

Intro to Modular w/ R Functions

October 01, 2024

Intro to Modular w/ R Functions

Today's Co-organizer:

Jade Young

jade.young@cuanschutz.edu

Facilitators:

Yichi (Ella) Chen & Kewalin Samart

Presenter:

Zhixin Lun zhixin.lun@cuanschutz.edu

Volunteer signup



Today's sponsor:

JRavi Lab, DBMI



Who We R!?



R-Ladies Kick-off Event on Jul 25, 2024



Part of R-Ladies - 240 groups

R-Ladies Aurora

- (Aurora, CO, USA
- 2 69 members · Public group
- Organized by R-Ladies Global and 4 others





RLA Co-organizer team: Jade, Keenan, Janani, Kewalin, Stacey (left to right)



Worldwide organization that promotes **gender diversity** in the **#rstats** community via meetups and mentorship in a **friendly** and **safe** environment



New Members?

1. Join us, RSVP for events on **Meetup**

https://www.meetup.com/rladies-aurora/

2. Join our discussion forum on **Discord**

https://bit.lv/RLA-discord



a local chapter of R-Ladies Global in Colorado, USA



**** (6) Aurora, CO, USA

Manage group V Create event

Part of R-Ladies - 240 groups

R-Ladies Aurora

104 members · Public group

open-source R community.

Who we are/What we do

R-Ladies Aurora is a local chapter of R-Ladies Global (https://www.rladies.org). We meet to discuss, learn, teach, present, and work on all things R! Our priority is to provide a safe community space for anyone identifying as a minority gender interested in and working with R. The group exists to promote gender diversity in the R community worldwide. We are pro-actively inclusive of gueer, trans, and all minority identities, with additional sensitivity to intersectional identities. We meet in person or virtually to learn about the R programming language, algorithms, and advanced tools. Our events are open for everyone to attend.

R-Ladies Aurora welcomes members of all R proficiency levels, whether you are a new or aspiring R user or an experienced R programmer interested in mentoring, networking & expert upskilling. Our non-profit, civil society community is designed to develop our members' R skills & knowledge through social, collaborative learning & sharing. Supporting minority identity access to STEM skills & careers, the Free Software Movement, and contributing to the global R community! Anyone and everyone interested in R/Data Science should join our group and participate/contribute in any way you can, be they learners, teachers, developers, or innovators! We encourage women and minority genders to present/lead most sessions and conversations, but we have no restrictions

What we're about

Mission

R-Ladies is a worldwide organization that promotes gender diversity in the

Who could join? regarding membership, participation, and discussions. So, please join us





Organizers



Members (104)







idies Global and 4 others







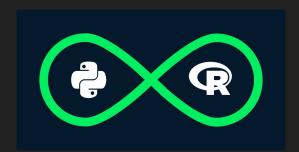




Upcoming Workshops

Fall' 24 R-Ladies Aurora Series:

- Intro to R Functions
- DataViz 2.0
- R Package Development
- Presenting to Non-Scientific Audiences
- Python in R







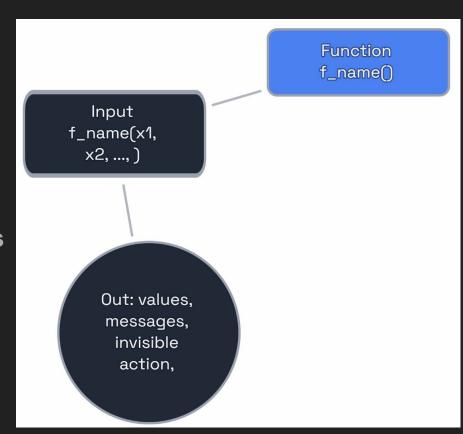


Today! Oct 01, 2024

TOPICS

Intro to R functions

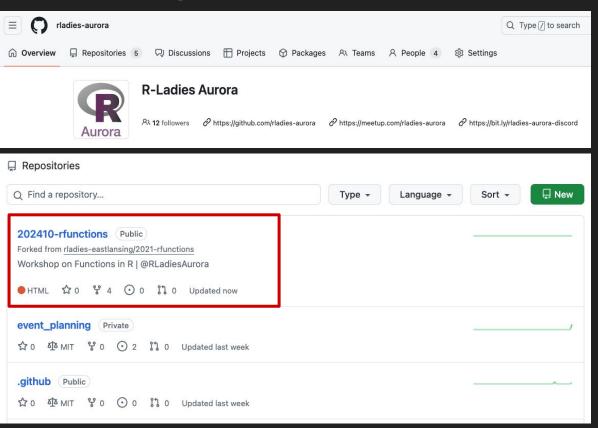
Ping us on Discord with any Questions





Presentation Materials

https://github.com/rladies-aurora



Intro | Meet & Greet

- Pizza + Sign-up
- Familiar w/ R and ggplot? → Shuffle
- Introduce yourself to your neighbor
- Who you are | Name, affiliation
- Do you have the same version of R (4.0+), RStudio & Tidyverse?
 - NO? Installation time!
 - https://rstudio-education.github.io/hopr/starting.html
- Need help? Pink sticky up! All set: Blue!



R Functions

 You should consider writing a function whenever you've copied and pasted a block of code more than twice.
 Book by Wickham & Grolemund

- Book by Wickham & Grolemund, R4DS
 - Chapter 19 on Functions
 https://r4ds.had.co.nz/functions.html



R Functions

Convert the temperature into different units:

$$C = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$$

$$C_{vec}[1] = (F_{vec}[1] - 32)*5/9$$

$$C_{vec}[2] = (F_{vec}[2] - 32)*5/9$$

$$C_{vec}[3] = (F_{vec}[3] - 32)*5/9$$

$$C_{vec}[4] = (F_{vec}[4] - 32)*5/9$$



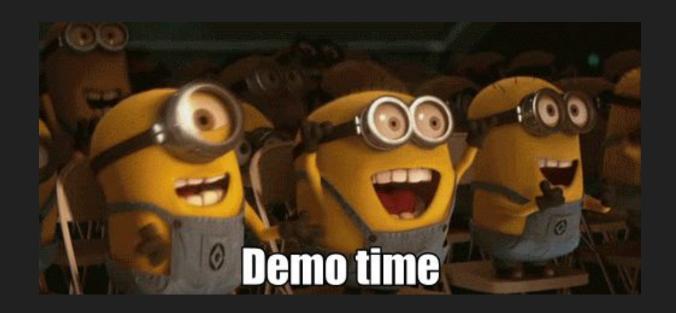


Function Structure

```
function_name <- function(argument1, argument2, ...) {</pre>
   # function body
             Line 1
             Line 2
Call a function:
function_name(argument1 = x, argument2 = y, ...)
```



Demo time!





Function Structure

```
f_to_c <- function(f_value){
      c_value = (f_value - 32)*5/9
      return(c_value)
}</pre>
```

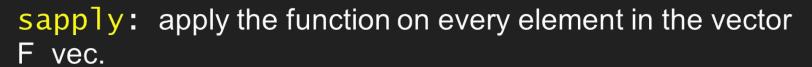
Both **function** and **return** are keywords in R, you also notice the color in R Studio



R Functions

Convert the temperature in different units:

$$C = (F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$$





What's wrong with this function?

```
current_temp_F = 100
current_temp_C = 38
f_to_c_mtk <- function(f_value) {</pre>
  current_temp_C = (f_value - 32)*5/9
f_to_c_mtk(85)
f_to_c_mtk(65)
f_to_c_mtk(45)
```

Attempting to change a global variable inside a function!!!



Local Variables and Global Variables

- Beginners are easy to mess up their difference:
 - Global variables are for the assignment done in the main environment or outside the chunk of function.
 - Local variables are for the assignment done inside the chunk of function.
- Don't attempt to change a global variable inside a function.
- Correct way: return a value from the function and assign it to global variables.
- Observe the Environment window in the RStudio all the time for new assignment.



Correct way

```
current temp F = 100
current_temp_C = 38
f to c corr <- function(f value) {
  c_{value} = (f_{value} - 32)*5/9
 return(c value)
current_temp_C = f_to_c_corr(85)
current_temp_C = f_to_c_corr(65)
current_temp_C = f_to_c_corr(45)
```





From Easy to Moderate Function

```
f to c human <- function(f_value) {
   if (f_value >= 91.8 & f_value <= 100.8) {
        c_{value} = (f_{value} - 32)*5/9
        return(c_value)
   else {
        message("Too low or too high!!")
```



From Easy to Moderate Function

```
f to c human msg <- function(f value) {
   if (f_value >= 91.8 & f_value <= 100.8) {
        c value = (f \ value - 32)*5/9
        return(c value)
    else if (f value < 91.8) {
         message("Too low!!")
    else {
        message("Too high!!")
```



Error Control

- Beginners usually don't pay enough attention on the error control.
- A lot of programming bugs are due to inappropriate error control.
- Error control can handle the incorrect or unexpected input.
- The function f_to_c_human_msg() is an example with error control.
- Think about what is your expected result when encounter unexpected inputs.
 - o Ignore the error and keep the function running?
 - Stop the function?



Stop the function

```
f_to_c_human_stop <- function(f_value) {
   if (f value >= 91.8 & f value <= 100.8) {
        c value = (f value - 32)*5/9
         return(c value)
    else if (f value < 91.8) {
         stop("Too low!!") # stop the function
    else {
         stop("Too high!!") # stop the function
```



Compare the difference

```
C_vec = sapply(F_vec, FUN = f_to_c_human_msg)
C_vec = sapply(F_vec, FUN = f_to_c_human_stop)
message: Keep the function running and store NULL values for invalid input in C_vec.
stop: stop the function and reset the vector C_vec.
```



You Don't Need to Reinvent the Wheel!

- Try to explore if there are some existing functions or packages in R.
- Create your own functions ONLY if you can't find any available functions.
- Don't limit the function output as values, numbers, messages. It can be figures!
- Let's try to run a function using ggplot2 functions.



Good Coding Practices

- Function names: verbs, never start with numbers. Consider using underscores to separate words, e.g., impute_missing(), calc_avg().
- Argument names: nouns
- Output: explicitly return values or messages using return(), message()



Useful Materials

- ●R for Data Science https://r4ds.had.co.nz/
- Advanced R https://adv-r.hadley.nz/
- Best Coding Practices for R
 - https://bookdown.org/content/d1e53ac9-28ce-472f-bc2c-f499f18264a3/
 - Intro to functions in R, R-Ladies East Lansing
 - https://github.com/rladies-eastlansing/2021-rfunctions



Thank you!

R-Ladies Aurora

