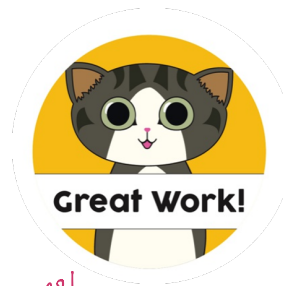


# Bios 6301: Assignment 8

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*love this template!*

*+28/30*

## Question 1

Install the `readxl` package and run the following

```
fn <- 'icd10.xlsx'
if(file.access(fn, mode = 4) == -1) {
  url <- "https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/xls/icd10-pcs-pcm-nhsn-opc.xlsx"
  download.file(url, destfile = fn, mode = 'wb')
}
dat <- readxl::read_excel(fn, sheet = 2)
```

✓1. Show the class of `dat`. (1 point)

```
class(dat)
```

```
## [1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

✓2. Show the methods available for objects of the given class (if there are multiple classes, show methods for all classes). (3 points)

```
methods(class = c("tbl_df"))
```

```
## [1] [          [[          [[<-         [<-          $
## [6] $<-         arrange_     as.data.frame coerce       distinct_
## [11] filter_     fortify      group_data  initialize   mutate_
## [16] names<-     nest_legacy  nest        Ops          row.names<-
## [21] show        slice_       slotsFromS3 str           summarise_
## [26] type_sum
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

```
methods(class = c("tbl"))
```

```
## [1] [[<-         [<-          $<-          as.tbl       coerce       format
## [7] fortify      glimpse      initialize    Ops          print        show
## [13] slotsFromS3 tbl_sum
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

```
methods(class = c("data.frame"))
```

```
## [1] [          [[          [[<-         [<-
## [5] $<-         aggregate   anti_join     anyDuplicated
## [9] anyNA       arrange_     arrange       as_factor
```

```
## [13] as_tibble      as.data.frame  as.list        as.matrix
## [17] as.tbl         auto_copy      by             cbind
## [21] coerce        collapse      collect        complete_
## [25] complete      compute       dim            dimnames
## [29] dimnames<-    distinct_     distinct       do_
## [33] do            dplyr_col_modify dplyr_reconstruct dplyr_row_slice
## [37] drop_na_      drop_na       droplevels     duplicated
## [41] edit          expand_        expand          extract_
## [45] extract       fill_         fill           filter_
## [49] filter        format        formula        fortify
## [53] full_join     gather_       gather         ggplot_add
## [57] glimpse      group_by_     group_by       group_data
## [61] group_indices_ group_indices  group_keys     group_map
## [65] group_modify  group_nest    group_size     group_split
## [69] group_trim    group_vars    groups         head
## [73] initialize    inner_join    intersect      is.na
## [77] left_join     Math          merge          mutate_
## [81] mutate       n_groups      na.exclude     na.omit
## [85] nest_by      nest_join     nest_legacy    nest
## [89] Ops          pivot_longer  pivot_wider    plot
## [93] print        prompt        pull           rbind
## [97] relocate     rename_       rename_with    rename
## [101] replace_na   right_join    row.names      row.names<-
## [105] rows_delete  rows_insert   rows_patch     rows_update
## [109] rows_upsert  rowsum        rowwise        same_src
## [113] sample_frac  sample_n      select_        select
## [117] semi_join    separate_     separate_rows_ separate_rows
## [121] separate     setdiff       setequal       show
## [125] slice_       slice_head    slice_max      slice_min
## [129] slice_sample slice_tail     slice          slotsFromS3
## [133] split        split<-       spread_        spread
## [137] stack        str           subset         summarise_
## [141] summarise    summary       Summary        t
## [145] tail         tbl_vars      transform      transmute
## [149] type.convert ungroup       union_all      union
## [153] unique       unite_        unite          unnest_legacy
## [157] unnest       unstack       within
## see '?methods' for accessing help and source code
```

✓ 3. If you call `print(dat)`, what print method is being dispatched? (1 point)

```
sloop::s3_dispatch(print(dat))
```

```
## print.tbl_df
## => print.tbl ✓
```

```
## * print.data.frame
## * print.default
```

```
# We see that print.tbl_df is being dispatched
```

- ✓ 4. Set the class of dat to be a data.frame. (1 point)

```
class(dat) <- "data.frame"
```

- ✓ 5. If you call print(dat) again, what print method is being dispatched? (1 point)

```
sloop::s3_dispatch(print(dat))
```

```
## => print.data.frame
## * print.default
```

```
# We see that print.tbl is being dispatched
```

Define a new generic function nUnique with the code below.

```
nUnique <- function(x) {
  UseMethod('nUnique')
}
```

- ✓ 6. Write a default method for nUnique to count the number of unique values in an element. (2 points)

```
nUnique.default <- function(x){
  length(unique(x))
}
```

- ✓ 7. Check your function (2 points)

```
# should return 26
nUnique(letters)
```

```
## [1] 26
```

```
# should return 10 (probably)
nUnique(sample(10, 100, replace = TRUE))
```

```
## [1] 10
```

- ✓ 8. Write a data.frame method for nUnique to operate on data.frame objects. This version should return counts for each column in a data.frame. (2 points)

```
nUnique.data.frame <- function(x){
  map(dat, ~nUnique(.x))
}
```

9. Check your function (2 points)

```
nUnique(dat)
```

```
## $'Procedure Code Category'
## [1] 39
##
## $'ICD-10-PCS Codes'
## [1] 9681
##
## $'Procedure Code Descriptions'
## [1] 9681
##
## $'Code Status'
## [1] 6
```

## Question 2

Programming with classes. The following function will generate random patient information.

```
makePatient <- function() {
  vowel <- grep("[aeiou]", letters)
  cons <- grep("[^aeiou]", letters)
  name <- paste(sample(LETTERS[cons], 1),
                sample(letters[vowel], 1),
                sample(letters[cons], 1), sep = "")
  gender <- factor(sample(0:1, 1),
                  levels = 0:1,
                  labels = c("female", "male"))
  dob <- as.Date(sample(7500, 1), origin = "1970-01-01")
  n <- sample(6, 1)
  doa <- as.Date(sample(1500, n), origin = "2010-01-01")
  pulse <- round(rnorm(n, 80, 10))
  temp <- round(rnorm(n, 98.4, 0.3), 2)
  fluid <- round(runif(n), 2)
  list(name, gender, dob, doa, pulse, temp, fluid)
}
```

+4/5

- ✓ 1. Create an S3 class `medicalRecord` for objects that are a list with the named elements `name`, `gender`, `date_of_birth`, `date_of_admission`,

pulse, temperature, fluid\_intake. Note that an individual patient may have multiple measurements for some measurements. Set the RNG seed to 8 and create a medical record by taking the output of `makePatient`. Print the medical record, and print the class of the medical record. (5 points)

*make the patient outside and feed it in as an input - 1*

```
create_record <- function() {
  record <- makePatient()
  names(record) <- c("name",
                    "gender",
                    "date_of_birth",
                    "date_of_admission",
                    "pulse",
                    "temperature",
                    "fluid_intake")

  class(record) <- "medicalRecord"

  return(record)
}

set.seed(8)
record <- create_record()
```

```
print(record)
```

```
## $name
## [1] "Yes"
##
## $gender
## [1] male
## Levels: female male
##
## $date_of_birth
## [1] "1977-05-03"
##
## $date_of_admission
## [1] "2013-06-09" "2013-07-02"
##
## $pulse
## [1] 79 78
##
## $temperature
## [1] 98.07 97.50
##
```

```
## $fluid_intake
## [1] 0.28 0.52
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "medicalRecord"
```

```
print(class(record))
```

```
## [1] "medicalRecord"
```

- ✓ 2. Write a `medicalRecord` method for the generic function `mean`, which returns averages for pulse, temperature and fluids. Also write a `medicalRecord` method for `print`, which employs some nice formatting, perhaps arranging measurements by date, and `plot`, that generates a composite plot of measurements over time. Call each function for the medical record created in part 1. (5 points)

```
mean.medicalRecord <- function(x) {
  pulse_mean <- mean(x[["pulse"]])
  temperature_mean <- mean(x[["temperature"]])
  fluids_mean <- mean(x[["fluid_intake"]])

  measurements <- list(pulse_mean = pulse_mean,
                       temperature_mean = temperature_mean,
                       fluids_mean = fluids_mean)
  return(measurements)
}

mean(record)
```

```
## $pulse_mean
## [1] 78.5
##
## $temperature_mean
## [1] 97.785
##
## $fluids_mean
## [1] 0.4
```

```
print.medicalRecord <- function(x) {
  print(glue("Name: {x$name}"))

  print(glue("Gender: {x$gender}"))
}
```

```

print(glue("DOB: {x$date_of_birth}"))

df <- tibble(date_of_admission = x$date_of_admission,
             pulse = x$pulse,
             temperature= x$temperature,
             fluid_intake = x$fluid_intake)

df %>% arrange(date_of_admission) -> df

print.data.frame(df)
}

print(record)

```

```

## Name: Yes
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1977-05-03
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2013-06-09     79         98.07         0.28
## 2      2013-07-02     78         97.50         0.52

```

```

plot.medicalRecord <- function(x) {
  plot(x$date_of_admission,
       x$pulse,
       type = "l",
       main = "Pulse")

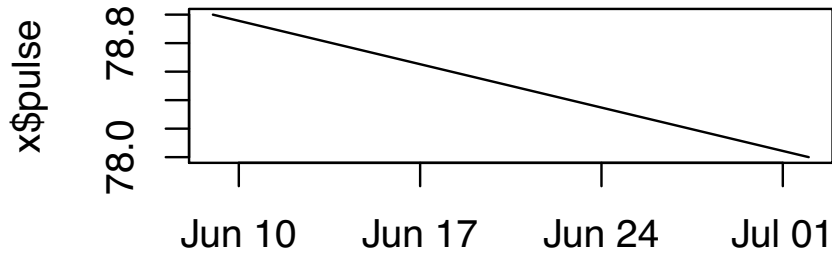
  plot(x$date_of_admission,
       x$temperature,
       type = "l",
       main = "Temperature")

  plot(x$date_of_admission,
       x$fluid_intake,
       type = "l",
       main = "Fluid Intake")
}

plot(record)

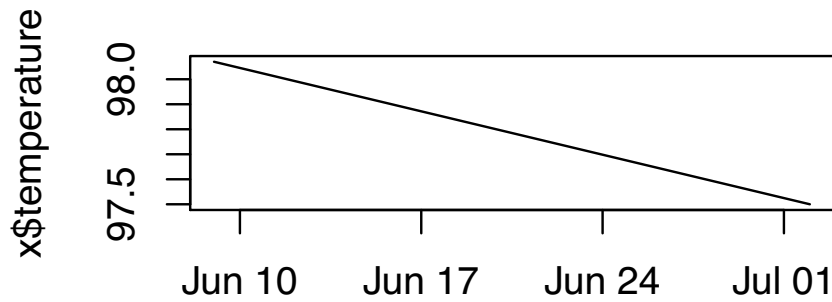
```

## Pulse



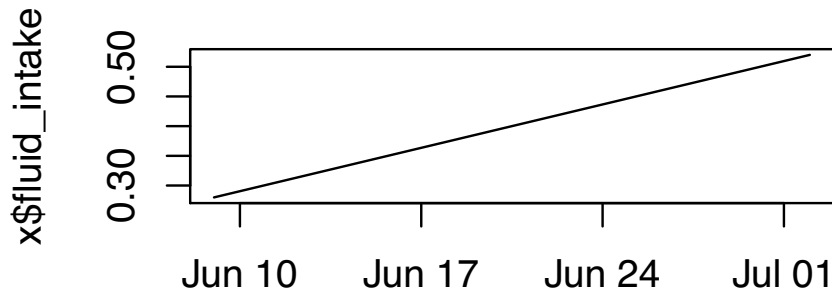
x\$date\_of\_admission

## Temperature



x\$date\_of\_admission

## Fluid Intake



x\$date\_of\_admission

- +4/5 ✓ 3. Create a further class for a cohort (group) of patients, and write methods for `mean` and `print` which, when applied to a cohort, apply `mean` or `print` to each patient contained in the cohort. Hint: think of this as a "container" for patients. Reset the RNG seed to 8 and create a cohort of ten patients, then show the output for `mean` and `print`. (5 points)



```

set.seed(8)

# Create a cohort of 10 patients
cohort <- map(1:10, ~create_record())
class(cohort) <- "cohort"

mean.cohort <- function(x) {
  means <- map(x, ~mean(.x))
  return(means)
}

mean(cohort)

```

```

## [[1]]
## [[1]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 78.5
##
## [[1]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 97.785
##
## [[1]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.4
##
##
## [[2]]
## [[2]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 86.33333
##
## [[2]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.39667
##
## [[2]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.4133333
##
##
## [[3]]
## [[3]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 77
##
## [[3]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.6475
##
## [[3]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.52

```

make this a  
function that  
takes in a  
batch of records  
-1

```
##
##
## [[4]]
## [[4]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 83.16667
##
## [[4]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.485
##
## [[4]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.2966667
##
##
## [[5]]
## [[5]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 83.5
##
## [[5]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.45
##
## [[5]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.4525
##
##
## [[6]]
## [[6]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 84.4
##
## [[6]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.484
##
## [[6]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.522
##
##
## [[7]]
## [[7]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 76.5
##
## [[7]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.38
##
## [[7]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.3975
```

```
##
##
## [[8]]
## [[8]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 75
##
## [[8]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.3675
##
## [[8]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.5225
##
##
## [[9]]
## [[9]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 73
##
## [[9]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.36
##
## [[9]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.15
##
##
## [[10]]
## [[10]]$pulse_mean
## [1] 77
##
## [[10]]$temperature_mean
## [1] 98.54
##
## [[10]]$fluids_mean
## [1] 0.15
```

```
print.cohort <- function(x) {
  walk(x, ~print(.x))
}

print(cohort)
```

```
## Name: Yes
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1977-05-03
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
```

```

## 1      2013-06-09      79      98.07      0.28
## 2      2013-07-02      78      97.50      0.52
## Name: Fal
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1988-05-24
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-11-16      76      98.23      0.18
## 2      2013-03-24      87      98.21      0.10
## 3      2013-09-12      96      98.75      0.96
## Name: Zog
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1988-12-14
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-02-24      84      98.54      0.40
## 2      2013-03-25      69      98.49      0.81
## 3      2013-07-29      75      98.82      0.59
## 4      2013-10-27      80      98.74      0.28
## Name: Yol
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1986-03-11
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-02-22      84      98.87      0.39
## 2      2011-12-27      89      98.27      0.97
## 3      2012-03-10      87      98.78      0.12
## 4      2012-11-26      92      98.26      0.14
## 5      2013-03-24      78      98.44      0.13
## 6      2014-01-28      69      98.29      0.03
## Name: Yak
## Gender: female
## DOB: 1983-09-15
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2011-07-19      75      98.58      0.60
## 2      2012-04-07      88      97.53      0.29
## 3      2012-07-11      81      99.11      0.66
## 4      2012-08-30      90      98.58      0.26
## Name: Gaf
## Gender: female
## DOB: 1978-04-27
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-07-19      91      98.01      0.47
## 2      2011-05-03      90      98.61      0.36
## 3      2012-04-24      89      98.32      0.42
## 4      2012-08-06      77      98.96      0.74
## 5      2013-08-21      75      98.52      0.62

```

```

## Name: Kuw
## Gender: female
## DOB: 1980-11-07
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-10-03    82      98.49      0.12
## 2      2010-10-29    81      98.17      0.93
## 3      2011-09-16    72      98.21      0.29
## 4      2012-07-10    71      98.65      0.25
## Name: Mav
## Gender: female
## DOB: 1989-07-16
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-02-08    66      97.95      0.79
## 2      2010-04-19    88      98.00      0.50
## 3      2010-06-11    83      98.45      0.79
## 4      2012-03-02    63      99.07      0.01
## Name: Fel
## Gender: male
## DOB: 1985-08-16
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-09-26    81      98.51      0.24
## 2      2012-06-24    65      98.21      0.06
## Name: Say
## Gender: female
## DOB: 1974-09-22
##   date_of_admission pulse temperature fluid_intake
## 1      2010-03-14    77      98.54      0.15

```