Lecture 9: Building Functions

Eugen Buehler November 14, 2016

R Functions are objects

R is a functional programming language. This means that functions are "objects", just like data frames, vectors, and other things that are assigned to variables and passed to other functions.

A rose by any other name

The name of a functions is actually the name of a variable that contains the function, in the same way that the

This means that we can create a copy of a function by assigning its value to a new variable.

```
myLogFunction <- log
myLogFunction

## function (x, base = exp(1)) .Primitive("log")</pre>
```

Functions are a kind of data and have a class

```
myNumber <- 7
class(myNumber)

## [1] "numeric"

class(log)

## [1] "function"</pre>
```

Creating a function

We can create a new function using the word "function" followed by the functions arguments and one or more R statements.

```
myDumbFunction <- function() 42
myDumbFunction()
## [1] 42</pre>
```

Creating a multi-statement function

If there is more than one statement in a function, they should be enclosed in curly brackets:

```
doubleIt <- function(x) {
  myResult <- x * 2
  myResult
}
doubleIt(5)
## [1] 10</pre>
```

The last statement within the curly brackets will be the value returned by the function.

Functions live in their own little world

Inside a function, variables that existed in your environment can be used and even changed. However, any changes made, including changing data stored in variables and creating new variables, happens solely within the function. Your environment stays the same.

```
exists("myResult")

## [1] FALSE

myResult <- 1000
doubleItOutput <- doubleIt(2)
myResult

## [1] 1000</pre>
```

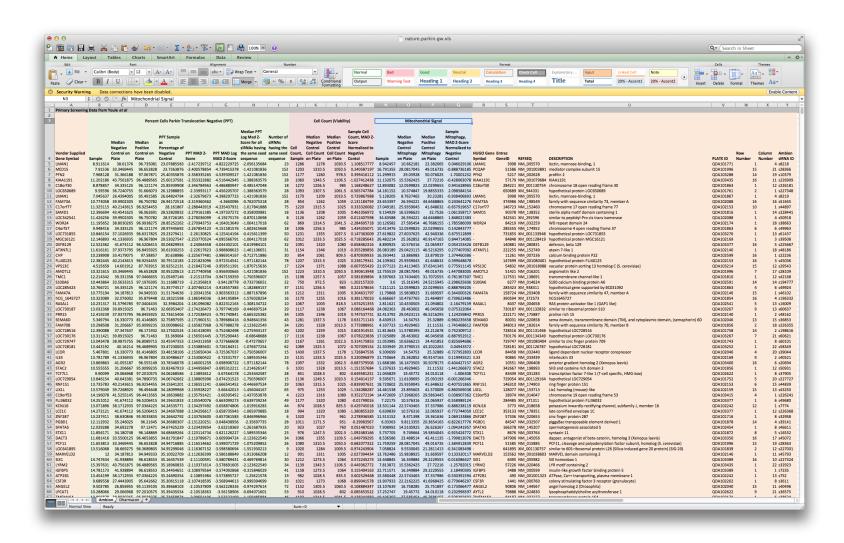
Example Data Set

The data set used in today's lecture comes from an siRNA screen that we published a few years ago. The screen looked for genes that influence parkin translocation.

High-content genome-wide RNAi screens identify regulators of parkin upstream of mitophagy. Hasson SA, Kane LA, Yamano K, Huang CH, Sliter DA, Buehler E, Wang C, Heman-Ackah SM, Hessa T, Guha R, Martin SE, Youle RJ. Nature. 2013.

The data set will be available for download from the lectures portion of the class web page.

Preview the Data



Import the data

```
str(ambion)
## 'data frame':
                    65196 obs. of 25 variables:
    $ Vendor.Supplied.Gene.Symbol
                                                                               : chr
##
    $ Sample
                                                                               : num
    $ Median.Negative.Control.on.Plate
                                                                               : num
    $ Median.Positive.Control.on.Plate
                                                                               : num
##
    $ PPT.Sample.as.Percentage.of.Negative.Control
                                                                               : num
##
    $ PPT.MAD.Z.Score
                                                                               : num
##
    $ PPT.MAD.Log.MAD.Z.Score
                                                                               : num
##
    $ Median.PPT.Log.Mad.Z.Score.for.all.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence: num
##
    $ Number.of.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
                                                                               : int
##
    $ Cell.Count..Sample
                                                                               : int
    $ Median.Negative.Control.Cell.Count.on.Plate
##
                                                                               : num
##
    $ Median.Positive.Control.Cell.Count.on.Plate
                                                                               : num
##
    $ Sample.Cell.Count..MAD.Z.Score.Normalized.to.Negative.Contol
                                                                               : num
##
    $ Sample.1
                                                                               : num
    $ Median.Negative.Control.Mitophagy.on.Plate
##
                                                                               : num
##
    $ Median.Positive.Control.Mitophagy.on.Plate
                                                                                 num
```

ambion <- read.csv("nature.parkin.gw.ambion.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)</pre>

Check for missing data

```
apply(ambion, 2, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
##
                                                Vendor.Supplied.Gene.Symbol
##
                                                                           0
##
                                                                      Sample
##
                                                                         441
##
                                           Median.Negative.Control.on.Plate
##
                                                                         441
##
                                           Median.Positive.Control.on.Plate
##
                                                                         441
##
                              PPT.Sample.as.Percentage.of.Negative.Control
##
                                                                         441
##
                                                             PPT.MAD.Z.Score
##
                                                                         441
##
                                                    PPT.MAD.Log.MAD.Z.Score
##
                                                                         441
   Median.PPT.Log.Mad.Z.Score.for.all.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
##
                                                                         441
##
                            Number.of.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
                                                                         441 11/30
##
```

Investigate Missing Data

```
ambion[is.na(ambion[,1]),][1,]
##
      Vendor.Supplied.Gene.Symbol Sample Median.Negative.Control.on.Plate
## NA
                              <NA>
                                       NA
                                                                         NA
      Median.Positive.Control.on.Plate
##
## NA
##
      PPT.Sample.as.Percentage.of.Negative.Control PPT.MAD.Z.Score
## NA
                                                 NA
                                                                  NA
##
      PPT.MAD.Log.MAD.Z.Score
## NA
                           NA
##
      Median.PPT.Log.Mad.Z.Score.for.all.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
## NA
                                                                             NA
##
      Number.of.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence Cell.Count..Sample
## NA
                                                   NA
                                                                       NA
##
      Median.Negative.Control.Cell.Count.on.Plate
## NA
                                                NA
##
      Median.Positive.Control.Cell.Count.on.Plate
## NA
                                                NA
##
      Sample.Cell.Count..MAD.Z.Score.Normalized.to.Negative.Contol Sample.1
                                                                          NA 12/30
## NA
                                                                  NA
```

Eliminate Missing Data

```
ambion <- ambion[! is.na(ambion[,2]), ]</pre>
apply(ambion, 2, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
##
                                                 Vendor.Supplied.Gene.Symbol
##
                                                                             0
##
                                                                       Sample
##
                                                                             0
##
                                            Median.Negative.Control.on.Plate
##
                                                                             0
##
                                            Median.Positive.Control.on.Plate
##
                                                                             0
##
                               PPT.Sample.as.Percentage.of.Negative.Control
##
                                                                             0
##
                                                              PPT.MAD.Z.Score
##
                                                                             0
##
                                                     PPT.MAD.Log.MAD.Z.Score
##
                                                                             0
  Median.PPT.Log.Mad.Z.Score.for.all.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
##
                                                                             0
                                                                              13/30
                             Number.of.siRNAs.having.the.same.seed.sequence
##
```

Simplify the Data

Often it will be helpful to create a new data frame with only the data we wish to analyze.

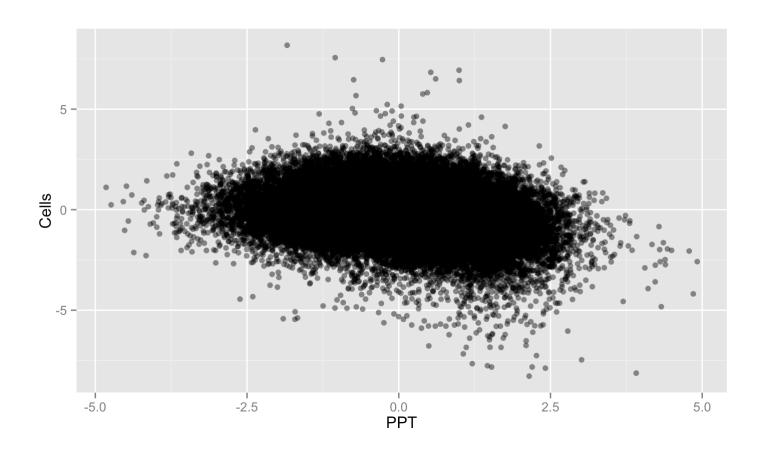
```
ambion.simple <- ambion[,c(19,25,1,21,7,13,17)]
ambion.simple[1,]
##
     Entrez.GeneID Ambion.siRNA.ID Vendor.Supplied.Gene.Symbol
## 1
                             s8218
              3998
                                                          LMAN1
##
                    DESCRIPTION PPT.MAD.Log.MAD.Z.Score
## 1 lectin, mannose-binding, 1
                                                -4.82223
##
     Sample.Cell.Count..MAD.Z.Score.Normalized.to.Negative.Contol
## 1
                                                          1.108518
##
     Sample.Mitophagy..MAD.Z.Score.Normalized.to.Negative.Control
## 1
                                                        0.04662911
```

Simplify our Column Names

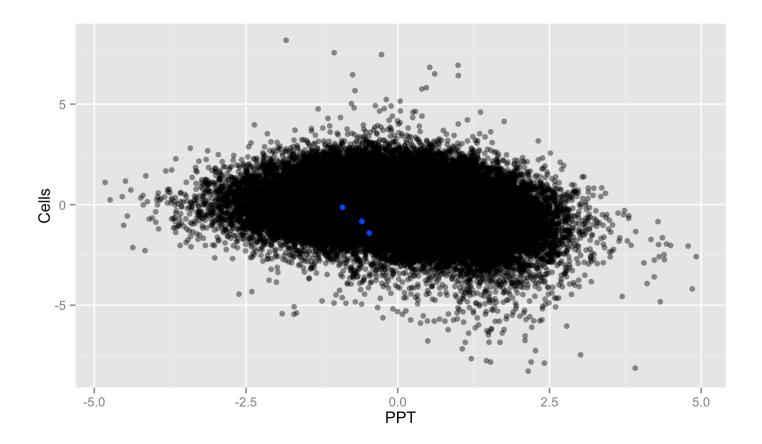
```
library(knitr, quietly = TRUE)
colnames(ambion.simple) <- c("GeneID", "siRNA", "Symbol", "Description",</pre>
                                "PPT", "Cells", "Mitophagy")
kable(head(ambion.simple, n=4), format = "markdown")
                  Symbol
                            Description
                                                                     Cells
                                                                           Mitophagy
 GenelD siRNA
                                                           PPT
                            lectin, mannose-binding, 1
   3998 s8218
                  LMAN1
                                                     -4.822230
                                                                1.1085178
                                                                           0.0466291
                            mediator complex subunit
                  MED15
  51586 s28366
                                                      -4.739415
                                                                0.2405872 -0.8887362
                            15
   5217 s10379
                            profilin 2
                  PFN2
                                                      -4.539309
                                                                0.3994161 -1.7000123
  57179 s226909 KIAA1191
                            KIAA1191
                                                      -4.516443 -1.0274124 -0.4280631
```

Evaluate how our variables interact

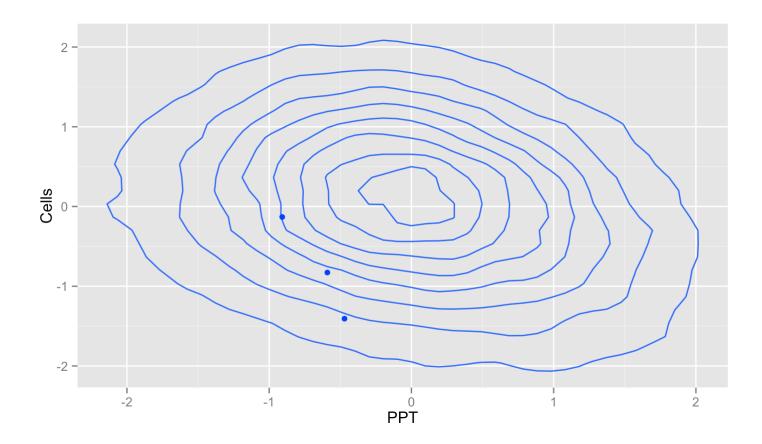
```
library(ggplot2, quietly = TRUE)
ggplot(ambion.simple, aes(x=PPT, y=Cells)) + geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```



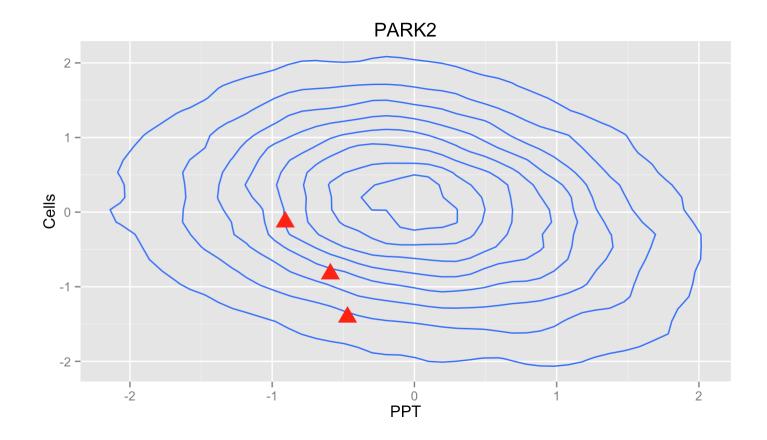
Evaluate how our variables interact



Refine the plot



Further refine the plot



Adding gene description

```
description <- ambion.simple$Description[ambion.simple$Symbol == "PARK2"][1]
description

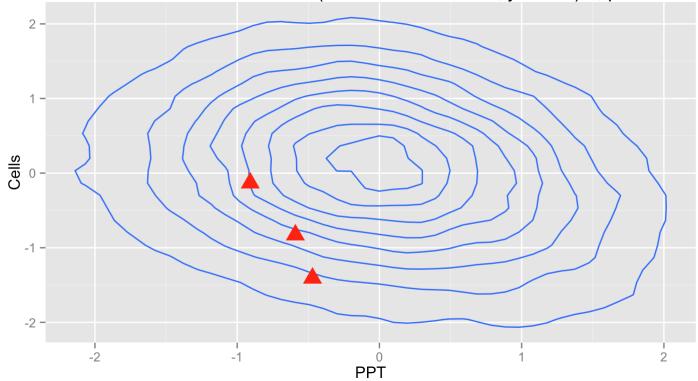
## [1] "Parkinson disease (autosomal recessive, juvenile) 2, parkin"

myTitle <- paste("PARK2",description,sep=": ")
myTitle

## [1] "PARK2: Parkinson disease (autosomal recessive, juvenile) 2, parkin"</pre>
```

Final version of plot





Making the refined plot into a function

Now that we have our custom plot looking right, we would like to be able to do the same for other genes but without so much typing. First, make a new R Script in RStudio:

Constructing a new function from your history

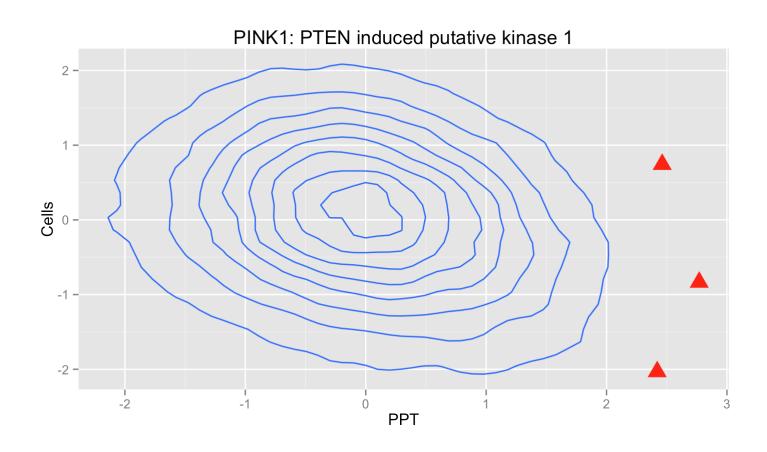
Frequently, making a function will simply be a function of selecting the right parts of your history and hitting the "to source" button.

Function with PARK2 hard coded

Function made generic

Our function in action

graphGene("PINK1")



Default values for function arguments

```
pdfGene <- function(gene, file=paste(gene,".pdf", sep="")) {
    pdf(file, width=5, height=5)
    graphGene(gene)
    dev.off()
}</pre>
```

Passing on extra arguments to our function

We can use the ellipse notation (...) to indicate that extra arguments to our function should be passed on to a function that is inside our function (in this case pdf).

```
pdfGene <- function(gene, file=paste(gene,".pdf", sep=""), ...) {
    pdf(file, ...)
    graphGene(gene)
    dev.off()
}
pdfGene("PINK1", width=10, height=10)

## quartz_off_screen
## 2</pre>
```

Control of Flow: If/Else

We can decide whether something happens in our function using "if" and "if/else".

```
sillyFunction <- function(x) {
  if (x < 5) {
    returnValue <- x
  }
  else {
    returnValue <- x / 2
  }
  returnValue
}
sillyFunction(12)</pre>
## [1] 6
```

Control of Flow: For

```
pdfGenes <- function(genes, file=paste(gene,".pdf", sep=""), ...) {
    pdf(file, ...)
    for (gene in genes) {
        graphGene(gene)
    }
    dev.off()
}
pdfGenes(c("PLK1","PINK1","BRCA1"))</pre>
```