Package 'ClassExample'

November 29, 2018

Type Package

Title Class Example from 11/29/18

Version 0.1.0

Author Lilly Nhan

Maintainer Lilly Nhan <lillynhan@ucla.edu>

Description Function from homework 2 and other examples

License UCLA

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports ggplot2

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

R topics documented:

`logtransformed` *Log-Transform a Numeric Vector*

Description

This is an unnecessary function I created for the purposes of instruction

Usage

```
logtransformed(NumericVector = NULL)
```

Arguments

`NumericVector`	A numeric vector you would like to log-transform

Details

This function is pretty self explanatory

Value

A list of two objects:

`InputVector`	Input numeric vector
`logTransformVec`	Input numeric vector log-transformed

Examples

```
saveout<-logtransformed(NumericVector = c(5.21, 2.03, 1.49, 13.28,
                                          474.10, 21.81, 3.19, 1.53))
saveout$InputVector
saveout$logTransformVec
```

`proportionofrolls` *Proportion of Rolls*

Description

A function that simulates rolling a pair of fair dice. The goal of the function is to empirically calculate the proportion of times the sum of the dice take on certain numbers, given a specified number of rolls.

Usage

```
proportionofrolls(Rolls = 100, DiceSum = c(3, 10, 11))
```

Arguments

`Rolls`	The number of times you roll the pair of dice
`DiceSum`	A numeric vector, these are possible values for the sum of the dice. Elements of the vector can take any integer value between 2 and 12. The function will calculate the proportion of rolls for which the sum of the dice equals one of the specified integers.

Details

The output should be the proportion of times the sum of the dice take on any of the values specified in your numeric vector input among the simulated rolls.

Value

a numeric value

Examples

```
proportionofrolls(Rolls=100,DiceSum=c(8,9,10,11,12))
```

Index