

1 of 4 14-Nov-14 6:24 AM

}

As you can see, the left hand "set" in "set = set" (or "set = setfunction") is the name of that list element. The right hand "set" in "set = set" is the value that you want to store as that list element. In the case of the example code it is a function named set. It doesn't have to be, it could be a function named "setfunction." They key is that the two "set"s are representing different things.

If you want to understand why you need to make a list in the first place, see what happens when you run the following code - with the list command missing - and compare it to what happens when you run makeVector.

```
makeVector.noList <- function(x = numeric()) {
    m <- NULL
    set <- function(y) {
        x <<- y
        m <<- NULL
    }
    get <- function() x
    setmean <- function(mean) m <<- mean
    getmean <- function() m
}

mV</pre>
```

↑ 3 ↓ · flag

+ Comment

👢 G. Michael Guy Signature Track · a day ago %

Thank you very much. that is very helpful. I understand now. The naming did indeed confuse me.

Michael

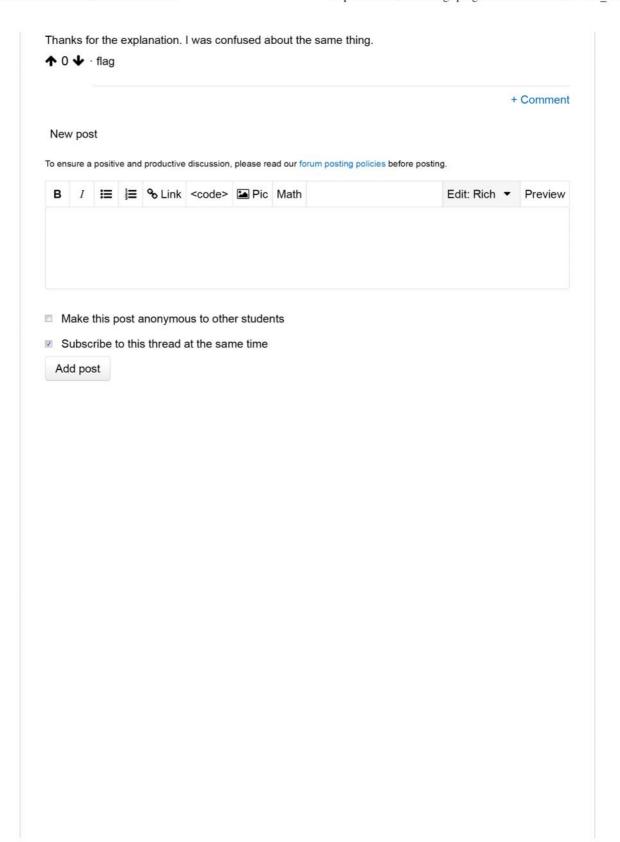
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2 of 4 14-Nov-14 6:24 AM

Purpose of 'list' code in makeVector function?



3 of 4 14-Nov-14 6:24 AM

https://class.coursera.org/rprog-009/forum/thread?thread_id=249	Purpose of 'list' code in makeVector function?
14-Nov-14 6:24 AM	4 of 4