Programming: more loop examples

Stat 133 with Gaston Sanchez

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Traversing a matrix (or any 2-dim object)

Writing a function

In this slides, we provide several examples of loops and similar operations applied on matrices (or any other 2-dimensional object)

The purpose is to give you a taste of how to use loops (at least conceptually) on rectangular objects.

Traversing cells of a matrix

	col1	col2	col3
row1	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	X ₁₃
row2	x ₂₁	X ₂₂	X ₂₃
row3	X ₃₁	X ₃₂	X ₃₃
	etc	etc	etc

```
# looping through a matrix
X <- matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
# looping row by row
for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
   print(X[i, ])
}</pre>
```

```
# looping through a matrix
X \leftarrow matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
# looping row by row
for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
  print(X[i, ])
# looping column by column
for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
  print(X[ ,j])
```

```
# looping cell by cell
for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
   for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
     print(X[i,j])
   }
}
```

```
# looping cell by cell
for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
  for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
     print(X[i,j])
# looping cell by cell (equivalent)
for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
  for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
     print(X[i,j])
```

Row Sums

Row Sums

	col1	col2	col3	_
row1	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	x ₁₃	Sum 1
row2	X ₂₁	X ₂₂	x ₂₃	Sum 2
row3	X ₃₁	X ₃₂	X ₃₃	Sum 3
	etc	etc	etc	

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```
# vector of row sums
row sums <- rep(0, nrow(X))</pre>
for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
  aux <- 0
  for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
     aux <- aux + X[i,j]</pre>
  row sums[i] <- aux</pre>
```

Column Sums

Column Sums

	col1	col2	col3
row1	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	x ₁₃
row2	X ₂₁	X ₂₂	x ₂₃
row3	X ₃₁	X ₃₂	x ₃₃
	etc	etc	etc
	Sum 1	Sum 2	Sum 3

```
# vector of column sums
col sums <- rep(0, ncol(X))</pre>
for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
  aux <- 0
  for (i in 1:nrow(X)) {
     aux <- aux + X[i,j]</pre>
  col sums[j] <- aux</pre>
```

Built-in functions:

- rowSums(X)
- colSums(X)

Column Means

Column means

_	col1	col2	col3
row1	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	x ₁₃
row2	x ₂₁	X ₂₂	X ₂₃
row3	X ₃₁	X ₃₂	X ₃₃
	etc	etc	etc
	1	1	
	\overline{X}_1	\overline{X}_{2}	\overline{X}_3

```
X <- matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)

x1_mean <- mean(X[ ,1])

x2_mean <- mean(X[ ,2])

x3_mean <- mean(X[ ,3])</pre>
```

What if you had many more columns?

```
# one option
X \leftarrow matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
x means <- c()</pre>
for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
  x means <- c(x means, mean(X[, j]))</pre>
x means
```

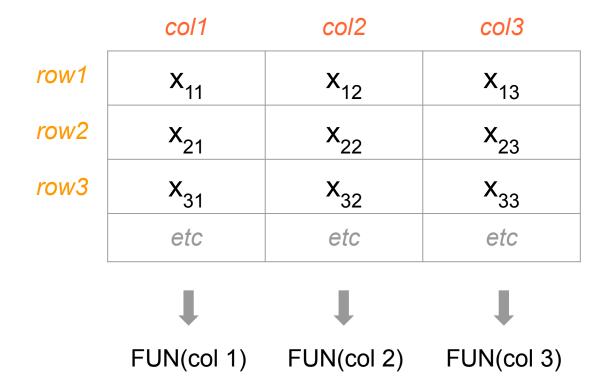
```
# another option
X \leftarrow matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
x means <- rep(0, ncol(X))</pre>
for (j in 1:ncol(X)) {
  x means[j] <- mean(X[, j])</pre>
x means
```

Built-in functions:

- rowMeans(X)
- colMeans(X)

Apply functions

Function applied to columns

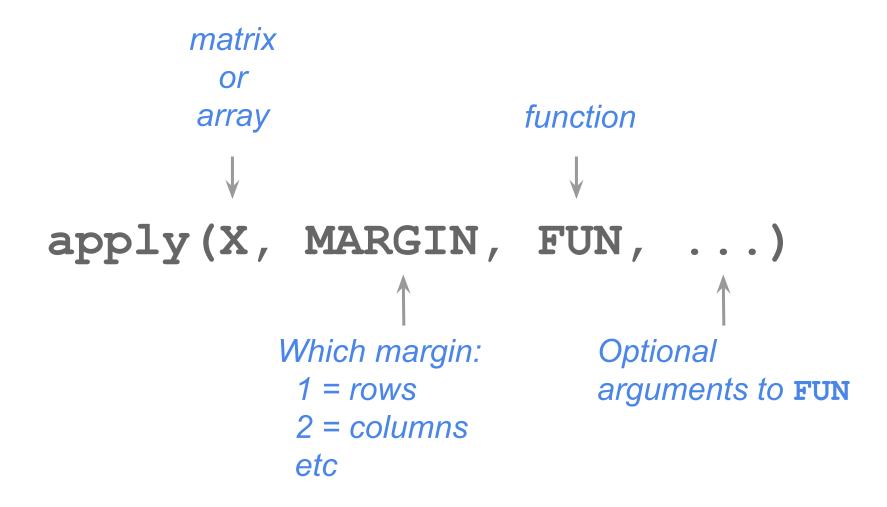


Function applied to rows

	col1	col2	col3	
row1	X ₁₁	X ₁₂	X ₁₃	FUN(row 1)
row2	X ₂₁	X ₂₂	X ₂₃	FUN(row 2)
row3	x ₃₁	X ₃₂	X ₃₃	FUN(row 3)
	etc	etc	etc	

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apply(X, MARGIN, FUN, ...)



```
X <- matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
# row sums
apply(X, 1, sum)
# row sums removing missing values
apply(X, 1, sum, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
```

```
X <- matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
# row minima
apply(X, 1, min)
# row minima removing missing values
apply(X, 1, min, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
```

```
X <- matrix(runif(12), nrow = 4, ncol = 3)

# column maxima
apply(X, 2, max)

# column maxima removing missing values
apply(X, 2, max, na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
```

More statistics

```
stats <- function(y, na.rm = FALSE) {</pre>
  c('min' = min(x, na.rm = na.rm),
     'avg' = mean(x, na.rm = na.rm),
     'max' = max(x, na.rm = na.rm))
stats (1:10)
apply(X, 2, stats)
```