The Map Function in R: Takeaways 🖻

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Syntax

```
• Creating a custom function and using map() to vectorize it ``` format_score <--
  function(score) { fmt_string <- str_replace(score, "%", "") num <-</pre>
  as.numeric(fmt_string)
  return(num) }
  example scores <- c("19%", "81%", "100%")
  map_result <- map(example_scores, format_score) ""</pre>
• Using map2() to vectorize a function that takes in two inputs "` first_inputs <- c(1, 2, 3)
  second_inputs <-c(4, 5, 6)
  add inputs < - function(x, y) { return(x + y) }
  output <- map2(first_inputs, second_inputs, add_inputs) ```</pre>
• Using the map() and mutate() functions to create a new column in your dataset ""
  format_score <- function(score) { fmt_string <- str_replace(score, "%", "") num <-
  as.numeric(fmt_string)
  return(num) }
  scores <- scores %>% mutate( new_writing_score = unlist(map(writing_score,
  format_score)))```
• Using lists as an input to the map() function ``` input_list <- list( c(1, 2), c(3, 4), c(5, 6), c(7, 4)
  8), c(9, 10))
  output <- map(input_list, sum) ```</pre>
• Using group_by() and summarize() together to vectorize a summary function across groups
  in a dataset
    avg_score_by_student <- student_scores %>%
         group_by(names) %>%
         summarize(
           avg_writing = mean(new_writing_score)
```

Concepts

- The purr package has a family of functions that can accommodate any number of inputs and data types. Each of these functions work out similarly, so learning one can make learning the others easier.
- We use the mapo function to vectorize a given function. You can use any function, whether it's one from R itself or a custom function that you've made yourself.
- We use the map20 function to vectorize a given function that uses two inputs.
- We can use the <code>group_by()</code> and <code>summarize()</code> functions together to create powerful analyses.

 These two work well when a dataset has two or more groups that we would like to compare against each other.



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