the table, for example to include an image, tagList(tags\$img(src = "image.png")) or to include further html, HTML("html text here").
footnotes	(character vector) of text to be shown at the bottom of the module, for each element, if named the name is shown first in bold, followed by the value.
show_metadata	(logical) indicating whether the metadata of the datasets be available on the module.

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
  attr(ADSL, "metadata") <- list("Author" = "NEST team", "data_source" = "synthetic data")
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

table_1 <- data.frame(Info = c("A", "B"), Text = c("A", "B"))
table_2 <- data.frame(`Column 1` = c("C", "D"), `Column 2` = c(5.5, 6.6), `Column 3` = c("A", "B"))
table_3 <- data.frame(Info = c("E", "F"), Text = c("G", "H"))

table_input <- list(
  "Table 1" = table_1,
  "Table 2" = table_2,
  "Table 3" = table_3
)

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_front_page(
      header_text = c(
        "Important information" = "It can go here.",
        "Other information" = "Can go here."
      ),
    ),
  ),

```



```

    tables = table_input,
    additional_tags = HTML("Additional HTML or shiny tags go here <br>"),
    footnotes = c("X" = "is the first footnote", "Y is the second footnote"),
    show_metadata = TRUE
  )
),
header = tags$h1("Sample Application"),
footer = tags$p("Application footer"),
)

if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_association	<i>teal module: Stack plots of variables and show association with reference variable</i>
------------------	---

Description

Module provides functionality for visualizing the distribution of variables and their association with a reference variable. It supports configuring the appearance of the plots, including themes and whether to show associations.

Usage

```

tm_g_association(
  label = "Association",
  ref,
  vars,
  show_association = TRUE,
  plot_height = c(600, 400, 5000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  distribution_theme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic",
    "void"),
  association_theme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic",
    "void"),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL,
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
-------	--

ref	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Reference variable, must accepts a data_extract_spec with select_spec(multiple = FALSE) to ensure single selection option.
vars	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Variables to be associated with the reference variable.
show_association	(logical) optional, whether show association of vars with reference variable. Defaults to TRUE.
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
distribution_theme, association_theme	(character) optional, ggplot2 themes to be used by default. Default to "gray".
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by teal.widgets::ggplot2_args() with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable teal.ggplot2_args and default module setup. List names should match the following: c("default", "Bivariate1", "Bivariate2"). For more details see the vignette: vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets").

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using association plot" via vignette("using-association-plot", package = "teal.modules.general").

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  C02 <- C02
  factors <- names(Filter(isTRUE, vapply(C02, is.factor, logical(1L))))
})
```

```

    CO2[factors] <- lapply(CO2[factors], as.character)
  })
  datanames(data) <- c("CO2")

  app <- init(
    data = data,
    modules = modules(
      tm_g_association(
        ref = data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "CO2",
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variable:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment")),
            selected = "Plant",
            fixed = FALSE
          )
        ),
      ),
      vars = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variables:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment")),
          selected = "Treatment",
          multiple = TRUE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Association Module")
      )
    )
  )
  if (interactive()) {
    shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
  }

  # CDISC data example
  data <- teal_data()
  data <- within(data, {
    require(nestcolor)
    ADSL <- rADSL
  })
  datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
  join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

  app <- init(
    data = data,
    modules = modules(
      tm_g_association(
        ref = data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "ADSL",
          select = select_spec(

```

```

    label = "Select variable:",
    choices = variable_choices(
      data[["ADSL"]],
      c("SEX", "RACE", "COUNTRY", "ARM", "STRATA1", "STRATA2", "ITTFL", "BMRKR2")
    ),
    selected = "RACE",
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
vars = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",
  select = select_spec(
    label = "Select variables:",
    choices = variable_choices(
      data[["ADSL"]],
      c("SEX", "RACE", "COUNTRY", "ARM", "STRATA1", "STRATA2", "ITTFL", "BMRKR2")
    ),
    selected = "BMRKR2",
    multiple = TRUE,
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
  labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Association Module")
)
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_bivariate

teal module: Univariate and bivariate visualizations

Description

Module enables the creation of univariate and bivariate plots, facilitating the exploration of data distributions and relationships between two variables.

Usage

```

tm_g_bivariate(
  label = "Bivariate Plots",
  x,
  y,
  row_facet = NULL,
  col_facet = NULL,
  facet = !is.null(row_facet) || !is.null(col_facet),

```

```

    color = NULL,
    fill = NULL,
    size = NULL,
    use_density = FALSE,
    color_settings = FALSE,
    free_x_scales = FALSE,
    free_y_scales = FALSE,
    plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
    plot_width = NULL,
    rotate_xaxis_labels = FALSE,
    swap_axes = FALSE,
    ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
    ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
    pre_output = NULL,
    post_output = NULL
  )

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
x	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Variable names selected to plot along the x-axis by default. Can be numeric, factor or character. No empty selections are allowed.
y	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Variable names selected to plot along the y-axis by default. Can be numeric, factor or character.
row_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specification of the data variable(s) to use for faceting rows.
col_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specification of the data variable(s) to use for faceting columns.
facet	(logical) optional, specifies whether the facet encodings ui elements are toggled on and shown to the user by default. Defaults to TRUE if either row_facet or column_facet are supplied.
color	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specification of the data variable(s) selected for the outline color inside the coloring settings. It will be applied when color_settings is set to TRUE.
fill	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specification of the data variable(s) selected for the fill color inside the coloring settings. It will be applied when color_settings is set to TRUE.
size	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specification of the data variable(s) selected for the size of geom_point plots inside the coloring settings. It will be applied when color_settings is set to TRUE.
use_density	(logical) optional, indicates whether to plot density (TRUE) or frequency (FALSE). Defaults to frequency (FALSE).
color_settings	(logical) Whether coloring, filling and size should be applied and UI tool offered to the user.

<code>free_x_scales</code>	(logical) optional, whether X scaling shall be changeable. Does not allow scaling to be changed by default (FALSE).
<code>free_y_scales</code>	(logical) optional, whether Y scaling shall be changeable. Does not allow scaling to be changed by default (FALSE).
<code>plot_height</code>	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
<code>plot_width</code>	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
<code>rotate_xaxis_labels</code>	(logical) optional, whether to rotate plot X axis labels. Does not rotate by default (FALSE).
<code>swap_axes</code>	(logical) optional, whether to swap X and Y axes. Defaults to FALSE.
<code>ggtheme</code>	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
<code>ggplot2_args</code>	(ggplot2_args) object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for the module plot. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code>
<code>pre_output</code>	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
<code>post_output</code>	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.

Details

This is a general module to visualize 1 & 2 dimensional data.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using bivariate plot" via `vignette("using-bivariate-plot", package = "teal.modules.general")`.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  CO2 <- data.frame(CO2)
```

```

})
datanames(data) <- c("CO2")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_bivariate(
      x = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]]),
          selected = "conc",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      y = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]]),
          selected = "uptake",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      row_facet = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]]),
          selected = "Type",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      col_facet = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]]),
          selected = "Treatment",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Bivariate Module")
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

```

}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_bivariate(
      x = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]]),
          selected = "AGE",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      y = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]]),
          selected = "SEX",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      row_facet = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]]),
          selected = "ARM",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      col_facet = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]]),
          selected = "COUNTRY",
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      )
    ),
  )

```



```

      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Bivariate Module")
      )
    )
  )
}
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_distribution

teal module: Distribution analysis

Description

Module is designed to explore the distribution of a single variable within a given dataset. It offers several tools, such as histograms, Q-Q plots, and various statistical tests to visually and statistically analyze the variable's distribution.

Usage

```

tm_g_distribution(
  label = "Distribution Module",
  dist_var,
  strata_var = NULL,
  group_var = NULL,
  freq = FALSE,
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
  bins = c(30L, 1L, 100L),
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
dist_var	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Variable(s) for which the distribution will be analyzed.
strata_var	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Categorical variable used to split the distribution analysis.
group_var	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Variable used for faceting plot into multiple panels.

freq	(logical) optional, whether to display frequency (TRUE) or density (FALSE). Defaults to density (FALSE).
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. List names should match the following: <code>c("default", "Histogram", "QQplot")</code> . For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code> .
bins	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies the number of bins for the histogram. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of bins is one: The histogram bins will have a fixed size based on the bins provided. • When the length of bins is three: The histogram bins are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max. Defaults to <code>c(30L, 1L, 100L)</code>.
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
pre_output	(shiny.tag, optional) with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag, optional) with text placed after the output to put the output into context. For example the <code>shiny::helpText()</code> elements are useful.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  iris <- iris
})
datanames(data) <- "iris"

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = list(
    tm_g_distribution(
      dist_var = data_extract_spec(
```

```

        dataname = "iris",
        select = select_spec(variable_choices("iris"), "Petal.Length")
      ),
      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Distribution Module")
      )
    )
  )
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

vars1 <- choices_selected(
  variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("ARM", "COUNTRY", "SEX")),
  selected = NULL
)

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_distribution(
      dist_var = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "BMRKR1")),
          selected = "BMRKR1",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
    ),
    strata_var = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      filter = filter_spec(
        vars = vars1,
        multiple = TRUE
      )
    ),
    group_var = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      filter = filter_spec(
        vars = vars1,
        multiple = TRUE
      )
    ),
  ),

```

```

      ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
        labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Distribution Module")
      )
    )
  )
}
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_response

teal module: *Response plot*

Description

Generates a response plot for a given response and x variables. This module allows users customize and add annotations to the plot depending on the module's arguments. It supports showing the counts grouped by other variable facets (by row / column), swapping the coordinates, show count annotations and displaying the response plot as frequency or density.

Usage

```

tm_g_response(
  label = "Response Plot",
  response,
  x,
  row_facet = NULL,
  col_facet = NULL,
  coord_flip = FALSE,
  count_labels = TRUE,
  rotate_xaxis_labels = FALSE,
  freq = FALSE,
  plot_height = c(600, 400, 5000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
response	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Which variable to use as the response. You can define one fixed column by setting fixed = TRUE inside the select_spec. The data_extract_spec must not allow multiple selection in this case.

x	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Specifies which variable to use on the X-axis of the response plot. Allow the user to select multiple columns from the data allowed in teal. The data_extract_spec must not allow multiple selection in this case.
row_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional specification of the data variable(s) to use for faceting rows.
col_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional specification of the data variable(s) to use for faceting columns.
coord_flip	(logical(1)) Indicates whether to flip coordinates between x and response. The default value is FALSE and it will show the x variable on the x-axis and the response variable on the y-axis.
count_labels	(logical(1)) Indicates whether to show count labels. Defaults to TRUE.
rotate_xaxis_labels	(logical) optional, whether to rotate plot X axis labels. Does not rotate by default (FALSE).
freq	(logical(1)) Indicates whether to display frequency (TRUE) or density (FALSE). Defaults to density (FALSE).
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for the module plot. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code>
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using response plot" via `vignette("using-response-plot", package = "teal.modules.general")`.

Examples

```

# general data example
library(teal.widgets)

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  mtcars <- mtcars
  for (v in c("cyl", "vs", "am", "gear")) {
    mtcars[[v]] <- as.factor(mtcars[[v]])
  }
})
datanames(data) <- "mtcars"

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_response(
      label = "Response Plots",
      response = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "mtcars",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["mtcars"]], c("cyl", "gear")),
          selected = "cyl",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
    ),
    x = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "mtcars",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["mtcars"]], c("vs", "am")),
        selected = "vs",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Response Module")
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
library(teal.widgets)

```

```

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_response(
      label = "Response Plots",
      response = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("BMRKR2", "COUNTRY")),
          selected = "BMRKR2",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
    ),
    x = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("SEX", "RACE")),
        selected = "RACE",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Response Module")
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_scatterplot

teal module: Scatterplot

Description

Generates a customizable scatterplot using ggplot2. This module allows users to select variables for the x and y axes, color and size encodings, faceting options, and more. It supports log trans-

formations, trend line additions, and dynamic adjustments of point opacity and size through UI controls.

Usage

```
tm_g_scatterplot(
  label = "Scatterplot",
  x,
  y,
  color_by = NULL,
  size_by = NULL,
  row_facet = NULL,
  col_facet = NULL,
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  alpha = c(1, 0, 1),
  shape = shape_names,
  size = c(5, 1, 15),
  max_deg = 5L,
  rotate_xaxis_labels = FALSE,
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL,
  table_dec = 4,
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()
)
```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
x	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Specifies variable names selected to plot along the x-axis by default.
y	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Specifies variable names selected to plot along the y-axis by default.
color_by	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, defines the color encoding. If NULL then no color encoding option will be displayed.
size_by	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, defines the point size encoding. If NULL then no size encoding option will be displayed.
row_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specifies the variable(s) for faceting rows.
col_facet	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specifies the variable(s) for faceting columns.
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.

plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
alpha	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point opacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of alpha is one: the plot points will have a fixed opacity. • When the length of alpha is three: the plot points opacity are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
shape	(character) optional, character vector with the names of the shape, e.g. c("triangle", "square", "circle"). It defaults to shape_names. This is a complete list from vignette("ggplot2-specs", package="ggplot2").
size	(integer(1) or integer(3)) optional, specifies point size. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the length of size is one: the plot point sizes will have a fixed size. • When the length of size is three: the plot points size are dynamically adjusted based on vector of value, min, and max.
max_deg	(integer) optional, maximum degree for the polynomial trend line. Must not be less than 1.
rotate_xaxis_labels	(logical) optional, whether to rotate plot X axis labels. Does not rotate by default (FALSE).
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.
table_dec	(integer) optional, number of decimal places used to round numeric values in the table.
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) object created by teal.widgets::ggplot2_args() with settings for the module plot. The argument is merged with options variable teal.ggplot2_args and default module setup. For more details see the vignette: vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using scatterplot" via vignette("using-scatterplot", package = "teal.modules.general").

Examples

```

library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  CO2 <- CO2
})
datanames(data) <- "CO2"

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_scatterplot(
      label = "Scatterplot Choices",
      x = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("conc", "uptake")),
          selected = "conc",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      y = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("conc", "uptake")),
          selected = "uptake",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      color_by = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(
            data[["CO2"]],
            c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment", "conc", "uptake")
          ),
          selected = NULL,
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      size_by = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "CO2",
        select = select_spec(

```

```

        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("conc", "uptake")),
        selected = "uptake",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    row_facet = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "CO2",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment")),
        selected = NULL,
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    col_facet = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "CO2",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment")),
        selected = NULL,
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Scatterplot Module")
    )
  )
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_scatterplot(
      label = "Scatterplot Choices",
      x = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "ADSL",

```

```

select = select_spec(
  label = "Select variable:",
  choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "BMRKR1", "BMRKR2")),
  selected = "AGE",
  multiple = FALSE,
  fixed = FALSE
)
),
y = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",
  select = select_spec(
    label = "Select variable:",
    choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "BMRKR1", "BMRKR2")),
    selected = "BMRKR1",
    multiple = FALSE,
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
color_by = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",
  select = select_spec(
    label = "Select variable:",
    choices = variable_choices(
      data[["ADSL"]],
      c("AGE", "BMRKR1", "BMRKR2", "RACE", "REGION1")
    ),
    selected = NULL,
    multiple = FALSE,
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
size_by = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",
  select = select_spec(
    label = "Select variable:",
    choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "BMRKR1")),
    selected = "AGE",
    multiple = FALSE,
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
row_facet = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",
  select = select_spec(
    label = "Select variable:",
    choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("BMRKR2", "RACE", "REGION1")),
    selected = NULL,
    multiple = FALSE,
    fixed = FALSE
  )
),
col_facet = data_extract_spec(
  dataname = "ADSL",

```

```

    select = select_spec(
      label = "Select variable:",
      choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("BMRKR2", "RACE", "REGION1")),
      selected = NULL,
      multiple = FALSE,
      fixed = FALSE
    )
  ),
  ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
    labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Scatterplot Module")
  )
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_g_scatterplotmatrix

teal module: Scatterplot matrix

Description

Generates a scatterplot matrix from selected variables from datasets. Each plot within the matrix represents the relationship between two variables, providing the overview of correlations and distributions across selected data.

Usage

```

tm_g_scatterplotmatrix(
  label = "Scatterplot Matrix",
  variables,
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
variables	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Specifies plotting variables from an incoming dataset with filtering and selecting. In case of data_extract_spec use select_spec(..., ordered = TRUE) if plot elements should be rendered according to selection order.

plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using scatterplot matrix" via vignette("using-scatterplot-matrix", package = "teal.modules.general").

Examples

```
# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  countries <- data.frame(
    id = c("DE", "FR", "IT", "ES", "PT", "GR", "NL", "BE", "LU", "AT"),
    government = factor(
      c(2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2),
      labels = c("Monarchy", "Republic")
    ),
    language_family = factor(
      c(1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1),
      labels = c("Germanic", "Hellenic", "Romance")
    ),
    population = c(83, 67, 60, 47, 10, 11, 17, 11, 0.6, 9),
    area = c(357, 551, 301, 505, 92, 132, 41, 30, 2.6, 83),
    gdp = c(3.4, 2.7, 2.1, 1.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.7, 0.5, 0.1, 0.4),
    debt = c(2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.3, 2.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.3, 2.4)
  )
  sales <- data.frame(
    id = 1:50,
    country_id = sample(
      c("DE", "FR", "IT", "ES", "PT", "GR", "NL", "BE", "LU", "AT"),
      size = 50,
      replace = TRUE
    ),
    year = sort(sample(2010:2020, 50, replace = TRUE)),
    venue = sample(c("small", "medium", "large", "online"), 50, replace = TRUE),
    cancelled = sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 50, replace = TRUE),
    quantity = rnorm(50, 100, 20),
```

```

      costs = rnorm(50, 80, 20),
      profit = rnorm(50, 20, 10)
    )
  })
datanames(data) <- c("countries", "sales")
join_keys(data) <- join_keys(
  join_key("countries", "countries", "id"),
  join_key("sales", "sales", "id"),
  join_key("countries", "sales", c("id" = "country_id"))
)

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_scatterplotmatrix(
      label = "Scatterplot matrix",
      variables = list(
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "countries",
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variables:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["countries"]]),
            selected = c("area", "gdp", "debt"),
            multiple = TRUE,
            ordered = TRUE,
            fixed = FALSE
          )
        ),
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "sales",
          filter = filter_spec(
            label = "Select variable:",
            vars = "country_id",
            choices = value_choices(data[["sales"]], "country_id"),
            selected = c("DE", "FR", "IT", "ES", "PT", "GR", "NL", "BE", "LU", "AT"),
            multiple = TRUE
          ),
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variables:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["sales"]], c("quantity", "costs", "profit")),
            selected = c("quantity", "costs", "profit"),
            multiple = TRUE,
            ordered = TRUE,
            fixed = FALSE
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

```

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  ADSL <- rADSL
  ADRS <- rADRS
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL", "ADRS")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_g_scatterplotmatrix(
      label = "Scatterplot matrix",
      variables = list(
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "ADSL",
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variables:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]]),
            selected = c("AGE", "RACE", "SEX"),
            multiple = TRUE,
            ordered = TRUE,
            fixed = FALSE
          )
        ),
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "ADRS",
          filter = filter_spec(
            label = "Select endpoints:",
            vars = c("PARAMCD", "AVISIT"),
            choices = value_choices(data[["ADRS"]], c("PARAMCD", "AVISIT"), c("PARAM", "AVISIT")),
            selected = "INVET - END OF INDUCTION",
            multiple = TRUE
          ),
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variables:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["ADRS"]]),
            selected = c("AGE", "AVAL", "ADY"),
            multiple = TRUE,
            ordered = TRUE,
            fixed = FALSE
          )
        )
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_missing_data	teal module: Missing data analysis
-----------------	------------------------------------

Description

This module analyzes missing data in `data.frames` to help users explore missing observations and gain insights into the completeness of their data. It is useful for clinical data analysis within the context of CDISC standards and adaptable for general data analysis purposes.

Usage

```
tm_missing_data(
  label = "Missing data",
  plot_height = c(600, 400, 5000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  parent_dataname = "ADSL",
  ggtheme = c("classic", "gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = list(`Combinations Hist` = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(labs =
    list(caption = NULL)), `Combinations Main` = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(labs =
    list(title = NULL))),
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)
```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For <code>modules()</code> defaults to "root". See Details.
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
parent_dataname	(character(1)) Specifies the parent dataset name. Default is ADSL for CDISC data. If provided and exists, enables additional analysis "by subject". For non-CDISC data, this parameter can be ignored.
ggtheme	(character) optional, specifies the default ggplot2 theme for plots. Defaults to classic.
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. List names should match the following: <code>c("default", "Summary Obs", "Summary Patients", "Combinations Main", "Combinations Hist", "By Subject")</code> . For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code> .

pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# module specification used in apps below
tm_missing_data_module <- tm_missing_data(
  ggplot2_args = list(
    "Combinations Hist" = ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot produced by Missing Data Module", caption = NULL)
    ),
    "Combinations Main" = ggplot2_args(labs = list(title = NULL))
  )
)

# general example data
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)

  add_nas <- function(x) {
    x[sample(seq_along(x), floor(length(x) * runif(1, .05, .17)))] <- NA
    x
  }

  iris <- iris
  mtcars <- mtcars

  iris[] <- lapply(iris, add_nas)
  mtcars[] <- lapply(mtcars, add_nas)
  mtcars[["cyl"]] <- as.factor(mtcars[["cyl"]])
  mtcars[["gear"]] <- as.factor(mtcars[["gear"]])
})
datanames(data) <- c("iris", "mtcars")

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(tm_missing_data_module)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}
```

```

# CDISC example data
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  require(nestcolor)
  ADSL <- rADSL
  ADRS <- rADRS
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL", "ADRS")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(tm_missing_data_module)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_outliers

teal module: *Outliers analysis*

Description

Module to analyze and identify outliers using different methods such as IQR, Z-score, and Percentiles, and offers visualizations including box plots, density plots, and cumulative distribution plots to help interpret the outliers.

Usage

```

tm_outliers(
  label = "Outliers Module",
  outlier_var,
  categorical_var = NULL,
  ggtheme = c("gray", "bw", "linedraw", "light", "dark", "minimal", "classic", "void"),
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args(),
  plot_height = c(600, 200, 2000),
  plot_width = NULL,
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
outlier_var	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Specifies variable(s) to be analyzed for outliers.

categorical_var	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) optional, specifies the categorical variable(s) to split the selected outlier variables on.
ggtheme	(character) optional, ggplot2 theme to be used by default. Defaults to "gray".
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) optional, object created by <code>teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()</code> with settings for all the plots or named list of ggplot2_args objects for plot-specific settings. The argument is merged with options variable <code>teal.ggplot2_args</code> and default module setup. List names should match the following: <code>c("default", "Boxplot", "Density Plot", "Cumulative Distribution Plot")</code> . For more details see the vignette: <code>vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")</code> .
plot_height	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot height as a three-element vector of value, min, and max intended for use with a slider UI element.
plot_width	(numeric) optional, specifies the plot width as a three-element vector of value, min, and max for a slider encoding the plot width.
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like <code>shiny::helpText()</code> are useful.

Value

Object of class `teal_module` to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  C02 <- C02
  C02[["primary_key"]] <- seq_len(nrow(C02))
})
datanames(data) <- "C02"
join_keys(data) <- join_keys(join_key("C02", "C02", "primary_key"))

vars <- choices_selected(variable_choices(data[["C02"]], c("Plant", "Type", "Treatment")))

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_outliers(
      outlier_var = list(
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "C02",
```

```

      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["CO2"]], c("conc", "uptake")),
        selected = "uptake",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    )
  ),
  categorical_var = list(
    data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "CO2",
      filter = filter_spec(
        vars = vars,
        choices = value_choices(data[["CO2"]], vars$selected),
        selected = value_choices(data[["CO2"]], vars$selected),
        multiple = TRUE
      )
    )
  ),
  ggplot2_args = list(
    ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Outliers Module")
    )
  )
)
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

fact_vars_adsl <- names(Filter(isTRUE, sapply(data[["ADSL"]], is.factor)))
vars <- choices_selected(variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], fact_vars_adsl))

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_outliers(
      outlier_var = list(
        data_extract_spec(
          dataname = "ADSL",
          select = select_spec(
            label = "Select variable:",
            choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], c("AGE", "BMRKR1")),

```

```

        selected = "AGE",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    )
  ),
  categorical_var = list(
    data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      filter = filter_spec(
        vars = vars,
        choices = value_choices(data[["ADSL"]], vars$selected),
        selected = value_choices(data[["ADSL"]], vars$selected),
        multiple = TRUE
      )
    )
  ),
  ggplot2_args = list(
    ggplot2_args(
      labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Outliers Module")
    )
  )
)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_t_crosstable

teal module: *Cross-table*

Description

Generates a simple cross-table of two variables from a dataset with custom options for showing percentages and sub-totals.

Usage

```

tm_t_crosstable(
  label = "Cross Table",
  x,
  y,
  show_percentage = TRUE,
  show_total = TRUE,
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL,
  basic_table_args = teal.widgets::basic_table_args()
)

```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
x	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Object with all available choices with pre-selected option for variable X - row values. In case of data_extract_spec use select_spec(..., ordered = TRUE) if table elements should be rendered according to selection order.
y	(data_extract_spec or list of multiple data_extract_spec) Object with all available choices with pre-selected option for variable Y - column values. data_extract_spec must not allow multiple selection in this case.
show_percentage	(logical(1)) Indicates whether to show percentages (relevant only when x is a factor). Defaults to TRUE.
show_total	(logical(1)) Indicates whether to show total column. Defaults to TRUE.
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.
basic_table_args	(basic_table_args) object created by teal.widgets::basic_table_args() with settings for the module table. The argument is merged with options variable teal.basic_table_args and default module setup. For more details see the vignette: vignette("custom-basic-table-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Note

For more examples, please see the vignette "Using cross table" via vignette("using-cross-table", package = "teal.modules.general").

Examples

```
# general data example
library(teal.widgets)

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  mtcars <- mtcars
  for (v in c("cyl", "vs", "am", "gear")) {
    mtcars[[v]] <- as.factor(mtcars[[v]])
  }
})
```

```

mtcars[["primary_key"]] <- seq_len(nrow(mtcars))
})
datanames(data) <- "mtcars"
join_keys(data) <- join_keys(join_key("mtcars", "mtcars", "primary_key"))

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(
    tm_t_crosstable(
      label = "Cross Table",
      x = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "mtcars",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["mtcars"]], c("cyl", "vs", "am", "gear")),
          selected = c("cyl", "gear"),
          multiple = TRUE,
          ordered = TRUE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      y = data_extract_spec(
        dataname = "mtcars",
        select = select_spec(
          label = "Select variable:",
          choices = variable_choices(data[["mtcars"]], c("cyl", "vs", "am", "gear")),
          selected = "vs",
          multiple = FALSE,
          fixed = FALSE
        )
      ),
      basic_table_args = basic_table_args(
        subtitles = "Table generated by Crosstable Module"
      )
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC data example
library(teal.widgets)

data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  ADSL <- rADSL
})
datanames(data) <- "ADSL"
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,

```



```

modules = modules(
  tm_t_crosstable(
    label = "Cross Table",
    x = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], subset = function(data) {
          idx <- !vapply(data, inherits, logical(1), c("Date", "POSIXct", "POSIXlt"))
          return(names(data)[idx])
        }),
        selected = "COUNTRY",
        multiple = TRUE,
        ordered = TRUE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    y = data_extract_spec(
      dataname = "ADSL",
      select = select_spec(
        label = "Select variable:",
        choices = variable_choices(data[["ADSL"]], subset = function(data) {
          idx <- vapply(data, is.factor, logical(1))
          return(names(data)[idx])
        }),
        selected = "SEX",
        multiple = FALSE,
        fixed = FALSE
      )
    ),
    basic_table_args = basic_table_args(
      subtitles = "Table generated by Crosstable Module"
    )
  )
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

```

tm_variable_browser teal *module: Variable browser*

Description

Module provides provides a detailed summary and visualization of variable distributions for `data.frame` objects, with interactive features to customize analysis.

Usage

```
tm_variable_browser(
  label = "Variable Browser",
  datasets_selected = character(0),
  parent_dataname = "ADSL",
  pre_output = NULL,
  post_output = NULL,
  ggplot2_args = teal.widgets::ggplot2_args()
)
```

Arguments

label	(character(1)) Label shown in the navigation item for the module or module group. For modules() defaults to "root". See Details.
datasets_selected	(character) vector of datasets which should be shown, in order. Names must correspond with datasets names. If vector of length zero (default) then all datasets are shown. Note: Only data.frame objects are compatible; using other types will cause an error.
parent_dataname	(character(1)) string specifying a parent dataset. If it exists in datasets_selected then an extra checkbox will be shown to allow users to not show variables in other datasets which exist in this dataname. This is typically used to remove ADSL columns in CDISC data. In non CDISC data this can be ignored. Defaults to "ADSL".
pre_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed before the module's output, providing context or a title. with text placed before the output to put the output into context. For example a title.
post_output	(shiny.tag) optional, text or UI element to be displayed after the module's output, adding context or further instructions. Elements like shiny::helpText() are useful.
ggplot2_args	(ggplot2_args) object created by teal.widgets::ggplot2_args() with settings for the module plot. The argument is merged with options variable teal.ggplot2_args and default module setup. For more details see the vignette: vignette("custom-ggplot2-arguments", package = "teal.widgets")

Details

Numeric columns with fewer than 30 distinct values can be treated as either discrete or continuous with a checkbox allowing users to switch how they are treated (if < 6 unique values then the default is discrete, otherwise it is continuous).

Value

Object of class teal_module to be used in teal applications.

Examples

```
library(teal.widgets)

# Module specification used in apps below
tm_variable_browser_module <- tm_variable_browser(
  label = "Variable browser",
  ggplot2_args = ggplot2_args(
    labs = list(subtitle = "Plot generated by Variable Browser Module")
  )
)

# general data example
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  iris <- iris
  mtcars <- mtcars
  women <- women
  faithful <- faithful
  CO2 <- CO2
})
datanames(data) <- c("iris", "mtcars", "women", "faithful", "CO2")

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(tm_variable_browser_module)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}

# CDISC example data
data <- teal_data()
data <- within(data, {
  ADSL <- rADSL
  ADTTE <- rADTTE
})
datanames(data) <- c("ADSL", "ADTTE")
join_keys(data) <- default_cdisc_join_keys[datanames(data)]

app <- init(
  data = data,
  modules = modules(tm_variable_browser_module)
)
if (interactive()) {
  shinyApp(app$ui, app$server)
}
```

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