

# Introduction to Programming with R

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# Introduction

## Who are we?

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## Who are you?

1. Institution and Status
2. Previous knowledge and experience
  - with R
  - with other statistic software
  - with other programming languages
3. Specific interest/motivation for this workshop?

# Motivation

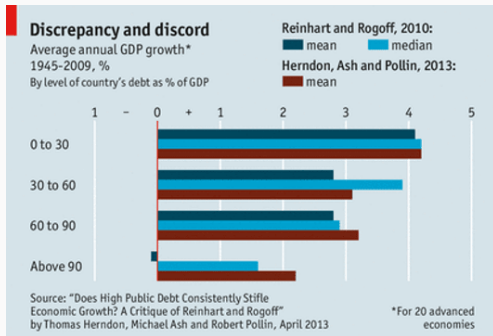
- Being more efficient in your research
  - Save time and nerves
  - Avoid errors and bugs
  - High transfer effect to all projects (with data analyses)
- Successful collaborations (with your future self?)
- Syntaxes as part of paper submissions

# Motivation

Two of your worst enemies

- Past Self
  - Is the biggest mess in existence
  - Did not document anything
  - Uses a completely different style of writing code than yourself
  - Is the worst collaborator (does not reply to e-mails)
- Future Self
  - Has the memory of a goldfish
  - Will have zero understanding for your current brilliance

# Motivation



The Sunday Telegraph Sunday 17 May 2020

Coronavirus

## Selling behind lockdown was a reliable buggsy mess, claim experts

Data that predicted 500,000 could die in UK unless extreme measures were taken are impossible to replicate, say scientific teams

### Science

**By Hannah Ireland and Peter Dinkley**  
The Covid-19 modelling that used little as its lockdown, missing the economy and leaving millions out of work has been criticised by experts.

Prof Nick Ferguson's Imperial College computer coding was derided as "totally unreliable" by leading experts, who warned it was "something you wouldn't stake your life on".

The model, credited with forcing the Government to close schools and introduce a nationwide lockdown, is a "buggy mess, where loads more than a level of eight last pasts than a busy street piece of programming", said David Forth, the co-founder of British data technology company Walekita.

"In our commercial reality, we would not agree for developers to use this and any business that relied on it to produce software for sale would likely go bust."

The comments are likely to impinge a row over whether the UK was right to go into lockdown, with conflicting models suggesting people may have already acquired substantial herd immunity and Covid-19 may have hit Britain earlier than first thought.

Scientists have also been split on the likely rate of Covid-19 which has resulted in vastly different models.

To add to the confusion, several models have been attacked by Imperial itself, which placed the fatality rate higher than others and predicted Covid-19 in the UK could be without a lockdown.

It was said to have prompted a dramatic change in government policy, causing businesses, schools and restaurants to be shut immediately in March. The Bank of England has predicted that the economy could take a year to return to normal, after its worst recession in more than three centuries.

The Imperial model works by using code to simulate transport links, population size, social networks and using census provisions to predict how conversations would spread. However, questions have emerged over whether the model is accurate, after researchers released its code, which in its original form was "dozens of lines" down and over more than 10 years.

In its initial form the code was untestable, developers claimed, with some parts looking "like they were made

**'In our commercial reality, we would fire anyone for developing code like this'**

**'Any business that relied on it to produce software for sale would likely go bust'**

**'It looks more like a bowl of angel hair pasta than a finely tuned piece of programming'**

**'The early 2000s were yet another confirmation that their modelling approach was flawed to the core'**

chase translated from Fortran", an old coding language, according to John Carnall, a US developer, who helped clean the code before it was published.

Yet, the problems appear to go much deeper than messy coding. Many have claimed that it is almost impossible to replicate the same results from the same data, using the same code.

Scientists from the University of Edinburgh said they got different results when they used different ma-

chine, and even in some cases using the same machines. "There appears to be a bug in either the compiler or in use of the network. If it all changed to completely identical runs, why varying in that the second should use the network the produced by the first, the results are quite different", the Edinburgh researchers wrote on the GitHub website.

After a discussion with a GitHub developer, it was provided. It is said to be one of a number of

bugs discovered within the system. GitHub developers said that the model was "dozens of lines" down and "would give results with different seeds should be indicative to see average behaviour".

It has prompted questions from scientists, who say "models must be capable of passing the basic scientific test of providing the same results given the same initial set of parameters", otherwise, there is simply no way of knowing whether they will be reliable.



explore predictions under different assumptions, and with different interventions, is incredibly powerful."

Like the Imperial code, a rival model by Prof Imperial College at the University of Oxford works on a so-called "SIR approach" in which the population is divided into those that are susceptible, infected and recovered. However, while Prof Gupta assumed that 0.1 per cent of infected people would die, Prof Ferguson worked on a 1 per cent. That led to a dramatic reversal in government policy from attempting to "lock" herd immunity to a full-on lockdown.

Concrete over Prof Ferguson's model have been raised, with Dr Fernando Sanchez, the VP of architecture at Walekita, saying his track record did not inspire confidence. In the early 2000s, Prof Ferguson's models incorrectly predicted up to 100,000 road case deaths, according to him, before he and his team were able to fix the models.

"The facts from the early 2000s are not just another confirmation that their modelling approach was flawed to the core," says Dr Sanchez. "We don't know for sure if the same model/code was used, but we clearly see their methodology wasn't rigorous then and surely hasn't improved now."

A spokesman for Imperial's Covid-19 team said: "The Government has never relied on a single disease model to inform decisions making. As has been previously stated, decision making during lockdown was based on a consensus view of the scientific evidence, including several modelling studies by different academic groups."

Multiple groups using different models concluded that the pandemic would overwhelm the NHS and cause unacceptable high mortality in the absence of effective social distancing measures. Within the Imperial team, we use several models of differing levels of complexity, all of which produce consistent results. We are working with legitimate academic groups and technology companies to develop and further document the simulation code, which is, however, not the partisan reviews of a few clearly ideological and motivated commentators.

"Epistemology is not a branch of computer science and the conclusions arrived at lockdown rely not on any mathematical model but on the scientific consensus that Covid-19 is highly transmissible with an infectious fatality rate exceeding 0.1 per cent in the UK."

## Concept of Technical Debt

- We write (messy) code for data cleaning/analyses
- We decide on data sets/models/graphs/tables/...
- We try to publish it, get a major revision
- We need to rerun some analyses
- Modifying/extending our code is more difficult than it should be

## Trade-off

- Being fast vs. writing (or refactoring) perfect code

## But also

- Write better R code



# Goals of this workshop

- Better practical R skills
- Better theoretical understanding of R (and programming)
- Different framing: R as a programming language

# Agenda

## Day 1

- Basic Elements & Data Types
- Flow & Conditional Programming
- Loops & Iteration
- Functions (Introduction)

## Day 2

- Functions (Advanced)
- Debugging
- Efficient Programming

## R Objects (Recap)

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“To understand computations in R, two slogans are helpful:  
Everything that exists is an object. Everything that happens is  
a function call.”

— John Chambers

# R Objects (Recap)

- What are objects?
- Atomic vectors
- Vector structures
- Subsetting
- Replacement

# What are objects?

- Data-structures that can be used in computations
- Collections of data of all kinds that are dynamically created and manipulated
- Can be very small, or very big. → *Everything in R is an object*
- Elementary data structures can be combined in more complex data structures
- Creating new types of *complex* objects is part of programming in R (S3, S4)

# Atomic Vectors

Basic object types	
logical	TRUE, FALSE, NA
integer	1L, 142, -5, ..., NA
double	1.0, 1.25784, pi, ..., NA NaN, -Inf, Inf
character	"1", "Some other string", ..., NA

multiple values in one object → `length()` starting from 0

# Atomic Vectors

Elements of the same type can be combined into an atomic vector using `c`.

```
c(3.3, 2.44, 9, 634)
```

```
[1] 3.30 2.44 9.00 634.00
```

All elements are of the same type!



# Atomic Vectors

An important object type with special behavior is `NULL`. It is an empty object that can be interpreted as *nothing*. It's length is 0.

```
length(NULL)
```

```
# [1] 0
```

`NULL` is mostly used as a default argument in functions, in order to create some default behavior.

# Coercion/Conversion

## Automatic conversion:

NULL → logical → integer → double → character

```
1 + TRUE
```

```
# [1] 2
```

## Explicit conversion:

```
as."type"() as.vector(, mode = "type")
```

```
as.logical(0:5)
```

```
# [1] FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

## atomic vectors - check type

Check type using: `is."type"()`

```
is.null(NULL)
```

```
# [1] TRUE
```

Check type using: `typeof()`

```
typeof(TRUE + FALSE)
```

```
# [1] "integer"
```

# Assignment

In order to compute with objects efficiently, names can be assigned to the objects using the assignment operator `<-` (or `=`)

```
my_object <- TRUE  
my_object  
  
# [1] TRUE
```

- The objects (with references) that are available to a user can be seen in the global environment using `ls()`.
- R overrides previous assignments without a message. Removed objects (`rm(objectName)`) cannot be restored.

→ *May the source code be with you!*

# Attributes

Attributes can be attached to objects. An attribute:

- has a name
- is itself also an object
- attributes are easily lost in computations. (One of the reasons to use OOP with classes and methods.)

```
my_object <- structure(5,  
                      my_attribute = "string",  
                      other_attribute = FALSE)  
attributes(my_object)  
  
# $my_attribute  
# [1] "string"  
#  
# $other_attribute  
# [1] FALSE
```

# Attributes

There are several attributes with a specific use: "names", "dim", "class", "levels"

- "names" is a character vector that contains the names of elements of the vector/object. Names can be printed and set using `names(object) <- .`
- "dim" is an integer vector that specifies how we should interpret the vector (i.e., as a matrix, as an array). The dimensions of a vector can be printed and set using `dim(object) <- .`  
→ a matrix or array is a vector with a "dim" attribute.

- "class" is a character vector that contains class names.  
Classes can be printed and set using `class(object) <- .`  
See **Object Oriented Programming (S3)**
- "levels" is a character vector that contains the names levels of a factor. Levels can be printed and set using `levels(factor) <- .`

A factor in R is actually an integer vector with

- a "class" attribute set to "factor"
- a "levels" attribute set to the level-labels that correspond to the integer values from 1 to the highest integer value in the integer vector.



## More Basic Object Types

More basic object types	
complex	<code>1 + 2.31i, ... NA</code>
raw	<code>as.raw(2), charToRaw("a")</code>
expression	<code>expression(1+1, sum(a, b))</code>
language	<code>a function call, quote(1 + y)</code>
closure	<code>function(x) x - 1, mean</code>
builtin	<code>sum, c</code>
special	<code>for, return</code>
environment	<code>an environment</code>
symbol	<code>quote(x)</code>
...	...

# Vector Structures

More basic object types	
list	<code>list()</code> , <code>as.list()</code> , ...
matrix	a <b>vector</b> with "dim" argument: two dimensions <code>matrix()</code> , <code>as.matrix()</code> matrix algebra
array	a <b>vector</b> with with "dim" argument
data.frame	a <b>list</b> with vectors of equal length <code>data.frame()</code> , <code>as.data.frame()</code>

# List

A list is a “vector” that can contain any type of elements

- the types of elements can differ  $\leftrightarrow$  atomic vectors
- possible elements including lists  $\rightarrow$  recursive
- can have attributes

```
my_list <- list("this",  
               a = list(a = c(1:2)))  
  
my_list  
  
# [[1]]  
# [1] "this"  
#  
# $a  
# $a$a  
# [1] 1 2
```

# Matrix & Array

A matrix or an array is a vector with a "dim"-attribute

- mostly usefull for numeric vectors (integer and double)
- matrix algebra! `t(matrix)`, `%*%`, `aperm(array)`, ...
- matrix has two dimensions, array has  $n$  dimensions
- `cbind(vector1, vector2)`
- `rbind(vector1, vector2)`
- `matrix(vector, ncol = 4, nrow = 2)`
- `array(vector, dim = c())`

A data.frame is a list of (named) vectors of equal length.

- has dimensions (but not a "dim"-attribute)
- the columns are the vectors
- the vectors can be lists (using I()).
- a data.frame has row names (but ignore these)

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

A subset of elements from a vector can be accessed using `object[selection]`, where `selection` is:

- a **logical** vector with the same length of the original vector (TRUE: select; FALSE: don't select)
- an **integer** vector indicating the indices of the elements to select (or exclude)
- a **character** vector with the names of the elements to select

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using a **logical** vector:

- the logical vector should have the same length as the object. If shorter, the logical is repeated; if longer, NAs are added if TRUE. → always use the same length!
- handy when you want to select based on a condition related to the object values

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using a **logical** vector:

```
my_object <- c(a = 1, b = 5, c = 3, d = 8)
my_object[my_object > 4]

# b d
# 5 8
```



## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using an **integer** vector:

- the integer vector can have any length (repeated indices are repeatedly selected)
- positive values mean *select*, negative values mean *drop*
- positive and negative values cannot be combined
- for integers higher than the number of elements in the vector, NAs are added
- using `which()` a logical vector is transformed in an integer vector with the indices of the elements that were TRUE
- double elements are truncated towards zero (using `as.integer()`)

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using an **integer** vector:

```
my_object <- c(a = 1, b = 5, c = 3, d = 8)
my_object[c(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)]

# a b a b a b a b a b a b
# 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5
```

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using a **character** vector:

- the strings that match with the names of the elements in the vector are returned
- the character vector can have any length (repeated names are repeatedly selected)
- only selection is possible (dropping is not)
- strings that are not matched with names return NA

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

Using a **character** vector:

```
my_object <- c(a = 1, b = 5, c = 3, d = 8)
my_object[c("a", "b")]

# a b
# 1 5
```

## Subsetting - Atomic vectors

A **single** element from a vector can be accessed using `object[[selection]]`, where `selection` is:

- an **integer** value indicating the index of the element to select
- a **character** vector with the name of the element to select

```
my_object <- c(a = 1, b = 5, c = 3, c2 = 8)
my_object[[2]]

# [1] 5
```

## Subsetting - Matrix & Arrays

Because arrays and matrices are atomic vectors (with a "dim" argument), the rules for atomic vectors apply.

# Subsetting - Matrix & Arrays

In addition, selection is possible per dimension:

- separated by a comma [, ]
- selection via character (match row or column names), integer (row and column number) or logical vectors
- the first vector selects the rows, the second the columns (and so on)
- dimensions are dropped, unless `drop = FALSE`

```
my_matrix <- matrix(c(11, 12, 21, 22), ncol = 2,  
                    dimnames = list(paste0("row", 1:2),  
                                     paste0("col", 1:2)))  
  
my_matrix[,2]  
  
# row1 row2  
#    21    22
```

## Subsetting - Matrix & Arrays

Finally, the selection element can also be a matrix (with one column per dimension). Each row in the matrix selects one value.

```
my_matrix <- matrix(c(11, 12, 21, 22), ncol = 2,
                    dimnames = list(paste0("row", 1:2),
                                     paste0("col", 1:2)))
selection_matrix <- rbind(c(1, 1), c(1, 2), c(2, 1))
my_matrix[selection_matrix]

# [1] 11 21 12
```



# Subsetting - Lists

For lists, the rules are similar as for atomic vectors.

- `list[selection]` gives a list (i.e., a subset of the original list)
- `list[[selection]]` gives the element (which can be a list)
- `list[["element_name"]]` is the same as  
`list$element_name`

```
my_list <- list(a = 1, b = 5, c = 3, d = 8)
```

```
is.list(my_list["a"])
```

```
# [1] TRUE
```

```
is.list(my_list[["a"]])
```

```
# [1] FALSE
```

## Subsetting - data.frames

Because data.frames are lists, the rules for lists apply.

```
my_dat <- data.frame(col1 = c(11, 21),  
                     col2 = c(12, 22))
```

```
my_dat[1]
```

```
#   col1  
# 1   11  
# 2   21
```

## Subsetting - data.frames

In addition, the selection rules for matrices can be used:

- selection per row and column (note the drop argument)
- selection via a matrix with two columns

```
my_dat <- data.frame(col1 = c(11, 21),  
                     col2 = c(12, 22))  
my_dat[, "col1", drop = FALSE]  
  
#   col1  
# 1    11  
# 2    21
```

# Element Replacement

A subset of elements from a vector or vector structure can be replaced using `object[selection] <- new_values`:

- the modifications are done in place
- the structure and class of the object stay unchanged
- the length of the new values should correspond with the length of the selection (the number of elements to replace should be a multiple of the number of new values)
- only for lists, the replacement can be `NULL` (which removes the element from the list)

# Element Replacement

```
my_dat <- data.frame(col1 = c(11, 21),  
                     col2 = c(12, 22))  
my_dat[1, 2] <- 33
```

“To understand computations in R, two slogans are helpful:  
Everything that exists is an object. Everything that happens is  
a function call.”

— John Chambers

# Function Calls

- Computing in R happens through function calls. A function is applied to one or more objects, and returns an object after the computation.
- The typical use is:  
`function_name(object1, argument_name = object2)`
- Computations that seem not to be done using functions are actually also functions. Check ``<` (a, 5)` or ``>` (5, 2)`
- most functions that seem not to return an object, return it invisibly. Check `(a <- 5)`.

# Clean Code

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- Code Style
- R Peculiarities
- Working with RStudio

“Write code for humans, not for machines!”

Invest time in writing readable R-code.

- It will make collaborations easier
- It will make debugging easier
- It will help make your analyses reproducible

There is a complete *tidyverse* style-guide

<https://style.tidyverse.org/>.

# Go easy on your eyes

- with spaces before and after: `- + / * = <- < == >`
- always use `<-` for assignments
- only use `=` in function calls
- use indentation (largely automatic in RStudio)
- `CamelCaseNames` vs `snake_case_names`
- be consistent!
- wrap long lines at column 70-80 (Rstudio)

# White spaces

```
new_var=(var1*var2/2)-5/(var3+var4)
```

```
# versus
```

```
new_var <- (var1 * var2 / 2) - 5 / (var3 + var4)
```

# Indentation

```
for(name in names){formula=as.formula(paste0("y~.",name))
fit<-lm(formula,data=my_data)
coefs[["name"]]=coef(fit)
print(name)
print(summary(fit))}
```

# versus

```
for(name in names){
  formula <- as.formula(paste0("y~.", name))
  fit <- lm(formula, data = my_data)
  coefs[["name"]] <- coef(fit)
  print(name)
  print(summary(fit))
}
```

## Wrap long lines

```
final_results <- data.frame(first_variable =  
  sqrt(results$mean_squared_error), second_variable =  
  paste0(results$condition, results$class, sep = ":"),  
  third_variable = results$bias)
```

# versus

```
final_results <- data.frame(  
  first_variable = sqrt(results$mean_squared_error),  
  second_variable = paste0(results$condition,  
                           results$class, sep = ":"),  
  third_variable = results$bias)
```

# Go easy on your mind

- use meaningful names: “self-explainable”
- always write the formal arguments in function calls (except the first)
- benefit from autocompletion (`<tab>`) => embrace longer names
- use `TRUE` and `FALSE` not `T` and `F`
- comment, comment, comment
  - not what (should be clear from the code)
  - but why
  - explain the reasoning, not the code



## Use meaningful names

```
V <- myFun(m1_B)
```

```
# versus
```

```
RMSE_age_gender <- get_RMSE(lm_age_gender)
```

Use verbs for functions and nouns for objects.

# Write formal arguments

Benefit from auto completion using tab

```
m1_B <- lm(outcome ~ age*gender,  
           exp1, condition_1, freq)
```

# versus

```
lm_age_gender <- lm(outcome ~ age*gender,  
                   data = exp1,  
                   subset = condition_1,  
                   weights = freq)
```

# Comment, comment, comment

```
## Start every Rscript with a comment that explains
## what the code in the script does, why it does
## this, and to which project it belongs.
## Your future self will be very thankful!
##
## Mention which packages you are using in this Rscript.

## Use sections to separate chunks -----

## Maybe even subsections =====

## Recode variables so that missings are coded as "NA"
dat[dat %in% c(99, 999)] <- NA # missings coded 99 or 999
```

# Keep your code slim

Try to limit your *package-dependencies*.

Only load `library()` the packages that you absolutely need. If you are only using `dplyr`, it does not make sense to load the complete `tidyverse`.

**Controversial:** when possible, use the `::` operator (and consider not loading the package). `<package>::<function>`

- explicit dependencies
- less name conflicts

# Never Attach

Forget about `attach()`!

Don't use it, unless you completely understand what happens (see `?attach`).

Use `with(data.frame, expression)` instead.

```
# using with()
n <- 2e+4
data <- data.frame(x = runif(n),
                  y = runif(n),
                  z = seq_len(n))
result <- with(data, exp(x) / log(z) + 5 * sqrt(y))
```

# Testing R code

Writing code is error prone. Incorporate tests and checks in your workflow. For instance, when you do data manipulations like a complex restructuring of the data, or a complex recoding of multiple variable, write some code that allows you the check whether the obtained results are what you want them to be.

- minimal examples
- write test and checks
- helpful packages: `testthat`, `RUnit`, `testit`, ...

“Every project should get an RStudio Project!”

Don't use `setwd("path to my local folder")`

Issues when:

- folders names are changed
- folders are moved
- a shared drive is used
- you ZIP and send the folder

Don't save workspace to `.RData`.

- Tools < Global Options < Workspace < Save workspace ....
- Save the code instead!
- `saveRDS()` and `readRDS()` for objects that require long computations



Don't use `rm(list = ls())` at the start of an Rscript.

- Start clean, everytime.
- Keep it clean. No outside code, no outside computing.
- Regularly completely clean the workspace (or restart the session).

```
.rs.restartR()
```

Keep it clean

- one folder per project!
- work on different projects in different RStudio instances!
- each with own R console, working directory, ...

# Working with RStudio

Organize your project folder

- R-folder with R scripts
- Data-folder with data
- split long scripts in meaningful chunks
- use relative paths (alternative: here-package)

```
# read data
this_data <- read.csv("Data\\the-correct-file.csv")

# source Rscript
source("R\\0_first-script-to-source.R")
```

## Use keyboard shortcuts

- Can make working in RStudio more efficient
- Completely tunable: Tools < Modify Keyboard Shortcuts...
- Useful shortcuts (defaults):
  - jump to editor: `ctrl + 1`
  - jump to console: `ctrl + 2`
  - jump to ...: `ctrl + 3-9`
  - jump to next tab: `ctrl + tab`
  - jump to previous tab: `ctrl + shift + tab`

More useful shortcuts (defaults):

- run selection/selected line: `ctrl + enter`
- save current file: `ctrl + s`
- close current file: `ctrl + w`
- restart R: `ctrl + shift + F10`
- Show help (for function at cursor) `F1`
- Show source code (for function at cursor) `F2`

More on this [HERE](#).

# Exercises



# Conditional Computation

---

# Conditional Computation - if

else can be added, but it is optional

```
if(test){  
    some_computations  
} else if (test_2){  
    other_computations  
} else {  
    more_computations  
}
```



# Conditional Computation - if

The *test* should have length 1!

```
# only the first element is evaluated
age <- c(8, 17, 39, 55)
if (age >= 18) {
  "can vote"
} else {
  "too young"
}

# [1] "too young"
```

# Conditional Computation - ifelse

A vectorized version is `ifelse()`.

```
# all elements are evaluated
age <- c(8, 17, 39, 55)
ifelse(age >= 18, "can vote", "too young")

# [1] "too young" "too young" "can vote"  "can vote"
```

## Conditional Computation - Vectorization

Vectorization can bring you a long way. But it may be less readable

```
age <- c(8, 17, 39, 55)
c("too young", "can vote")[1 + (age >= 18)]

# [1] "too young" "too young" "can vote"  "can vote"
```

## Conditional Computation - switch

`switch()` is often a more elegant solution than using `else if ()` multiple times.

```
method <- "method 5"
switch(method,
  "method 1" = <computations>,
  "method 2" = <computations>,
  "method 3" = <computations>,
  "method 4" = <computations>,
  "method 5" = <computations>,
  "method 6" = <computations>,
  "method 7" = <computations>,
  "method 8" = <computations>,
  stop("Not an existing method"))
```

# Flow & Iteration

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R has specific tools (functions) that help organizing the flow of computations.

You can either make computations conditional on other objects (“conditional computation”) or repeat a similar computation multiple times typically with changing options (“iteration”). The most commonly used tools are:

- `if` for conditional computation
- `for` for iteration

## conditional computation

- `if (+ else)`
- `ifelse`
- `switch`

## iteration

- loops (`repeat`, `while`, `for`)
- functionals (`apply` - family)
- `split & apply & combine`

## Iteration - for

for statements have the basic form

```
for (element in vector) {  
    computation  
}
```

For each element in the vector, the computation is executed.  
Often, the computation depends on the element in that iteration.



## Iteration - for

```
for (index in 1:3){  
  cat(" computation -")  
}  
  
# computation - computation - computation -  
  
for (name in c("Alice", "Bob", "Casey")){  
  if(name == "Bob") cat(" This was Bob -")  
  else cat(" Not Bob -")  
}  
  
# Not Bob - This was Bob - Not Bob -
```

# Iteration - while

while statements have the basic form

```
while (condition){  
    computation  
}
```

As long as the condition is TRUE, the computation is executed. Often, the computation depends on something that is related to the condition.

# Iteration - repeat

repeat statements have the basic form

```
repeat {  
  computation  
}
```

Without a `break` the computation is repeated infinite times

## Iteration - next break

- `next` starts next iteration
- `break` ends iteration (of the innermost loop)

```
index <- 0
repeat {
  index <- index + 1
  if (index %in% c(3, 5)) next
  if (index > 6) break
  print(index)
}
```

```
# [1] 1
# [1] 2
# [1] 4
# [1] 6
```

# Iteration - Good practice

## Programming advice

Use `seq()`, `seq_len()`, or `seq_along()`.

```
x <- numeric()
for (index in 1:length(x)){
  print(index)
}

# [1] 1
# [1] 0

for (index in seq_along(x)){
  print(index)
}
```

# Iteration - Good practice

## Programming advice

Don't grow, replace.

```
x <- letters
result1 <- numeric()           # grow
result2 <- numeric(length(x)) # replace
for (index in seq_along(x)){
  result1 <- c(result1, paste(index, x[index])) # grow
  result2[index] <- paste(index, x[index])      # replace
}
```

# Functions I

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# Functions I

- Why write functions?
- Basics
- Arguments
- Environments
- Scoping
- Output
- Conditional Computation - if
- Work flow



# Building Blocks

Functions are the building blocks of R code. As frequent users of functions we know that they should:

- have a clear purpose
- be well documented
- be portable

# Stepping Stone

Central stepping stone for R users: Move from solely using functions written by others to writing your own functions.

## Reasons:

- Readability
  - Shorter
  - Easier understanding
  - Removes distractions, like references in a paper
- Transferability
  - Other use cases
  - Other projects
  - Other persons

```
mean(mtcars$mpg)
```

```
[1] 20.09062
```

```
# vs.
```

```
sum(mtcars$mpg)/dim(mtcars)[1]
```

```
[1] 20.09062
```

```
summary(mtcars$mpg)
```

#	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
#	10.40	15.43	19.20	20.09	22.80	33.90

# Readability

```
round(c("Min." = min(mtcars$mpg),  
      "1st Qu." = as.numeric(quantile(mtcars$mpg)[2]),  
      "Median" = median(mtcars$mpg),  
      "Mean" = mean(mtcars$mpg),  
      "3rd Qu." = as.numeric(quantile(mtcars$mpg)[4]),  
      "Max." = max(mtcars$mpg)), 2)
```

#	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
#	10.40	15.43	19.20	20.09	22.80	33.90

# Types of functions

Some useful terms to know:

- Anonymouse functions
- Primitive functions
- Exported functions (::)
- Not exported functions (:::)

# Elements of a function

- Name
- Arguments/Formals (input)
- Body (what happens inside)
- Output

# Function definition

```
countNA <- function(x) {      # Name, Arguments/Formals
  out <- sum(is.na(x))        # Body
  out                         # Output
}
```



# Arguments

Usually:

- One or two data arguments
- Additional Options

## Programming advice

The less arguments, the better!

# Default arguments

What happens if the user omits an argument?

```
add_things_def <- function(x) {  
  x + 10  
}  
add_things_def()
```

```
# Error in add_things_def(): argument "x" is missing,  
with no default
```

## Default arguments

What happens if the user omits an argument?

```
add_things_def <- function(x = 1) {  
  x + 10  
}  
add_things_def()
```

```
[1] 11
```

# Lazy Evaluation

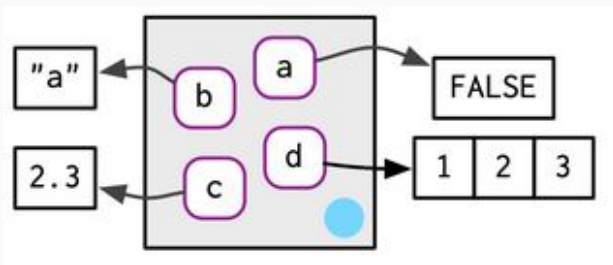
Sometimes missing arguments are irrelevant!

```
add_things3 <- function(x, y) {  
  x + 10  
}  
add_things3(2)
```

```
[1] 12
```

# Environments

Like boxes, containing objects.



A bit simplified: If a function is called, its own environment is created with its parent being the environment from which it was called.

# Environments

```
simple_fun <- function(){  
  a <- 1  
  b <- "a"  
  environment()  
}  
a <- simple_fun()  
rlang::env_print(a)  
  
# <environment: 0000000015BE95D0>  
# parent: <environment: global>  
# bindings:  
# * b: <chr>  
# * a: <dbl>
```

Where does R find things?

- Argument matching (name, place...)
- Current environment
- Parent environment

## Programming advice

Keep it simple, this can create chaos!

# Scoping

```
add_things2 <- function(x) {  
  x + 10 + y  
}  
add_things2(2)  
  
# Error in add_things2(2):  object 'y' not found  
  
y <- 100  
add_things2(2)  
  
[1] 112
```



What does a function return?

- (Standard) The last evaluated object
- Object defined by `return()`
- An error via `stop()`
- Additional: Warnings + Messages

# Output

The last evaluated object

```
add_things_standard <- function(x = 1) {  
  x2 <- x*2  
  out <- x + x2  
  out  
}  
add_things_standard(2)
```

[1] 6

# Output

```
return()
```

```
add_things_return <- function(x = 1) {  
  x2 <- x*2  
  return(x)  
  out <- x + x2  
  out  
}  
add_things_return(2)
```

```
[1] 2
```

# Output

Error: stop()

```
add_things_stop <- function(x = 1) {  
  x2 <- x*2  
  stop("My own error message")  
  out <- x + x2  
  out  
}  
add_things_stop(2)
```

```
# Error in add_things_stop(2): My own error message
```

# Output

Warnings: warning()

```
add_things_warning <- function(x = 1) {  
  x2 <- x*2  
  warning("My own warning message")  
  out <- x + x2  
  out  
}
```

```
add_things_warning(2)
```

```
# Warning in add_things_warning(2):  My own warning  
message
```

```
[1] 6
```

# Output

Messages: message()

```
add_things_message <- function(x = 1) {  
  x2 <- x*2  
  message("My own message")  
  out <- x + x2  
  out  
}  
add_things_message(2)  
  
# My own message
```

```
[1] 6
```

# Conditional Computation - if

if statements have the basic form

```
if(test){  
    some_computations  
}
```

- test should be either TRUE or FALSE (or code that results one of both).
- If test == TRUE, than some\_computations is executed, if test == FALSE, than not.
- **Important:** test should have length 1. If not, only the first element is considered.

## Conditional Computation - if

else can be added, but it is optional

```
if(test){  
    some_computations  
} else if (test_2){  
    other_computations  
} else {  
    more_computations  
}
```



# Conditional Computation - if

## Typical uses

```
if(any(is.na(x))){  
  stop("computation impossible due to NA values")  
}
```

```
if(!is.integer(vector)){  
  warning("'vector' is automatically converted to interger.  
          This may affect the results")  
  vector <- as.integer(vector)  
}
```

```
if(is.null(default_argument)){  
  <default computations>  
} else if (default_argument == specific value) {  
  ...  
}
```

# Conditional Computation - if

The *test* should have length 1.

```
# only the first element is evaluated
age <- c(8, 17, 25, 39, 55)
if (age >= 18) {
  "can vote"
} else {
  "too young"
}

# [1] "too young"
```

# Conditional Computation - if

## Programming advice

- If possible, avoid using `else()`
- Use `early return()`, `stop()`, etc. instead

## Conditional Computation - if

Abbreviation for `if(!test)` and `stop()`:

```
mean2 <- function(x, na.rm = FALSE) {  
  stopifnot(is.numeric(x))  
  sum(x)/length(x)  
}  
mean2("a")
```

```
# Error in mean2("a"): is.numeric(x) is not TRUE
```

# Writing Functions

Before creating the function

- What should my function do?
- Input (Arguments)
- Output

After creating the function

- Test it
- Add input validation
- Document it

# Exercises



That's it for today!

That's it for today!

Questions? Remarks?