Lecture 3: Control-flow and functions

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Last updated: 10/13/2022 @ 08:41:01

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1 R Control-flow

1.1 Conditional constructs

- **if**(*condition*){

  }[**else if**(*condition*){

  }]

  [**else**{}]

The `R` language provides a **vectorized** **ifelse()** function.

Syntax:
ifelse(*cond*, *vecy*, *vecn*)
where:

- *cond* : test condition
- *vecy* : values in case of **TRUE** values
- *vecn* : values in case of **FALSE** values

1.1.1 Examples

```r
score <- 75.0

if(score>=90.0){
  grade <- 'A'
} else if((score<90.0) && (score>=80.0)){
  grade <- 'B'
} else if((score<80.0) && (score>=70.0)){
  grade <- 'C'
} else{
  grade <- 'D'
}
cat(sprintf("Score:%4.2f -> Grade:%s\n", score, grade))
```

```
Score:75.00 -> Grade:C
```

```r
x <- c(-1,2,1,-5,-7)
c
```

```
function (...)  .Primitive("c")
```

```r
res <- ifelse(x>=0, x,-x)
res
```

```
[1] 1 2 1 5 7
```

1.2 Loop constructs

There are several loop constructs:

- **while**(*cond*){
  body of the loop
  }
- **for**(*obj* **in** *sequence*}){
  body of the loop
  }
- **repeat**
  body of the loop
  }

  The **repeat** loop has no condition to leave the loop:
  insert a **break** statement to leave the (infinite) loop.

The **break** statement allows one to break out of the **while**, **for** and **repeat** constructs.

The **next** statement allows to go to the next iteration.

1.2.1 Examples

- for loop construct

```
# Loop over all items
fruit <- c("apple", "pear", "banana", "grape")
for(item in fruit){
  cat(sprintf(" Fruit:%s\n", item))
}
```

```
 Fruit:apple
 Fruit:pear
 Fruit:banana
 Fruit:grape
```

```
# Skip all numbers which are multiples of 3
x <- sample(1:100, size=10, replace=FALSE)
x
```

```
 [1] 77 69 23 85 37 35 81 98 47 88
```

```
for(item in x){
  if(item%%3==0)
     next
  cat(sprintf(" %3d is NOT a multiple of 3\n", item))
}
```

```
  77 is NOT a multiple of 3
  23 is NOT a multiple of 3
  85 is NOT a multiple of 3
  37 is NOT a multiple of 3
  35 is NOT a multiple of 3
  98 is NOT a multiple of 3
  47 is NOT a multiple of 3
  88 is NOT a multiple of 3
```

- while loop

```
x <- sample(1:1000, size=100, replace= FALSE)
isFound <- FALSE
i <- 1
while(!isFound){
  if(x[i]%%7==0){
      cat(sprintf(" %3d is divisible by 7\n", x[i]))
      isFound <- TRUE
  }
  else{
      cat(sprintf(" %3d is NOT divisible by 7\n", x[i]))
      i <- i + 1
  }
}
```

```
 241 is NOT divisible by 7
  94 is NOT divisible by 7
 976 is NOT divisible by 7
 426 is NOT divisible by 7
 853 is NOT divisible by 7
 321 is NOT divisible by 7
  74 is NOT divisible by 7
 721 is divisible by 7
```

- repeat loop

```
i <- 1
repeat{
  # Stop the loop as soon as you find a multiple of 7.
  if(x[i]%%7==0){
      cat(sprintf(" %3d is divisible by 7\n", x[i]))
      break
  }
  else{
      cat(sprintf(" %3d is NOT divisible by 7\n", x[i]))
      i <- i + 1
  }
}
```

```
 241 is NOT divisible by 7
  94 is NOT divisible by 7
 976 is NOT divisible by 7
 426 is NOT divisible by 7
 853 is NOT divisible by 7
 321 is NOT divisible by 7
  74 is NOT divisible by 7
 721 is divisible by 7
```

1.3 Exercises

- Write code to find the smallest of three numbers, e.g. 21, 12, 17
- The **Fibonacci** sequence is defined by the following recurrence relation:

  $$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

  where $F_0 = F_1 = 1$.
  Calculate all Fibonacci numbers up to F_{15}.
- The square root of a number n is equivalent to solving the following equation:

  $$x^2 - n = 0$$

  The solution to this equation can be found iteratively by using e.g. the Newton-Raphson method.

  Iteration $i + 1$ for x is then given by:

  $$x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_i + \frac{n}{x_i})$$

  Find the square root of 751 to a precision of at least 8 decimals. You can set x_0 to n itself.

2 R Functions

- switch function
- lexical scoping
- simple functions
- args(), formals()
- default arg, . . .
- lazy evaluation
- closure
- anonymous functions
- make your own operators
- loop functions: {l,s,m}apply, split

2.1 Examples