

Week-6: Code-along

NM2207: Computational Media Literacy

2023-09-18

II. Code to edit and execute using the Code-along-6.Rmd file

A. for loop

1. Simple for loop (Slide #6)

```
# Enter code here  
for (x in c(3, 6, 9)) {  
  print(x)  
}
```

```
## [1] 3  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 9
```

2. for loops structure (Slide #7)

```
# Left-hand side code: for loop for passing values  
for (x in 1:8)  
  {print(x)}
```

```
## [1] 1  
## [1] 2  
## [1] 3  
## [1] 4  
## [1] 5  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 7  
## [1] 8
```

```
# Right-hand side code: for loop for passing indices
for(x in 1:8)
  {y <- seq(from = 100, to = 200, by = 5)
  print(y[x])}
```

```
## [1] 100
## [1] 105
## [1] 110
## [1] 115
## [1] 120
## [1] 125
## [1] 130
## [1] 135
```

3. Example: find sample means (Slide #9)

```
# Enter code here
sample_sizes <- c(5, 10, 15, 20, 25000)
sample_means <- double(length(sample_sizes))

for (i in seq_along(sample_sizes)) {
  sample_means[i] <- mean(rnorm(sample_sizes[i]))
}

sample_means
```

```
## [1] -0.873906013  0.599681736  0.135293749  0.134262311  0.005422246
```

4. Alternate ways to pre-allocate space (Slide #12)

```
# Example 3 for data_type=double
sample_means <- rep(0, length(sample_sizes))
```

```
# Initialisation of data_list
data_list <- vector("list", length = 5)
```

5. Review: Vectorized operations (Slide #18)

```
# Example: bad idea!
a <- 7:11
b <- 8:12

out <- rep(0L, 5)

for(i in seq_along(a)) {
  out[i] <- a[i] + b[i]
}

out
```

```
## [1] 15 17 19 21 23
```

```
# Taking advantage of vectorization
a <- 7:11
b <- 8:12

out <- a + b
out
```

```
## [1] 15 17 19 21 23
```

B. Functionals

6. for loops vs Functionals (Slides #23 and #24)

```
# Slide 23
sample_sizes <- c(5, 10, 15, 20, 25000)
sample_summary <- function(sample_sizes, fun) {

  out <- vector("double", length(sample_sizes))

  for (i in seq_along(sample_sizes)) {
    out[i] <- fun(rnorm(sample_sizes[i]))
  }

  return(out)
}
```

```
# Slide 24
#Compute mean
sample_summary(sample_sizes, mean)

# Compute median
sample_summary(sample_sizes, median)

# Compute sd
sample_summary(sample_sizes, sd)
```

C. while loop

7. while loop (Slides #27)

```
# Left-hand side code: for loop
for(i in 1:5) {
  print(i)
}
```

```
## [1] 1
## [1] 2
## [1] 3
## [1] 4
## [1] 5
```

```
# Right-hand side code: while loop
i <- 1
while(i <= 5) {
  print(i)
  i <- i + 1
}
```

```
## [1] 1
## [1] 2
## [1] 3
## [1] 4
## [1] 5
```