

# printMult

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The following function, `printMult`, displays a number with an added multiplier. `multiplier` is designed to allow for easy formatting of tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, or billions by displaying a multiplier-specific letter after the formatted number. `multiplier` works for values other than those listed but does not currently display a symbol after the formatted number. The default is 1 (i.e., the number is displayed as entered).

```
printMult <- function(value, digits = 2, sep = ",", decimal=".", multiplier = 1,
  mult.sym = "") {
  mult.sym <- ifelse(multiplier == 10^1, " tens",
    ifelse(multiplier == 10^2, "H",
      ifelse(multiplier == 10^3, "K",
        ifelse(multiplier == 10^6, "M",
          ifelse(multiplier == 10^9, "B",
            ""))))))
  paste(formatC(value / multiplier, format = "f", big.mark = sep, digits = digits,
    decimal.mark=decimal), mult.sym, sep="")
}
```

Examples:

```
## simple 1000s multiplier
printMult(10000, multiplier = 1000)
```

```
## [1] "10.00K"
```

```
## create a variable to pass to printMult
x <- 123456789
```

```
## multiplier can be numeric or in scientific notation
printMult(x, digits = 1, multiplier = 10^6)
```

```
## [1] "123.5M"
```

```
## passing a non-standard multiplier - note that the result is displayed without
## a multiplier symbol
printMult(1000, multiplier = 123)
```

```
## [1] "8.13"
```