

# Package ‘santoku’

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**Type** Package

**Title** A Versatile Cutting Tool

**Version** 0.5.0

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**Description** A tool for cutting data into intervals. Allows singleton intervals.  
Always includes the whole range of data by default. Flexible labelling.  
Convenience functions for cutting by quantiles etc. Handles dates and times.

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**URL** <https://github.com/hughjonesd/santoku>, <https://hughjonesd.github.io/santoku/>

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santoku-package

*A versatile cutting tool for R*

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### Description

santoku is a tool for cutting data into intervals. It provides the function `chop()`, which is similar to base R's `cut()` or `Hmisc::cut2()`. `chop(x,breaks)` takes a vector `x` and returns a factor of the same length, coding which interval each element of `x` falls into.

### Details

Here are some advantages of santoku:

- By default, `chop()` always covers the whole range of the data, so you won't get unexpected NA values.
- Unlike `cut()` or `cut2()`, `chop()` can handle single values as well as intervals. For example, `chop(x,breaks = c(1,2,2,3))` will create a separate factor level for values exactly equal to 2.
- Flexible and easy labelling.
- Convenience functions for creating quantile intervals, evenly-spaced intervals or equal-sized groups.
- Convenience functions to quickly tabulate chopped data.
- Can chop numbers, dates or date-times.

These advantages make `santoku` especially useful for exploratory analysis, where you may not know the range of your data in advance.

To get started, read the vignette:

```
vignette("santoku")
```

For more details, start with the documentation for `chop()`.

### Author(s)

**Maintainer:** David Hugh-Jones <davidhughjones@gmail.com>

### See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/hughjonesd/santoku>
- <https://hughjonesd.github.io/santoku/>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/hughjonesd/santoku/issues>

---

breaks-class

*Class representing a set of intervals*

---

### Description

Class representing a set of intervals

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'breaks'  
format(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'breaks'  
print(x, ...)
```

```
is.breaks(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A breaks object
<code>...</code>	Unused

---

brk-left-right	<i>Left- or right-closed breaks</i>
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---

## Description

### Questioning

## Usage

```
brk_left(breaks)
```

```
brk_right(breaks)
```

## Arguments

breaks            A numeric vector.

## Details

These functions are in the "questioning" stage because they clash with the left argument to `chop()` and friends.

These functions override the left argument of `chop()`.

## Value

A (function which returns an) object of class `breaks`.

## Examples

```
chop(5:7, brk_left(5:7))
```

```
chop(5:7, brk_right(5:7))
```

```
chop(5:7, brk_left(5:7))
```

---

brk_default	<i>Create a standard set of breaks</i>
-------------	--

---

## Description

Create a standard set of breaks

## Usage

```
brk_default(breaks)
```

## Arguments

breaks            A numeric vector.

**Value**

A (function which returns an) object of class `breaks`.

**Examples**

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8))
chop(1:10, brk_default(c(2, 5, 8)))
```

---

brk\_manual

*Create a breaks object manually*


---

**Description**

Create a `breaks` object manually

**Usage**

```
brk_manual(breaks, left_vec)
```

**Arguments**

`breaks` A vector, which must be sorted.

`left_vec` A logical vector, the same length as `breaks`. Specifies whether each break is left-closed or right-closed.

**Details**

All breaks must be closed on exactly one side, like `..., x)` [`x, ...` (left-closed) or `..., x)` [`x, ...` (right-closed).

For example, if `breaks = 1:3` and `left = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)`, then the resulting intervals are

```
T      F      T
[ 1,  2 ] ( 2, 3 )
```

Singleton breaks are created by repeating a number in `breaks`. Singletons must be closed on both sides, so if there is a repeated number at indices `i, i+1`, `left[i]` *must* be `TRUE` and `left[i+1]` *must* be `FALSE`.

**Value**

A (function which returns an) object of class `breaks`.

**Examples**

```
lbrks <- brk_manual(1:3, rep(TRUE, 3))
chop(1:3, lbrks, extend = FALSE)

rbrks <- brk_manual(1:3, rep(FALSE, 3))
chop(1:3, rbrks, extend = FALSE)

brks_singleton <- brk_manual(
  c(1, 2, 2, 3),
  c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE))

chop(1:3, brks_singleton, extend = FALSE)
```

---

brk\_width-for-datetime

*Equal-width intervals for dates or datetimes*


---

**Description**

brk\_width can be used with time interval classes from base R or the lubridate package.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'Duration'
brk_width(width, start)
```

**Arguments**

width            A scalar [difftime](#), [Period](#) or [Duration](#) object.

start            A scalar of class [Date](#) or [POSIXct](#). Can be omitted.

**Details**

If width is a [Period](#), [lubridate::add\\_with\\_rollback\(\)](#) is used to calculate the widths. This can be useful for e.g. calendar months.

**Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("lubridate")) {
  year2001 <- as.Date("2001-01-01") + 0:364
  tab_width(year2001, months(1),
    labels = lbl_discrete(" to ", fmt = "%e %b %y"))
}
```

chop

*Cut numeric data into intervals***Description**

chop cuts  $x$  into intervals. It returns a factor of the same length as  $x$ , representing which interval contains each element of  $x$ .

**Usage**

```
chop(
  x,
  breaks,
  labels,
  extend = NULL,
  left = TRUE,
  close_end = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE
)

kiru(
  x,
  breaks,
  labels,
  extend = NULL,
  left = TRUE,
  close_end = FALSE,
  drop = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector.
<code>breaks</code>	See below.
<code>labels</code>	See below.
<code>extend</code>	Logical. Extend breaks to +/-Inf?
<code>left</code>	Logical. Left-closed breaks?
<code>close_end</code>	Logical. Close last break at right? (If <code>left</code> is FALSE, close first break at left?)
<code>drop</code>	Logical. Drop unused levels from the result?

**Details**

`breaks` may be a numeric vector or a function.

If it is a vector, `breaks` gives the break endpoints. Repeated values create singleton intervals. For example `breaks = c(1, 3, 3, 5)` creates 3 intervals: `[1, 3)`, `{3}` and `(3, 5]`.

By default, left-closed intervals are created. If `left` is FALSE, right-closed intervals are created.

If `close_end` is TRUE the end break will be closed at both ends, ensuring that all values  $y$  with  $\min(x) \leq y \leq \max(x)$  are included in the default intervals. That is:

- If `left` is `TRUE` and `close_end` is `TRUE`, breaks will look like `[x1, x2), [x2, x3) ... [x_{n-1}, x_n]`.
- If `left` is `FALSE` and `close_end` is `TRUE`, breaks will look like `[x1, x2], (x2, x3] ... (x_{n-1}, x_n]`.
- If `left` is `TRUE` and `close_end` is `FALSE`, all breaks will look like `...[x1, x2) ...`
- If `left` is `FALSE` and `close_end` is `FALSE`, all breaks will look like `...(x1, x2] ...`

If `breaks` is a function it is called with the `x`, `extend`, `left` and `close_end` arguments, and should return an object of class `breaks`. Use `brk_` functions in this context, to create a variety of data-dependent breaks.

`labels` may be a character vector. It should have the same length as the number of intervals. Alternatively, use a `lbl_` function such as `[lbl.seq()]`.

If `extend` is `TRUE`, intervals will be extended to `[-Inf, min(breaks))` and `(max(breaks), Inf]`.

If `extend` is `NULL` (the default), intervals will be extended to `[min(x), min(breaks))` and `(max(breaks), max(x)]`, *only* if necessary – i.e. if `min(x) < min(breaks)` and `max(x) > max(breaks)` respectively.

Extending intervals, either by `extend = NULL` or `extend = FALSE`, *always* leaves the central, non-extended intervals unchanged. In particular, `close_end` applies to the central intervals, not to the extended ones. For example, if `breaks = c(1, 3, 5)` and `close_end = TRUE`, the resulting breaks will be

```
[1, 3), [3, 5]
```

and if they are extended on both ends the result will be e.g.

```
[-Inf, 1), [1, 3), [3, 5], (5, Inf]
```

NA values in `x`, and values which are outside the (extended) endpoints, return NA.

Note that `chop`, like all of R, uses binary arithmetic. Thus, numbers may not be exactly equal to what you think they should be. There is an example below.

```
[x1, x2) ...4
```

- If `left` is `FALSE` and `close_end` is `FALSE`, all breaks will look like `'...(x1, x2]: R:x1,%20x2)%20...%60%0A*%20[lbl.seq(): R:lbl.seq() [3, 5]: R:3,%205 [3, 5]: R:3,%205`

`kiru` is a synonym for `chop`. If you load `tidyr`, you can use it to avoid confusion with `tidyr::chop()`.

## Value

A [factor](#) of the same length as `x`, representing the intervals containing the value of `x`.

## See Also

`cut`

Other chopping functions: [chop\\_mean\\_sd\(\)](#), [chop\\_n\(\)](#), [chop\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [chop\\_width\(\)](#), [fillet\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
chop(1:3, 2)
```

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8))
```

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), extend = FALSE)
```



```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 5, 8))  
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), left = FALSE)  
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), close_end = TRUE)  
chop(1:10, brk_quantiles(c(0.25, 0.75)))  
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), labels = lbl_dash())  
  
# floating point inaccuracy:  
chop(0.3/3, c(0, 0.1, 0.1, 1))
```

---

chop\_mean\_sd

*Chop by standard deviations*

---

## Description

Intervals of width 1 standard deviation are included on either side of the mean. The outermost pair of intervals will be shorter if `sd` is not a whole number.

## Usage

```
chop_mean_sd(x, sd = 3, ...)  
  
brk_mean_sd(sd = 3)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector.
<code>sd</code>	Positive number: include up to <code>sd</code> standard deviations.
<code>...</code>	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .

## Value

For `chop_*` functions, a factor of the same length as `x`.

## See Also

Other chopping functions: [chop\\_n\(\)](#), [chop\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [chop\\_width\(\)](#), [chop\(\)](#), [fillet\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
chop_mean_sd(1:10)  
  
chop(1:10, brk_mean_sd())
```

---

chop\_n *Chop into fixed-sized groups*

---

### Description

chop\_n() creates intervals containing a fixed number of elements. One interval may have fewer elements.

### Usage

```
chop_n(x, n, ..., close_end = TRUE)
```

```
brk_n(n)
```

### Arguments

x	A numeric vector.
n	Integer: number of elements in each interval.
...	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
close_end	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .

### Details

Note that chop\_n() sets close\_end = TRUE by default.

Groups may be larger than n, if there are too many duplicated elements in x. If so, a warning is given.

### Value

For chop\_\* functions, a factor of the same length as x.

### See Also

Other chopping functions: [chop\\_mean\\_sd\(\)](#), [chop\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [chop\\_width\(\)](#), [chop\(\)](#), [fillet\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
table(chop_n(1:10, 5))

table(chop_n(1:10, 4))

# too many duplicates
x <- rep(1:2, each = 3)
chop_n(x, 2)
```

---

chop_quantiles	<i>Chop by quantiles</i>
----------------	--------------------------

---

## Description

`chop_quantiles` chops data by quantiles. `chop_equally` chops data into equal-sized groups. `chop_deciles` is a convenience shortcut and chops into deciles.

## Usage

```
chop_quantiles(x, probs, ..., left = is.numeric(x), close_end = TRUE)
```

```
chop_deciles(x, ...)
```

```
chop_equally(x, groups, ..., left = is.numeric(x), close_end = TRUE)
```

```
brk_quantiles(probs, ...)
```

```
brk_equally(groups)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector.
<code>probs</code>	A vector of probabilities for the quantiles.
<code>...</code>	Passed to <code>chop()</code> , or for <code>brk_quantiles</code> to <code>stats::quantile()</code> .
<code>left</code>	Passed to <code>chop()</code> .
<code>close_end</code>	Passed to <code>chop()</code> .
<code>groups</code>	Number of groups.

## Details

Note that these functions set `close_end = TRUE` by default. This helps ensure that e.g. `chop_quantiles(x, c(0, 1/3, 2/3, 1))` will split the data into three equal-sized groups.

For non-numeric `x`, `left` is set to `FALSE` by default. This works better for calculating "type 1" quantiles, since they round down. See `stats::quantile()`.

## Value

For `chop_*` functions, a factor of the same length as `x`.

## See Also

Other chopping functions: `chop_mean_sd()`, `chop_n()`, `chop_width()`, `chop()`, `fillet()`

**Examples**

```

chop_quantiles(1:10, 1:3/4)

chop(1:10, brk_quantiles(1:3/4))

chop_deciles(1:10)

chop_equally(1:10, 5)

# to label by the quantiles themselves:
chop_quantiles(1:10, 1:3/4, lbl_intervals(raw = TRUE))

```

---

chop_width	<i>Chop into equal-width intervals</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

chop\_width() chops x into intervals of width width. chop\_evenly chops x into intervals of equal width.

**Usage**

```

chop_width(x, width, start, ..., left = width > 0)

chop_evenly(x, intervals, ..., groups, close_end = TRUE)

brk_width(width, start)

## Default S3 method:
brk_width(width, start)

brk_evenly(intervals)

```

**Arguments**

x	A numeric vector.
width	Width of intervals.
start	Leftpoint of first interval. By default the smallest finite x, or if width is negative, the largest finite x.
...	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
left	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
intervals	Integer: number of intervals to create.
groups	Do not use. <b>Deprecated</b>
close_end	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .

**Details**

If width is negative, intervals will go downwards from start.

chop\_evenly sets close\_end = TRUE by default. chop\_width sets left = FALSE if width is negative.

**Value**

For chop\_\* functions, a factor of the same length as x.

**See Also**

[brk\\_width-for-datetime](#)

Other chopping functions: [chop\\_mean\\_sd\(\)](#), [chop\\_n\(\)](#), [chop\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [chop\(\)](#), [fillet\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
chop_width(1:10, 2)
chop_width(1:10, 2, start = 0)
chop_width(1:9, -2)
chop(1:10, brk_width(2, 0))
chop_evenly(0:10, 5)
```

---

exactly

*Syntactic sugar*

---

**Description**

exactly lets you write `chop(x, c(1, exactly(2), 3))`. This is the same as `chop(x, c(1, 2, 2, 3))` but conveys your intent more clearly.

**Usage**

```
exactly(x)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A numeric vector.

**Value**

The same as `rep(x, each = 2)`.

**Examples**

```
chop(1:10, c(2, exactly(5), 8))
# same:
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 5, 8))
```

---

fillet	<i>Chop data precisely (for programmers)</i>
--------	--

---

### Description

Chop data precisely (for programmers)

### Usage

```
fillet(x, breaks, labels, left = TRUE, close_end = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

x	A numeric vector.
breaks	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
labels	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
left	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .
close_end	Passed to <a href="#">chop()</a> .

### Details

`fillet()` calls [chop\(\)](#) with `extend = FALSE` and `drop = FALSE`. This ensures that you get only the `breaks` and `labels` you ask for. When programming, consider using `fillet()` instead of `chop()`.

### Value

For `chop_*` functions, a factor of the same length as `x`.

### See Also

Other chopping functions: [chop\\_mean\\_sd\(\)](#), [chop\\_n\(\)](#), [chop\\_quantiles\(\)](#), [chop\\_width\(\)](#), [chop\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
fillet(1:10, c(2, 5, 8))
```

---

knife	<i>Deprecated</i>
-------	-------------------

---

### Description

**Soft-deprecated** `knife()` is deprecated in favour of [purrr::partial\(\)](#).

### Usage

```
knife(...)
```

**Arguments**

... Parameters for `chop()`.

**Value**

A function.

---

lbl_dash	<i>Label chopped intervals like 1 - 3, 4 - 5, ...</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

This label style is user-friendly, but doesn't distinguish between left- and right-closed intervals.

**Usage**

```
lbl_dash(symbol = " - ", raw = FALSE, fmt = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

symbol	String: symbol to use for the dash.
raw	Logical. Always use raw breaks in labels, rather than e.g. quantiles or standard deviations?
fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.

**Value**

A vector of labels for `chop`, or a function that creates labels.

**See Also**

Other labelling functions: `lbl_discrete()`, `lbl_format()`, `lbl_intervals()`, `lbl_manual()`, `lbl_seq()`

**Examples**

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_dash())

chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_dash(" to ", fmt = "%.1f"))

pretty <- function(x) prettyNum(x, big.mark = ",", digits = 1)
chop(runif(10) * 10000, c(3000, 7000), lbl_dash(" to ", fmt = pretty))
```

---

lbl_discrete	<i>Label discrete data</i>
--------------	----------------------------

---

## Description

### Experimental

## Usage

```
lbl_discrete(symbol = " - ", fmt = NULL)
```

## Arguments

symbol	String: symbol to use for the dash.
fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.

## Details

`lbl_discrete` creates labels for discrete data such as integers. For example, breaks `c(1, 3, 4, 6, 7)` are labelled: "1 - 2", "3", "4 - 5", "6 - 7".

No check is done that the data is discrete-valued. If it isn't, then these labels may be misleading. Here, discrete-valued means that if  $x < y$ , then  $x \leq y - 1$ .

Be aware that Date objects may have non-integer values. See [Date](#).

## Value

A vector of labels for chop, or a function that creates labels.

## See Also

Other labelling functions: [lbl\\_dash\(\)](#), [lbl\\_format\(\)](#), [lbl\\_intervals\(\)](#), [lbl\\_manual\(\)](#), [lbl\\_seq\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
tab(1:7, c(1, 3, 5), lbl_discrete())

# Misleading labels for non-integer data
chop(2.5, c(1, 3, 5), lbl_discrete())
```



---

lbl_endpoint	<i>Label chopped intervals by their left or right endpoints</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

This is useful when the left endpoint unambiguously indicates the interval.

### Usage

```
lbl_endpoint(fmt = NULL, raw = FALSE, left = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.
raw	Logical. Always use raw breaks in labels, rather than e.g. quantiles or standard deviations?
left	Flag. Use left endpoint or right endpoint?

### Value

A vector of labels for `chop`, or a function that creates labels.

### Examples

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_endpoint(left = TRUE))
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_endpoint(left = FALSE))
if (requireNamespace("lubridate")) {
  tab_width(
    as.Date("2000-01-01") + 0:365,
    months(1),
    labels = lbl_endpoint(fmt = "%b")
  )
}
```

---

lbl_format	<i>Label chopped intervals with arbitrary formatting</i>
------------	--

---

### Description

#### Questioning

### Usage

```
lbl_format(fmt, fmt1 = "%.3g", raw = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.
fmt1	Format for breaks consisting of a single value.
raw	Logical. Always use raw breaks in labels, rather than e.g. quantiles or standard deviations?

**Details**

These labels let you format breaks arbitrarily, using either a string (passed to `sprintf()`) or a function.

If `fmt` is a function, it must accept two arguments, representing the left and right endpoints of each interval.

If breaks are non-numeric, you can only use `"%s"` in a string `fmt`. breaks will be converted to character in this case.

`lbl_format()` is in the "questioning" stage. As an alternative, consider using `lbl_dash()` or `lbl_intervals()` with the `fmt` argument.

**Value**

A vector of labels for chop, or a function that creates labels.

**See Also**

Other labelling functions: `lbl_dash()`, `lbl_discrete()`, `lbl_intervals()`, `lbl_manual()`, `lbl_seq()`

**Examples**

```
tab(1:10, c(1,3, 3, 7),
    label = lbl_format("%.3g to %.3g"))
tab(1:10, c(1,3, 3, 7),
    label = lbl_format("%.3g to %.3g", "Exactly %.3g"))

percent2 <- function (x, y) {
  sprintf("%.2f% - %.2f%", x*100, y*100)
}
tab(runif(100), c(0.25, 0.5, .75),
    labels = lbl_format(percent2))
```

---

**lbl\_intervals**
*Label chopped intervals using set notation*


---

**Description**

Label chopped intervals using set notation

**Usage**

```
lbl_intervals(raw = FALSE, fmt = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

raw	Logical. Always use raw breaks in labels, rather than e.g. quantiles or standard deviations?
fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.

**Details**

Mathematical set notation is as follows:

- $[a,b]$ : all numbers  $x$  where  $a \leq x \leq b$ ;
- $(a,b)$ : all numbers where  $a < x < b$ ;
- $[a,b)$ : all numbers where  $a \leq x < b$ ;
- $(a,b]$ : all numbers where  $a < x \leq b$ ;
- $\{a\}$ : just the number  $a$ .

**Value**

A vector of labels for `chop`, or a function that creates labels.

**See Also**

Other labelling functions: `lbl_dash()`, `lbl_discrete()`, `lbl_format()`, `lbl_manual()`, `lbl_seq()`

**Examples**

```
tab(-10:10, c(-3, 0, 0, 3),
    labels = lbl_intervals())

tab_evenly(runif(20), 10,
    labels = lbl_intervals(fmt = percent))
```

---

**lbl\_manual**
*Label chopped intervals in a user-defined sequence*


---

**Description**

`lbl_manual()` uses an arbitrary sequence to label intervals. If the sequence is too short, it will be pasted with itself and repeated.

**Usage**

```
lbl_manual(sequence, fmt = "%s")
```

**Arguments**

sequence	A character vector of labels.
fmt	A format. Can be a string, passed into <code>base::sprintf()</code> or <code>format()</code> methods; or a one-argument formatting function.

**Value**

A vector of labels for `chop`, or a function that creates labels.

**See Also**

Other labelling functions: [lbl\\_dash\(\)](#), [lbl\\_discrete\(\)](#), [lbl\\_format\(\)](#), [lbl\\_intervals\(\)](#), [lbl\\_seq\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_manual(c("w", "x", "y", "z")))

# if labels need repeating:
chop(1:10, 1:10, lbl_manual(c("x", "y", "z")))
```

---

lbl\_seq

*Label chopped intervals in sequence*

---

**Description**

`lbl_seq` labels intervals sequentially, using numbers or letters.

**Usage**

```
lbl_seq(start = "a")
```

**Arguments**

`start`                 String. A template for the sequence. See below.

**Details**

`start` shows the first element of the sequence. It must contain exactly *one* character out of the set "a", "A", "i", "I" or "1". For later elements:

- "a" will be replaced by "a", "b", "c", ...
- "A" will be replaced by "A", "B", "C", ...
- "i" will be replaced by lower-case Roman numerals "i", "ii", "iii", ...
- "I" will be replaced by upper-case Roman numerals "I", "II", "III", ...
- "1" will be replaced by numbers "1", "2", "3", ...

Other characters will be retained as-is.

**See Also**

Other labelling functions: [lbl\\_dash\(\)](#), [lbl\\_discrete\(\)](#), [lbl\\_format\(\)](#), [lbl\\_intervals\(\)](#), [lbl\\_manual\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_seq())

chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_seq("i."))

chop(1:10, c(2, 5, 8), lbl_seq("(A)"))
```

---

percent	<i>Simple formatter</i>
---------	-------------------------

---

### Description

For a wider range of formatters, consider the ["scales" package](#).

### Usage

```
percent(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    Numeric values.

### Value

x formatted as a percent.

### Examples

```
percent(0.5)
```

---

tab	<i>Tabulate data by intervals</i>
-----	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

These functions call their related `chop_XXX` function, and call `table()` on the result.

### Usage

```
tab(...)
```

```
tab_width(...)
```

```
tab_evenly(...)
```

```
tab_n(...)
```

```
tab_mean_sd(...)
```

### Arguments

...                    Passed to `chop`

### Value

A `table()`.

**Examples**

```
tab(1:10, c(2, 5, 8))
```

```
tab_mean_sd(1:10)
```