Loop and Control flow

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1. Loop and control flow function (if)

1. Loop

```
#Creating simple Loop in R
#Example: 1 - Print
for(i in 1:9) {
  print(i^2)
## [1] 1
## [1] 4
## [1] 9
## [1] 16
## [1] 25
## [1] 36
## [1] 49
## [1] 64
## [1] 81
#For each i, entire body of the loop will be evaluated in a sequence.
#Example: 2 - Mean of each column without apply
mat <- matrix(1:16, ncol = 4)</pre>
apply(mat, 2, mean) #with apply
## [1] 2.5 6.5 10.5 14.5
#Manually (one by one)
mean(mat[, 1])
## [1] 2.5
mean(mat[, 2])
## [1] 6.5
mean(mat[, 3])
## [1] 10.5
mean(mat[, 4])
## [1] 14.5
```

```
#using loop
a <- c()
for(i in 1:4) {
    a[i] <- mean(mat[, i])
#Example: 3 - aggregate using Loop
#Generating some data
set.seed(123)
n <- c("Rishu", "Rajat", "Udit", "Dhawal", "Manan")</pre>
Df <- data.frame(Names = sample(x = n, size = 30, replace = TRUE),</pre>
                 Marks = rnorm(n = 30, mean = 10, sd = 3))
head(Df)
##
    Names
               Marks
## 1 Udit 6.921987
## 2 Udit 7.813326
## 3 Rajat 8.124882
## 4 Rajat 4.939920
## 5 Udit 12.513361
## 6 Manan 10.460119
str(Df)
## 'data.frame': 30 obs. of 2 variables:
## $ Names: Factor w/ 5 levels "Dhawal", "Manan",...: 5 5 3 3 5 2 1 4 3 5 ...
## $ Marks: num 6.92 7.81 8.12 4.94 12.51 ...
#Requirement: using loop, get mean marks and max marks of each name in `n`.
#Manually (for one student)
mean(Df[Df$Names == "Dhawal", 2])
## [1] 8.656977
max(Df[Df$Names == "Dhawal", 2])
## [1] 11.66175
# max(Df[Df$Names == "Dhawal", ]$Marks) #another way of subsetting
#using loop
Mean <- c() #creating empty mean vector
Max <- c() #creating empty max vector</pre>
for(i in 1:length(n)) {
 D <- Df[Df$Names == n[i], ]$Marks
 Mean[i] <- mean(D)</pre>
 Max[i] \leftarrow max(D)
(Summary <- data.frame(Names = n, Mean1 = Mean, Max1 = Max))
##
      Names
                Mean1
                          Max1
## 1 Rishu 11.670326 16.50687
## 2 Rajat 8.447368 11.27939
     Udit 10.178045 13.62389
## 4 Dhawal 8.656977 11.66175
## 5 Manan 10.851668 12.68538
```

Loop Exercise: Plot using Loop

```
#generating Data
set.seed(123)
Matrix <- matrix(data = rnorm(100), ncol =10)
colnames(Matrix) <- LETTERS[1:10]</pre>
```

Assume first column is dependend variable, and all other variables are independent variable. Do:

- 1. Plot each indenpendent variable against dependent variable.
- 2. Save all plot in specific directory. Try to use names such that it convey information about the variable.
- 3. Title in the plot should be "Scatterplot: A \sim name of IV"

2. Control Flow: if function

The function has major two part. The first is condition if (condition), and second is body (usually written in curly bracket). The expression in the body of if function is evaluated only if the condition in if is TRUE. If condition is not true, then the expression in if body is not evaluated at all. Take very simple example:

```
if(TRUE) {
   a <- 2
}
a

## [1] 2

if(FALSE) {
   b <- 2
}
b</pre>
```

Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'b' not found

Another example is square root.

```
#Square root (if number is positive)
srt <- function(x) {
   if(x > 0 ) {
      x^0.5
   } else {
   print("Number is negative")
   }
}
#example:
srt(10)
```

```
## [1] 3.162278
srt(-2)
```

[1] "Number is negative"

```
#Annuity Function
Annuity <- function(A = 1, i, n) {
  if(i == 0) {
    n*A</pre>
```

```
} else {
  A * (1 - (1+i)^(-n)) / i
  }
}
#example
Annuity(i = .10, n = 10)
## [1] 6.144567
Annuity(i = 0, n = 10)
## [1] 10
#Annuity Function for different payments
Annuity <- function(A = 1, i, n, type = c("Monthly", "HY", "Q", "A")) {
  if(n < 0) {
    stop("N is negative")
  Fac \leftarrow c(Monthly = 12, HY = 2, Q = 4, A = 1)
  s <- Fac[type]
  if(i == 0) {
    n*A*s
  } else {
    A * (1 - (1+i/s)^(-n*s)) / (i/s)
  }
}
#Example
Annuity(10000, i = 0, n = 10, type = "Q")
##
## 4e+05
Annuity(100, i = .10, n = 5, type = "Monthly")
## Monthly
## 4706.537
```

GitHub Page

Check my Github page for all repositories: github.com/neeraj2308