

Week-5: Code-along

Marzuki Nooranas

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

A. Writing a function

1. Write a function to print a “Hello” message (Slide #14)

```
# Enter code here
say_hello_to <- function(name) {
  print(paste0 ("Hello ", name, "!"))
}
```

2. Function call with different input names (Slide #15)

```
# Enter code here
myname <- "Marzuki"
say_hello_to('Kashif')

## [1] "Hello Kashif!"

say_hello_to('Zach')

## [1] "Hello Zach!"

say_hello_to('Denis')

## [1] "Hello Denis!"

say_hello_to(myname)

## [1] "Hello Marzuki!"
```

3. typeof primitive functions (Slide #16)

```
# Enter code here
typeof(`+`)

## [1] "builtin"
```

```
typeof(sum)
## [1] "builtin"
```

4. typeof user-defined functions (Slide #17)

```
# Enter code here
typeof(say_hello_to)
## [1] "closure"

typeof(mean)
## [1] "closure"
```

5. Function to calculate mean of a sample (Slide #19)

```
# Enter code here
calc_sample_mean <- function(sample_size)
{ mean(rnorm(sample_size))
}
```

6. Test your function (Slide #22)

```
# With one input
calc_sample_mean(1000)
## [1] -0.07142414
```

```
# With vector input
calc_sample_mean(c(100, 300, 3000))
## [1] -0.2059102
```

7. Customizing the function to suit input (Slide #23)

```
# Enter code here
library(tidyverse)

## — Attaching core tidyverse packages ————— tidyverse
## 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.2      ✓ readr      2.1.4
## ✓ forcats   1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2    3.4.3      ✓ tibble     3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.2      ✓ tidyr      1.3.0
## ✓ purrr      1.0.2
```

```
## — Conflicts —————
tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✖ dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## ⓘ Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force
all conflicts to become errors

sample_tibble <- tibble(sample_sizes =
                        c(100, 300, 3000))

sample_tibble %>%
  group_by(sample_sizes) %>%
  mutate(sample_means =
         calc_sample_mean(sample_sizes))

## # A tibble: 3 × 2
## # Groups:   sample_sizes [3]
##   sample_sizes sample_means
##         <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1         100         -0.0146
## 2         300         -0.0899
## 3        3000         -0.0204
```

8. Setting defaults (Slide #25)

```
# First define the function
calc_sample_mean <- function(sample_size,
                             our_mean=0,
                             our_sd=1) {
  sample <- rnorm(sample_size,
                  mean = our_mean,
                  sd = our_sd)
  mean(sample)
}

# Call the function
calc_sample_mean(sample_size = 10)

## [1] -0.1916152
```

9. Different input combinations (Slide #26)

```
# Enter code here
calc_sample_mean(10, our_sd = 2)

## [1] 0.4712587

calc_sample_mean(10, our_mean = 6)
```

```
## [1] 5.935472

calc_sample_mean(10, 6, 2)

## [1] 5.862578
```

10. Different input combinations (Slide #27)

set error=TRUE to see the error message in the output

Enter code here

```
calc_sample_mean(our_mean = 5)
```

```
## Error in calc_sample_mean(our_mean = 5): argument "sample_size" is
missing, with no default
```

11. Some more examples (Slide #28)

Enter code here

```
add_two <- function(x) { x+2
}
add_two(4)
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
add_two(-34)
```

```
## [1] -32
```

```
add_two(5.784)
```

```
## [1] 7.784
```

B. Scoping

12. Multiple assignment of z (Slide #36)

Enter code here

```
z <- 1
sprintf ("The value assigned to z outside the function is %d",z)
```

```
## [1] "The value assigned to z outside the function is 1"
```

```
foo <- function(z = 2) {
  z <- 3
  return(z+3)
}
foo()
```

```
## [1] 6
```

13. Multiple assignment of z (Slide #37)

```
z <- 1
foo <- function(z = 2) {
  z <- 3
  return(z+3)
}
```

```
foo(z = 4)
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
sprintf ("The final value of z after reassigning it to a different value
inside the function is %d",z)
```

```
## [1] "The final value of z after reassigning it to a different value inside
the function is 1"
```