

# Package ‘ExampleInClass’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Example In Class Package

**Version** 0.1.0

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**Description** Function from Homework 2 and other examples

**License** UCLA

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Imports** ggplot2

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

## R topics documented:

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logtransformed	<i>Log-Transform a Numeric Vector</i>
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## Description

This is an unnecessary function I created for the purposes of and more instruction

## Usage

```
logtransformed(NumericVector = NULL)
```

## Arguments

**NumericVector** A numeric vector you would like to log-transform

## Details

This function is pretty self explanatory

**Value**

A list of two objects:

InputVector	Input numeric vector
logTransformVec	Input numeric vector log-transformed

**Examples**

```
saveout<-logtransformed(NumericVector = c(5.21, 2.03, 1.49, 13.28,
                                           474.10, 21.81, 3.19, 1.53))

saveout$InputVector
saveout$logTransformVec
```

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proportionofrolls	<i>Proportion of Rolls</i>
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**Description**

A function that simulates rolling a pair of fair dice. The goal of the function is to empirically calculate the proportion of times the sum of the dice take on certain numbers, given a specified number of rolls.

**Usage**

```
proportionofrolls(Rolls = 100, DiceSum = c(3, 10, 11))
```

**Arguments**

Rolls	The number of times you roll the pair of dice
DiceSum	A numeric vector, these are possible values for the sum of the dice. Elements of the vector can take any integer value between 2 and 12. The function will calculate the proportion of rolls for which the sum of the dice equals one of the specified integers.

**Details**

The output should be the proportion of times the sum of the dice take on any of the values specified in your numeric vector input among the simulated rolls.

**Value**

a numeric value

**Examples**

```
proportionofrolls(Rolls=100,DiceSum=c(8,9,10,11,12))
```

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