



# Introduction to the R Language

## Scoping Rules

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# A Diversion on Binding Values to Symbol

How does R know which value to assign to which symbol? When I type

```
> lm <- function(x) { x * x }  
> lm  
function(x) { x * x }
```

how does R know what value to assign to the symbol `lm`? Why doesn't it give it the value of `lm` that is in the *stats* package?

# A Diversion on Binding Values to Symbol

When R tries to bind a value to a symbol, it searches through a series of `environments` to find the appropriate value. When you are working on the command line and need to retrieve the value of an R object, the order is roughly

1. Search the global environment for a symbol name matching the one requested.
2. Search the namespaces of each of the packages on the search list

The search list can be found by using the `search` function.

```
> search()  
[1] ".GlobalEnv"      "package:stats"    "package:graphics"  
[4] "package:grDevices" "package:utils"    "package:datasets"  
[7] "package:methods"  "Autoloads"        "package:base"
```

# Binding Values to Symbol

- The *global environment* or the user's workspace is always the first element of the search list and the *base* package is always the last.
- The order of the packages on the search list matters!
- User's can configure which packages get loaded on startup so you cannot assume that there will be a set list of packages available.
- When a user loads a package with `library` the namespace of that package gets put in position 2 of the search list (by default) and everything else gets shifted down the list.
- Note that R has separate namespaces for functions and non-functions so it's possible to have an object named `c` and a function named `c`.

# Scoping Rules

The scoping rules for R are the main feature that make it different from the original S language.

- The scoping rules determine how a value is associated with a free variable in a function
- R uses *lexical scoping* or *static scoping*. A common alternative is *dynamic scoping*.
- Related to the scoping rules is how R uses the search *list* to bind a value to a symbol
- Lexical scoping turns out to be particularly useful for simplifying statistical computations

# Lexical Scoping

Consider the following function.

```
f <- function(x, y) {  
  x^2 + y / z  
}
```

This function has 2 formal arguments `x` and `y`. In the body of the function there is another symbol `z`. In this case `z` is called a *free variable*. The scoping rules of a language determine how values are assigned to free variables. Free variables are not formal arguments and are not local variables (assigned inside the function body).

# Lexical Scoping

Lexical scoping in R means that

*the values of free variables are searched for in the environment in which the function was defined.*

What is an environment?

- An *environment* is a collection of (symbol, value) pairs, i.e. `x` is a symbol and `3.14` might be its value.
- Every environment has a parent environment; it is possible for an environment to have multiple “children”
- the only environment without a parent is the empty environment
- A function + an environment = a *closure* or *function closure*.

# Lexical Scoping

Searching for the value for a free variable:

- If the value of a symbol is not found in the environment in which a function was defined, then the search is continued in the *parent environment*.
- The search continues down the sequence of parent environments until we hit the *top-level environment*; this usually the global environment (workspace) or the namespace of a package.
- After the top-level environment, the search continues down the search list until we hit the *empty environment*. If a value for a given symbol cannot be found once the empty environment is arrived at, then an error is thrown.



# Lexical Scoping

Why does all this matter?

- Typically, a function is defined in the global environment, so that the values of free variables are just found in the user's workspace
- This behavior is logical for most people and is usually the “right thing” to do
- However, in R you can have functions defined *inside other functions*
  - Languages like C don't let you do this
- Now things get interesting — In this case the environment in which a function is defined is the body of another function!

# Lexical Scoping

```
make.power <- function(n) {  
  pow <- function(x) {  
    x^n  
  }  
  pow  
}
```

This function returns another function as its value.

```
> cube <- make.power(3)  
> square <- make.power(2)  
> cube(3)  
[1] 27  
> square(3)  
[1] 9
```

# Exploring a Function Closure

What's in a function's environment?

```
> ls(environment(cube))  
[1] "n"    "pow"  
> get("n", environment(cube))  
[1] 3  
  
> ls(environment(square))  
[1] "n"    "pow"  
> get("n", environment(square))  
[1] 2
```

# Lexical vs. Dynamic Scoping

```
y <- 10

f <- function(x) {
  y <- 2
  y^2 + g(x)
}

g <- function(x) {
  x*y
}
```

What is the value of

```
f(3)
```

# Lexical vs. Dynamic Scoping

- With lexical scoping the value of `y` in the function `g` is looked up in the environment in which the function was defined, in this case the global environment, so the value of `y` is 10.
- With dynamic scoping, the value of `y` is looked up in the environment from which the function was *called* (sometimes referred to as the *calling environment*).
  - In R the calling environment is known as the *parent frame*
- So the value of `y` would be 2.

# Lexical vs. Dynamic Scoping

When a function is *defined* in the global environment and is subsequently *called* from the global environment, then the defining environment and the calling environment are the same. This can sometimes give the appearance of dynamic scoping.

```
> g <- function(x) {  
+ a <- 3  
+ x+a+y  
+ }  
> g(2)  
Error in g(2) : object "y" not found  
> y <- 3  
> g(2)  
[1] 8
```

# Other Languages

Other languages that support lexical scoping

- Scheme
- Perl
- Python
- Common Lisp (all languages converge to Lisp)

# Consequences of Lexical Scoping

- In R, all objects must be stored in memory
- All functions must carry a pointer to their respective defining environments, which could be anywhere
- In S-PLUS, free variables are always looked up in the global workspace, so everything can be stored on the disk because the “defining environment” of all functions is the same.



# Application: Optimization

Why is any of this information useful?

- Optimization routines in R like `optim`, `nlm`, and `optimize` require you to pass a function whose argument is a vector of parameters (e.g. a log-likelihood)
- However, an object function might depend on a host of other things besides its parameters (like *data*)
- When writing software which does optimization, it may be desirable to allow the user to hold certain parameters fixed

# Maximizing a Normal Likelihood

Write a “constructor” function

```
make.NegLogLik <- function(data, fixed=c(FALSE,FALSE)) {  
  params <- fixed  
  function(p) {  
    params[!fixed] <- p  
    mu <- params[1]  
    sigma <- params[2]  
    a <- -0.5*length(data)*log(2*pi*sigma^2)  
    b <- -0.5*sum((data-mu)^2) / (sigma^2)  
    -(a + b)  
  }  
}
```

*Note:* Optimization functions in R *minimize* functions, so you need to use the negative log-likelihood.

# Maximizing a Normal Likelihood

```
> set.seed(1); normals <- rnorm(100, 1, 2)
> nLL <- make.NegLogLik(normals)
> nLL
function(p) {
  params[!fixed] <- p
  mu <- params[1]
  sigma <- params[2]
  a <- -0.5*length(data)*log(2*pi*sigma^2)
  b <- -0.5*sum((data-mu)^2) / (sigma^2)
  -(a + b)
}
<environment: 0x165b1a4>
> ls(environment(nLL))
[1] "data"  "fixed" "params"
```

# Estimating Parameters

```
> optim(c(mu = 0, sigma = 1), nLL)$par  
      mu      sigma  
1.218239 1.787343
```

Fixing  $\sigma = 2$

```
> nLL <- make.NegLogLik(normals, c(FALSE, 2))  
> optimize(nLL, c(-1, 3))$minimum  
[1] 1.217775
```

Fixing  $\mu = 1$

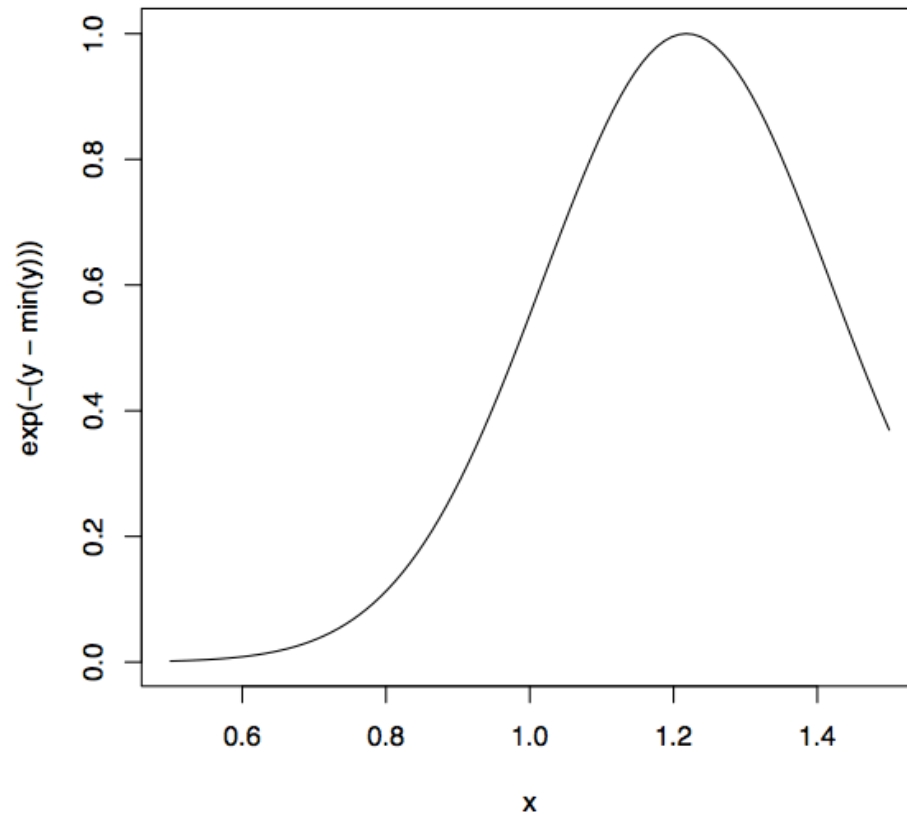
```
> nLL <- make.NegLogLik(normals, c(1, FALSE))  
> optimize(nLL, c(1e-6, 10))$minimum  
[1] 1.800596
```

# Plotting the Likelihood

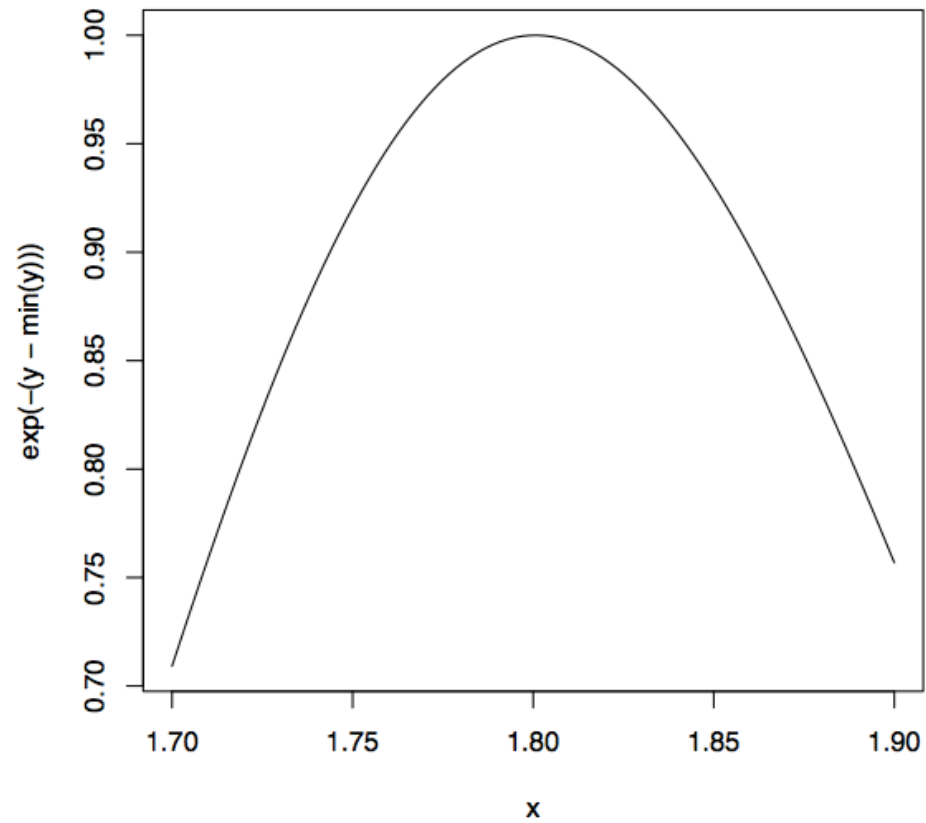
```
nLL <- make.NegLogLik(normals, c(1, FALSE))  
x <- seq(1.7, 1.9, len = 100)  
y <- sapply(x, nLL)  
plot(x, exp(-(y - min(y)))), type = "l")
```

```
nLL <- make.NegLogLik(normals, c(FALSE, 2))  
x <- seq(0.5, 1.5, len = 100)  
y <- sapply(x, nLL)  
plot(x, exp(-(y - min(y)))), type = "l")
```

# Plotting the Likelihood



# Plotting the Likelihood



# Lexical Scoping Summary

- Objective functions can be “built” which contain all of the necessary data for evaluating the function
- No need to carry around long argument lists — useful for interactive and exploratory work.
- Code can be simplified and cleaned up
- Reference: Robert Gentleman and Ross Ihaka (2000). “Lexical Scope and Statistical Computing,” *JCGS*, 9, 491–508.