

# R: apply() + function = no need for loops

In my research, I am constantly running the same computation over every combination of month-day-year-hour in a given sample's time period. Traditionally, this can be done using loops, like so:

```
R:
1 k = 2008      # year start
2 j = 1         # month start
3 i = 1         # day start
4 h = 1         # hour start
5
6 # start nested loops:
7 for (k in 2008:2010) {
8   for (j in 1:12) {
9     for (i in 1:31) {
10      for (h in 1:24) {
11
12        print(paste('The date is ',paste(j,i,k,sep='/'),' hour ',h,sep=''))
13      }
14    }
15  }
```

However, there is a cleaner, more efficient way to go. That is, to write a function that takes the day, month, year, etc. as input parameters, and call it using `apply()`. For a great explanation and introduction to using `apply()`, `sapply()`, `lapply()`, and other derivatives of `apply()`, see [this excellent post](#) on Neil Saunders blog: "What You're Doing is Rather Desperate".

To follow our silly example from above, we could create a function that prints the date and hour:

```
1 dateprint = function(MM,DD,YR,HR) {
2   print(paste('The date is ',paste(MM,DD,YR,sep='/'),' hour ',HR,sep=''))
3 }
```

Then we could call the function as follows:

```
1 k = c(2008:2010)      # year range
2 j = c(1:12)            # month range
3 i = c(1:31)            # day range
4 h = c(1:24)            # hour range
5
6 # Call function using apply() and defined parameters
7 output = apply(expand.grid(j,i,k,h), 1,
8               function(x,y,z,a) dateprint(x[1],x[2],x[3],x[4]))
9
10 # Apply stores the output as a list
11 # I like to convert it to a dataframe for easier viewing and manipulation.
12 output=data.frame(output)
```

Notice that you are essentially giving `apply()` an "input matrix" created by `expand.grid()`; `apply()` takes parameters from each row of that "input matrix" and feeds them to our `dateprint()` function. You can tell `apply()` to take parameters from each column by changing the "1" to a "2" within your call of `apply()`.

I am not too close with the back end of R, so I am not certain that [this](#) will increase the computational efficiency of your code. That said, it is another approach to solving a common problem I use often. Furthermore, it cleans up your code a scintilla.

Clean code = happy code.

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2 Responses to “R: apply() + function = no need for loops”



Cameron

February 24, 2014 at 7:53 pm

Wouldnt using i(1:31) make all days for each month 31 I think seq\_along in a for loop works better as it accounts for leap years and days of the month

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February 21, 2012 at 4:21 pm

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