

# task6\_0930

2025-09-30

```
#task 6 R Functions 1
ratio_mean_median <- function(x, na.rm = TRUE, direction = c("mean/median", "median/mean")) {
  direction <- match.arg(direction)
  if (!is.numeric(x)) stop("x must be a given vector")
  if (na.rm) x <- x[!is.na(x)]
  if (length(x) == 0) stop("output is empty or NA")

  m <- mean(x)
  md <- median(x)

  if (direction == "mean/median") {
    if (md == 0) return(NA_real_) # or return(Inf)
    return(m / md)
  } else {
    if (m == 0) return(NA_real_) # or return(Inf)
    return(md / m)
  }
}

## test in database of CO2 of uptake
data(CO2)
ratio_mean_median(CO2$uptake)
```

```
## [1] 0.9615935
```

```
ratio_mean_median(CO2$uptake, direction = "median/mean")
```

```
## [1] 1.039941
```

### #task 6 R Functions 2

```
mean_without_extremes <- function(x, na.rm = TRUE, mode = c("one", "all")) {  
  if (!is.numeric(x)) stop("x must be numeric vector")  
  if (na.rm) x <- x[!is.na(x)]  
  if (length(x) < 3) stop("At least 3 numbers are needed to remove the minimum and maximum and  
then find the average")  
  
  mode <- match.arg(mode)  
  
  if (mode == "one") {    # Remove only one minimum and one maximum value  
    i_min <- which.min(x)  
    i_max <- which.max(x)  
    keep <- setdiff(seq_along(x), c(i_min, i_max))  
    return(mean(x[keep]))  
  } else { # mode == "all"  
    # Remove all elements equal to the minimum or maximum value  
    mn <- min(x); mx <- max(x)  
    keep <- (x != mn) & (x != mx)  
    if (!any(keep)) stop("After removing all extreme values, there are no remaining elements a  
nd the mean cannot be calculated.")  
    return(mean(x[keep]))  
  }  
}
```

```
x1 <- c(1, 2, 3, 100)  
mean_without_extremes(x1, mode = "one") # Remove only one of 1 and 100 -> mean(2,3) = 2.5
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

```
x2 <- c(1, 1, 2, 3, 100, 100)  
mean_without_extremes(x2, mode = "one") # Only one 1 and one 100 are dropped
```

```
## [1] 26.5
```

```
mean_without_extremes(x2, mode = "all") # Drop all 1s and all 100s, leaving only 2,3 -> 2.5
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

### #task 6 R Functions 3

##Why: pipes improve readability and reduce nesting. How: chain steps with `|>` (base R) or `%>%` (magrittr); use `'.'` as placeholder when not first arg. When not: very long chains, branching, need intermediate checks, heavy side-effects, or environment-dependent functions (e.g., assign/get)

### #task 6 R Functions 4

#Apply family functions accelerate vectorized row/column, list, and grouped ops; they reduce loops, lower bug risk, improve clarity, and enable fast summaries, feature engineering, and scalable resampling across data sets; crucial for reproducible R analysis in SHM and biomedical studies