Advanced R Programming - Lecture 4

Leif Jonsson

Linköping University

leif.jonsson@ericsson.com
leif.r.jonsson@liu.se

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Today

Linear algebra using R

Dynamic reporting with knitr and R-markdown

ggplot2

Object orientation

Questions since last time?

Big Bang Theory!

Figure: Rock-paper-scissors according to Sheldon!

sheldon_game

```
sheldon_game <- function(player1, player2){
        alt <- c("rock", "lizard", "spock", "scissors",
        stopifnot(player1 %in% alt, player2 %in% alt)
        alt1 <- which(alt %in% player1)
        alt2 <- which(alt %in% player2)

        if(any((alt1 + c(1,3)) %% 5 == alt2)) {
                return("Player 1 wins!")
        } else {
                return("Player 2 wins!")
        }
        return("Draw!")
}
```

Linear algebra in R

Basics in base

Uses LINPACK or LAPACK

Extra functionality : Matrix package
(extra LAPACK functionality)

Linear algebra

```
# Create matrix
A <- matrix(1:9, ncol=3)

# Block matrices
cbind(A,A)
rbind(A,A)

# Transpose
t(A)

# Addition and subtraction
A + A
A - A

# Matrix multiplication
A%*%A
```

Linear algebra

```
# Eigenvalues
eigen(A)

# Determinants
det(A)

# Matrix factorization
svd(A)
qr(A)

# Cholesky decomposition
chol(A)
```

Donald E. Knuth, Literate Programming, 1984

Let us change our traditional attitude to the construction of programs: Instead of imagining that our main task is to instruct a computer what to do, let us concentrate rather on explaining to humans what we want the computer to do.
- Donald E. Knuth, Literate Programming, 1984

Background

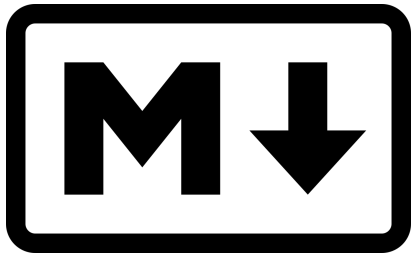
Reproducible research

Literate programming

Dynamic (repeated) reports

(Tutorials)

markdown



simple markup language

alternative to HTML (and LaTeX)

developed further by R-studio
(see coursepage)

knitr + md = rmd

Add R to markdown

knitr + md = rmd

Add R to markdown

(a)
.rmd

Figure: Flow

knitr + md = rmd

Add R to markdown

(a)
.rmd

(b) knitr

Figure: Flow

knitr + md = rmd

Add R to markdown

(a) .rmd

(b) knitr

(c) markdown

Figure: Flow

knitr + md = rmd

Add R to markdown

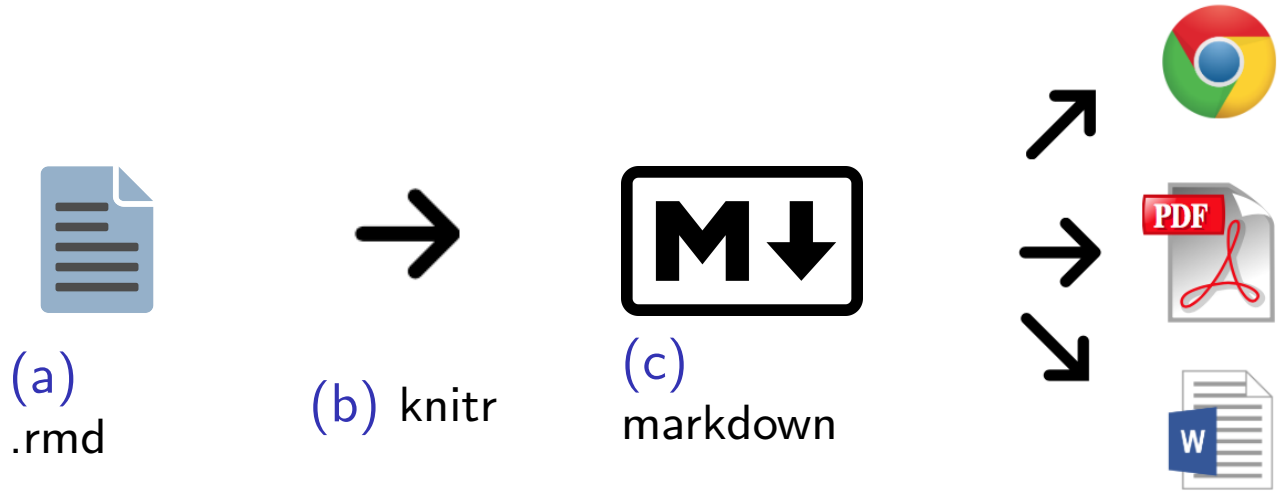


Figure: Flow

ggplot2

popular visualization package

"The grammar of graphics"
- the language of visualization

flexible

ggplot examples

the grammar

Create a graph layer by layer

Store as object (print to plot)

Three (main) parts:

`data`	The data to visualize (data.frame)
`geom`	The geometric representation of data
`aes`	The mapping of colors/shape to data

geom

`geom_point`	Scatterplots
`geom_line`	Lineplots
`geom_boxplot`	Boxplot
`geom_histogram`	Histograms
`geom_bar`	Barchart

aes

```
x
y
size
color
shape
```

Special aes

`geom`	Special aes
`geom_point`	point shape, point size
`geom_line`	line type, line size
`geom_bar`	y min, y max, fill color, outline color

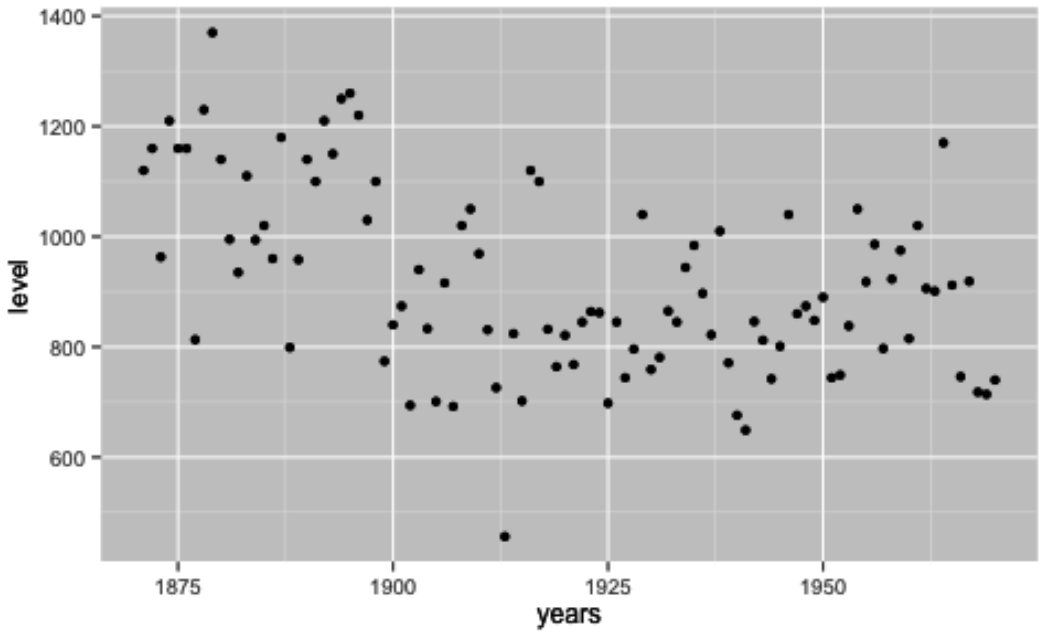
GGPlot2: Example

```
library(ggplot2)

# Preprocessing
data(Nile)
Nile <- as.data.frame(Nile)
colnames(Nile) <- "level"
Nile$years <- 1871:1970
Nile$period <- "- 1900"
Nile$period[Nile$years >= 1900] <- "1900 - 1945"
Nile$period[Nile$years > 1945] <- "1945 + "
Nile$period <- as.factor(Nile$period)
```

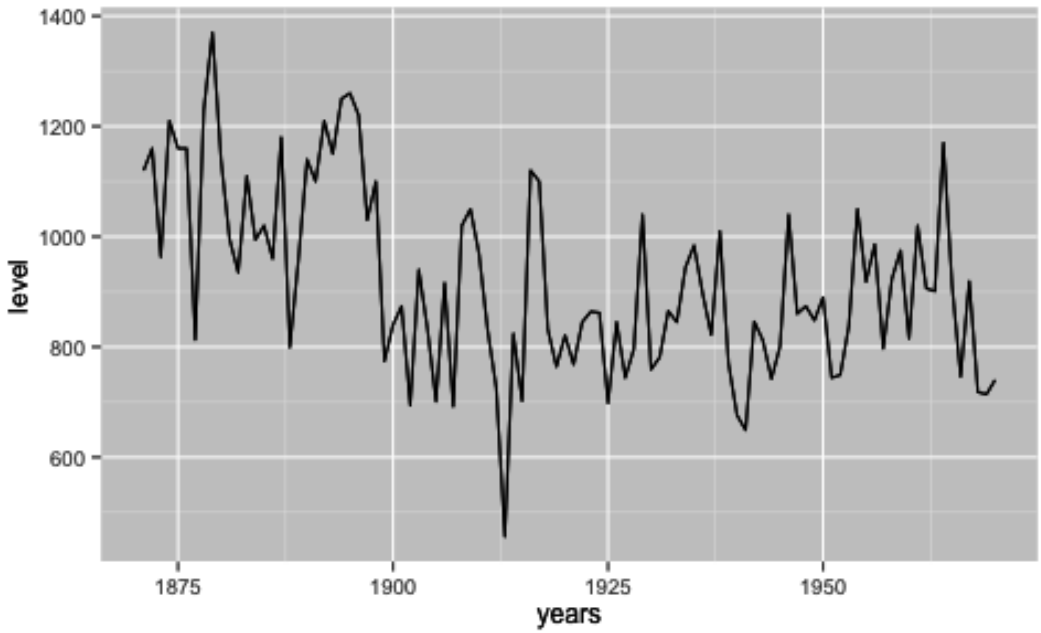
GGPlot2: geom_point

```
pl <-
        ggplot(data=Nile) +
        aes(x=years, y=level) +
        geom_point()
pl
```



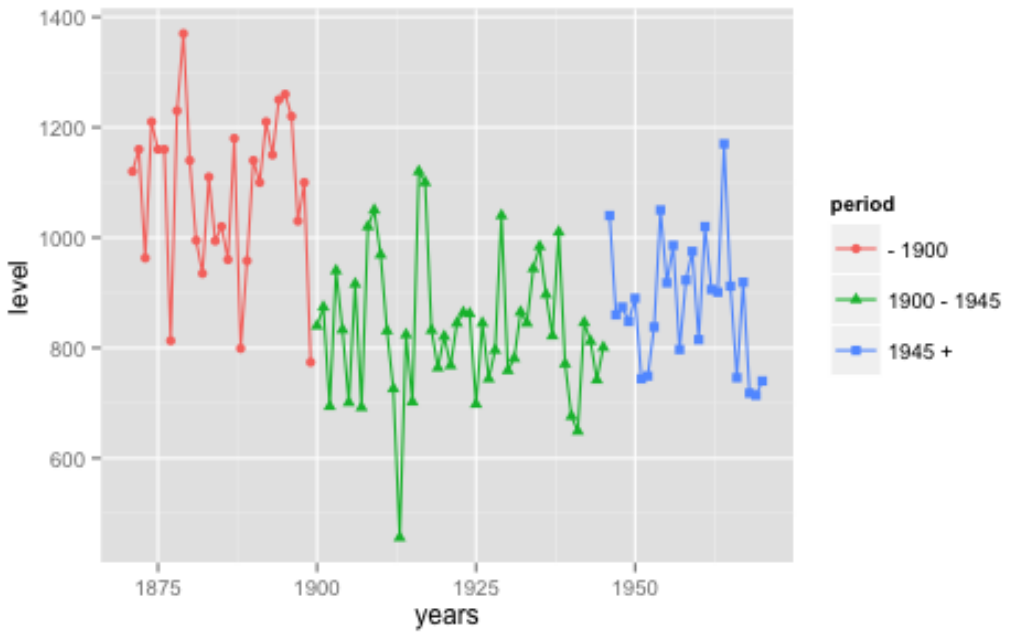
GGPlot2: geom_line

```
pl <-
        ggplot(data=Nile) +
        aes(x=years, y=level) +
        geom_line()
pl
```



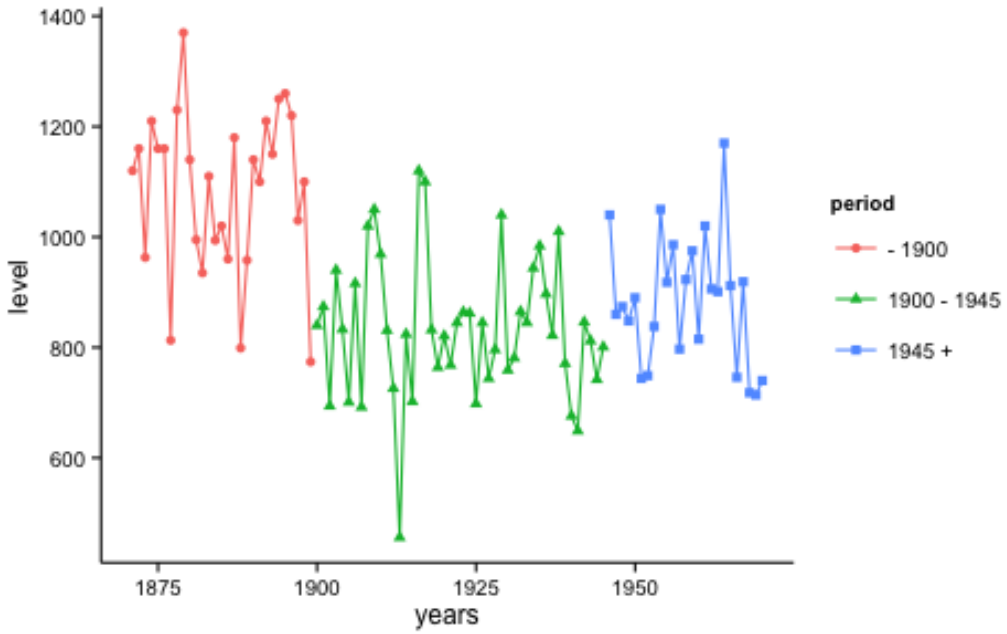
GGPlot2: geom_point + geom_line + colors!

```
pl <-
        ggplot(data=Nile) +
        aes(x=years, y=level, color=period) +
        geom_line(aes(type=period)) +
        geom_point(aes(shape=period))
pl
```



GGPlot2: use BW theme

```
p1 + theme_bw()
```



Object orientation

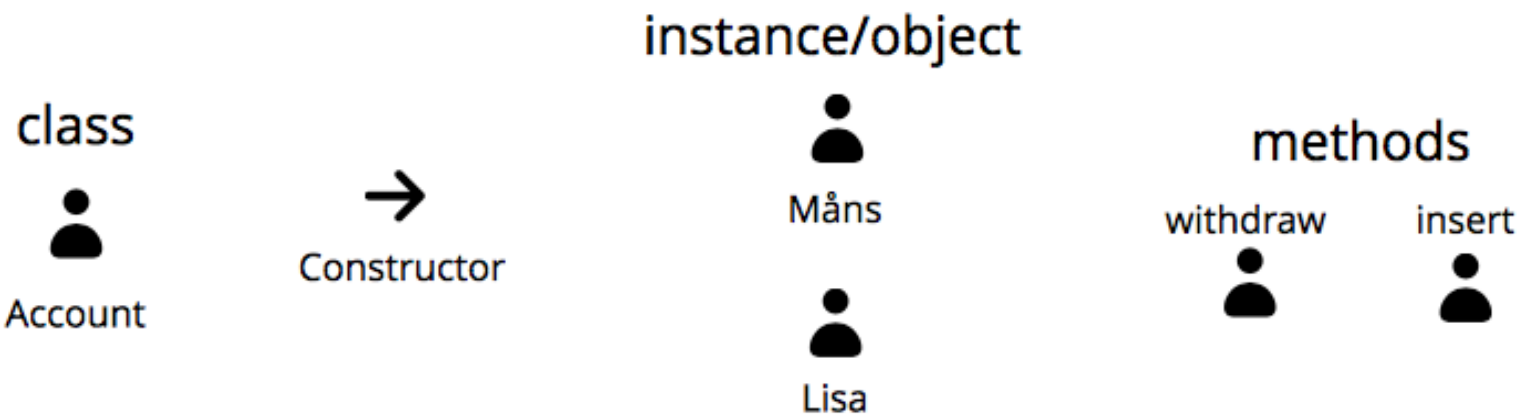
Programming paradigm

Mutable states

Key abstraction is "an object"

R is *not* purely object oriented

Object orientation



Object orientation

Fields

currency (12/24) : class variable

current_amount : object variable

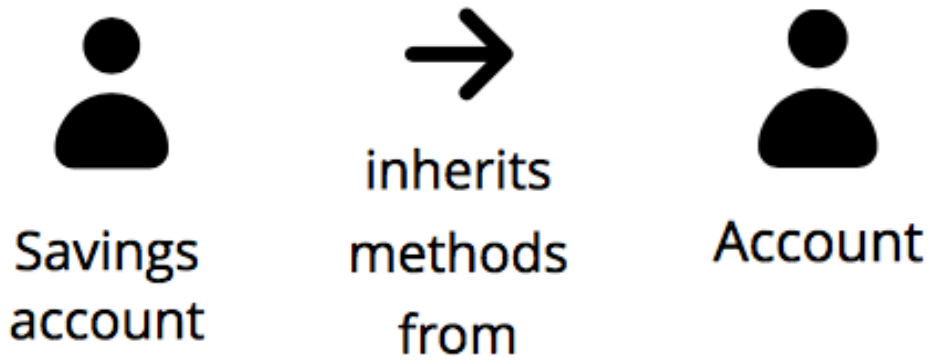
no_withdraws : object variable

Methods

insert()

withdraw()

Inheritance



Object orientation in R

S3
Simple
Methods belongs to functions

Object orientation in R

S3	S4
Simple	More formal
Methods belongs to functions	Methods belongs to functions
	@Fields
	Parents

Object orientation in R

S3	S4	RC
Simple	More formal	Latest (R 2.12)
Methods belongs to functions	Methods belongs to functions	no copy-on-modify
	@Fields	Methods belongs to objects
	Parents	Objects have Fields and methods $

S3

```
# Create object
x <- 1:100
class(x) <- "my_numeric"
```

S3

```
# Create object
x <- 1:100
class(x) <- "my_numeric"

# Create generic function
f <- function(x) UseMethod("f")
```

S3

```
# Create object
x <- 1:100
class(x) <- "my_numeric"

# Create generic function
f <- function(x) UseMethod("f")

# Create method
print.my_numeric <- function(x, ...){
        cat("This is my numeric vector.")
}
```

RC

```
# Create object with fields and methods
Account <- setRefClass("Account",
        fields = list(balance = "numeric"),
        methods = list(
                withdraw = function(x) {
                        balance <<- balance - x
                },
                deposit = function(x) {
                        balance <<- balance + x
                }
        )
)

object$copy()
```

The End... for today.
Questions?
See you next time!