Package ‘fancycut’

June 26, 2018

Title  A Fancy Version of 'base::cut'
Version  0.1.2
Description  Provides the function fancycut() which is like cut() except
you can mix left open and right open intervals with point values,
intervals that are closed on both ends and intervals that are open on both ends.
License  CC0
LazyData  true
RoxygenNote  6.0.1
Suggests  testthat
NeedsCompilation  no
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Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2018-06-26 11:58:54 UTC

R topics documented:

fancycut ................................................................. 1
wafflecut .............................................................. 3

Index

fancycut  Like cut, turn a vector of numbers into a factor

Description

Like cut, turn a vector of numbers into a factor
Usage
fancycut(x, na.bucket = NA, unmatched.bucket = NA, out.as.factor = TRUE, 
...)

Arguments

x           a numeric vector
na.bucket   what level should NA values be given?
unmatched.bucket what level should numbers not covered by an interval be given?
out.as.factor default is TRUE Should the resulting vector be a factor? If FALSE will return a 
 character vector.
...

These take the form tag = value. Tags become the bucket names and values 
the interval definitions.

Examples
fancycut(
  x = -10:10,
    Zero = 0,
  Small = '[0,2]','
    Medium = '[2,5]','
    Large = '(5,10]'
)

# The following examples are from Richie Cotton via
# https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/fancycut versions/0.1.1/topics/fancycut
# The tag = value syntax is useful.
x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
fancycut(x, low = '[0, 0.5]', high = '(0.5, 1)')

# Not all the values have to live in a bucket.
x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
fancycut(x, low = '(0.2, 0.3]', high = '(0.7, 0.8)')

# You can use unmatched.bucket to deal with these other intervals.
x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
fancycut(x, low = '(0.2, 0.3]', high = '(0.7, 0.8)', unmatched.bucket = 'other')

# To match a specific value, make the lower and upper bound the same number.
x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
fancycut(x, low = '[0, 0.5]', half = '[0.5,0.5]', high = '(0.5, 1)')

# To match NA values, use na.bucket.
x2 <- c(seq.int(0, 1, 0.25), NA)
fancycut(x2, low = '[0, 0.5]', high = '[0.5, 1]', na.bucket = 'missing')
wafflecut

Like cut, turn a vector of numbers into a factor

Description

Like cut, turn a vector of numbers into a factor

Usage

wafflecut(x, intervals, buckets = intervals, na.bucket = NA,
unmatched.bucket = NA, out.as.factor = TRUE)

Arguments

x
a numeric vector

intervals
a character vector of intervals

buckets
a character vector of levels for the new factor these have a 1-1 correspondence
with intervals

na.bucket
what level should NA values be given?

unmatched.bucket
what level should numbers not covered by an interval be given?

out.as.factor
default is TRUE Should the resulting vector be a factor? If FALSE will return a
character vector.

Examples

wafflecut(-10:10, c('[0,2)','[2,5)', '[5,10]'), c('Small','Medium','Large'))

wafflecut(-10:10, c('[0,0)','(0,2)',['2,5)', '[5,10]'), c('Zero','Small','Medium','Large'))

wafflecut(-10:10, c('[0,2)','[2,5)', '[5,10]'), c('Small','Medium','Large'))

wafflecut(-10:10, c('[0,0)','[0,2)','(2,5)', '[5,10]'), c('Zero','Small','Medium','Large'))

# The following examples are from Richie Cotton via
# https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/fancycut VERSIONS/0.1.1/topics/fancycut

# Not all the values have to live in a bucket.

x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
wafflecut(x, c('(0.2, 0.3)', '(0.7, 0.8)'), c('low', 'high'))

# You can use unmatched.bucket to deal with these other intervals.

x <- seq.int(0, 1, 0.25)
wafflecut(x, c('(0.2, 0.3)', '(0.7, 0.8)'), c('low', 'high'), unmatched.bucket = 'other')
# To match NA values, use na.bucket.
x2 <- c(seq.int(0, 1, 0.25), NA)
wafflecut(x2, c('[0, 0.5)', '[0.5, 1]'), c('low', 'high'), na.bucket = 'missing')
Index

fancycut, 1
wafflecus, 3