

# homework8

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11/7/2022

## Question 1

15 points

Install the readxl package and run the following

```
library(readxl)
fn <- 'icd10.xlsx'
if(file.access(fn, mode = 4) == -1) {
  url <- "https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/icd10-pcs-pcm-nhsn-opc.xlsx"
  download.file(url, destfile = fn, mode = 'wb')
}
dat <- readxl::read_excel(fn, sheet = 2)
```

1. Show the class of dat. (1 point)

```
class(dat)
```

```
## [1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

2. Show the methods available for objects of the given class (if there are multiple classes, show methods for all classes). (3 points)

```
methods(,class(dat)[1])
```

```
## [1] $          $<-          [          [[          [[<-
## [6] [<-        arrange_       as.data.frame coerce     distinct_
## [11] filter_    fortify       group_data  initialize mutate_
## [16] names<-    nest         nest_legacy Ops       row.names<-
## [21] show       slice_       slotsFromS3 str        summarise_
## [26] tbl_sum
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

```
methods(,class(dat)[2])
```

```
## [1] $<-        [[<-        [<-        as.tbl     coerce     format
## [7] fortify     glimpse    initialize  Ops        print      show
## [13] slotsFromS3 tbl_sum
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

```
methods(,class(dat)[3])
```

```
## [1] $<-          [          [[          [[<-
## [5] [<-          add_count  aggregate   anti_join
## [9] anyDuplicated anyNA      arrange     arrange_
## [13] as.col_spec  as.data.frame as.list     as.matrix
## [17] as.tbl       as.vector  as_factor   as_tibble
## [21] auto_copy    by         cbind       coerce
```

```
## [25] collapse      collect      complete     complete_
## [29] compute       count        dim           dimnames
## [33] dimnames<-    distinct    distinct_    do
## [37] do_           dplyr_col_modify dplyr_reconstruct dplyr_row_slice
## [41] drop_na       drop_na_     droplevels   duplicated
## [45] edit          expand        expand_       extract
## [49] extract_      fill         fill_        filter
## [53] filter_       format       formula      fortify
## [57] full_join     gather       gather_      ggplot_add
## [61] glimpse       group_by     group_by_    group_data
## [65] group_indices group_indices_ group_keys    group_map
## [69] group_modify  group_nest   group_size   group_split
## [73] group_trim    group_vars   groups       head
## [77] initialize    inner_join   intersect     is.na
## [81] left_join     Math         merge        mutate
## [85] mutate_       n_groups     na.exclude   na.omit
## [89] nest          nest_by      nest_join    nest_legacy
## [93] Ops           pivot_longer pivot_wider   plot
## [97] print         prompt       pull         rbind
## [101] relocate     rename       rename_      rename_with
## [105] replace_na    right_join   row.names     row.names<-
## [109] rows_append   rows_delete  rows_insert   rows_patch
## [113] rows_update   rows_upsert  rowsum        rowwise
## [117] same_src      sample_frac  sample_n      select
## [121] select_       semi_join    separate      separate_
## [125] separate_rows separate_rows_ setdiff       setequal
## [129] show          slice        slice_        slice_head
## [133] slice_max     slice_min    slice_sample  slice_tail
## [137] slotsFromS3   split        split<-       spread
## [141] spread_       stack        str           subset
## [145] summarise     summarise_   summary       Summary
## [149] t            tail         tally         tbl_vars
## [153] transform     transmute    transmute_    type.convert
## [157] ungroup       union        union_all     unique
## [161] unite         unite_       unnest        unnest_legacy
## [165] unstack       within       xtfrm
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

3. If you call `print(dat)`, what print method is being dispatched? (1 point) `print.default` is being dispatched when printing `dat`.

4. Set the class of `dat` to be a `data.frame`. (1 point)

```
class(dat) = "data.frame"
```

5. If you call `print(dat)` again, what print method is being dispatched? (1 point) `print.data.frame` is being dispatched when printing `dat` with `class = data.frame`.

Define a new generic function `nUnique` with the code below.

```
nUnique <- function(x) {
  UseMethod('nUnique')
}
```

6. Write a default method for `nUnique` to count the number of unique values in an element. (2 points)

```
nUnique.default = function(x){
  return(length(unique(x)))
}
```

7. Check your function (2 points)

```
nUnique(letters) # should return 26
nUnique(sample(10, 100, replace = TRUE)) # should return 10 (probably)
```

8. Write a data.frame method for `nUnique` to operate on data.frame objects. This version should return counts for each column in a data.frame. (2 points)

```
nUnique.data.frame = function(x){
  return(apply(x,2, function(x) length(unique(x))))
}
```

9. Check your function (2 points)

```
nUnique(dat)
```

## Question 2

15 points

Programming with classes. The following function will generate random patient information.

```
makePatient <- function() {
  vowel <- grep("[aeiou]", letters)
  cons <- grep("[^aeiou]", letters)
  name <- paste(sample(LETTERS[cons], 1), sample(letters[vowel], 1), sample(letters[cons], 1), sep='')
  gender <- factor(sample(0:1, 1), levels=0:1, labels=c('female','male'))
  dob <- as.Date(sample(7500, 1), origin="1970-01-01")
  n <- sample(6, 1)
  doa <- as.Date(sample(1500, n), origin="2010-01-01")
  pulse <- round(rnorm(n, 80, 10))
  temp <- round(rnorm(n, 98.4, 0.3), 2)
  fluid <- round(runif(n), 2)
  list(name, gender, dob, doa, pulse, temp, fluid)
}
```

1. Create an S3 class `medicalRecord` for objects that are a list with the named elements `name`, `gender`, `date_of_birth`, `date_of_admission`, `pulse`, `temperature`, `fluid_intake`. Note that an individual patient may have multiple measurements for some measurements. Set the RNG seed to 8 and create a medical record by taking the output of `makePatient`. Print the medical record, and print the class of the medical record. (5 points)

```
set.seed(8)
m = makePatient()
names(m) = c("name", "gender", "date_of_birth", "date_of_admission", "pulse", "temperature", "fluid_intake")
class(m) = "medicalRecord"
attributes(m)

## $names
## [1] "name"          "gender"        "date_of_birth"
## [4] "date_of_admission" "pulse"        "temperature"
## [7] "fluid_intake"
##
## $class
```

```
## [1] "medicalRecord"
print(m)

## $name
## [1] "Yes"
##
## $gender
## [1] male
## Levels: female male
##
## $date_of_birth
## [1] "1977-05-03"
##
## $date_of_admission
## [1] "2013-06-09" "2013-07-02"
##
## $pulse
## [1] 79 78
##
## $temperature
## [1] 98.07 97.50
##
## $fluid_intake
## [1] 0.28 0.52
##
## attr("class")
## [1] "medicalRecord"
```

```
class(m)
```

```
## [1] "medicalRecord"
```

2. Write a `medicalRecord` method for the generic function `mean`, which returns averages for pulse, temperature and fluids. Also write a `medicalRecord` method for `print`, which employs some nice formatting, perhaps arranging measurements by date, and `plot`, that generates a composite plot of measurements over time. Call each function for the medical record created in part 1. (5 points)

```
mean.medicalRecord = function(x){
  vec=c(mean(x$pulse), mean(x$temperature),mean(x$fluid_intake))
  names(vec)=c("pulse","temperature","fluid_intake")
  return(vec)
}
mean(m)
```

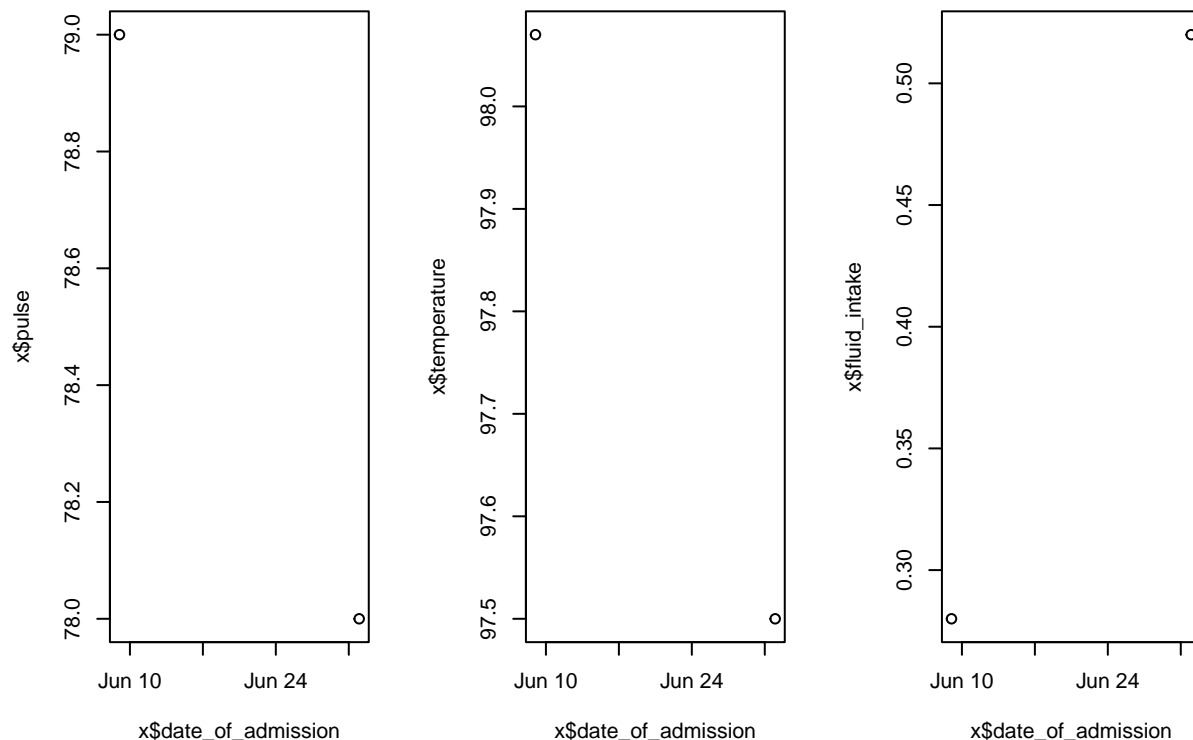
```
##      pulse  temperature fluid_intake
##      78.500      97.785      0.400
```

```
print.medicalRecord = function(x){
  df = data.frame(matrix(NA,length(x$date_of_admission),length(x)))
  colnames(df)=names(x)
  for(i in 1:length(x))
    df[,i]=x[[i]]
  return(arrange(df,date_of_admission))
}
print(m)
```

```
##   name gender date_of_birth date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
```

```
## 1 Yes male 1977-05-03 2013-06-09 79 98.07 0.28
## 2 Yes male 1977-05-03 2013-07-02 78 97.50 0.52
```

```
plot.medicalRecord = function(x){
  par(mfrow=c(1,3))
  plot(x$date_of_admission,x$pulse)
  plot(x$date_of_admission,x$temperature)
  plot(x$date_of_admission,x$fluid_intake)
}
plot(m)
```



3. Create a further class for a cohort (group) of patients, and write methods for **mean** and **print** which, when applied to a cohort, apply mean or print to each patient contained in the cohort. Hint: think of this as a “container” for patients. Reset the RNG seed to 8 and create a cohort of ten patients, then show the output for **mean** and **print**. (5 points)

```
set.seed(8)
cohort = list()
for (i in 1:10){
  m = makePatient()
  names(m) = c("name", "gender", "date_of_birth", "date_of_admission", "pulse", "temperature", "fluid_intake")
  cohort[[i]] = m
}
class(cohort) = "medicalCohort"
mean.medicalCohort = function(x){
  res = matrix(0, length(x), 3)
  for(i in 1:length(x)){
    res[i,] = mean.medicalRecord(x[[i]])
  }
}
```

```

}
colnames(res)=c("pulse","temperature","fluid_intake")
return(res)
}
mean(cohort)

```

```

##      pulse temperature fluid_intake
## [1,] 78.50000      97.78500      0.4000000
## [2,] 86.33333      98.39667      0.4133333
## [3,] 77.00000      98.64750      0.5200000
## [4,] 83.16667      98.48500      0.2966667
## [5,] 83.50000      98.45000      0.4525000
## [6,] 84.40000      98.48400      0.5220000
## [7,] 76.50000      98.38000      0.3975000
## [8,] 75.00000      98.36750      0.5225000
## [9,] 73.00000      98.36000      0.1500000
## [10,] 77.00000      98.54000      0.1500000

```

```

print.medicalCohort = function(x){
  res = data.frame()
  for (i in 1:length(x)){
    res=rbind(res,print.medicalRecord(x[[i]]))
  }
  return(res)
}
print(cohort)

```

```

##      name gender date_of_birth date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1   Yes  male   1977-05-03      2013-06-09      79      98.07      0.28
## 2   Yes  male   1977-05-03      2013-07-02      78      97.50      0.52
## 3   Fal  male   1988-05-24      2010-11-16      76      98.23      0.18
## 4   Fal  male   1988-05-24      2013-03-24      87      98.21      0.10
## 5   Fal  male   1988-05-24      2013-09-12      96      98.75      0.96
## 6   Zog  male   1988-12-14      2010-02-24      84      98.54      0.40
## 7   Zog  male   1988-12-14      2013-03-25      69      98.49      0.81
## 8   Zog  male   1988-12-14      2013-07-29      75      98.82      0.59
## 9   Zog  male   1988-12-14      2013-10-27      80      98.74      0.28
## 10  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2010-02-22      84      98.87      0.39
## 11  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2011-12-27      89      98.27      0.97
## 12  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2012-03-10      87      98.78      0.12
## 13  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2012-11-26      92      98.26      0.14
## 14  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2013-03-24      78      98.44      0.13
## 15  Yol  male   1986-03-11      2014-01-28      69      98.29      0.03
## 16  Yak  female 1983-09-15      2011-07-19      75      98.58      0.60
## 17  Yak  female 1983-09-15      2012-04-07      88      97.53      0.29
## 18  Yak  female 1983-09-15      2012-07-11      81      99.11      0.66
## 19  Yak  female 1983-09-15      2012-08-30      90      98.58      0.26
## 20  Gaf  female 1978-04-27      2010-07-19      91      98.01      0.47
## 21  Gaf  female 1978-04-27      2011-05-03      90      98.61      0.36
## 22  Gaf  female 1978-04-27      2012-04-24      89      98.32      0.42
## 23  Gaf  female 1978-04-27      2012-08-06      77      98.96      0.74
## 24  Gaf  female 1978-04-27      2013-08-21      75      98.52      0.62
## 25  Kuw  female 1980-11-07      2010-10-03      82      98.49      0.12
## 26  Kuw  female 1980-11-07      2010-10-29      81      98.17      0.93

```

## 27	Kuw female	1980-11-07	2011-09-16	72	98.21	0.29
## 28	Kuw female	1980-11-07	2012-07-10	71	98.65	0.25
## 29	Mav female	1989-07-16	2010-02-08	66	97.95	0.79
## 30	Mav female	1989-07-16	2010-04-19	88	98.00	0.50
## 31	Mav female	1989-07-16	2010-06-11	83	98.45	0.79
## 32	Mav female	1989-07-16	2012-03-02	63	99.07	0.01
## 33	Fel male	1985-08-16	2010-09-26	81	98.51	0.24
## 34	Fel male	1985-08-16	2012-06-24	65	98.21	0.06
## 35	Say female	1974-09-22	2010-03-14	77	98.54	0.15