## CompStat/R - Paper 2

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## Part I: Functions

## Functions I

Below we define a function dropNa which given an atomic vector  $\mathbf{x}$  as argument, returns  $\mathbf{x}$  after removing missing values.

```
dropNa <- function(x) {
    # expects an atomic vector as an argument and returns it without missing
    # values
    #
    # Args:
    # x: atomic vector
#
    # Returns:
    # The atomic vector x without missing values

# To remove the NAs, we use simple logical subsetting
    y <- x[!is.na(x)]

# Return y
    y
}</pre>
```

Let's test our implementation with the following line of code:

```
all.equal(dropNa(c(1, 2, 3, NA, 1, 2, 3)), c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3))
```

## [1] TRUE

As we can see from this positive test, our implementation was successful.

## Functions II

Below we define a function meanVarSdSe which given a numeric vector  $\mathbf{x}$  as argument, returns the mean, the variance, the standard deviation and the standard error of  $\mathbf{x}$ .

```
meanVarSdSe <- function(x) {
    # expects a numeric vector as an argument and returns the mean,
    # the variance, the standard deviation and the standard error
    #
    # Args:
    # x: numeric vector
    #
    # Returns:</pre>
```

```
a numerical vector containing mean, variance, standard deviation
    and standard error of x
# First we check if we have a numerical vector
# If not: stop and throw error
if( !is.numeric(x) )
  stop("Argument need to be numeric.")
# Create vector object
y <- vector()
# Calculate mean, variance, standard deviation and standard error
y[1] \leftarrow mean(x)
y[2] \leftarrow var(x)
y[3] \leftarrow sd(x)
y[4] \leftarrow y[3]/sqrt(length(x))
# Set names to vector entries
names(y) <- c("mean", "var", "sd", "se")</pre>
# Return the numeric vector y
```

To test the function, we define a numeric vector, which contains numbers from 1 to 100 and use it as an argument for our function meanVarSdSe:

```
x <- 1:100
meanVarSdSe(x)</pre>
```

```
## mean var sd se
## 50.500000 841.666667 29.011492 2.901149
```

Finally we can confirm, that the result is of type numeric:

```
class(meanVarSdSe(x))
```

## [1] "numeric"

**Functions III** 

Part II: Scoping and related topics

Scoping I

Scoping II

Scoping III

Dynamic lookup