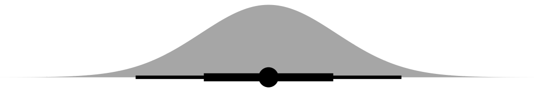
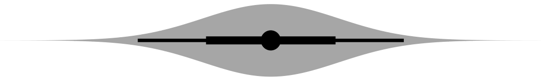
Shortcut slab+interval geometries

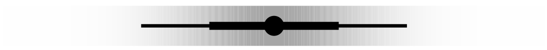
The stat_sample_slabinterval() and stat_dist_slabinterval() stats are flexible meta-geometries for visualizing sample data or analytical distributions.
With that flexibility comes a cost in remembering particular combinations of parameters that yield specific visualization types.
Thus, ggdist also provides several shortcut stats with sensible default parameters:

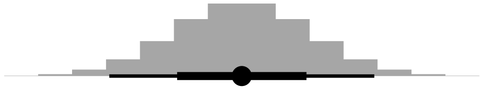
This geometry ...	... uses these defaults:					
	mapping =	slab_type =	side =	justification =	normalize =	
	aesthetic mapping	*function assigned to the computed aesthetic* ***f***	*side to draw the slab on*	*position of interval relative to slab*	*What groups to normalize max height of slab thickness within*	

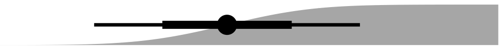
stat_sample_slabinterval()
stat_dist_slabinterval()
	aes(thickness = f)	"pdf"	"topright"	0	"all"	

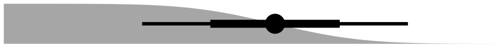
stat_halfeye()
stat_dist_halfeye()
	aes(thickness = f)	"pdf"	"topright"	0	"all"	

stat_eye()
stat_dist_eye()
	aes(thickness = f)	"pdf"	"both"	0	"all"	

stat_gradientinterval()
stat_dist_gradientinterval()
	aes(slab_alpha = f)	"pdf"	"topright"	0.5	"all"	

stat_histinterval()	aes(thickness = f)	"histogram"	"topright"	0	"all"	

stat_cdfinterval()
stat_dist_cdfinterval()
	aes(thickness = f)	"cdf"	"topleft"	0.5	"none"	

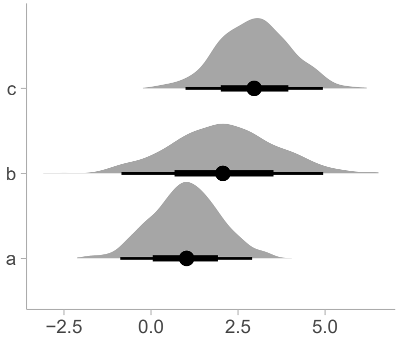
stat_ccdfinterval()
stat_dist_ccdfinterval()
	aes(thickness = f)	"ccdf"	"topleft"	0.5	"none"	

Example from stat_sample_slabinterval() sub-family

Using sample data

```
df = data.frame(
  group = c("a", "b", "c"),
  value = rnorm(
    3000,
    mean = c(1, 2, 3),
    sd = c(1, 1.5, 1)
  )
)

ggplot(df) +
  aes(y = group, x = value) +
  stat_halfeye()
```

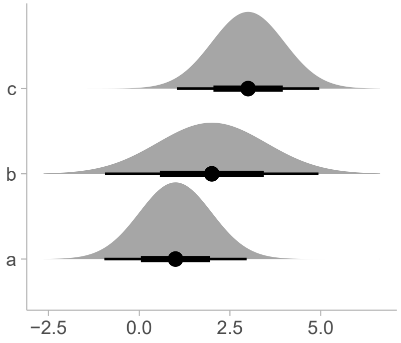


Example from stat_dist_slabinterval() sub-family

Using analytical distributions

```
df = data.frame(
  group = c("a", "b", "c"),
  mean = c(1, 2, 3),
  sd = c(1, 1.5, 1)
)

ggplot(df) +
  aes(
    y = group,
    dist = dist_normal(mean, sd)
  ) +
  stat_dist_halfeye()
```


c
b
a
−2.5
0.0
2.5
5.0