



STOR 320 Programming III

Lecture 23

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Loop Functions (Apply Functions)

- Chapter 18 in *R Programming for Data Science*
- `lapply()`: Loop over a list and evaluate a function on each element
- `sapply()`: Same as `lapply` but try to simplify the result
- `apply()`: Apply a function over the margins of an array

lapply()

- Operates on list, data frame and vectors

```
lapply(X, FUN, ...)
```

- Arguments:
 - X: A vector or an object
 - FUN: Function applied to each element of x
 - ...: Other arguments not in loop

lapply()

```
``{r}  
head(cars, 5)  
``
```

	speed <dbl>	dist <dbl>
1	4	2
2	4	10
3	7	4
4	7	22
5	8	16

5 rows

```
``{r}  
lapply(cars, min)  
``
```

\$speed
[1] 4

\$dist
[1] 2

```
``{r}  
lapply(cars, mean)  
``
```

\$speed
[1] 15.4

\$dist
[1] 42.98

```
``{r}  
typeof(lapply(cars, min))  
``
```

[1] "list"

supply()

- Like lapply() but simplifies the output

```
supply(X, FUN, OTHER)
```

- Arguments:
 - X: A vector or an object
 - FUN: Function applied to each element of x
 - OTHER: Other arguments not in loop

```
``{r}
supply(cars, min)
``
```

speed	dist
4	2

```
``{r}
typeof(supply(cars, min))
``
```

```
[1] "double"
```

Example

- Use `sapply()` or `lapply()` to generate 100 random samples from normal distributions with means of 0 to 99 and save the random samples to `A`.
 - The k -th component of `a` is generated from $N(k-1, 1)$.

```
```{r}
set.seed(200)
a = rep(NA, 100)
for (k in 1:100) {
 a[k]=rnorm(1, k-1, 1)
}
set.seed(200)
A = sapply(0:99, rnorm, n=1, sd=1)
identical(a, A)
```
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

apply()

- Takes data frame or matrix as an input
- Gives output in vector, list or array

```
apply(X, MARGIN, FUN, ...)
```

- X: an array or matrix
- MARGIN: take a value or range between 1 and 2 to define where to apply the function:
 - MARGIN=1: the manipulation is performed on rows
 - MARGIN=2: the manipulation is performed on columns
 - MARGIN=c(1,2): the manipulation is performed on rows and columns
- FUN: tells which function to apply.

apply()

```
```{r}
M = matrix(1:1000,100,10)
sum_row = apply(M, 1, sum)
sum_col = apply(M, 2, sum)
identical(sum_row,as.integer(rowSums(M)))
identical(sum_col,as.integer(colSums(M)))
```
```

```
[1] TRUE
[1] TRUE
```

```
```{r}
MIN = apply(Cigar, 2, min)
Q1 = apply(Cigar, 2, quantile, probs=0.25)
Q2 = apply(Cigar, 2, quantile, probs=0.5)
Q3 = apply(Cigar, 2, quantile, probs=0.75)
MAX = apply(Cigar, 2, max)
FiveSum.Cigar = rbind(MIN, Q1, Q2, Q3, MAX)
FiveSum.Cigar
```
```

| | state | year | price | pop | pop16 | cpi | ndi | sales | pimin |
|-----|-------|------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| MIN | 1.0 | 63.0 | 23.400 | 319.00 | 215.200 | 30.6 | 1322.573 | 53.4 | 23.400 |
| Q1 | 15.0 | 70.0 | 34.775 | 1053.00 | 781.175 | 38.8 | 3327.869 | 107.9 | 31.975 |
| Q2 | 26.5 | 77.5 | 52.300 | 3174.00 | 2315.300 | 62.9 | 6281.201 | 121.2 | 46.400 |
| Q3 | 40.0 | 85.0 | 98.100 | 5280.25 | 3914.325 | 107.6 | 11024.110 | 133.2 | 90.500 |
| MAX | 51.0 | 92.0 | 201.900 | 30703.30 | 22920.000 | 140.3 | 23074.000 | 297.9 | 178.500 |

Statistical Programming Assignment

- Instructions
 - Download Analysis 3 Zip Folder
 - Unzip Folder
 - Open Analysis 3 Rmd File
 - Knit to HTML
 - Read Introduction
- Three Part Assignment
 - Each Part Self Contained
 - Most Answers Require Copy-and- Paste
 - Where You See COMPLETE You Should Write/Place Code
 - Leave Code as is When You See #DO NOT CHANGE

Part 1: Discussion

- Process of Programming
 - Create Practice Example
 - Check Code Works
 - Apply Code to Real Data
 - Check Code Works
 - Create a Function of the Process
- Goals
 - Create a Function that Creates a Factor Variable of Abbreviated Weekdays (Easy)
 - Create a Function that Creates a Plot (Difficult)
- Start Working (15 min)

Part 2: Discussion

- Focus on Traffic Volume (DATA2) and Specific Location (“L103”)
- Look at Table
- Goal: Reconstruct this Table

```
head(OUTPUT) #DO NOT CHANGE
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   DAY median   IQR
##   <int> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     3    85    34
## 2     4    84    37
## 3     5    76   34.2
## 4     6    83    33
## 5     7    79   38.0
## 6    10    87    21
```

Part 2: Discussion

- Steps:
 - Given the Day in April, Create Function that Outputs the Associated Row
 - Use the Function in a Loop to Construct the Table
- Two Loops
 - Initiate with NULL
 - Initiate with Empty Tibble
- Look at Lecture on Loops
- Q3 is Tricky
- Start Working (15 min)

Part 3: Discussion

- Functions That Apply Functions Across Dimensions Of R Object
- Doesn't Require a Loop
- Tibbles are Matrices
 - Apply Functions to Rows
 - Apply Functions to Columns (Think Summarize)
- Apply() Function to Matrix
 - To Rows `apply(Matrix, 1, Function)`
 - To Columns `apply(Matrix, 2, Function)`
- Start Working (Rest of Class)