

Class06

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Creating functions

Functions are defined by 3 parts:

Name: Can be whatever you like

Arguments: The inputs you give the function to process

Body: Bulk of the code that runs based on the inputs given

First function

```
add <- function(x,y=1) {  
  x+y  
}
```

You can add options to executable code like this

```
add(c(10,10), 100)
```

```
[1] 110 110
```

Function 2

Write a function to generate random nucleotide sequences of a user specified length

```
rand_nuc <- function(x){  
  nucleotides <- c("A", "G", "T", "C")  
  paste(sample(nucleotides, size=x, replace=TRUE), collapse = "")  
}  
rand_nuc(20)
```

```
[1] "TATCTGTAAAATAACGAGCC"
```

Add the ability to return a multielement vector or single fasta

```
rand_nuc <- function(x, fasta=TRUE){  
  nucleotides <- c("A", "G", "T", "C")  
  v<- sample(nucleotides, size=x, replace=TRUE)  
  
  if (fasta==TRUE){  
    paste(v, collapse="")  
  }  
  else  
    v  
}  
rand_nuc(20)
```

```
[1] "ACGGAACCATTCGTTTTCA"
```

```
rand_nuc(20, fasta=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "A" "A" "C" "T" "G" "C" "T" "C" "G" "A" "T" "C" "T" "T" "G" "A" "A" "C" "T"  
[20] "G"
```

Generate protein

```

rand_protein <- function(x, fasta = TRUE) {
  # 20 standard amino acids
  amino_acids <- c("A", "R", "N", "D", "C",
                   "Q", "E", "G", "H", "I",
                   "L", "K", "M", "F", "P",
                   "S", "T", "W", "Y", "V")

  # sample random amino acids
  seq_vec <- sample(amino_acids, size = x, replace = TRUE)

  # return as FASTA string or vector
  if (fasta) {
    paste(seq_vec, collapse = "")
  } else {
    seq_vec
  }
}

for (i in c(6:8) ){
  print(rand_protein(i))
}

```

```

[1] "RECQQR"
[1] "WFTDYRF"
[1] "EYQIGLVP"

```

```
sapply(6:8, rand_protein)
```

```
[1] "RNVNSA" "ETLAWEC" "EGGPHKTC"
```

Q1

Grading function

```

grade <- function(gradesheet){
  #read in gradesheet and makes a new dataframe from it
  gsheets <- read.csv(gradesheet)
  mean_grades <- data.frame(name = gsheets$X, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
  mean_grades$grade_average <- NA
}

```

```

#make a for loop for each student on the gradesheet
for (i in 1:nrow(gsheets)){
  rowvec <- as.integer(gsheets[i, 2:6]) #gets all the scores as a numeric vector
  rowvec <- sort(rowvec, na.last = FALSE)[-1] #Orders the vector from smallest to largest
  rowvec[is.na(rowvec)] <- 0 #all remaining NAs will be turned into a 0 for grading purposes
  mean_grades$grade_average[i] <- mean(rowvec) #adds the mean average of the remaining grades
}
mean_grades #returns the new df
}
grade("student_homework.csv")

```

	name	grade_average
1	student-1	91.75
2	student-2	82.50
3	student-3	84.25
4	student-4	84.25
5	student-5	88.25
6	student-6	89.00
7	student-7	94.00
8	student-8	93.75
9	student-9	87.75
10	student-10	79.00
11	student-11	86.00
12	student-12	91.75
13	student-13	92.25
14	student-14	87.75
15	student-15	78.75
16	student-16	89.50
17	student-17	88.00
18	student-18	94.50
19	student-19	82.75
20	student-20	82.75

Q2

```

grades<-grade("student_homework.csv")
sorted_grades <- grades[order(-grades$grade_average), ]
head(sorted_grades)

```

	name	grade_average
18	student-18	94.50
7	student-7	94.00
8	student-8	93.75
13	student-13	92.25
1	student-1	91.75
12	student-12	91.75

Student 18 has the highest average grade after dropping the lowest score.

Q3

```
gsheet <- read.csv("student_homework.csv")
assignment_means <- colMeans(gsheet[, 2:6], na.rm = TRUE)
assignment_means
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
	89.00000	80.88889	80.80000	89.63158	83.42105

HW2 is the lowest average if we drop the NAs.

If we count the NAs as zero...

```
assignment_means <- apply(gsheet[, 2:6], 2, function(col) {
  col[is.na(col)] <- 0
  mean(col)
})
assignment_means
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
	89.00	72.80	80.80	85.15	79.25

The lowest is still hw2!