

Class 6 R Functions

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Example Student Grades:

```
student1 <- c(100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 90)
student2 <- c(100, NA, 90, 90, 90, 90, 97, 80)
student3 <- c(90, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA)
```

Q1. Write a function `grade()` to determine an overall grade from a vector of student homework assignment scores dropping the lowest single score. If a student misses a homework (i.e. has an NA value) this can be used as a score to be potentially dropped.

Start by using the mean.

```
mean(student1)
```

```
[1] 98.75
```

Find the minimum value of the student's grade because that is what we plan to drop.

```
min(student1)
```

```
[1] 90
```

Different type of minimum function tell you what position the minimum value is in.

```
which.min(student1)
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
student1
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 90
```

Get a vector without the minimum value either by hard coding, which won't work for all students, or by using another method the minus index trick.

```
student1[1:7]
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
```

```
student1[-8]
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
```

So I will combine the output of 'which_min()' with the minus index trick to get the student's score without the lowest value.

```
mean(student1[-which.min(student1)])
```

```
[1] 100
```

This will not work for student 2 specifically because student 2 has NA values which student 1 doesn't have so we didn't consider that while writing the code for student 1.

```
mean(student2[-which.min(student2)])
```

```
[1] NA
```

There is a 'na.rm=FALSE' which is by default, putting it equal to 'TRUE' will allow the code to actually work.

```
mean(student2[-which.min(student2)], na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
[1] 92.83333
```

```
student2
```

```
[1] 100 NA 90 90 90 90 97 80
```

We see this doesn't exactly work for student 3 though because they have a lot of missing grades, more than one NA. We must replace all of the NA (missing values) values with zero.

```
student3[is.na(student3)] <- 0  
mean(student3[-which.min(student3)])
```

```
[1] 12.85714
```

```
student2[is.na(student2)] <- 0  
mean(student2[-which.min(student2)])
```

```
[1] 91
```

Now turn into a function:

```
grade <- function(x) {  
  x[is.na(x)] <- 0  
  mean(x[-which.min(x)])  
}
```

Q2. Using your grade() function and the supplied gradebook, Who is the top scoring student overall in the gradebook?

```
url <- "https://tinyurl.com/gradeinput"  
gradebook <- read.csv(url, row.names=1)
```

Heres the gradebook:

```
head(gradebook)
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
student-1	100	73	100	88	79
student-2	85	64	78	89	78
student-3	83	69	77	100	77

```
student-4 88 NA 73 100 76
student-5 88 100 75 86 79
student-6 89 78 100 89 77
```

Now time to use the ‘apply()’ function.

```
results <- apply(gradebook, 1, grade)
results
```

```
student-1 student-2 student-3 student-4 student-5 student-6 student-7
91.75      82.50      84.25      84.25      88.25      89.00      94.00
student-8 student-9 student-10 student-11 student-12 student-13 student-14
93.75      87.75      79.00      86.00      91.75      92.25      87.75
student-15 student-16 student-17 student-18 student-19 student-20
78.75      89.50      88.00      94.50      82.75      82.75
```

Now time to find the highest scoring student:

```
which.max(apply(gradebook, 1, grade))
```

```
student-18
18
```

```
max(apply(gradebook, 1, grade))
```

```
[1] 94.5
```

Q3. From your analysis of the gradebook, which homework was toughest on students (i.e. obtained the lowest scores overall)?

```
which.min(apply(gradebook, 2, sum, na.rm=TRUE))
```

```
hw2
2
```

Q4. Optional Extension: From your analysis of the gradebook, which homework was most predictive of overall score (i.e. highest correlation with average grade score)?

```
mask <- gradebook
mask[is.na(mask)] <- 0

cor(mask$hw5, results)
```

```
[1] 0.6325982
```

Or use apply:

```
apply(mask, 2, cor, y=results)
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
	0.4250204	0.1767780	0.3042561	0.3810884	0.6325982