BST02: Using R for Statistics in Medical Research

Part C: Functions and Programming

Nicole Erler Eleni-Rosalina Andrinopoulou

Department of Biostatistics, Erasmus Medical Center

n.erler@erasmusmc.nl e.andrinopoulou@erasmusmc.nl

24 - 28 February 2020

Recap Part B

Objects

- `vector`
- `matrix`
- `data.frame`
- `list`

Data Structures

- `numeric`
- `character`
- `integer`
- `logical`
- `factor`

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Operators

- `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`
- `<-`, `=`
- `<`, `>`, `==`

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- `NA`
- `NaN`
- `Inf`, `-Inf`

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Data Exploration

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

Data Visualizations

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

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- plotting packages
- 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

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Functions

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- Option 1: copy & paste
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- 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 Data 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
}
```

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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] 1.571184
random()
## [1] 1.874857
random()
## [1] -0.946705
```

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)
```

```
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Writing Functions

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```

```
## [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

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if (condition) {expression}
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For example:

```
x <- rnorm(n = 10)
if (length(x) > 5) {mean(x)}
```

```
## [1] 0.167705
```

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x <- rnorm(n = 5)
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```

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 (cond) {expression} else {alternative expression}
```

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

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

For example:

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

```
## [1] -2.70669702  0.45653095 -1.37212255  1.26490555  0.07293016
```

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 <- round(rnorm(n = 6), 2))
```

```
## [1] -0.96 -1.40 -1.28 -1.40  0.79 -0.93
```

```
ifelse(x > 0, ">0", "<0")
```

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

Conditional Element Selection: `ifelse()`

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For example:

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```
## [1] -0.96 -1.40 -1.28 -1.40  0.79 -0.93
```

```
ifelse(x > 0, ">0", "<0")
```

```
## [1] "<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 <- 0
while (s < 7) {
  x <- rnorm(n = 1, mean = 0, sd = 2)
  s <- s + abs(x)
  print(s)
}
```

```
## [1] 2.414131
## [1] 2.96899
## [1] 5.137872
## [1] 9.829268
```

Control-flow Constructs

Demo

- Control Flow R html

Practical

- Control Flow and Functions 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 ‘test‘s
- `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 slices of data from matrices, arrays, lists and dataframes 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, matrices and arrays

What is the apply Family (cont'd)

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

But how and when should we use these?

How To Use apply() in R

- Operates on Matrices and Data Frames

```
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
```

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

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

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

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

How To Use apply() in R (cont'd)

- Operates on Matrices and Data Frames

```
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
```

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

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

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

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

How To Use apply() in R (cont'd)

- You can also apply your functions

```
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
```

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

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

```
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 obtain a list as result
- The difference with apply():
  - It can be used for other objects like data frames, lists or vectors
  - The output returned is a list

How To Use lapply() in R (cont'd)

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

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

$y
[1] "m" "f"

$z
[1] 30  4 23
```

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

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

$y
[1] 2

$z
[1] 3
```

How To Use lapply() in R (cont'd)

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

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

$y
[1] "m" "f"

$z
[1] 30  4 23
```

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

```
[[1]]
[1] 3.5

$y
[1] NA

$z
[1] 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
```

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

$y
[1] "m" "f"

$z
[1] 30  4 23
```

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

```
  y z
6 2 3
```

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

```
   y    z
 3.5   NA 23.0
```

How To Use tapply() in R

- Apply a function to subsets of a vector and 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 (cont'd)

- You can also apply your 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  ascites   hepato
     418      418      418      418      418      418      418      418
 spiders    edema     bili     chol  albumin   copper alk.phos      ast
     418      418      418      418      418      418      418      418
    trig platelet  protime    stage
     418      418      418      418
```

How To Use mapply() in R (cont'd)

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

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

$y
[1] 2

$z
[1] 3
```

Useful Summary: Apply Family

Vectors

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

Matrices

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

Data frames

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

Lists

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

Useful Summary: Apply Family (cont'd)

Demos

- The Apply Family R html

Practicals

- The Apply Family html