

# BST02: Using R for Statistics in Medical Research

## Part C: Functions and Programming

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# Recap Part B

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## Objects

- ▶ vector
- ▶ matrix
- ▶ data.frame
- ▶ list

## Data Structures

- ▶ numeric
- ▶ character
- ▶ integer
- ▶ logical
- ▶ factor

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- ▶ +, -, \*, /
- ▶ <-, =
- ▶ <, >, ==

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- ▶ NA
- ▶ NaN
- ▶ Inf, -Inf

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- ▶ mean(), median(), sd(), IQR(), ...

## Data Visualizations

- ▶ plotting packages
- ▶ plot types (plot(), barplot(), ...)

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- ▶ plot types (plot(), barplot(), ...)

## Subsetting

- ▶ [[...]], [...], \$, ...

## In this Section

---

- ▶ What are functions?
- ▶ Useful functions for data exploration
- ▶ Useful functions for data manipulations
- ▶ Writing functions
- ▶ Control-flow constructs
- ▶ The `apply` family
- ▶ Lots of practising

# Functions

---

Sometimes we want to perform the same action / manipulation on several objects.

- ▶ Option 1: copy & paste
  - ▶ a lot of work
  - ▶ susceptible to mistakes



# Functions

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  - ▶ susceptible to mistakes
- ▶ Option 2: **functions**

# Functions

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Sometimes we want to perform the same action / manipulation on several objects.

- ▶ Option 1: copy & paste
  - ▶ a lot of work
  - ▶ susceptible to mistakes
- ▶ Option 2: **functions**

## What are functions?

- ▶ a group of (organized) R commands
- ▶ a (small) program with flexible (= not pre-specified) input

**Almost all commands in R are functions!**

# Functions

---

## Some examples:

- ▶ `mean()`
- ▶ `sum()`
- ▶ `plot()`
- ▶ ...

```
class(mean)
## [1] "function"
class(sum)
## [1] "function"
class(plot)
## [1] "function"
```

# Functions

---

## Some examples:

- ▶ `mean()`
- ▶ `sum()`
- ▶ `plot()`
- ▶ ...

```
class(mean)
## [1] "function"
class(sum)
## [1] "function"
class(plot)
## [1] "function"
```

Even `class()` is a function:

```
class(class)
```

```
## [1] "function"
```

# Useful Functions for Data Exploration

---

## Demos

- ▶ Functions for Data Exploration [R](#) [html](#)

## Practicals

- ▶ Exploring and Summarizing Data [html](#)

# Useful Functions for Data Exploration

---

## Dimension

- ▶ `dim()`
- ▶ `nrow(), ncol()`
- ▶ `length()`

## Data Structure

- ▶ `str()`
- ▶ `names(),`
- ▶ `head(), tail()`
- ▶ `is.data.frame(),`  
`is.list(),`  
`is.matrix()`  
`is.numeric(),`  
`is.ordered(), ...`

## Descriptives for Continuous Variables

- ▶ `summary()`
- ▶ `min(), max(),`  
`range()`
- ▶ `mean(), median(),`  
`quantile(), IQR()`
- ▶ `sd(), var()`
- ▶ `ave()`

## Tables

- ▶ `table(),`  
`prop.table()`
- ▶ `addmargins(),`  
`ftable()`

## for `matrix` & `data.frame`

- ▶ `summary()`
- ▶ `var(), cor(), cov2cor()`
- ▶ `colSums(), colMeans(),`  
`rowSums(), rowMeans()`

## Duplicates & Comparison

- ▶ `duplicated()`
- ▶ `unique()`

# Useful functions for Data Manipulation

---

## Demo

- ▶ Functions for Data Manipulation [R](#) [html](#)

## Practicals

- ▶ Merging Datasets [html](#)

# Useful functions for Data Manipulation

---

## Transformations

- ▶ `log()`, `log2()`, `log10()`
- ▶ `exp()`, `sqrt()`, `plogis()`

## Splitting & Combining

- ▶ `split()`, `cut()`
- ▶ `cbind()`, `rbind()`
- ▶ `merge()`
- ▶ `subset()`
- ▶ `c()`
- ▶ `paste()`

## Sorting

- ▶ `sort()`, `order()`, `rev()`, `rank()`

## Repetition & Sequence

- ▶ `rep()`, `seq()`
- ▶ `expand.grid()`

## Converting Objects

- ▶ `t()`
- ▶ `unlist()`, `unname()`
- ▶ `as.numeric()`, `as.matrix()`,  
`as.data.frame()`



# Writing Functions

---

To write your own function:

```
myfun <- function(arguments) {  
  syntax  
}
```

# Writing Functions

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To write your own function:

```
myfun <- function(arguments) {  
  syntax  
}
```

For example:

```
square <- function(x) {  
  x^2  
}
```

```
square(3)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

# Writing Functions

---

Functions do not always need an argument:

```
random <- function() {  
  rnorm(n = 1)  
}
```

```
random()  
## [1] 0.08715763  
random()  
## [1] 2.733098  
random()  
## [1] -0.5050691
```

# Writing Functions

---

Functions can use **multiple arguments**:

```
subtract <- function(x, y) {  
  x - y  
}
```

```
subtract(x = 5.2, y = 3.3)
```

```
## [1] 1.9
```

## Writing Functions

---

Multiple arguments are interpreted in the **pre-defined order**, unless they are named:

```
subtract(5.2, 1.2)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

is equivalent to

```
subtract(x = 5.2, y = 1.2)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

# Writing Functions

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Multiple arguments are interpreted in the **pre-defined order**, unless they are named:

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subtract(5.2, 1.2)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

is equivalent to

```
subtract(x = 5.2, y = 1.2)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

But this is different:

```
subtract(y = 5.2, x = 1.2)
```

```
## [1] -4
```

# Writing Functions

---

We can also define **default values** for arguments.

```
multiply <- function(x, y = 2) {  
  x * y  
}
```

The default value is used when the user does not specify a value for that argument:

```
multiply(x = 3, y = 3)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
multiply(x = 3)
```

```
## [1] 6
```

# Writing Functions

---

## Practical

► Rolling the Dice [html](#)



## Control-flow Constructs: `if()`

---

Sometimes, we may want to execute code only **if a certain condition is fulfilled**.

To do this, we can use an `if` statement

```
if (condition) {expression}
```

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For example:

```
x <- c(0.3, -1.2, 0.8, 1.7, 0.7, -0.1, -0.4, -0.1, -0.2, 0.6)
if (length(x) > 5) {mean(x)}
```

```
## [1] 0.21
```

## Control-flow Constructs: `if()`

Sometimes, we may want to execute code only **if a certain condition is fulfilled**.

To do this, we can use an `if` statement

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if (length(x) > 5) {mean(x)}
```

```
## [1] 0.21
```

```
x <- c(0.7, -0.1, -0.4, -0.1)
if (length(x) > 5) {mean(x)}
```

If the condition is not fulfilled, `NULL` is returned.

## Control-flow Constructs: `if()` and `else`

---

We can also specify an expression that is evaluated **if the condition is not fulfilled**:

```
if (condition) {expression} else {alternative expression}
```

## Control-flow Constructs: `if()` and `else`

We can also specify an expression that is evaluated **if the condition is not fulfilled**:

```
if (condition) {expression} else {alternative expression}
```

For example:

```
if (length(x) > 5) {  
  mean(x)  
} else {  
  x  
}
```

```
## [1] 0.7 -0.1 -0.4 -0.1
```

## Conditional Element Selection: `ifelse()`

---

A similar function is `ifelse()`, which performs **conditional element selection**:

```
ifelse(test, yes, no)
```

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For example:

```
x <- c(0.3, -1.2, 0.8, 1.7, 0.7, -0.1, -0.4, -0.1, -0.2, 0.6)
ifelse(x > 0, ">0", "<0")
```

```
## [1] ">0" "<0" ">0" ">0" ">0" "<0" "<0" "<0" "<0" ">0"
```

## Conditional Element Selection: `ifelse()`

A similar function is `ifelse()`, which performs **conditional element selection**:

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ifelse(test, yes, no)
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For example:

```
x <- c(0.3, -1.2, 0.8, 1.7, 0.7, -0.1, -0.4, -0.1, -0.2, 0.6)
ifelse(x > 0, ">0", "<0")
```

```
## [1] ">0" "<0" ">0" ">0" ">0" "<0" "<0" "<0" "<0" ">0"
```

### Note:

- ▶ `if()` expects **one** condition
- ▶ `ifelse()` expects a **vector of conditions**



## Control-flow Constructs: for()-loop

---

To perform an operation multiple times, we can use a **for-loop**

```
for (variable in sequence) {expression}
```

For example:

```
for (i in 1:5) {  
  print(2 * i)  
}
```

```
## [1] 2  
## [1] 4  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 8  
## [1] 10
```

## Control-flow Constructs: for()-loop

---

In a **for-loop**, the variable does not need to be used in the expression:

```
for (i in 1:5) {  
  print('test')  
}
```

```
## [1] "test"  
## [1] "test"  
## [1] "test"  
## [1] "test"  
## [1] "test"
```

Note that when using `for()`, always the full sequence is used, i.e., we cannot skip iterations.

## Control-flow Constructs: `while()`-loop

---

The function `while()` repeatedly evaluates an expression as long as a condition is fulfilled:

```
while (condition) {expression}
```

### Careful:

If your condition is never `FALSE` this will run forever!!!  
(or until you stop it manually)

### Note:

`for()` and `while()` loops will not print output, unless we specifically use the function `print()`.

## Control-flow Constructs: while()-loop

---

For example:

```
s <- 1
while (s < 5) {
  s <- s + s/2
  print(s)
}
```

```
## [1] 1.5
## [1] 2.25
## [1] 3.375
## [1] 5.0625
```

# Control-flow Constructs

---

## Demo

- ▶ Control Flow [R](#) [html](#)

## Practicals

- ▶ Control Flow and Functions [html](#)
- ▶ Custom Subset Function [html](#)

## Summary: Writing Functions

---

```
function_name <- function(arguments) {  
  "function body"  
}
```

- ▶ can have 0, 1, 2, ...arguments
- ▶ arguments are interpreted in the **pre-specified order**, unless the **names are used**
- ▶ we can specify **default values**

## Summary: Control-flow Constructs

---

- ▶ `if (condition) expression:`  
evaluates the expression only if the condition is TRUE
- ▶ `if (condition) expression1 else expression2:`  
evaluates expression1 if the condition is TRUE and expression2 if the condition is FALSE
- ▶ `ifelse(test, yes, no):`  
expects a vector of tests
- ▶ `for()` and `while()` loops:  
can be used to repeatedly perform the same action
- ▶ to print output from within `for()` and `while()` we need to use `print()`

# What is the apply Family

---

Manipulate **vectors** or slices of data from **matrices**, **data frames** and **lists** in a repetitive way avoiding explicit use of loop-constructs

- ▶ An aggregating function, like for example the mean, or the sum
- ▶ Other transforming or subsetting functions
- ▶ Other vectorized functions, which return more complex structures like lists, vectors and matrices



# What is the apply Family

---

`apply()`, `lapply()` , `sapply()`, `tapply()`, `mapply()`

**But how and when should we use these?**

# How To Use `apply()` in R

---

- ▶ Operates on `matrix` and `data.frame`
- ▶ By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	4	1
[2,]	2	5	2
[3,]	3	6	3

```
apply(mat, 2, sum)
```

```
[1] 6 15 6
```

# How To Use `apply()` in R

- ▶ Operates on `matrix` and `data.frame`

- ▶ By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]     1     4     1
[2,]     2     5     2
[3,]     3     6     3
```

```
apply(mat, 2, sum)
```

```
[1]  6 15  6
```

- ▶ By row

```
apply(mat, 1, sum)
```

```
[1]  6  9 12
```

# How To Use `apply()` in R

---

- ▶ Operates on `matrix` and `data.frame`
- ▶ By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	4	1
[2,]	2	5	2
[3,]	3	6	3

```
apply(mat, 2, mean)
```

```
[1] 2 5 2
```

# How To Use `apply()` in R

- ▶ Operates on `matrix` and `data.frame`

- ▶ By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	4	1
[2,]	2	5	2
[3,]	3	6	3

```
apply(mat, 2, mean)
```

```
[1] 2 5 2
```

- ▶ By row

```
apply(mat, 1, mean)
```

```
[1] 2 3 4
```

## How To Use `apply()` in R

- ▶ You can also apply your own functions
- ▶ By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1,]	1	4	1
[2,]	2	5	2
[3,]	3	6	3

```
apply(mat, 2, function(x)
      sum(x)/(length(x)-1))
```

```
[1] 3.0 7.5 3.0
```

## How To Use `apply()` in R

► You can also apply your own functions

► By column

```
mat <- matrix(1:6, 3, 3)
mat
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]     1     4     1
[2,]     2     5     2
[3,]     3     6     3
```

```
apply(mat, 2, function(x)
      sum(x)/(length(x)-1))
```

```
[1] 3.0 7.5 3.0
```

► By row

```
apply(mat, 1, function(x)
      sum(x)/(length(x)-1))
```

```
[1] 3.0 4.5 6.0
```

# How To Use lapply() in R

---

- ▶ Apply a given function to every element of a `list` and return a `list`
- ▶ The difference with `apply()`:
  - ▶ It can be used for other objects like `vector`, `data.frame` or `list`
  - ▶ The output returned is a list



# How To Use lapply() in R

---

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))
```

myList

\$x

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6

\$y

[1] "m" "f"

\$z

[1] 30 4 23

# How To Use lapply() in R

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))
```

myList

\$x

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6

\$y

[1] "m" "f"

\$z

[1] 30 4 23

► Use pre-specified functions

```
lapply(myList, length)
```

\$x

[1] 6

\$y

[1] 2

\$z

[1] 3

# How To Use lapply() in R

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))
```

myList

\$x

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6

\$y

[1] "m" "f"

\$z

[1] 30 4 23

- Use pre-specified functions

```
lapply(myList, median)
```

\$x

[1] 3.5

\$y

[1] NA

\$z

[1] 23

- You can also apply your own functions!

## How To Use `sapply()` in R

- ▶ `sapply()` is similar to `lapply()`, but it tries to simplify the output

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))  
myList
```

```
$x  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
$y  
[1] "m" "f"
```

```
$z  
[1] 30  4 23
```

# How To Use `sapply()` in R

- ▶ `sapply()` is similar to `lapply()`, but it tries to simplify the output

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))
```

myList

\$x

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6

\$y

[1] "m" "f"

\$z

[1] 30 4 23

- ▶ Use pre-specified functions

```
sapply(myList, length)
```

x y z

6 2 3

```
sapply(myList, median)
```

x	y	z
3.5	NA	23.0

- ▶ You can also apply your own functions!

## How To Use `tapply()` in R

- ▶ Apply a function to subsets of a **vector** - The subsets are defined by some other **vector**, usually a factor

```
tapply(pbc$bili, pbc$sex, mean)
```

```
      m      f  
2.865909 3.262567
```

```
tapply(pbc$age, pbc$sex, median)
```

```
      m      f  
54.00137 50.19302
```

## How To Use `tapply()` in R

---

- ▶ You can also apply your own functions

```
tapply(pbc$bili, pbc$sex, function(x) sum(x)/(length(x)-1))
```

m	f
2.932558	3.271314

## How To Use `mapply()` in R

- ▶ Multivariate apply
- ▶ Its purpose is to be able to vectorize arguments to a function that is not usually accepting **vectors** as arguments
- ▶ `mapply()` applies a function to multiple **list** or multiple **vector** arguments

```
mapply(length, pbc)
```

id	time	status	trt	age	sex
418	418	418	418	418	418
ascites	hepato	spiders	edema	bili	chol
418	418	418	418	418	418
albumin	copper	alk.phos	ast	trig	platelet
418	418	418	418	418	418
protime	stage	stage_rev	stage_ref4		
418	418	418	418		



# How To Use `mapply()` in R

---

- Overlapping between functions

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))  
mapply(length, myList,  
        SIMPLIFY = FALSE)
```

```
$x  
[1] 6
```

```
$y  
[1] 2
```

```
$z  
[1] 3
```

# How To Use `mapply()` in R

## ► Overlapping between functions

```
myList <- list(x = c(1:6),  
              y = c("m", "f"),  
              z = c(30, 4, 23))  
mapply(length, myList,  
        SIMPLIFY = FALSE)
```

```
$x  
[1] 6
```

```
$y  
[1] 2
```

```
$z  
[1] 3
```

```
lapply(myList, length)
```

```
$x  
[1] 6
```

```
$y  
[1] 2
```

```
$z  
[1] 3
```

- You can also apply your own functions!

# Useful Summary: Apply Family

---

## Vectors

- ▶ `tapply()`
- ▶ `mapply()`

## Matrices

- ▶ `apply()`
- ▶ `tapply()`
- ▶ `lapply()`
- ▶ `sapply()`
- ▶ `mapply()`

## Data frames

- ▶ `apply()`
- ▶ `tapply()`
- ▶ `lapply()`
- ▶ `sapply()`
- ▶ `mapply()`

## Lists

- ▶ `lapply()`
- ▶ `sapply()`
- ▶ `mapply()`

## Useful Summary: Apply Family

---

- ▶ Use the following webpage to further investigate the apply family [https://emcbiostatistics.shinyapps.io/the\\_apply\\_family/](https://emcbiostatistics.shinyapps.io/the_apply_family/)
- ▶ The **R** code for the shiny app is also available:

### Demos

- ▶ Shiny app apply family **R**

In order to run the app you will need to install the packages:

- ▶ `survival`
- ▶ `shiny`

# Useful Summary: Apply Family

---

## Demos

- ▶ The Apply Family [R](#) [html](#)

## Practicals

- ▶ The Apply Family [html](#)