

Package ‘nombre’

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Title Number Names

Version 0.2.0

Description Converts numeric vectors to character vectors of English number names. Provides conversion to cardinals, ordinals, numerators, and denominators. Supports negative and non-integer numbers.

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URL <https://github.com/rossellhayes/nombre>

BugReports <https://github.com/rossellhayes/nombre/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Suggests covr, testthat

Encoding UTF-8

Language en-US

LazyData true

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NeedsCompilation no

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adverbial	<i>Convert numbers to adverbial character vectors (once, twice, three times)</i>
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Description

Convert numbers to adverbial character vectors (once, twice, three times)

Usage

```
adverbial(x, thrice = getOption("nombre.thrice", FALSE), ...)
```

```
nom_adv(x, thrice = getOption("nombre.thrice", FALSE), ...)
```

```
nom_times(x, thrice = getOption("nombre.thrice", FALSE), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
thrice	A logical of length one. If TRUE, the adverbial of 3 will be "thrice". If FALSE, the adverbial of 3 will be "three times". Defaults to TRUE. Default can be changed by setting <code>options("nombre.thrice")</code> .
...	Additional arguments passed to cardinal()

Value

A character vector of the same length as x

See Also

Other number names: [cardinal\(\)](#), [collective\(\)](#), [denominator\(\)](#), [ordinal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
nom_adv(1:4)
nom_adv(1:4, thrice = TRUE)
```

cardinal	<i>Convert numbers to cardinal character vectors (one, two, three)</i>
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Description

`nom_card()` and `cardinal()` produce cardinal numbers. `nom_numer()` and `numerator()` produce numerators. The results are equivalent for integers, but `nom_card()` and `cardinal()` support fractional components while `nom_numer()` and `numerator()` do not.

Usage

```
cardinal(
  x,
  max_n = getOption("nombre.max_n", Inf),
  negative = getOption("nombre.negative", "negative"),
  numerator = FALSE
)

nom_card(
  x,
  max_n = getOption("nombre.max_n", Inf),
  negative = getOption("nombre.negative", "negative"),
  numerator = FALSE
)

numerator(x, ...)

nom_numer(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector
<code>max_n</code>	A numeric vector. When the absolute value of <code>x</code> is greater than <code>max_n</code> , <code>x</code> remains numeric instead of being converted to words. If <code>max_n</code> is negative, no <code>xs</code> will be converted to words. (This can be useful when <code>max_n</code> is passed by another function.) Defaults to <code>Inf</code> , which converts all <code>xs</code> to words. Default can be changed by setting <code>options("nombre.max_n")</code> .
<code>negative</code>	A character vector to append to negative numbers. Defaults to <code>"negative"</code> . Default can be changed by setting <code>options("nombre.negative")</code> .
<code>numerator</code>	When <code>TRUE</code> , an error is produced if <code>x</code> has a decimal or fractional component. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments of <code>numerator()</code> are passed to <code>cardinal()</code>

Value

A character vector of the same length as `x`

See Also

Other number names: [adverbial\(\)](#), [collective\(\)](#), [denominator\(\)](#), [ordinal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
nom_card(2)
nom_card(1:10)
nom_card(2 + 4/9)
nom_card(-2)
nom_card(-2, negative = "minus")

nom_card(5:15, max_n = 10)

paste("There are", nom_card(525600), "minutes in a year.")
paste("There are", nom_card(3.72e13), "cells in the human body.")
```

collective	<i>Convert numbers to collective character vectors (the, both, all three)</i>
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Description

Convert numbers to collective character vectors (the, both, all three)

Usage

```
collective(x, ...)

nom_coll(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
...	Additional arguments passed to cardinal()

Value

A character vector of the same length as x

See Also

Other number names: [adverbial\(\)](#), [cardinal\(\)](#), [denominator\(\)](#), [ordinal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
paste(nom_coll(0:3), "fish")
paste(nom_coll(9:12, max_n = 10), "fish")
```

denominator	<i>Convert numbers to denominator character vectors (whole, half, third)</i>
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Description

Convert numbers to denominator character vectors (whole, half, third)

Usage

```
denominator(x, numerator = 1, quarter = getOption("nombre.quarter", TRUE), ...)
```

```
nom_denom(x, numerator = 1, quarter = getOption("nombre.quarter", TRUE), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector
numerator	A numeric vector. The numerator(s) associated with the denominator(s). When numerator is not 1 or -1, the denominator will be pluralized.
quarter	A logical of length one. If TRUE, the denominator of 4 will be "quarter(s)". If FALSE, the denominator of 4 will be "fourth(s)". Defaults to TRUE. Default can be changed by setting options("nombre.quarter").
...	Additional arguments passed to ordinal()

Value

A character vector of the same length as x

See Also

Other number names: [adverbial\(\)](#), [cardinal\(\)](#), [collective\(\)](#), [ordinal\(\)](#)

Examples

```
nom_denom(2)
nom_denom(1:10)
nom_denom(1:10, numerator = 2)
nom_denom(1:10, numerator = 1:10)

nom_denom(4)
nom_denom(4, quarter = FALSE)

nom_denom(1:10, numerator = 2, cardinal = FALSE)
nom_denom(5:15, numerator = 2, max_n = 10)
```

ordinal *Convert numbers to ordinal character vectors (first, second, third)*

Description

Adds ordinal suffixes to numbers (or a character vector of number-like words). Converts numeric vectors to cardinal numbers before adding prefixes unless `cardinal` is `FALSE`.

Usage

```
ordinal(x, cardinal = TRUE, ...)
```

```
nom_ord(x, cardinal = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric or character vector
<code>cardinal</code>	Whether to convert a numeric vector to cardinal numbers before applying ordinal suffixes. When <code>TRUE</code> , 1 -> "first". When <code>FALSE</code> , 1 -> "1st". Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>cardinal()</code>

Value

A character vector of the same length as `x`

See Also

Other number names: [adverbial\(\)](#), [cardinal\(\)](#), [collective\(\)](#), [denominator\(\)](#)

Examples

```
nom_ord(2)
nom_ord(1:10)
nom_ord(525600)

nom_ord(1:10, cardinal = FALSE)
nom_ord(5:15, max_n = 10)

nom_ord(c("n", "dozen", "umpteen", "eleventy", "one zillion"))
```

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