Class 06: R Functions

Jesus (A17597539)

#All about functions in R

Functions are the way we get stuff done in R. WE call function to read data, compute stuff, plot stuff, etc.

R makes writing functions accessible but we should always start by trying to get a working snippet of code first before we write our function

##Todays Lab

We will grade a whole class of student assignments. We will try to start with a simplified version of the problem

```
#Example input vectors to start with 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)
```

If we want the average we can use the mean() function:

```
mean(student1)
```

[1] 98.75

Let's be nice instructors and drop the lowest score so the answer here should be 100.

I can use the min() functions to find the lowest value

```
min(student1)
```

[1] 90

I found the which.min() function that may be useful here. How does it work? Let's try it:

```
student1
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
  which.min(student1)
[1] 8
I can use the minus syntax trick to get everything but the element with the min value.
  student1[-which.min(student1)]
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
I have my first working snipet:)
  mean(student1[-which.min(student1)])
[1] 100
Let's test on the other students
   student2
                      90
                           90
  mean(student2[-which.min(student2)])
[1] NA
Where is the problem - The NA result We use na.rm=TRUE
  min(student2)
[1] NA
```

```
mean(student2, na.rm=TRUE)
[1] 91
  mean(student3, na.rm=TRUE)
[1] 90
No bueno. We need to fix this
I want to stop working with student1, student2 etc. and typing it out every time so let
instead work with an input x
  x <- student2
  X
[1] 100 NA
             90 90
                    90 90 97 80
We want to overwrite the NA values with zero- if you miss a homework you score a zero on
this homework.
Google and Claude told me about the is.na function. Let's see how it works
  X
[1] 100 NA
             90 90
                    90
                         90 97 80
  is.na(x)
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

x[is.na(x)]

[1] NA

```
x[is.na(x)] \leftarrow 0
  \mathbf{x}
[1] 100
          0 90 90 90 90 97 80
  x <- student1
  X
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 90
  mean(x[-which.min(x)])
[1] 100
This is my working snippet of code that solves the problem for all my example student inputs
  x <- student3
  #Masks NA values to zero
  x[is.na(x)] \leftarrow 0
  #Drop lowest score and get the mean
  mean( x[-which.min(x)] )
[1] 12.85714
  grade <- function(x){</pre>
    #Masks NA values to zero
    x[is.na(x)] \leftarrow 0
    #Drop lowest score and get the mean
    mean( x[-which.min(x)] )
Use this Function:
  grade(student1)
[1] 100
```

```
grade(student2)
[1] 91
  grade(student3)
[1] 12.85714
We need to read the gradebook
  gradebook <-read.csv("https://tinyurl.com/gradeinput", row.names=1)</pre>
  gradebook
           hw1 hw2 hw3 hw4 hw5
           100
                73 100
                         88
                             79
student-1
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
                78 100
                             77
student-6
            89
                         89
student-7
            89 100
                     74
                         87 100
student-8
            89 100
                     76
                         86 100
            86 100
                     77
student-9
                         88
                             77
student-10
            89
                72
                     79
                         NA
                            76
student-11
           82
                66
                     78
                         84 100
                70
                     75 92 100
student-12 100
student-13
            89 100
                     76 100
                             80
student-14
            85 100
                     77
                             76
                         89
student-15
            85
                65
                     76
                         89
                             NA
            92 100
                     74
                             77
student-16
                         89
student-17
            88
                63 100
                         86
                             78
student-18
            91
                NA 100
                         87 100
            91
student-19
                68
                     75
                         86
                             79
student-20
            91
                68
                     76
                         88
                             76
```

I can use apply() function if I figure out how to use the damn thing...

Q1

```
ans <- apply(gradebook, 1, grade)</pre>
  ans
 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
Q2 The highest scoring student in the overall gradebook is student 18
  which.max(ans)
student-18
        18
Q3
Homework 2 was the toughest on the students
  Hw<- apply(gradebook, 2, grade)</pre>
  which.min(Hw)
hw2
  2
```