

Functions in R

Day 1 - Introduction to Data Analysis with R

Selina Baldauf

Freie Universität Berlin - Theoretical Ecology

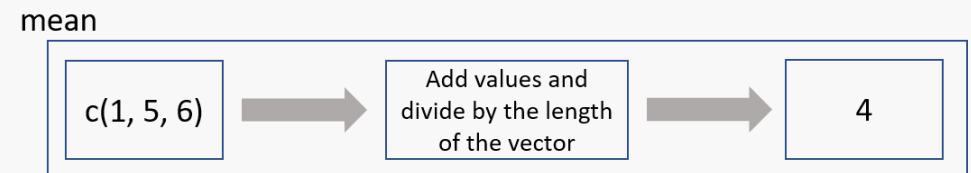
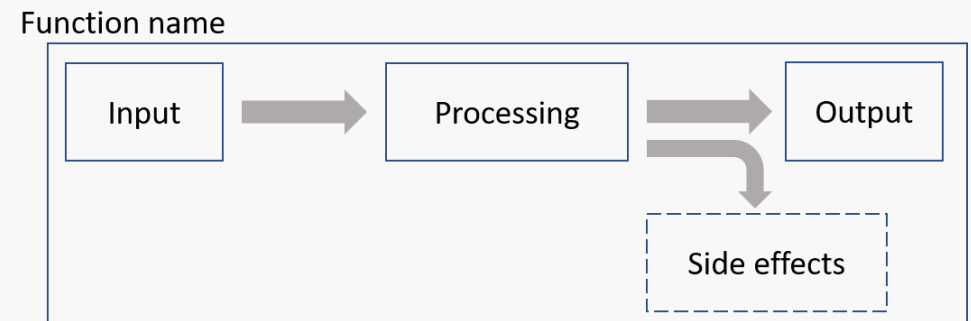
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Functions in R

Functions make multiple operations available under one command.

Functions:

- Have a **name**
- Have (0, 1, or any number of) **arguments as input**
- They calculate something using the arguments
- They have a **return value** (the output)
- Can have **side effects** (like plotting)



General structure of a function call: `function_name (argument = value)`

The mean function

`function_name (argument = value)`

`mean (x = c(1,5,6))`

```
mean(x = c(1,5,6)) # or short: mean(c(1,5,6))  
#> [1] 4
```

- Arguments can also be variables
- The output of a function can be stored in a variable

```
values <- c(1,5,6)  
result <- mean(x = values)  
result  
#> [1] 4
```

The mean function

But what does the mean function do? What are the arguments that I can use?

→ Call the function help using ?

```
?mean
```

mean {base}

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

Description

Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and [date](#), [date-time](#) and [time interval](#) objects. Complex vectors are allowed for `trim = 0`, only.

trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of `x` before the mean is computed. Values of `trim` outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.

na.rm a logical value indicating whether `NA` values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

If `trim` is zero (the default), the arithmetic mean of the values in `x` is computed, as a numeric or complex vector of length one. If `x` is not logical (coerced to numeric), numeric (including integer) or complex, `NA_real_` is returned, with a warning.

If `trim` is non-zero, a symmetrically trimmed mean is computed with a fraction of `trim` observations deleted from each end before the mean is computed.

Function arguments

- Arguments are the **input** to a function
- Functions can provide **default values** for some arguments
- Default values for arguments are indicated in the function help

```
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and date , date-time and time interval objects. Complex vectors are allowed for <code>trim = 0</code> , only.
<code>trim</code>	the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of <code>x</code> before the mean is computed. Values of <code>trim</code> outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.
<code>na.rm</code>	a logical evaluating to <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> indicating whether <code>NA</code> values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Function arguments

What happened here?

```
# NA is a missing value
values <- c(1, 5, 6, NA)
mean(x = values)
#> [1] NA
```

→ `na.rm` argument is `FALSE` by default.

Set it to `TRUE` if you want to calculate the mean despite missing values:

```
mean(x = values, na.rm = TRUE)
#> [1] 4
```

Arguments with default values are optional, arguments without default values are not!

```
mean()
#> Error in mean.default(): argument "x" is missing, with no default
```

Function arguments

Argument matching can be achieved by **position** or by **name**

```
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)  
values <- c(1, 5, 6, NA)
```

These calls to mean all are the same:

```
mean(values, , TRUE) # by position  
mean(x = values, na.rm = TRUE) # by name  
mean(values, na.rm = TRUE) # a mix of both
```

Function arguments

Argument matching can be achieved by **position** or by **name**

Named arguments are (generally) preferred

- Easier to remember
- Easier to read
- Some functions have a lot of arguments

```
mean(x = values, na.rm = TRUE) # by name
```

However, it is common to match the first argument by position (especially when the first argument is the data)

```
mean(values, na.rm = TRUE) # a mix of both
```


Where do functions come from?

Base R functions: built into R

```
mean() # calculate mean  
seq()  # generate a sequence of values
```

From **additional packages**

- Packages must be installed first
- Call a function from a package using `packageName::functionName()`
- Load the package with `library(packageName)` and then use the function

```
# use read_csv function from readr pack  
readr::read_csv()  
  
# or use library()  
library(readr)  
read_csv()
```

Custom functions:

Write your own functions and then use them in the code

```
# custom function that prints input in  
my_function <- function(x) {  
  return(x + 5)  
}  
my_function(5)
```

Summary

R basics - Functions

Summary

- Functions take **input** in the form of (named) arguments, calculate something and **return** a result
- Functions are called by their name, followed by parentheses:
`functionName(argument1 = value, argument2 = value, ...)`
- Functions from additional packages can be called in two ways:
 - `packageName::functionName()`
 - first load the package with `library(packageName)` then call the function anywhere in the script with `functionName()`
- Call `?functionName` to open the help of a function

