

Save and load user-defined functions

1 README

- [X] Work through this notebook at your own pace. When you're done, check a task off by typing C-c C-c on the line with the bullet point. Check this task off for practice!
- [X] You can close bullet points with the <TAB> key on your keyboard to reduce the clutter on the screen. Close this long paragraph now by going to the line with the bullet point * in it, then check the task off.
- [X]

Make sure that you can run R in this buffer by executing the code block below (C-c C-c with the cursor ON the block) and then save the file (C-x C-s).

```
print("hello world")
```

- [X] Sometimes, you want to check what happened in the R session buffer. Make sure that you find that buffer (e.g. C-x C-b for list-buffers).
- [X]

Practice: go to the buffer *R* now, and run the command shown below, then come back here again.

```
search()
```

- [X] Did you know what this command would do? Do you recognize the output in the session buffer? If not, type ?search for help, then return here again to continue.
- [X] In case you have multiple buffers open: remember that C-x 1 closes all but the current buffer, and C-x o cycles through them. Try that now!
- [X] If you have any trouble with executing the hello world program, analyze the problem by yourself first. Typical sources of errors are:
 - Can you write to the current directory? (Windows may forbid it)
 - Is this file an Org-file? (Syntax highlighting/modeline check)
 - Did you use the correct key sequence? (Check caps lock e.g.)
 - Do you have the right code block header arguments? (You only need :session :results output for now.
 - Are you working with an old *R* session and writing to some far-flung directory? (check with getwd() and reset with setwd()).
- [X] Now, we're going to do learn how to save and load our own functions, and then we're going to write two functions and test it.

2 Saving and loading user-defined functions

- []

Functions can be saved for later use. The code in 1 defines and saves the function hello world as a binary to the current directory. Try it: replace the ??? in the code block by your own name.

```
hello <- function(name) print(paste("hello",name ))
hello("???)
```

```
save(hello, file='hello')
```

- []

Now shut down the R session (type `q()` in the session buffer and kill the buffer with `C-x k`). Try to execute the function.

```
hello("error")
```

- []

You can load the function as shown in 1. This will require you to open a new R session.

```
load('hello')
```

- []

Now you can execute the function.

```
hello("loaded")
```

- [] Do you have any questions or corrections for me about this? If there's anything you don't understand (including technical terms), please ask and don't be shy!
- If not, let's practice!

3 Practice

- The R prompt can be changed on the console with the built-in utility function `options`.
- []

Write a function that changes the prompt to `"R> "`. Execute it and change the prompt to `"R> "`.

```
fprompt <- function(x) options(prompt=x)  
fprompt("R> ")
```

Check your result in the session buffer.

- Change the prompt back to `> "` by calling the function again.

```
fprompt("> ")
```

Check your result in the session buffer again.

- Save your function in a file as `'fprompt'`.

```
load('fprompt')
```

- As an alternative to shutting down the R session buffer, Empty the object list with `rm(list=ls())` then try to call the function.

```
rm(list=ls())  
frompt("error")
```

- Load the function by loading 'frompt' , and change the prompt to "hi> ".

```
load('frompt')  
fprompt("hi> ")
```

Check your result in the session buffer.

- Change the prompt back in the session buffer without using the function.

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