Chapter 2 The Very Basics

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12/17/2020

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2.3 Functions

[1] 3.14

```
round function is used to round a number.
round(3.1415)
## [1] 3
factorial function is used to calculate the factorial of a number.
factorial(3)
## [1] 6
mean function is used to compute the mean of number(s).
mean(1:6)
## [1] 3.5
We can combine round and mean functions as follows:
round(mean(1:6))
## [1] 4
The sample function is used to sample.
die <- 1:6
sample(x = die, size=1)
## [1] 3
args can be used to view the arguments of a function.
args(round)
## function (x, digits = 0)
## NULL
args(sample)
## function (x, size, replace = FALSE, prob = NULL)
## NULL
round method can be accompanied with digits, for example:
round(3.1415, digits = 2)
```

By **default**, the sample function is without replacement.

```
sample(die, size=2)
```

```
## [1] 1 4
```

When we want to sample with replacement, we can set replace=TRUE.

```
sample(die, size=2, replace = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 5 3
```

2.4 Writing Your Own Functions

We have working R code that simulates rolling a pair of dice:

```
die <- 1:6
dice <- sample(die, size = 2, replace=TRUE)
sum(dice)</pre>
```

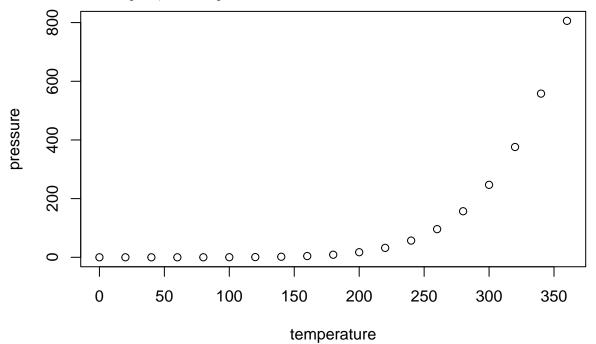
[1] 10

summary(cars)

```
##
        speed
                         dist
                              2.00
##
    Min.
           : 4.0
                    Min.
##
    1st Qu.:12.0
                    1st Qu.: 26.00
   Median:15.0
                    Median : 36.00
            :15.4
                           : 42.98
##
    Mean
                    Mean
##
    3rd Qu.:19.0
                    3rd Qu.: 56.00
            :25.0
                           :120.00
##
    Max.
                    Max.
```

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the \mbox{echo} = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.