

Econometrics 1 *Applied Econometrics with R*

Lecture 4: Programming with R

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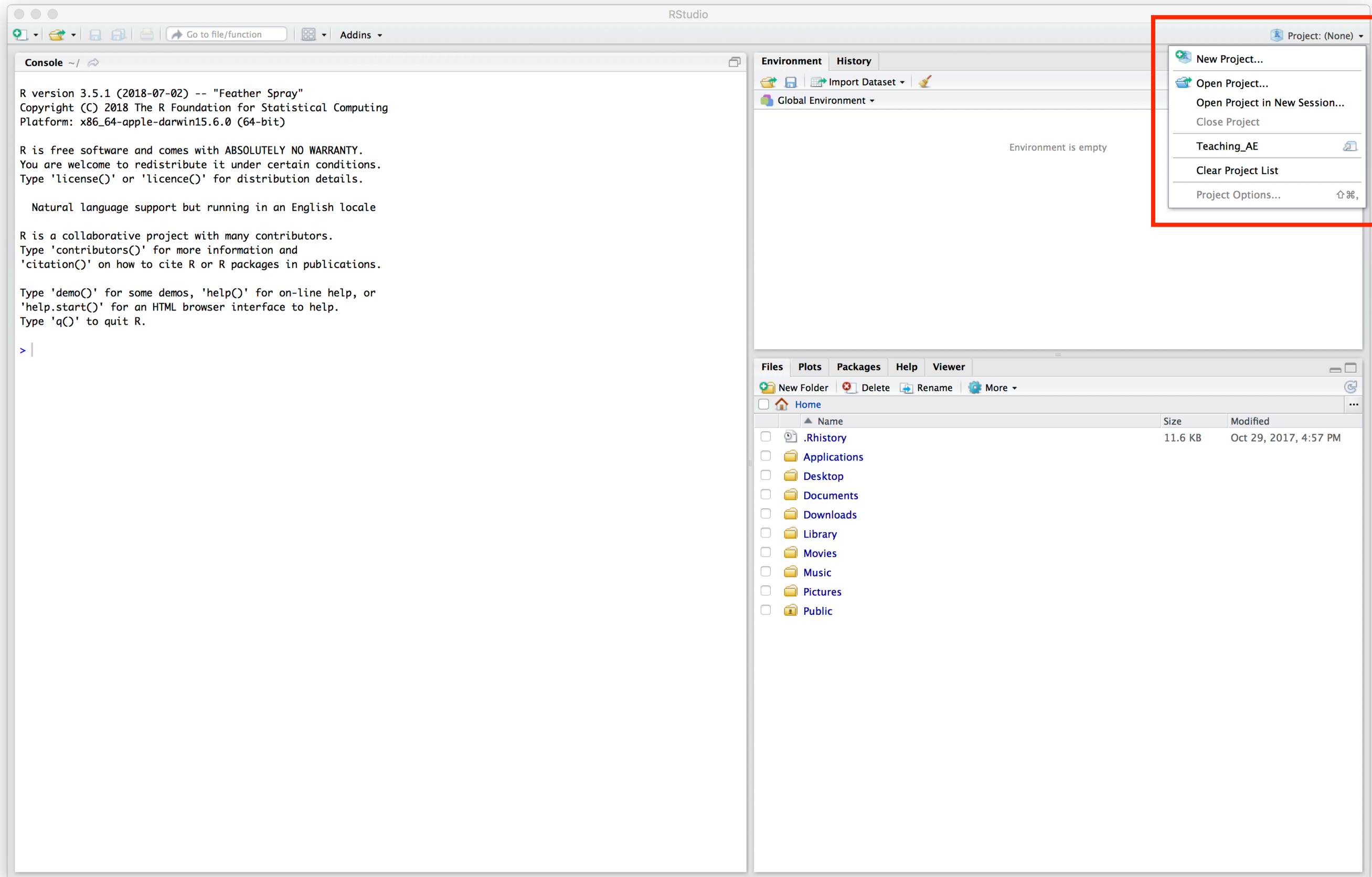
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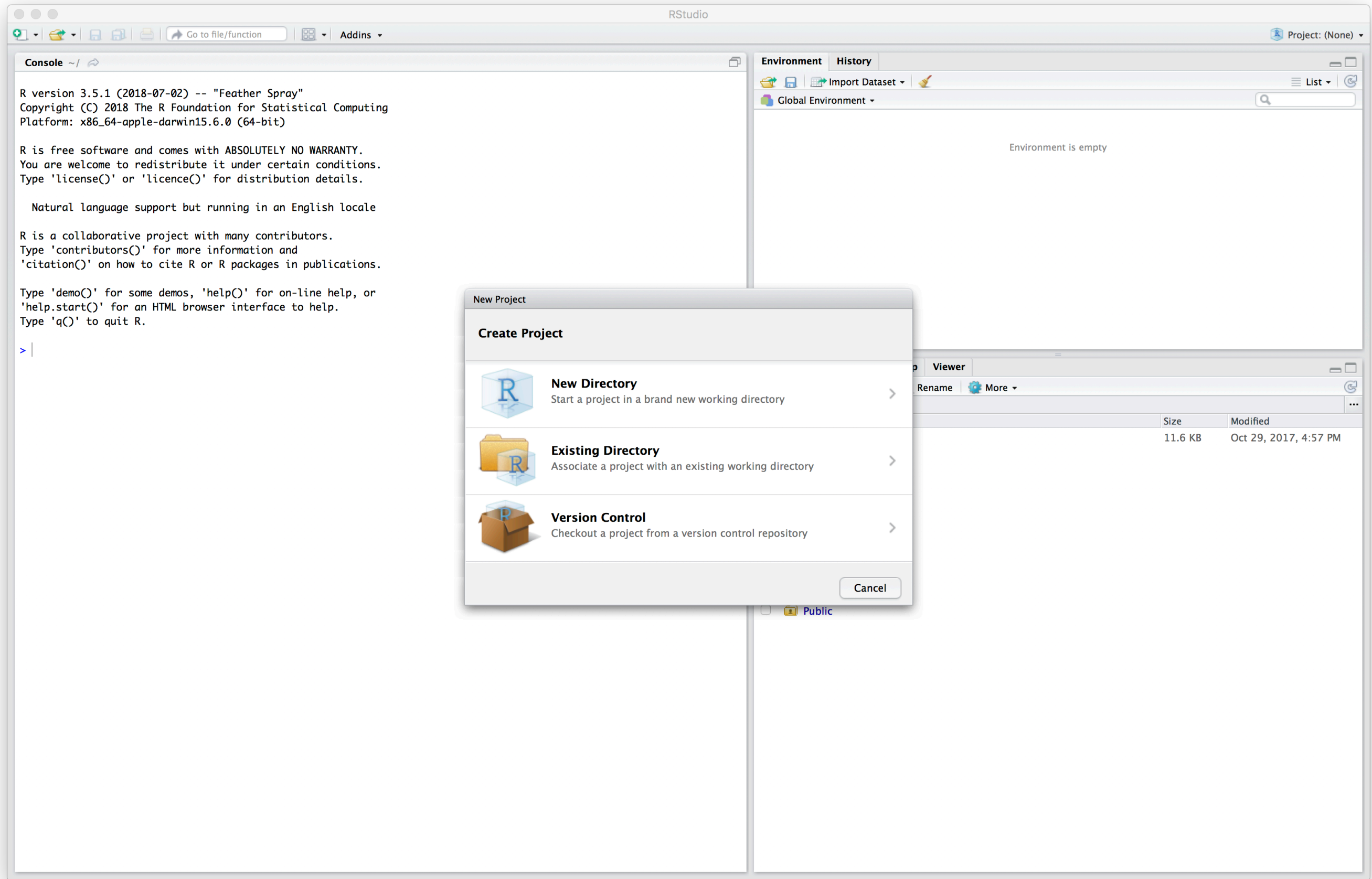
Website: <https://huangjp.com>

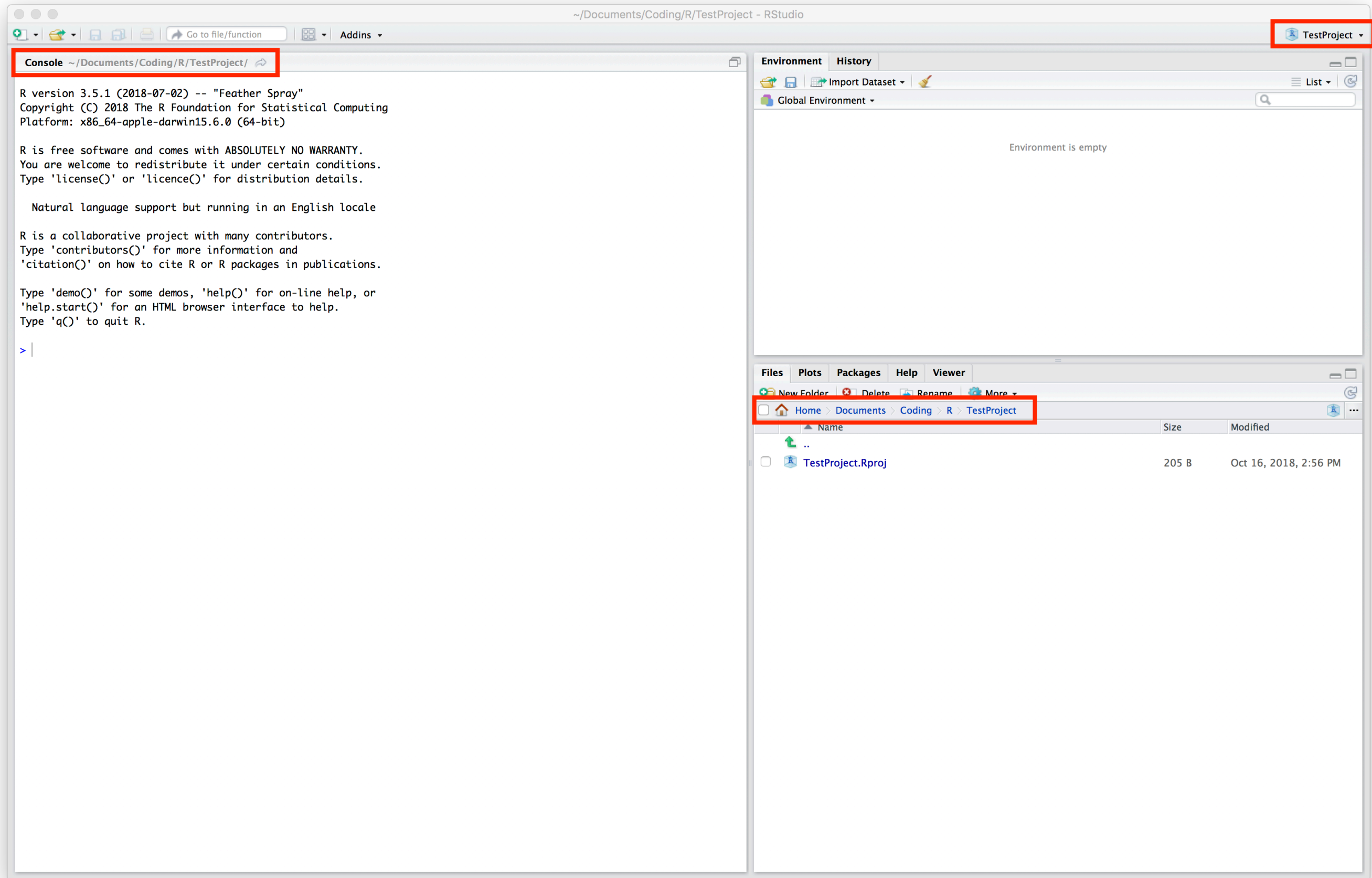
Review

- Save your code in a script file
- Data management
data frame, csv files, data import/export
`data.frame()`, `read.csv()`, `write.csv()`
- Graphics
`plot()`, `barplot()`, `hist()`, `curve()`

Work with “project”







Functions

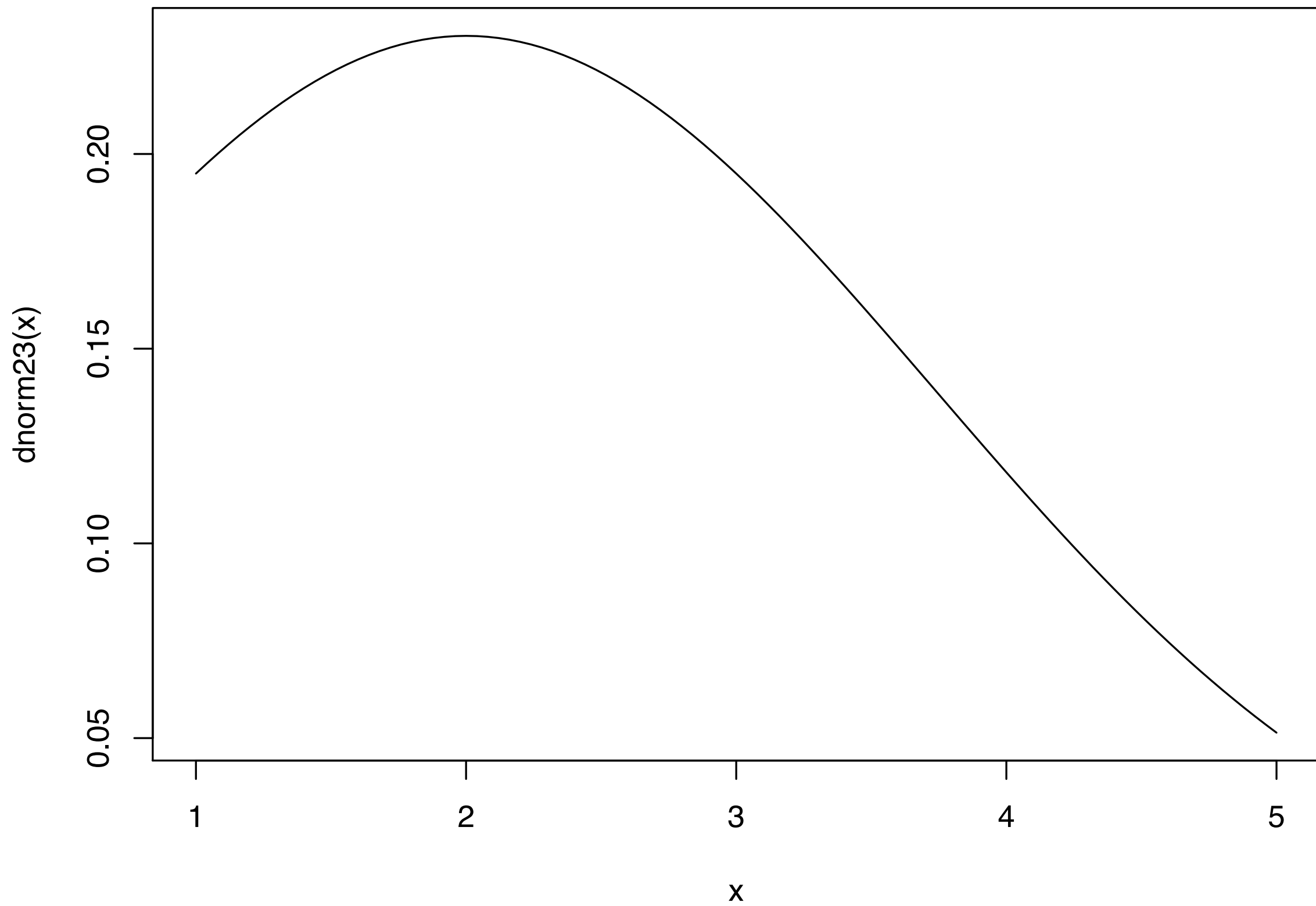
Define an R function

- You can define your own functions.
- For example, the density of the normal distribution with mean 2 and variance 3 under the name `dnorm23` can be defined as

```
> dnorm23 <- function (x) {exp(- (x-2)^2 /  
(2*3)) / sqrt(2 * 3 * pi)}↵
```

- Plot a curve with `dnorm23` on domain `[1, 5]`

```
> curve(dnorm23, 1, 5)↵
```

Function

- General expression of a function

defined by user
↓
`function_name <- function (x) {`

 `return(...)`
}

- If the `return` statement is missing, the value of the last evaluated expression is returned.

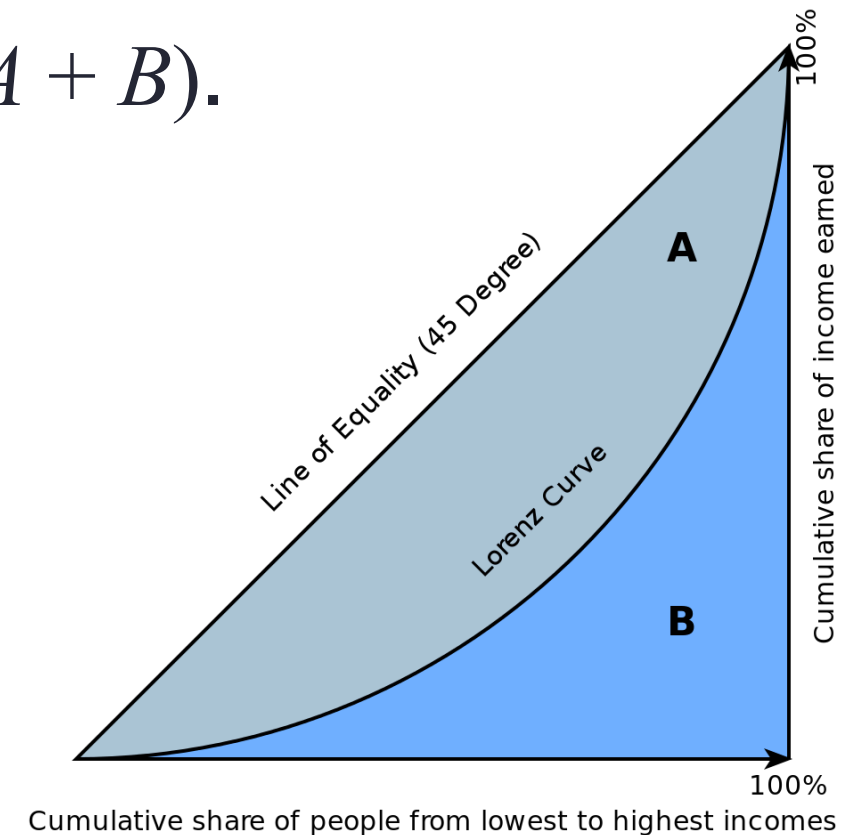
Practice: Gini coefficient

- The Gini coefficient is defined by $G = A / (A + B)$.
Given a set of data y of size n ,

$$G = \frac{1}{n} \left[n + 1 - 2 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (n + 1 - i) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i} \right) \right]$$

if y is sorted in non-decreasing order.

- Write a function 'gini' which takes an arbitrary sequence of non-negative real numbers (not necessarily sorted) as input, and returns the Gini coefficient as output.
- Apply 'gini' to data (2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 1, 1, 3, 2)



Practice: Gini coefficient

```
gini <- function (x) {  
  y <- sort(x)  
  n <- length(y)  
  d <- 1:n  
  G <- 1 / n * (n + 1 - 2 * ( sum( (n+1-d)  
* y) / sum(y) ) )  
  return(G)  
}
```

```
x <- c(2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 1, 1, 3, 2)  
gx <- gini(x)
```

Programming with R

What is a program?

- One line command is a program, e.g.

```
> fractal(10)↵
```

```
> 1 / sqrt(2 * pi) * exp(- 0.5^2 / 2)↵
```

- More complicated programs are combinations of basic commands, plus some *controlling* statements, e.g., *if*, *for*, etc.

Conditional: the `if` statement

- Relational operators: `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=`, `==`, `!=`

Logical operators: `!`, `&`, `|`
`not` `and` `or`

```
> 3 < 5 ↵
```

```
> class(3 < 5) ↵
```

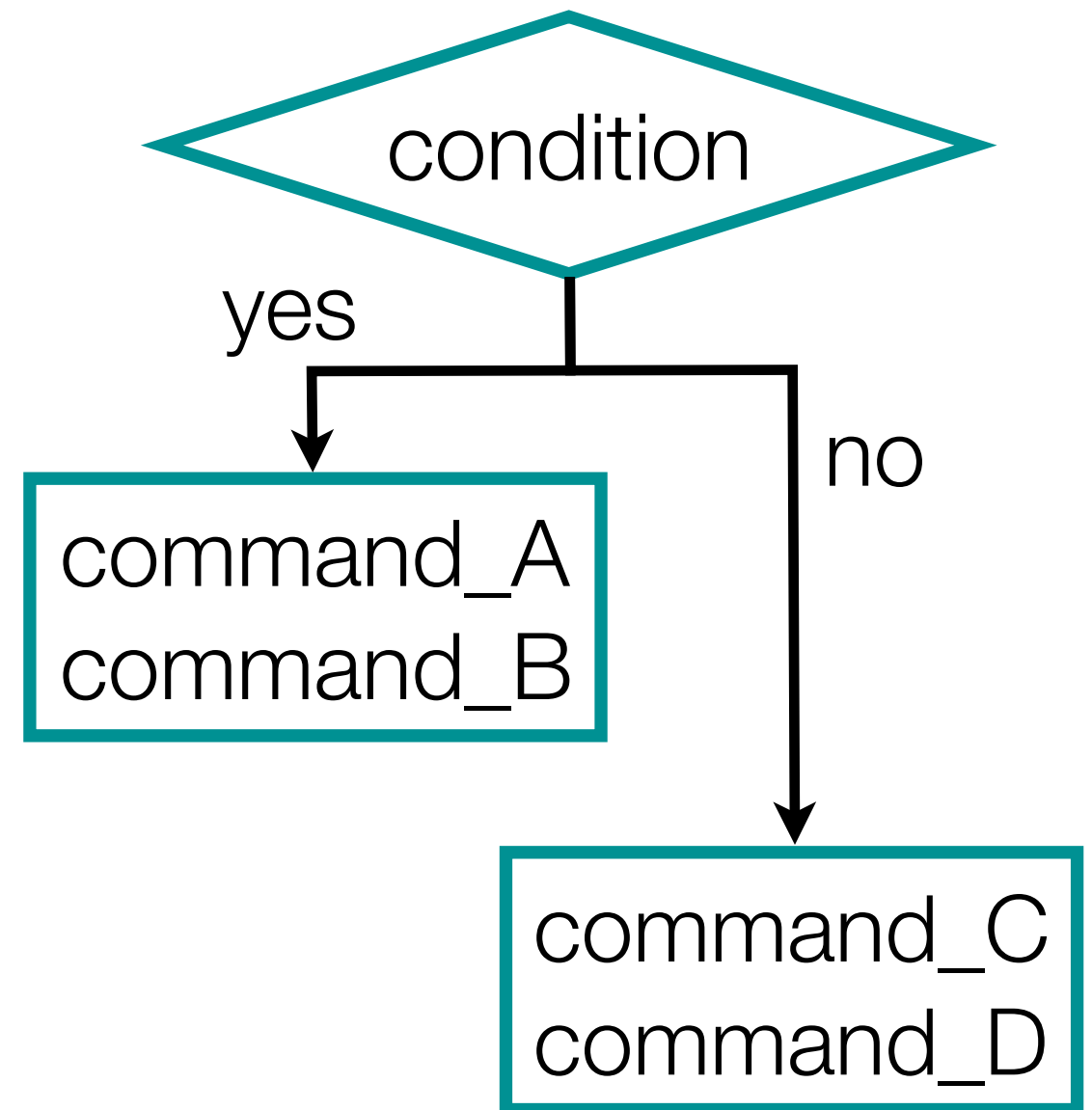
- `if (condition) command_A`
`if (condition) command_A else command_B`

```
> x <- rbinom(1, 1, 0.5) ↵
```

```
> if (x == 0) y <- 1 else y <- 0 ↵
```

- `if` with commands in multiple lines (in a script file)

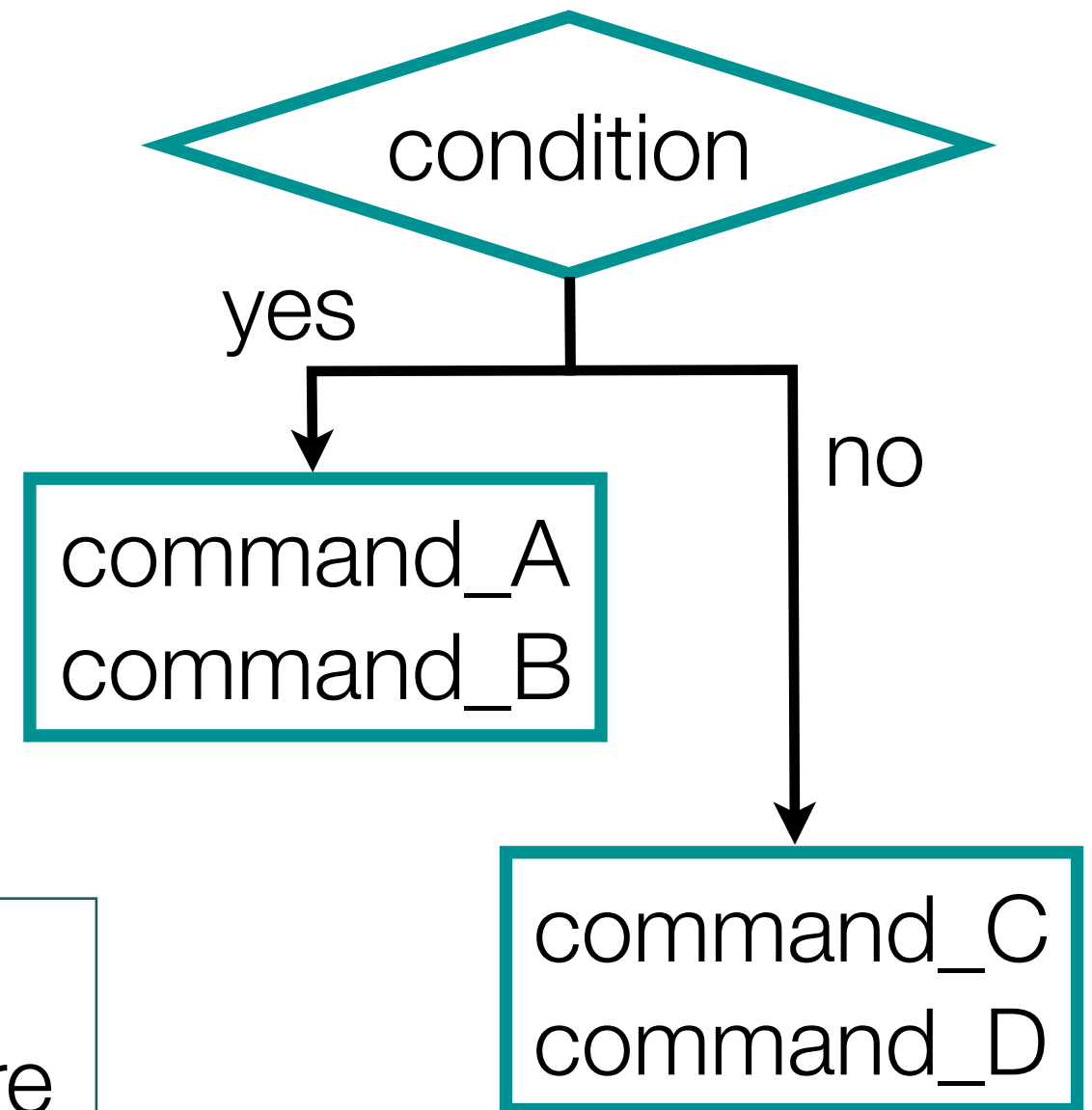
```
if (condition) {  
    command_A  
    command_B  
    .....  
} else {  
    command_C  
    command_D  
    .....  
}
```



- `if` with commands in multiple lines (in a script file)

```
if (condition) {  
  command_A  
  command_B  
  .....  
} else {  
  command_C  
  command_D  
  .....  
}
```

Indentation:
Use *tab* or *space* here
to make your program
readable (automatically
added in RStudio).



Practice: the absolute value

- Define a function named `absvalue` that calculates the absolute value of a real number.
- Use `if` statement in your function.

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```
absvalue <- function (x) {  
  if (x > 0) x else -x  
}
```

Practice: the real cube root

- Define a function named `rcbrt` which always returns the real cube root of a real number (either positive or negative).
- For example, you may expect `rcbrt (8)` returns 2, and `rcbrt (-8)` returns -2.
- Use `if` statement in your function.