



STOR 320 Programming II

Lecture 13

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Introduction to Functions

- Most Important Programming Skill in R
- Functions in R
 - Take Inputs
 - Do Calculations
 - Produce Outputs
- Control Structures Such as “If-else” Statements and Loops are Used in Functions
- Advantages
 - Memorable Names
 - Code Updates Occur in 1 Place
 - Makes Code Accessible by All

Build-in R Functions

- Before Writing a Function, Always Search for a Function That Does What You Want
- To See What a Function Does: `?dplyr::lag`
- To Understand How the Function Works, Algorithmically: `dplyr::lag`

Build-in R Functions

dplyr::lag

```
## function (x, n = 1L, default = NA, order_by = NULL, ...)
## {
##   if (!is.null(order_by)) {
##     return(with_order(order_by, lag, x, n = n, default = default))
##   }
##   if (inherits(x, "ts")) {
##     bad_args("x", "must be a vector, not a ts object, do you want `stats::lag()`?")
##   }
##   if (length(n) != 1 || !is.numeric(n) || n < 0) {
##     bad_args("n", "must be a nonnegative integer scalar, ",
##             "not {type_of(n)} of length {length(n)}")
##   }
##   if (n == 0)
##     return(x)
##   xlen <- length(x)
##   n <- pmin(n, xlen)
##   out <- c(rep(default, n), x[seq_len(xlen - n)])
##   attributes(out) <- attributes(x)
##   out
## }
## <bytecode: 0x00000000123d4f48>
## <environment: namespace:dplyr>
```

Source Code

```
> summary
function (object, ...)
UseMethod("summary")
<bytecode: 0x7fbee3d31eb8>
<environment: namespace:base>
> methods(summary)
 [1] summary.aov                summary.aovlist*
 [3] summary.aspell*            summary.check_packages_in_dir*
 [5] summary.connection         summary.data.frame
 [7] summary.Date               summary.default
 [9] summary.ecdf*              summary.factor
[11] summary.glm                summary.infl*
[13] summary.lm                 summary.loess*
[15] summary.manova             summary.matrix
[17] summary.mlm*               summary.nls*
[19] summary.packageStatus*    summary.POSIXct
[21] summary.POSIXlt            summary.ppr*
[23] summary.prcomp*            summary.princomp*
[25] summary.proc_time          summary.srcfile
[27] summary.srcref             summary.stepfun
[29] summary.stl*               summary.table
[31] summary.tukeysmooth*       summary.warnings
see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
> getAnywhere(summary.aspell)
```

Creating R Functions

- General Form:

```
NAME = function(INPUTS){  
  ACTIONS  
  return(OUTPUT)  
}
```

- Functions are Objects in R
- To Call Function: `NAME(INPUTS)`
- Create an Object to Save an Output from a Function
`OUTPUT=NAME(INPUTS)`

Example

- Example: Lag Operator
 - Used for Vectors According to Time (i.e Time Series Data)
 - Suppose a Vector Contains Information at Time = t
 - A Lagged Vector Contains Information at Time = $t-k$ where k = Lag
 - Suppose y_t = Value of a Car at Time t . Then, y_{t-k} = Value of a Car at Time $t-k$

Example

- Example: Lag Operator
 - Vector of Values

```
V = c(35, 32, 30, 31, 27, 25)
```

- Lagged Values for k=1

```
LV1 = c(NA, 35, 32, 30, 31, 27)
```

- Lagged Values for k=2

```
LV2 = c(NA, NA, 35, 32, 30, 31)
```

- Want to Create a Function that:
 - Inputs Vector (x) and Lag (k)
 - Returns Lagged Vector

Creating R Functions

- Example: Lag Operator

- Attempt 1:

```
Uptown.Func1 = function(x, k=1){  
  t = length(x)  
  y = c(rep(NA,t))  
  for(i in (k+1):t){  
    y[i] = x[i-k]  
  }  
  return(y)  
}
```

- Attempt 2:

```
Uptown.Func2 = function(x,k){  
  t=length(x)  
  y1=x[1:(t-k)]  
  y2=c(rep(NA,k),y1)  
  return(y2)  
}
```

Creating R Functions

- Example: Lag Operator

```
Value=c(35, 32, 30, 31, 27, 25)  
Uptown.Func1(x=Value)
```

```
## [1] NA 35 32 30 31 27
```

```
Uptown.Func2(x=Value, k=1)
```

```
## [1] NA 35 32 30 31 27
```

```
Uptown.Func1(x=Value, k=3)
```

```
## [1] NA NA NA 35 32 30
```

```
Uptown.Func2(x=Value, k=3)
```

```
## [1] NA NA NA 35 32 30
```

Practicing Functions: 5 Summary

- Computing Five Number Summary
 - Input Vector of Observations
 - Output Vector of Statistics

```
Summary.func = function(data){  
  min=min(data)  
  max=max(data)  
  q1=quantile(data,0.25)  
  q2=quantile(data,0.5)  
  q3=quantile(data,0.75)  
  y=c(min,q1,q2,q3,max)  
  names(y)=c("Min","Q1","Q2","Q3","Max")  
  return(y)  
}
```

```
Summary.func(data=Ecdat::Airq$airq)
```

##	Min	Q1	Q2	Q3	Max
##	59.00	81.00	114.00	126.25	165.00

Practicing Functions: T-Test

- T-Test for Population Mean
 - Concept:
 - Null: Average # of Hours Spent Watching TV per Day is _____ in the USA
 - Alt: Average # of Hours Spent Watching TV per Day is not _____ in the USA
 - Does Data Provide Evidence that Alt is True

Practicing Functions: T-Test

- T-Test for Population Mean
 - Process:
 - Specify α (Type 1 Error)
 - Compute Test Statistic

$$t_s = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_{Guess}}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

- Find P-value
- If P-value $< \alpha$, Reject Null

Building Functions

- T-Test for Population Mean
 - Inputs
 - Vector of Observations (ob)
 - Null Hypothesis (h0)
 - Alpha (a)
 - Output List
 - Test Statistic
 - P-value
 - Decision:
 - Reject
 - Fail to Reject
 - Plot Data and Null Guess

Building Functions

- T-Test for Population Mean
- Function in R

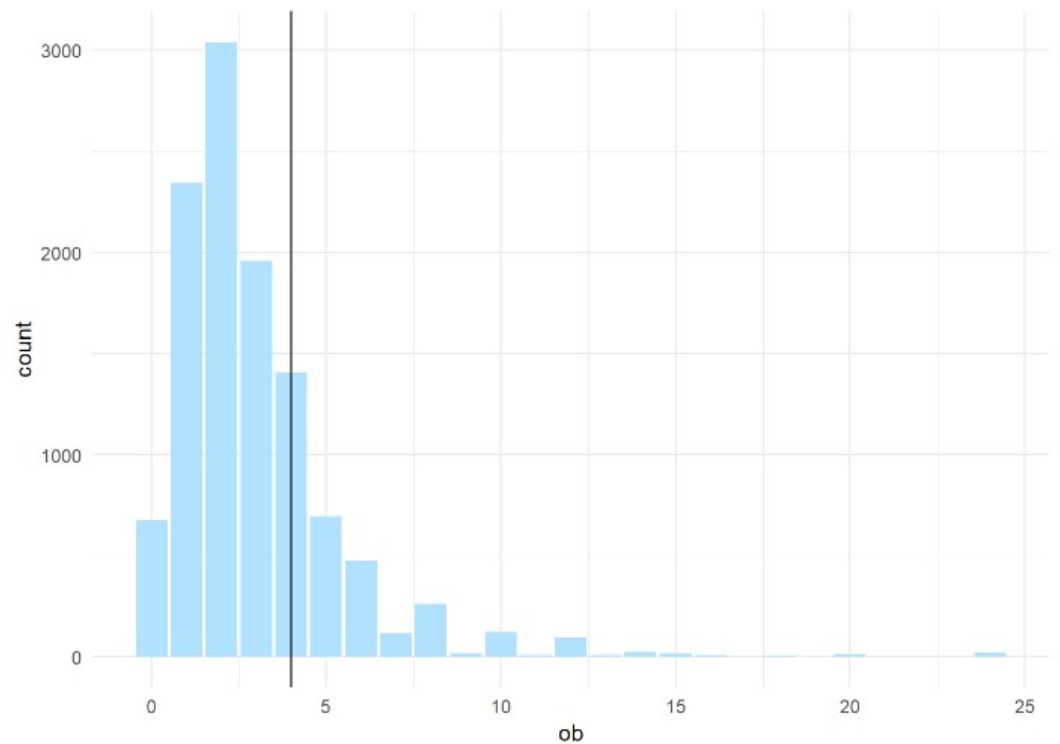
```
ttest = function(ob,h0,a){  
  n=length(ob)  
  ts=(mean(ob,na.rm=T)-h0)/(sd(ob,na.rm=T)/sqrt(n))  
  pval=2*pt(-abs(ts),df=n-1)  
  conclusion = if(pval<a){  
    "Reject Null Hypothesis"  
  } else{  
    "Fail to Reject Null Hypothesis"  
  }  
  plot=ggplot() +  
    geom_bar(aes(x=ob),fill="lightskyblue1") +  
    theme_minimal() + geom_vline(xintercept=h0)  
  return(list(ts=ts,pval=pval,  
    conclusion=conclusion,plot=plot))  
}
```

Results

- T-Test for Population Mean
 - Guess 4 Hours

```
ttest(ob=forcats::gss_cat$tvhours,h0=4,a=0.05)
```

```
## $ts  
## [1] -57.74276  
##  
## $pval  
## [1] 0  
##  
## $conclusion  
## [1] "Reject Null Hypothesis"  
##  
## $plot
```



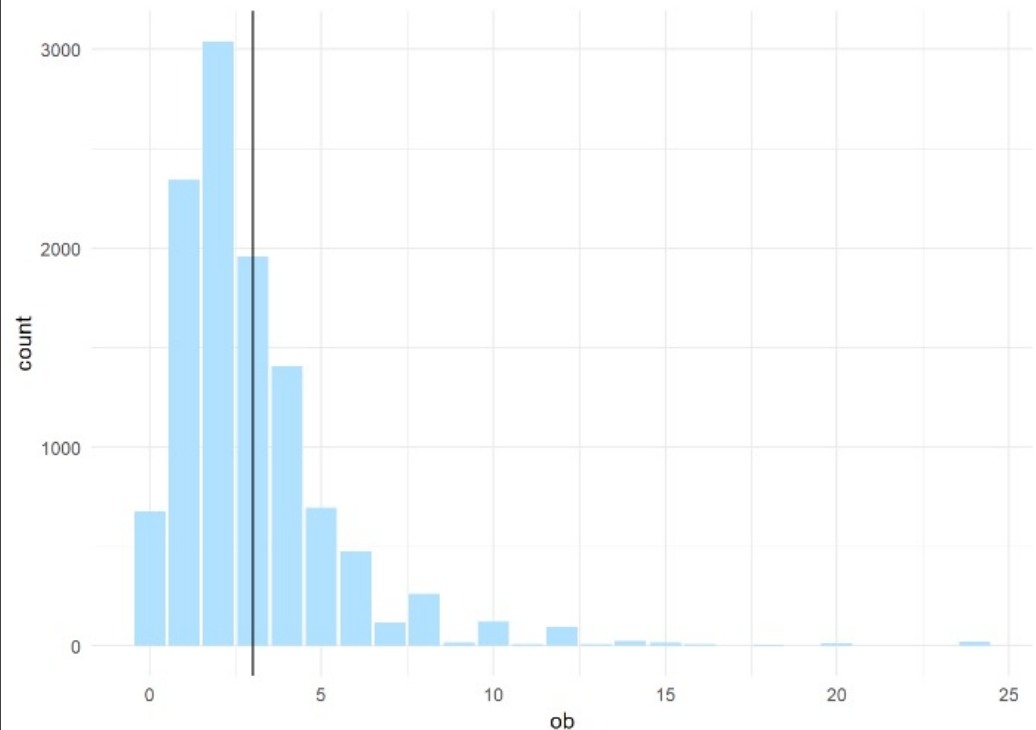
Results

- T-Test for Population Mean

- Guess 3 Hours

```
ttest(ob=forcats::gss_cat$tvhours,h0=3,a=0.05)
```

```
## $ts  
## [1] -1.089392  
##  
## $pval  
## [1] 0.2759934  
##  
## $conclusion  
## [1] "Fail to Reject Null Hypothesis"  
##  
## $plot
```



Practicing Functions: CLT

- Central Limit Theorem
 - Let X be a Random Variable
 - $\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu_X, \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ where
 $n = \text{sample size}$
 - One of the Biggest Results in Statistics
 - Foundational in Introductory Statistics Classes

Practicing Functions: CLT

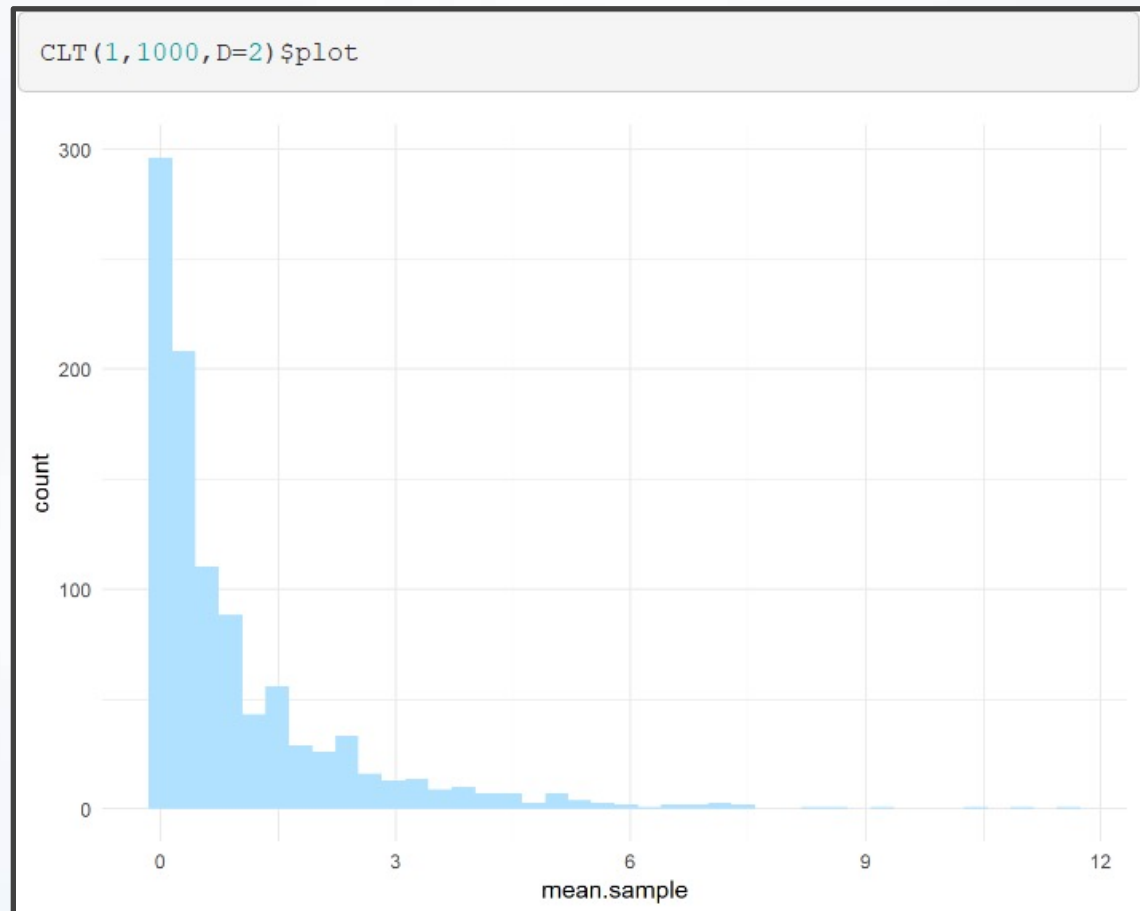
- Central Limit Theorem
 - Inputs
 - n =sample size
 - S =number of simulations
 - D =distribution={1,2}
 - Output List
 - Theoretical Mean
 - Theoretical Standard Error
$$SE(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma_X}{\sqrt{n}}$$
 - Simulated Mean
 - Simulated Standard Error
 - Figure: Histogram of \bar{X}

Writing Functions

```
CLT = function(n,S,D){  
  if(D==1){  
    initial=rnorm(1000000)  
  } else if(D==2){  
    initial=rgamma(1000000)  
  }  
  t.mean=mean(initial)  
  t.se=sd(initial)/sqrt(n)  
  
  mean.sample=rep(NA,S)  
  for(k in 1:S){  
    if(D==1){  
      sample=rnorm(n)  
    } else if(D==2){  
      sample=rgamma(n)  
    }  
    mean.sample[k]=mean(sample)  
  }  
  s.mean=mean(mean.sample)  
  s.se=sd(mean.sample)  
  
  plot=ggplot()+  
    geom_histogram(aes(x=mean.sample),  
    fill=skyblue1)+theme_minimal()  
  
  OUT=list(theory.mean=t.mean,  
    theory.se=t.se,  
    sim.mean=s.mean,  
    sim.se=s.se,  
    plot=plot)  
  return(OUT)  
}
```

Results

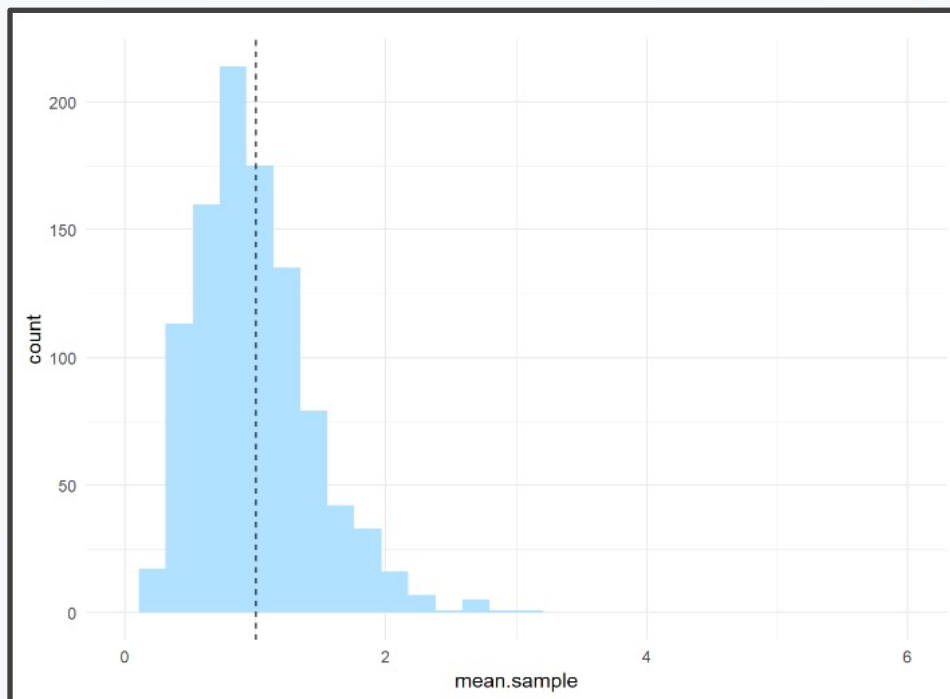
- Central Limit Theorem
 - Plot of Gamma Population



Results: n=10

- Central Limit Theorem
 - Sampling Distribution of \bar{X} when n=10

```
OUT=CLT(10,1000,D=2)
OUT[[5]]+scale_x_continuous(limits=c(0,6))+
  geom_vline(xintercept=OUT$theory.mean,linetype="dashed")
```



```
$theory.mean  
[1] 1.001844
```

```
$theory.se  
[1] 0.4472895
```

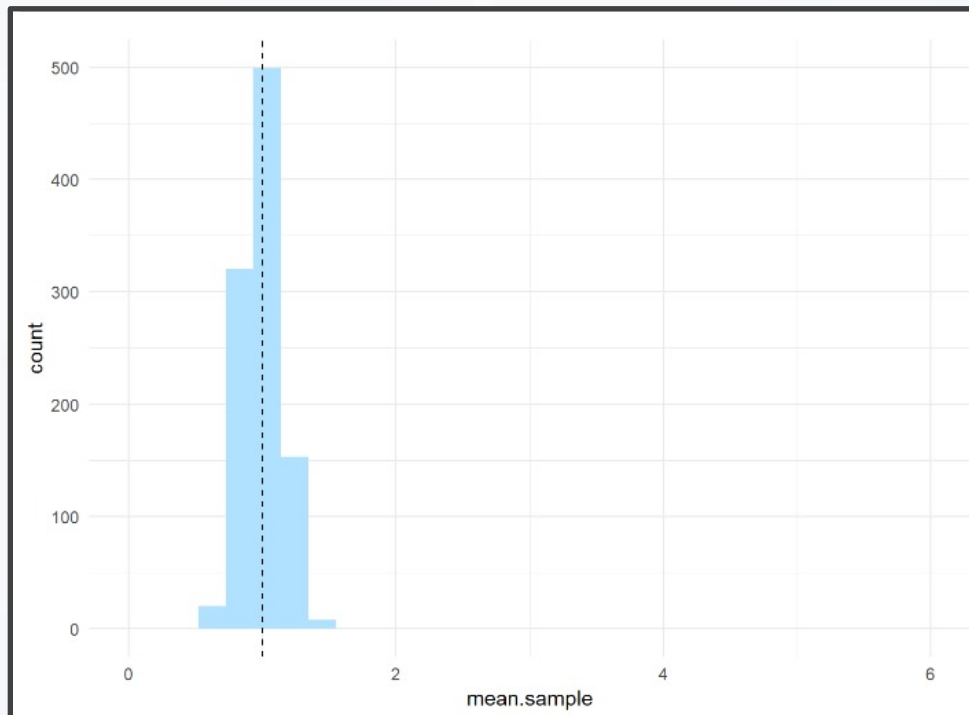
```
$sim.mean  
[1] 1.031698
```

```
$sim.se  
[1] 0.4547647
```

Results: n=100

- Central Limit Theorem
 - Sampling Distribution of \bar{X} when n=100

```
OUT=CLT(100,1000,D=2)
OUT[[5]]+scale_x_continuous(limits=c(0,6))+
  geom_vline(xintercept=OUT$theory.mean,linetype="dashed")
```



```
$theory.mean
[1] 0.999974
```

```
$theory.se
[1] 0.141634
```

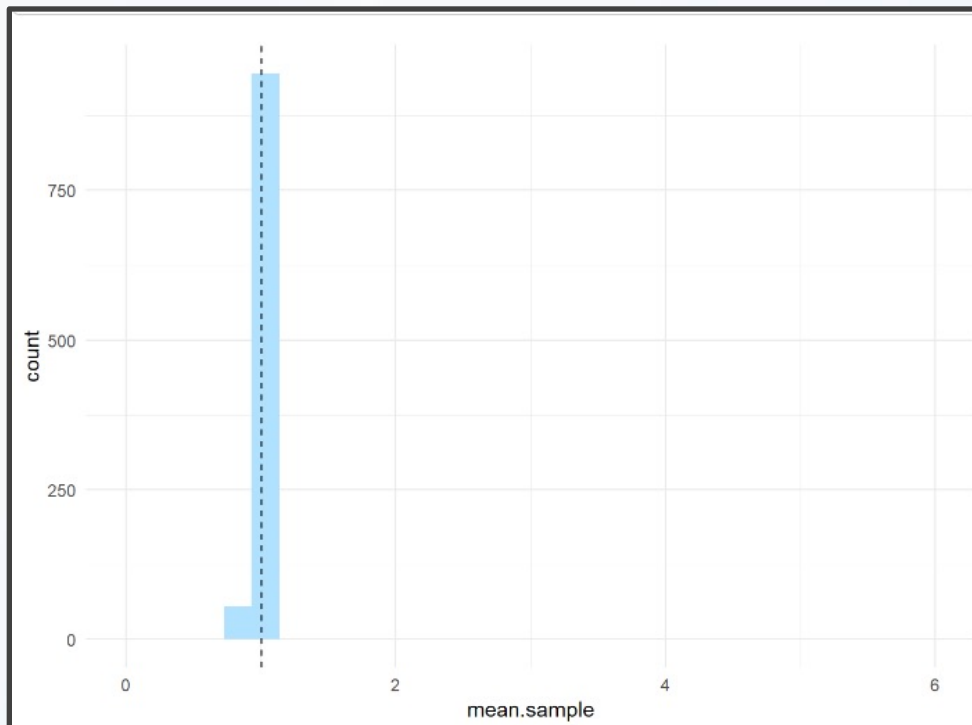
```
$sim.mean
[1] 1.001891
```

```
$sim.se
[1] 0.1438765
```

Results: n=1000

- Central Limit Theorem
 - Sampling Distribution of \bar{X} when n=1000

```
OUT=CLT(1000,1000,D=2)
OUT[[5]]+scale_x_continuous(limits=c(0,6))+
  geom_vline(xintercept=OUT$theory.mean,linetype="dashed")
```



```
$theory.mean  
[1] 0.9992336
```

```
$theory.se  
[1] 0.04454787
```

```
$sim.mean  
[1] 0.9979233
```

```
$sim.se  
[1] 0.04499497
```