# Challenge-5

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## Questions

Question-1: Local Variable Shadowing Create an R function that defines a global variable called x with a value of 5. Inside the function, declare a local variable also named x with a value of 10. Print the value of x both inside and outside the function to demonstrate shadowing.

#### Solutions:

```
x \leftarrow 5 sprintf("The value assigned to x outside the function is %d",x)
```

## [1] "The value assigned to x outside the function is 5"

```
inside_function <- function() {
   x <- 10
   message(sprintf("The value of x inside the function is %d", x))
}
sprintf("The value assigned to x outside the function is %d",x)</pre>
```

## [1] "The value assigned to x outside the function is 5"

```
inside_function()
```

## The value of x inside the function is 10

Question-2: Modify Global Variable Create an R function that takes an argument and adds it to a global variable called total. Call the function multiple times with different arguments to accumulate the values in total.

## Solutions:

```
total <- 0
accumulated_total <- function(value) {
  total <<- total + value
}
accumulated_total(5)
accumulated_total(10)
accumulated_total(7)
print(sprintf("Total: %d", total))</pre>
```

```
## [1] "Total: 22"
```

Question-3: Global and Local Interaction Write an R program that includes a global variable total with an initial value of 100. Create a function that takes an argument, adds it to total, and returns the updated total. Demonstrate how this function interacts with the global variable.

#### **Solutions:**

```
# Interpreted this question's "updated total" differently from the previous questions
# "accumulated total" where we had to change the value of the global total versus
# just adding numbers on a one-time basis to the total.
total <- 100

updated_total <- function(val) {
   return(total + val)
}

updated_total(1)</pre>
## [1] 101
```

```
updated_total(10)
```

```
## [1] 110
```

```
updated_total(100)
```

## [1] 200

Question-4: Nested Functions Define a function outer\_function that declares a local variable x with a value of 5. Inside outer\_function, define another function inner\_function that prints the value of x. Call both functions to show how the inner function accesses the variable from the outer function's scope.

#### **Solutions:**

```
outer_function = function() {
    x = 5
    inner_function = function() {
        print(x)
    }
    inner_function()
}
```

## [1] 5

Question-5: Meme Generator Function Create a function that takes a text input and generates a humorous meme with the text overlaid on an image of your choice. You can use the magick package for image manipulation. You can find more details about the commands offered by the package, with some examples of annotating images here: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/magick/vignettes/intro.html

#### **Solutions:**

```
#install.packages("magick")
library(magick)

## Linking to ImageMagick 6.9.12.93
## Enabled features: cairo, fontconfig, freetype, heic, lcms, pango, raw, rsvg, webp
## Disabled features: fftw, ghostscript, x11

meme = function(text) {
    frink <- image_read("https://jeroen.github.io/images/frink.png")
    frink <- image_border(image_background(frink, "hotpink"), "#000080", "20x10")
    frink <- image_annotate(frink)
    frink <- image_annotate(frink, text = text, size = 25, color = "red", boxcolor = "pink",
        degrees = 30, location = "+60+70")
    print(frink)
}

## format width height colorspace matte filesize density</pre>
```

```
## format width height colorspace matte filesize density
## 1 PNG 260 465 sRGB TRUE 0 72x72
```



Question-6: Text Analysis Game Develop a text analysis game in which the user inputs a sentence, and the R function provides statistics like the number of words, characters, and average word length. Reward the user with a "communication skill level" based on their input.

### **Solutions:**

```
ifelse(num_words <= 15, "Advanced")))</pre>
  summary <- paste(</pre>
    "Number of Words:", num_words,
    "\nNumber of Characters:", num_chars,
    "\nCommunication Skill Level:", skill_level
 return(summary)
sentence <- readline(prompt = "Enter a sentence to analyze: ")</pre>
## Enter a sentence to analyze:
analysis_result <- analyze_text(sentence)</pre>
cat("\nAnalysis Result:\n")
##
## Analysis Result:
cat(analysis_result,"\n")
## Number of Words: 0
## Number of Characters: 0
## Communication Skill Level: Beginner
```