Introductory course on the R software

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February 28, 2017

http://benoit-liquet.github.io



Goals of today lecture

Describing the instructions for

- control structures;
- creating basic functions.

Instructions if and else

```
> if (TRUE) 1+1
[1] 2
> x <- 2
> v <- -3
> if (x <= y) {</pre>
+
     z \leftarrow y-x
   print("x smaller than y")
+
                } else {
+
+
     z < - x - y
+
     print("x larger than y")
+
     Z
[1] "x larger than y"
[1] 5
```

Instruction for

```
> for (i in 1:3) print(i)
[1] 1
[1] 2
[1] 3
> x <- c(1,3,7,2)
> for (var in x) print(2*var)
[1] 2
[1] 6
[1] 14
[1] 4
```

Instruction while

```
> x <- 2
> y <- 1
> while(x+y<7) x <- x+y
> x
[1] 6
```

```
The formula BMI = \frac{Weight}{Height^2} is easily programmed in R as follows :
```

```
> BMI <- function(weight,height) {
+ bmi <- weight/height^2
+ names(bmi) <- "BMI"
+ return(bmi)
+ }</pre>
```

We can now execute the function BMI() we just created:

This function only outputs a single value.

The code below outputs a list of several variables.

```
> BMI <- function(weight, height) {</pre>
   bmi <- weight/height^2</pre>
   res <- list(weight, height, bmi)</pre>
+ return(res)
+ }
BMI() returns a list of unnamed elements:
> BMI (70, 1.82)
[[1]]
[1] 70
[[2]]
[1] 1.82
[[3]]
[1] 21.13271
```

To name the elements of the list, you can use the following code

```
> BMI <- function(weight, height) {</pre>
   bmi <- weight/height^2</pre>
   res <- list (Weight=weight, Height=height, BMI=bmi)
+ return(res)
+ }
which gives the following result:
> BMI (70, 1.82)
$Weight
[11 70]
$Height
[11 1.82]
$BMI
[1] 21.13271
```

Your turn to work!

Do the Worksheet F on page 140.

http://biostatisticien.eu/springeR/Rbook-chap5.pdf