

Class 06: R Functions

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#All about functions in R

Functions are the way we get stuff done in R. We call a function to read data, compute stuff, plot stuff, etc. etc.

R makes writing function accessible but we should always start by trying to get a working snippet of code first before we write out function.

##Today's Lab

We will grade a whole class of student assignments. We will always try to start with a simplified version of the problem.

```
# Example input vectors to start with
student1 <- c(100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 90)
student2 <- c(100, NA, 90, 90, 90, 90, 97, 80)
student3 <- c(90, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA)
```

If we want the average we can use the `mean()` function

```
mean(student1)
```

```
[1] 98.75
```

Let's be nice instructors and drop the lowest score so the answer here should be 100.

I can use the `min()` functions to find the lowest value

```
min(student1)
```

```
[1] 90
```

I found the `which.min()` function that may be useful here. How does it work? Let's just try it:

```
student1
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 90
```

```
which.min(student1)
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
student1[which.min(student1)]
```

```
[1] 90
```

```
student1[-8]
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
```

I can use the minus syntax trick to get everything but the element with the min value.

```
student1[-which.min(student1)]
```

```
[1] 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
```

I have my first working snippet of code :-)

```
mean(student1[-which.min(student1)])
```

```
[1] 100
```

Let's test on the other students

```
student2
```

```
[1] 100 NA 90 90 90 90 97 80
```

```
mean(student2[-which.min(student2)])
```

```
[1] NA
```

where is the problem- oh it is the `mean()` with NA input returns NA by default but I can change this...

```
mean(student2, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
[1] 91
```

```
student3
```

```
[1] 90 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
```

```
mean(student3, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
[1] 90
```

No bueno. We need to fix this!

I want to stop working with `student1`, `student2` etc. and typing it out every time so lets instead work with an input called `x`

```
x <- student2
x
```

```
[1] 100 NA 90 90 90 90 97 80
```

We want to overwrite the NA values with zero - if you miss a homework you score zero on this homework.

Google and Claude told me about the `is.na()` functions. Lets see how it works.

```
x
```

```
[1] 100 NA 90 90 90 90 97 80
```

```
is.na(x)
```

```
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
x [is.na(x) ]
```

```
[1] NA
```

We can use logicals to index a vector.

```
y <- 1:5  
y
```

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

```
y > 3
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
y[y > 3]
```

```
[1] 4 5
```

```
y[y > 3] <- 100  
y
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 100 100
```

```
x [is.na(x) ] <- 0  
x
```

```
[1] 100 0 90 90 90 90 97 80
```

This is my working snippet of code that solves the problem for all my example student inputs :-)

```
x <- student3
#Mask NA values to zero
x [is.na(x) ] <- 0
#Drop lowest score and get the mean
mean(x[-which.min(x)])
```

```
[1] 12.85714
```

Q1. Write a function `grade()` to determine an overall grade from a vector of student homework assignment scores dropping the lowest single score. If a student misses a homework (i.e. has an NA value) this can be used as a score to be potentially dropped. Your final function should be adequately explained with code comments and be able to work on an example class gradebook such as this one in CSV format: “<https://tinyurl.com/gradeinput>”

```
grade <- function(x) {
#Mask NA values to zero
x [is.na(x) ] <- 0
#Drop lowest score and get the mean
mean(x[-which.min(x)])
}
```

Use this function:

```
grade(student1)
```

```
[1] 100
```

```
grade(student2)
```

```
[1] 91
```

```
grade(student3)
```

```
[1] 12.85714
```

We need to read the gradebook

```
gradebook <- read.csv("https://tinyurl.com/gradeinput", row.names=1)
gradebook
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
student-1	100	73	100	88	79
student-2	85	64	78	89	78
student-3	83	69	77	100	77
student-4	88	NA	73	100	76
student-5	88	100	75	86	79
student-6	89	78	100	89	77
student-7	89	100	74	87	100
student-8	89	100	76	86	100
student-9	86	100	77	88	77
student-10	89	72	79	NA	76
student-11	82	66	78	84	100
student-12	100	70	75	92	100
student-13	89	100	76	100	80
student-14	85	100	77	89	76
student-15	85	65	76	89	NA
student-16	92	100	74	89	77
student-17	88	63	100	86	78
student-18	91	NA	100	87	100
student-19	91	68	75	86	79
student-20	91	68	76	88	76

I can use `apply()` function if I figure out how to use the dam thing..

```
ans <- apply(gradebook, 1, grade)
ans
```

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

Q2. Using your `grade()` function and the supplied gradebook, Who is the top scoring student overall in the gradebook? [3pts]

```
which.max(ans)
```

```
student-18  
18
```

Q3. From your analysis of the gradebook, which homework was toughest on students (i.e. obtained the lowest scores overall?)

We could calculate the `mean()` score for each homework.

```
mask <- gradebook  
mask[ is.na(mask)] <- 0  
hw.ave <- (apply(mask, 2, mean) )  
hw.ave
```

```
hw1 hw2 hw3 hw4 hw5  
89.00 72.80 80.80 85.15 79.25
```

```
which.min(hw.ave)
```

```
hw2  
2
```

```
apply(gradebook, 2, mean, na.rm=T)
```

```
hw1 hw2 hw3 hw4 hw5  
89.00000 80.88889 80.80000 89.63158 83.42105
```

We could take the sum.

```
apply(gradebook, 2, sum, na.rm=T)
```

```
hw1 hw2 hw3 hw4 hw5  
1780 1456 1616 1703 1585
```

Q4. Optional Extension: From your analysis of the gradebook, which homework was most predictive of overall score (i.e. highest correlation with average grade score)? [1pt]

```
cor(mask$hw5, ans)
```

```
[1] 0.6325982
```

```
apply(mask, 2, cor, y=ans)
```

	hw1	hw2	hw3	hw4	hw5
	0.4250204	0.1767780	0.3042561	0.3810884	0.6325982

```
which.max (apply(mask, 2, cor, y=ans))
```

```
hw5  
5
```