

Lecture 8: Lists

Iterating over functions

So far:

```
1 set.seed(45)
2
3 # Simulate from a N(0,1)
4 assess_coverage(n = 100, nsim = 1000, beta0 = 0.5, beta1 = 1,
5               noise_dist = rnorm)
```

```
[1] 0.949
```

```
1 # Simulate from Exp(1)
2 assess_coverage(n = 100, nsim = 1000, beta0 = 0.5, beta1 = 1,
3               noise_dist = rexp)
```

```
[1] 0.96
```

What if I want to simulate from *many* distributions?

Idea

Vectors revisited

Vectors can contain numbers, booleans, characters, etc:

```
1 x <- c(0, 1, 2)
2 x
```

```
[1] 0 1 2
```

```
1 typeof(x)
```

```
[1] "double"
```

```
1 x <- c("a", "b", "c")
2 x
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c"
```

```
1 typeof(x)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

The `typeof` function tells what *type* of object we have

Vectors of multiple types?

```
1 x <- c(0, 1, "a")  
2 x
```

```
[1] "0" "1" "a"
```

```
1 x[1] + 1
```

```
Error in x[1] + 1: non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

Basic vectors (called *atomic* vectors) only contain one type.

Lists

```
1 x <- list(c(0, 1), "a")  
2 x
```

```
[[1]]  
[1] 0 1
```

```
[[2]]  
[1] "a"
```

Lists

```
1 x <- list(c(0, 1), "a")  
2 x
```

```
[[1]]  
[1] 0 1
```

```
[[2]]  
[1] "a"
```

```
1 x[[1]]
```

```
[1] 0 1
```

```
1 x[[1]][1]
```

```
[1] 0
```

Lists

```
1 x <- list(c(0, 1), "a")  
2 x
```

```
[[1]]  
[1] 0 1
```

```
[[2]]  
[1] "a"
```

```
1 x[[1]]
```

```
[1] 0 1
```

```
1 x[[1]][1]
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
1 typeof(x[[1]])
```

```
[1] "double"
```

```
1 x[[2]]
```

```
[1] "a"
```

```
1 typeof(x[[2]])
```

```
[1] "character"
```


Visualizing list structure

```
1 x1 <- list(c(1, 2), c(3, 4))  
2 x1
```

```
[[1]]  
[1] 1 2
```

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

```
1 x2 <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x2
```

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

```
[[1]][[2]]  
[1] 2
```

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

```
[[2]][[2]]  
[1] 4
```


Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(c(1, 2), c(3, 4))  
2  
3 x[1]
```

```
[[1]]  
[1] 1 2
```

```
1 typeof(x[1])
```

```
[1] "list"
```

```
1 x[[1]]
```

```
[1] 1 2
```

```
1 typeof(x[[1]])
```

```
[1] "double"
```

- `x[1]` returns a *list* which contains the first component of `x`
- `x[[1]]` returns the object stored in the first component

Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x[1]
```

Question: What will `x[1]` return?

Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x[1]
```

```
[[1]]
```

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

```
[1] 1
```

```
[[1]][[2]]
```

```
[1] 2
```

Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x[[1]]
```

Question: What will `x[[1]]` return?

Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x[[1]]
```

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

```
[[2]]  
[1] 2
```

Question: How do I get just the 3?

Indexing lists

```
1 x <- list(list(1, 2), list(3, 4))  
2 x[[2]][[1]]
```

```
[1] 3
```


Vectors of functions?

Can we make a vector of *functions*?

```
1 chisq_1 <- function(m){  
2   return(rchisq(m, df=1))  
3 }  
4  
5 x <- c(rexp, rnorm, chisq_1)  
6 x
```

```
[[1]]  
function (n, rate = 1)  
.Call(C_rexp, n, 1/rate)  
<bytecode: 0x7f7c1c2cee08>  
<environment: namespace:stats>
```

```
[[2]]  
function (n, mean = 0, sd = 1)  
.Call(C_rnorm, n, mean, sd)  
<bytecode: 0x7f7c1a7c9ba8>  
<environment: namespace:stats>
```

```
[[3]]  
function(m){
```

Lists of functions

```
1 x <- list(rexp, rnorm, chisq_1)
2 x[1]
```

```
[[1]]
function (n, rate = 1)
.Call(C_rexp, n, 1/rate)
<bytecode: 0x7f7c1c2cee08>
<environment: namespace:stats>
```

```
1 x[1](10)
```

Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): attempt to apply non-function

Question: Why does this cause an error?

Lists of functions

```
1 x <- list(rexp, rnorm, chisq_1)
2 x[[1]]
```

```
function (n, rate = 1)
.Call(C_rexp, n, 1/rate)
<bytecode: 0x7f7c1c2cee08>
<environment: namespace:stats>
```

```
1 x[[1]](10)
```

```
[1] 0.57913414 1.02951803 0.54312869 0.59578710 0.69527103 0.32545401
[7] 0.04481333 3.96257222 1.35634369 0.87948643
```

Class activity

https://sta279-s24.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_8.html

