

Package ‘EasyStat’

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Type Package

Title Automated Statistical Analysis, Visualization and Multi-Format Narrative Reporting

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Description Provides automated statistical analysis, rich visualization, and multi-format narrative reporting through a unified pipeline. Descriptive statistics are available via `easy_describe()` and `easy_group_summary()`. Inferential tests with plain-language narratives are provided by `easy_regression()`, `easy_logistic_regression()`, `easy_ttest()`, `easy_anova()`, `easy_chisq()`, `easy_ztest()`, `easy_ftest()`, `easy_correlation()`, `easy_wilcox()`, and `easy_ks.test()`. Publication-ready 'ggplot2' visualizations are produced by `easy_histogram()`, `easy_boxplot()`, `easy_scatter()`, `easy_barplot()`, `easy_qqplot()`, `easy_density()`, `easy_correlation_heatmap()`, `easy_regression_diagnostics()`, and `easy_odds_ratio_plot()`. The core Narrative Generator Module applies conditional logic to extracted p-values, effect sizes, and model-fit metrics to produce statistically sound, human-readable explanations automatically. Results render in the 'RStudio' Viewer (HTML), the console (ASCII), or export directly to Microsoft Word via 'flextable' and 'officer'.

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Author Mahesh Divakaran [aut, cre] (Affiliation: Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow),
 Gunjan Singh [aut] (Affiliation: Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow),
 Jayadevan Shreedharan [aut] (Affiliation: Gulf Medical University)

Maintainer Mahesh Divakaran <imaheshdivakaran@gmail.com>

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EasyStat-package	<i>EasyStat: Automated Statistical Analysis, Visualization and Multi-Format Narrative Reporting</i>
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Description

EasyStat provides a unified pipeline for automated statistical analysis and plain-language narrative reporting in R. The four-step pipeline — Core Statistical Engine, Metric Extractor (broom), Narrative Generator Module, and Unified Result Object — transforms raw data into publication-ready output with a single function call.

Descriptive statistics: [easy_describe](#), [easy_group_summary](#)

Inferential tests: [easy_regression](#), [easy_ttest](#), [easy_anova](#), [easy_chisq](#), [easy_ztest](#), [easy_ftest](#), [easy_correlation](#)

Visualizations: [easy_histogram](#), [easy_boxplot](#), [easy_scatter](#), [easy_barplot](#), [easy_qqplot](#), [easy_density](#), [easy_correlation_heatmap](#), [easy_autoplot](#)

Reporting: [export_to_word](#), [theme_easystat](#)

Authors

Mahesh Divakaran (Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow), Gunjan Singh (Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow), Jayadevan Shreedharan (Gulf Medical University)

Author(s)

Maintainer: Mahesh Divakaran <imaheshdivakaran@gmail.com> (Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow)

Authors:

- Gunjan Singh (Amity School of Applied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow)
- Jayadevan Shreedharan (Gulf Medical University)

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/itsmdivakaran/Easystat>
- <https://itsmdivakaran.github.io/Easystat/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/itsmdivakaran/Easystat/issues>

`easy_anova`*Run a One-Way ANOVA with Automated Narrative Reporting*

Description

Executes a one-way ANOVA using `stats::aov()`, extracts key metrics via `broom`, computes eta-squared as an effect-size measure, and generates a plain-language narrative via the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_anova(formula, data, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula of the form <code>outcome ~ group_factor</code> , or a character string. Passed directly to <code>stats::aov()</code> .
<code>data</code>	A data frame containing the variables in <code>formula</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	Significance threshold for the narrative. Default <code>0.05</code> .

Value

An object of class `"easystat_result"` with:

`test_type` Character: `"anova"`

`formula_str` Character string of the formula used

`raw_model` The raw `aov` object

`coefficients_table` ANOVA table (SS, df, MS, F, p)

`model_fit_table` Summary metrics (F-statistic, eta-squared, p-value)

`explanation` Plain-language narrative string

Examples

```
result <- easy_anova(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
print(result)
```

easyautoplot	<i>Automatically Plot an EasyStat Result</i>
--------------	--

Description

Chooses the most appropriate plot type based on the `test_type` of an `easystat_result` object and renders it.

Usage

```
easyautoplot(result, data = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	An "easystat_result" object.
<code>data</code>	The original data frame (required for some plot types).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to the underlying plot function.

Value

An "easystat_result" plot object, invisibly.

easy_barplot	<i>Annotated Bar Chart</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

Creates a frequency bar chart for categorical variables, or a mean-and-error bar chart for numeric outcomes grouped by a factor.

Usage

```
easy_barplot(  
  x,  
  data,  
  group_by = NULL,  
  stat = c("count", "mean"),  
  fill_palette = NULL,  
  title = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

x	Column name of the variable to plot.
data	A data frame.
group_by	Optional grouping column for grouped frequency bars.
stat	"count" (default) for frequency, or "mean" for mean \pm SE bars.
fill_palette	Color palette vector. Default EasyStat palette.
title	Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_boxplot	<i>Grouped Boxplot with Outlier Detection</i>
--------------	---

Description

Produces a boxplot for one variable, optionally grouped by a factor. Adds a jittered dot overlay, labels each group's median, and highlights outliers.

Usage

```
easy_boxplot(formula, data, fill_palette = NULL, notch = FALSE, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula: outcome ~ group for grouped, or a bare column name / numeric vector for a single-variable boxplot.
data	A data frame.
fill_palette	Character vector of fill colors. Default EasyStat palette.
notch	Logical; draw notched boxes? Default FALSE.
title	Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

Description

Runs either a **chi-square test of independence** (two categorical variables) or a **goodness-of-fit test** (one variable vs. expected proportions), extracts Cramér's V as the effect-size measure, and generates a plain-language narrative via the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_chisq(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, p = NULL, correct = TRUE, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

x	A factor/character vector, OR a contingency table (matrix), OR a formula \sim var1 + var2 for independence, or \sim var1 for GOF.
y	A factor/character vector (second categorical variable) for the independence test. Ignored when x is a table or formula.
data	A data frame. Required when x is a formula.
p	Numeric vector of expected probabilities for the GOF test. If NULL (default), equal probabilities are assumed.
correct	Logical; apply Yates' continuity correction? Default TRUE.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with:

```
coefficients_table Observed vs. expected frequency table  
model_fit_table Chi-square statistic, df, p-value, Cramér's V  
explanation Plain-language narrative
```

Examples

```
# Independence test  
result <- easy_chisq(~ cyl + am, data = mtcars)  
print(result)  
  
# Goodness-of-fit  
result <- easy_chisq(~ cyl, data = mtcars)  
print(result)
```

Description

Computes bivariate or pairwise correlations (Pearson, Spearman, or Kendall) with significance tests and confidence intervals. For two variables a full narrative is generated; for multiple variables a correlation matrix is returned with a summary digest.

Usage

```
easy_correlation(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  vars = NULL,  
  method = "pearson",  
  conf_level = 0.95,  
  alpha = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector, a data frame, OR a formula $\sim x + y$.
y	A numeric vector (paired with x). Ignored when x is a formula or data frame.
data	A data frame. Required when x is a formula.
vars	Character vector of column names when x is a data frame and pairwise analysis is desired. Default NULL = all numeric cols.
method	Correlation method: "pearson" (default), "spearman", or "kendall".
conf_level	Confidence level for Pearson CI. Default 0.95.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
result <- easy_correlation(~ mpg + wt, data = mtcars)  
print(result)  
  
result <- easy_correlation(mtcars, vars = c("mpg", "hp", "wt", "disp"))  
print(result)
```

easy_correlation_heatmap
Correlation Matrix Heatmap

Description

Computes pairwise correlations and displays them as a color-coded heatmap, annotating each cell with the correlation coefficient and a significance star.

Usage

```
easy_correlation_heatmap(data, vars = NULL, method = "pearson", title = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
vars	Character vector of numeric column names. Default all numerics.
method	Correlation method: "pearson" (default), "spearman".
title	Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_density *Kernel Density Plot with Optional Group Overlay*

Description

Draws a smooth kernel density estimate for a numeric variable. If a grouping variable is provided, separate overlapping density curves are drawn per group.

Usage

```
easy_density(x, data = NULL, group_by = NULL, fill_alpha = 0.35, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Column name or numeric vector.
data	A data frame.
group_by	Optional grouping column for multi-group densities.
fill_alpha	Alpha for filled area. Default 0.35.
title	Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_describe

Comprehensive Descriptive Statistics with Narrative

Description

Computes a rich set of descriptive statistics for one or more numeric variables, including measures of central tendency, dispersion, shape (skewness, kurtosis), and normality (Shapiro-Wilk), together with an automatic plain-language narrative interpretation.

Usage

```
easy_describe(data, vars = NULL, digits = 4, conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

data	A numeric vector or a data frame.
vars	Character vector of column names to describe when data is a data frame. If NULL (default), all numeric columns are used.
digits	Number of decimal places in the summary table. Default 4.
conf_level	Confidence level for the mean CI. Default 0.95.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with:

coefficients_table Wide-format summary statistics table

model_fit_table Shape and normality digest

explanation Plain-language narrative (one per variable)

Examples

```
result <- easy_describe(mtcars, vars = c("mpg", "hp", "wt"))
print(result)
```

Description

Performs an F-test to compare the variances of two independent groups using `stats::var.test()`, extracts the F-statistic, degrees of freedom, p-value, variance ratio, and confidence interval, and generates a plain-language narrative that includes a practical recommendation for downstream t-test selection (equal vs. unequal variances).

Usage

```
easy_ftest(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  ratio = 1,  
  alternative = "two.sided",  
  conf_level = 0.95,  
  alpha = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector (Group 1), OR a formula outcome ~ group.
y	A numeric vector (Group 2). Ignored when x is a formula.
data	A data frame. Required when x is a formula.
ratio	Hypothesized ratio of variances under H0. Default 1.
alternative	"two.sided" (default), "less", or "greater".
conf_level	Confidence level for the variance ratio CI. Default 0.95.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
result <- easy_ftest(mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)  
print(result)
```

easy_group_summary	<i>Group-Wise Summary Statistics with Narrative</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Computes descriptive statistics for a numeric outcome variable stratified by a grouping factor, providing both a comparison table and a narrative highlighting which group has the highest/lowest mean and variability.

Usage

```
easy_group_summary(formula, data, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of the form <code>outcome ~ group</code> .
data	A data frame containing the variables.
digits	Number of decimal places. Default 4.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
result <- easy_group_summary(mpg ~ cyl, data = mtcars)
print(result)
```

easy_histogram	<i>Annotated Histogram with Normal Curve Overlay</i>
----------------	--

Description

Draws a histogram of a numeric variable, overlays a fitted normal density curve, and annotates the plot with the mean, median, and standard deviation. Normality is assessed via the Shapiro-Wilk test, and the result is displayed in the subtitle.

Usage

```
easy_histogram(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  bins = NULL,
  fill_color = NULL,
  show_normal = TRUE,
  title = NULL
)
```

Arguments

x	Character column name OR a numeric vector.
data	A data frame (required when x is a column name).
bins	Number of histogram bins. Default NULL (auto).
fill_color	Bar fill color. Default EasyStat primary blue.
show_normal	Logical; overlay normal curve? Default TRUE.
title	Custom plot title. Default auto-generated.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_kruskal

Kruskal-Wallis Test with Automated Narrative Reporting

Description

Runs a Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test for comparing three or more groups.

Usage

```
easy_kruskal(formula, data, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of the form outcome ~ group.
data	A data frame.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
result <- easy_kruskal(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
print(result)
```

`easy_logistic_regression`*Run a Logistic Regression with Automated Narrative Reporting*

Description

Executes a binary logistic regression using `stats::glm()` with `family = binomial`, extracts coefficients, odds ratios, approximate confidence intervals, and model-fit metrics, then generates a plain-language narrative via the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_logistic_regression(formula, data, alpha = 0.05, conf_level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula object or a character string formula (e.g., "am ~ mpg + wt"). The outcome must be binary.
<code>data</code>	A data frame containing the variables referenced in formula.
<code>alpha</code>	Significance threshold used in narrative generation. Default 0.05.
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level for odds-ratio intervals. Default 0.95.

Value

An object of class "easystat_result" with coefficient, odds-ratio, model-fit, raw glm, and narrative components.

Examples

```
result <- easy_logistic_regression(am ~ mpg + wt, data = mtcars)
print(result)
```

`easy_odds_ratio_plot` *Odds Ratio Plot for Logistic Regression*

Description

Creates a coefficient figure showing odds ratios and confidence intervals for [easy_logistic_regression](#) results.

Usage

```
easy_odds_ratio_plot(result)
```

Arguments

result An "easystat_result" from easy_logistic_regression().

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_qqplot	<i>Normal Q-Q Plot with Shapiro-Wilk Annotation</i>
-------------	---

Description

Plots sample quantiles against theoretical normal quantiles and annotates the Shapiro-Wilk p-value. Deviations from the diagonal indicate non-normality.

Usage

```
easy_qqplot(x, data = NULL, title = NULL)
```

Arguments

x Column name or numeric vector.
 data A data frame (required when x is a column name).
 title Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

easy_regression	<i>Run a Linear Regression with Automated Narrative Reporting</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Executes a standard OLS linear regression using `stats::lm()`, extracts key metrics via the broom package, and automatically generates a plain-language narrative explanation via the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_regression(formula, data, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula object or a character string formula (e.g., "mpg ~ wt + hp"). Passed directly to <code>stats::lm()</code> .
data	A data frame containing the variables referenced in formula.
alpha	Significance threshold used in narrative generation. Default 0.05.

Value

An object of class "easystat_result" (an R list) with:

test_type	Character: "regression"
formula_str	Character string of the formula used
raw_model	The raw lm object for advanced use
coefficients_table	Tidy data frame of coefficients, SEs, t-stats, p-values
model_fit_table	Data frame with R^2 , Adjusted R^2 , F-statistic, p-value
explanation	Plain-language narrative string

Examples

```
result <- easy_regression(mpg ~ wt + hp, data = mtcars)
print(result)
```

```
easy_regression_diagnostics
      Regression Diagnostic Plot
```

Description

Creates a fitted-vs-residuals diagnostic figure for linear regression results returned by [easy_regression](#).

Usage

```
easy_regression_diagnostics(result)
```

Arguments

result	An "easystat_result" from <code>easy_regression()</code> .
--------	--

Value

An "easystat_result" object with `plot_object`.

 easy_scatter

Scatter Plot with Regression Line and Correlation Annotation

Description

Draws a scatter plot for two numeric variables, overlays a linear regression line with confidence band, and annotates the Pearson r and p-value.

Usage

```
easy_scatter(
  formula,
  data,
  color_by = NULL,
  smooth = TRUE,
  ellipse = TRUE,
  title = NULL
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula: $y \sim x$.
data	A data frame.
color_by	Optional column name to color points by a third variable.
smooth	Logical; show regression line? Default TRUE.
ellipse	Logical; draw a 95% data ellipse? Default TRUE.
title	Custom plot title.

Value

An "easystat_result" object with plot_object.

 easy_ttest

Run an Independent-Samples t-Test with Automated Narrative Reporting

Description

Executes a two-sample (or one-sample) t-test using `stats::t.test()`, extracts key metrics via `broom`, and generates a plain-language narrative via the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_ttest(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  mu = 0,  
  var.equal = FALSE,  
  conf.level = 0.95,  
  alpha = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector, OR a formula of the form <code>outcome ~ group</code> when data is provided.
y	A numeric vector (second group) when x is not a formula. Ignored when x is a formula.
data	A data frame. Required when x is a formula.
mu	Null hypothesis value for the mean (one-sample test). Default 0.
var.equal	Logical; assume equal variances? Default FALSE (Welch).
conf.level	Confidence level. Default 0.95.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An object of class "easystat_result" with:

test_type Character: "ttest"

formula_str Description of the comparison

raw_model The raw htest object

coefficients_table Group means and confidence interval

model_fit_table t-statistic, df, and p-value

explanation Plain-language narrative string

Examples

```
result <- easy_ttest(mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)  
print(result)
```

Description

Runs a one-sample, paired, or two-sample Wilcoxon test using `stats::wilcox.test()` and returns an "easystat_result" object.

Usage

```
easy_wilcox(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  mu = 0,  
  paired = FALSE,  
  alternative = "two.sided",  
  conf_level = 0.95,  
  alpha = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector, or a formula of the form <code>outcome ~ group</code> .
y	Optional numeric vector for paired or two-sample tests.
data	Data frame used when x is a formula.
mu	Null hypothesized location or location shift. Default 0.
paired	Logical. Use paired test? Default FALSE.
alternative	"two.sided", "less", or "greater".
conf_level	Confidence level. Default 0.95.
alpha	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
result <- easy_wilcox(mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)  
print(result)
```

 easy_ztest

One-Sample and Two-Sample Z-Tests with Automated Narrative Reporting

Description

Performs a z-test using the normal distribution. When the population standard deviation (`sigma`) is not provided, the sample SD is used (valid for large samples, $n \geq 30$, by the Central Limit Theorem). Key metrics — z-statistic, p-value, confidence interval, and Cohen's d — are extracted and fed to the Narrative Generator Module.

Usage

```
easy_ztest(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  mu = 0,
  sigma = NULL,
  sigma2 = NULL,
  alternative = "two.sided",
  conf_level = 0.95,
  alpha = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector (Group 1), OR a formula outcome <code>~ group</code> for a two-sample test when data is provided.
<code>y</code>	A numeric vector (Group 2) for a two-sample test. Ignored when <code>x</code> is a formula.
<code>data</code>	A data frame. Required when <code>x</code> is a formula.
<code>mu</code>	Hypothesized population mean (one-sample) or mean difference (two-sample). Default 0.
<code>sigma</code>	Known population SD for Group 1 (or the single group). If NULL (default), the sample SD is used.
<code>sigma2</code>	Known population SD for Group 2. If NULL, uses the sample SD of Group 2.
<code>alternative</code>	"two.sided" (default), "less", or "greater".
<code>conf_level</code>	Confidence level. Default 0.95.
<code>alpha</code>	Significance threshold for narrative. Default 0.05.

Value

An "easystat_result" object.

Examples

```
# One-sample z-test (large n, CLT)
result <- easy_ztest(mtcars$mpg, mu = 20)
print(result)

# Two-sample z-test via formula
result <- easy_ztest(mpg ~ am, data = mtcars)
print(result)
```

 export_to_word

Export an EasyStat Result to a Formatted Microsoft Word Document

Description

Takes a unified `easystat_result` object and writes a fully formatted `.docx` report using the `flextable` and `officer` packages. The report contains a title page header, the plain-language narrative, both statistical tables rendered as professional `flextable` objects, and a footer with meta-data. All of this is produced in a single function call.

Usage

```
export_to_word(result, file, title = NULL, author = "EasyStat")
```

Arguments

<code>result</code>	An object of class "easystat_result" as returned by easy_regression , easy_logistic_regression , easy_ttest , or easy_anova .
<code>file</code>	Character string. Path to the output <code>.docx</code> file. Must be provided by the caller; for example, use <code>tempfile(fileext = ".docx")</code> for a temporary file.
<code>title</code>	Character string. Report title printed at the top of the document. If <code>NULL</code> (default) a title is auto-generated from the test type.
<code>author</code>	Character string. Author name(s) for the report header. Default "EasyStat".

Value

The file path invisibly (a length-one character vector). The `.docx` file is written to the path supplied via `file` as a side-effect.

Examples

```
result <- easy_regression(mpg ~ wt + hp, data = mtcars)
export_to_word(result, file = tempfile(fileext = ".docx"),
              author = "Mr. Mahesh Divakaran")
```

```
print.easystat_result Print an EasyStat Result Object
```

Description

Automatically renders an easystat_result object. In an interactive RStudio session the HTML Viewer is used; otherwise clean ASCII tables and the plain-language narrative are written to the console.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'easystat_result'
print(x, viewer = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class "easystat_result".
viewer	Logical. Force HTML Viewer output (TRUE) or console output (FALSE). Default NULL auto-detects.
...	Currently ignored.

Value

x invisibly.

```
summary.easystat_result
Summarize an EasyStat Result Object
```

Description

Summarize an EasyStat Result Object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'easystat_result'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An "easystat_result" object.
...	Passed to print.easystat_result.

Value

Called for its side effects (printing to the console or RStudio Viewer). Returns object invisibly via [print.easystat_result](#).

theme_easystat	<i>Apply EasyStat ggplot2 Theme</i>
----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Adds a clean, professional EasyStat visual theme to any ggplot2 object.

Usage

```
theme_easystat(base_size = 12, legend_position = "right")
```

Arguments

base_size	Base font size. Default 12.
legend_position	Where to place the legend. Default "right".

Value

A ggplot2::theme object.

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